



NOTED ENGLISH CONVERTS.

A London paper states that "the grandchildren of Charles Dickens are being brought up as Catholics — that being the faith of Mrs. Henry Dickens."

The great novelist, while professing himself a man of large sympathies and broad views, was at heart a bigot. I happen to have at my elbow an old number of *The Spectator*, says a writer in the *Sydney Freeman's*. The date is March 24, 1877. This is how one of the staff writers commences an article:

"The English press is still childishly afraid of saying anything that appears to favor a Catholic cause, however clear may be the justice of that cause. Miss Harriet Martineau tells of two occasions on which tales of hers were peremptorily refused solely on the ground that she had taken occasion to draw attention to the virtues of the Roman Catholics, and she declares that the late Mr. Dickens avowed to her his intention never to allow anything, however true, that could benefit the reputation of the Roman Catholics to appear in his journal. We must say we should have supposed that to be the policy not only of the past age, but of a blundering editor, unless, indeed, the journal in which such a policy was adopted had circulated chiefly amongst the ignorant and vulgar."

It is not out of the way surprising to find the name of Dickens among the roll of Rome's recruits. Take the names most familiar and sonorous to English ears. Nelson is the nearest still to the heart of the nation, and three of the present Earl Nelson's sons are among recent converts. Wilberforce is a word to conjure by; it stands for unselfish devotion to the public good, and three sons of the Parliamentary Apostle of the Emancipator of the Slaves became Catholics, throughout life following in all unworldliness the example of a father who refused Pitt's offer of an earldom. Even Samuel Wilberforce (son of the great man), whom an Anglican Bishopric detained, contributed a daughter and a son-in-law to the Church. A daughter of a step-child of the Rev. John Wesley became a Catholic, and so did a daughter of the Rev. John Owen, the founder of the Bible Society. Sir Walter Scott's descendants are Catholics, his daughter's daughter having joined the old Church. The present occupants of the old family seat at Abbotsford is a devout Catholic. In the daughter of a daughter of whom he was not worthy (Lady Anne Blunt) Lord Byron has his representative in the Church. Mr. Arkwright, of Sutton Scarsdale, England, is a direct descendant of the inventor of the world-famed spinning-jenny.

One can not touch the subject of English converts without naming Cardinal Newman. With his secession from the Church of England in 1845 the recruiting sergeant practically commenced his work of forming a new army of the Pope in England. Frederick

Faber, like Newman, joined the army as a humble private in 1845. Six years later what we may call the big boom in conversions set in, Cardinal Manning leading a brilliant following into the fold.

One by one there dropped into the ranks such men as the Marquis of Ripon, who has ruled as Viceroy in India, and who is still active in every Catholic movement in England; Lord Bury, who gave such good service as a member of Governments; Lord Emly, a Postmaster-General; Lord Lyons, the best British Ambassador of modern times; the late Marquis of Bute, scholar, author, and princely philanthropist; the Earl of Ashburnham, and Lord Braye. These may all be classed as public men of the first class. Other names which occur are the late Earls of Gainsborough and of Dunraven, the present Earl of Denbigh, who accompanied Her Majesty on her recent visit to Ireland; Lord Henry Kerr, whose Catholic namesake is now second in authority in the British admiralty; Lord North, Lord Charles Thynne, Sir Paul Molesworth, Sir John Croker Barrow, Sir Richard Hungerford Pollen, Sir William Percival Heathcote, Sir Vere de Vere, Sir Philip Rose, Sir John Simeon, the Hon. Colin Lindsay (a former president of the English Church Union), and Sir Henry Hawkins (the famous judge, now on the list of the Peerage).

Literary men and artists would prefer to make up their list of Rome's recruits from such names as Aubrey de Vere, Adelaide Proctor, Coventry Patmore, Sir Richard Burton (the most famous of Oriental travellers and writers), Fred. Burnand (editor of London *Punch*), Lady Georgiana Fullerton, Lady Herbert of Lea, Lord Archibald Douglas, Lady Gertrude Douglas, "Arthur Sketchley" (Mr. Rose), Frederick Lucas (founder of the *London Tablet*), Clement Scott (the eminent dramatic critic), Lady Butler (Elizabeth Thompson), the painter of "The Roll Call," "The Scots Greys," and other popular battle pieces; Pugin, the giant among modern architects; Sir Charles Halle, the pianist and conductor; Charles Santley, the singer; the brilliant Dr. W. G. Ward, and Burns & Oates, the big publishers. —*Standard and Times*.

FREEZING UPWARD.

Dear Sir,—A very interesting thing about our prairie province is the existence all the year round of frozen stratum not far from the surface. Late in the summer I have seen an excavation ten or fifteen feet deep being carried on in frozen soil. Another time, at Regina, I saw frozen clay coming from the bottom of a fifty-foot well; how thick the stratum was I could not say. In the prairie-like tundras of Northern Siberia an effort was made to get through and measure the similarly frozen layer; it was abandoned at a depth of fifteen hundred feet. What hyperglacial conditions must have obtained for winter to have got so deep into the ground!

We are put in the way of solving the problem by the consideration of certain observed facts. In the first place, in view of the rela-

tively shallow depths to which the ground is frozen by months of winter cold, say from 10 degrees to 40 degrees below zero, the intense cold necessary to freeze to the depths observed would have left an indelible mark upon the rest of the earth. We do not meet with evidences of any such intense cold, which would have been vastly greater than that required to produce any known glacial period. Furthermore, such a degree of cold would freeze the ground to approximately equal depths wherever the rates of conductivity of the soil are practically identical. Now it is noticed that the frost extends to great depths only in sedimentary or landslide deposits, and never in spots unfavorably situated for such overlaying. Hence it is possible that these deposits were frozen not from the top down, but from the bottom up, as they were formed by overlaying, and therefore without calling for any extraordinary degree of cold. The process of freezing from the bottom up is practically as follows: A given winter's freezing having extended to a certain depth, the spring thaw and rains bring down a sediment or landslide before the ground is completely thawed out, and protect it by overlaying, so that the summer's thaw fails to reach the limits of the winter's freezing. The cold of the ensuing winter freezes down to the old frost the more easily, as it is aided by the low temperature of the overlaid ground, which may have remained at a temperature many degrees below zero from the preceding winter.

Considering the great thickness of frozen layer on the alluvial plains of the north, it would appear that they were formed during a period of subsidence, when an abundant sedimentary deposit kept the level near the water surface.

This question has long lain in my always increasing collection docketed "Things to be Cleared Up;" whence I now withdraw it. The explanation will likely interest others besides

Yours truly,

ISI-KLAY.

Montreal, 25th Nov.

LOVELY IN DECAY.

Written for the *Northwest Review* by an English Banker.

The spring-time is generally considered as the most beautiful of all the seasons of the year, for it is the time when nature, awakened from the long sleep of winter, is clothed in an emerald garb of surpassing loveliness and grace. But surely the time when she is again preparing for her annually-recurring state of dormant hibernation, when the hand of death, before striking down her leafy adornments, imparts to them more vivid tints than any which they had heretofore possessed, decorating the forests and woods in a many-hued vision of almost fiery glory, is far more entrancing, far more fascinating and enchanting than can be any other season of the entire year.

And at this intermediate interval between the vigorous life of sum-

mer and the cold desolation of winter, a ramble along one of the many lovely lanes of leafy Britain is, to the lover of nature, a treat of superlative enjoyment. To take a typical country road in the pine country of Hampshire as an example. On one side of the way the ground is carpeted with the graceful feathered fronds of bracken in all their autumnal glory, ranging from a delicate sea-green, through various shades of gold, to a rich dark amber. Here and there amongst the pines, their sombre dark green enhancing by contrast the brilliancy of their fellows, are groups of graceful symmetrically shaped tufted birches, their silvery trunks shining in the glinting rays of the sun, which lights up the brilliant gold of their trembling pendent leafage. Here are some magnificent beeches, so gorgeous and superb in their glittering array of amber and ruddy bronze, that even they who have no more eye for the beautiful than the man with the muck-rake in our great allegory, could not possibly refrain from admiring. The oaks, too, are all aglow in their rich autumn habiliments, while the feathery larches vie in brilliancy almost with the pure gold of the neighboring maples and chestnuts.

And the hedgerows are also lavishly painted by the hand of nature in the richest of coloring. The humble blackberry, now streaked with orange and carmine, now a dark sumptuous ruby, or a florid cornelian red, hangs in festoons of vivid hues; dwarf willows tinted with bright sulphur yellow; dogwood, which, as its name — *cornus sanguinea*—implies, is now a flaming blood-red, perhaps here and there shading off to violet; some young mountain ash, their handsome pinnate foliage a sweetly-hued blend of salmon and orange; with many another beauty of the woods, all compete with each other in adding to the dazzling blaze of sun-lit coloring. Trailing down the hedge or erect on the bushes are many diversely colored berries; the black bryony with its long bunches of scarlet fruit; the wild euonymus, with its strange quintuple-formed berries of orange and coral pink; privets loaded with shining jet-black clusters; viburnums decorated with corymbs of vermilion, like almost transparent glass; while the wild roses and thorns provide a profuse supply of winter food for those songsters of the wood which have not migrated to more sunny climes.

Above all is the empyreal vault of heaven, its deep azure contrasting with the many-tinted beauties below, the whole scene forming a spectacle of surpassing loveliness equal perhaps to almost anything that the most lavish touch of nature could produce.

And as the entranced beholder contemplates it all, and realizes that in a few short weeks death will reign supreme until the glad resurrection of spring, he perforce remembers that a time will come when his corporeal frame too must assume the sere and yellow leaf, and, like that falling foliage, sink earthwards, wither and decay, until at the sound of the archangel's trumpet, he bursts forth rejuvenated from the rending tomb. Happy he, if during his earth-life his misdeeds had been obliterated

from the Great Record through the vicarious atonement of the Redeemer whom he had loved and served. For, if so, soon will he hear the welcome acquittal of the Eternal Judge—"Enter thou into joy."

A JUST REBUKE.

The *Freeman*, of St. John, N.B., speaking of the "intense race feeling shown by Irish-American Catholic newspapers," says: "It is needless to premise that this racial hatred is directed solely against Great Britain. We are not going to say," says our esteemed contemporary, "that there is not good reason for distrust and aversion on the part of Irish-Americans towards England. The crimes and injustices of centuries can not be forgotten by their victims in a day. Yet there is no justification in morality for the policy which closes its eyes to all that is noble, manly and exalted in English character; which can perceive nothing stable and uplifting in English civilization, and which would deprive English statesmen of the right to uphold the honor of the Empire against all odds, little or great. Then again, admitting that Great Britain should expect no consideration from the exiled Gael in the United States there is no reason why the readers of Irish-American journals should not be treated to fair and unprejudiced views, even of Great Britain's acts and policy. That seems due to the readers themselves, if not to an hereditary foe. A Catholic newspaper should try to tell the truth always, and it falls from its high estate and becomes merely Irish or German or American when it conceals or distorts truth for race or partizan purposes. Of course, where it makes no claim to being distinctively Catholic, it is no longer bound by religious obligations to be simply truthful. Nothing but the natural law and respect for its readers can then hold it to the path of rectitude. Where England is concerned, neither the sacred interests of truth, nor the demands of religion, nor duty towards their readers, can prevail to make the Irish-American Catholic newspaper give the facts without a squint."

BLESSING OF NEW CHURCH AT ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER.

His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface returned to his palace in St. Boniface last evening, after having officiated at the blessing of a new church yesterday at St. Francois Xavier, erected during the past summer. The new church, which is of brick, cost in the neighborhood of \$8,000, and is certainly a credit to the parishioners as well as to the community generally. It was built to replace a frame structure which has been in use for forty years. The new building was designed by Mr. J. A. Senecal, who was yesterday elected mayor of St. Boniface by acclamation, and it certainly reflects great credit on his ability. It may be said in passing that the parish of St. Francois Xavier is, next to St. Boniface, the oldest parish in Manitoba, having been established in 1824. The services in connection with the opening were of the most impressive character, the archbishop having been assisted by a dozen priests, from different points in the archdiocese, including the parish priest of St. Francois Xavier, Rev. Father Kavanagh, who has spent 35 years in church work in Manitoba, and Mgr. Richot, of St. Norbert. Immediately after the services the archbishop set out for home, driving a distance of some nineteen miles, to St. Boniface.—Morning Telegram.

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WEDNESDAY, DEC. 5, 1900.

CALENDAR FOR NEXT WEEK.

DECEMBER.

- 9—Second Sunday in Advent.
- 10—Monday—The Holy House of Loreto.
- 11—Tuesday—St. Damasus. Pope.
- 12—Wednesday—Of the octave of the Immaculate Conception. Fast.
- 13—Thursday—St. Lucy, Virgin, Martyr.
- 14—Friday—Of the octave. Fast.
- 15—Saturday—Octave of the Immaculate Conception.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Well-meaning men like Principal Grant, who patronize the French-Canadians and hope they will be welded, with the other elements of Canada, into one nation, need to be reminded that they cannot reasonably expect the welding process to mean unity of language and religion. Undoubtedly it is a good thing that the English and French speaking groups, the Catholic and Protestant should, coalesce into one nation; but it must not be at the cost of their respective identity. Fraternal co-operation is what we want, not absorption. How wildly impossible the latter is must be apparent to anyone who reads aright the tokens of vigorous and progressive French-Canadian life overflowing the borders of Quebec. No one, for instance, who has looked into the monumental work lately published on the Diocese of Montreal, with illustrations of its educational and charitable institutions and its energizing lay associations, can for a moment entertain the utopian dream that a country like that could ever exchange its language and religion for any other in the world.

The *Sacred Heart Review* says: "Because 'Romanists' pronounce the name of our oriental possessions 'Philippeens,' a certain Methodist divine covered himself with notoriety and absurdity the other day by saying that hereafter he would pronounce the word 'Philip-pynes.' This Methodist will next be revising the dictionary, and bringing the pronunciation of every word up to the Methodist standard." Our Boston contemporary writes as if there were only one dictionary and only one way of pronouncing English words, when every well-informed person ought to know that dictionaries published in England differ greatly from dictionaries published in the United States. To give the long "i" sound to the last syllable of *Philippines* would not seem absurd to Englishmen, who do not like

the American way of shortening the last syllable in *hostile* and *futile*, and who especially dislike the initial short syllable in *isolate* (issolate). This tendency to shorten the long "i" is a survival of old usage, kept up by the large influx of emigrants from Ireland early in the eighteenth century. That this emigration was very considerable almost two hundred years ago is clearly proved in a review of the *American-Irish Historical Society* that appears in that same number of the *Sacred Heart Review* (Nov. 24), and the emigrants of those days "of virgin soil and boundless opportunity were not street laborers, but farmers, hunters, teachers, soldiers." They brought with them, of course, the Irish and old English way of pronouncing the first three vowels, ah, eh, ee (instead of the modern eh, ee, eye), and as they were more numerous and influential than the eighteenth century emigrants from England, their pronunciation prevailed all over the country. The tendency to distinct utterance made easy the transition from the short "i" of the Latin races to the corresponding long sound represented by "ee." However, the best usage seems to be in favor of pronouncing the last syllable in *Philippines* like the plural of *pin*.

We beg to call attention to the interesting suggestion made in the letter of our correspondent, "Isi-Klay." This pseudonym covers a man of unusual scientific attainments, whose views are therefore well worthy of consideration. His theory that the occurrence of frozen ground at great depths is due to successive landslides of frozen layers is ingenious, and new to us, though it not may be to some of our readers. A more common explanation is this: In seasons of great heat and drought, such as we had last summer, the clay shrinks and cracks. These fissures are often very deep. The autumn rains fill them up with water, which, standing in thin columns, easily freezes down to the bottom of the fissures at the first frost before the snow comes. Then, by conduction, the surrounding clay itself becomes frozen too. Perhaps both these explanations may apply to different circumstances according to the nature and configuration of the land.

In common with several other Catholic editors in America, it seems we made a mistake in saying that Dr. Conan Doyle was a son of Dickey Doyle, whose signature still appears on the frontispiece of *Punch*. It appears Conan is a son of a brother of Dickey's, a very different sort of person from the *Punch* artist. However, Conan's father was a Catholic. The *Milwaukee Catholic Citizen* says there still remains a great difficulty, "who will explain away the educational part of the sad affair? Conan Doyle was educated at the Jesuit college at Stonyhurst." One might just as well ask, Who will explain away the fact that Voltaire was a pupil of the Jesuits, or that Judas was a disciple of Our Lord?

In the November issue of that excellent college journal, *Excelsior*, of St. Francis Xavier's College, Antigonish, we find an interesting letter on "Farm Life in Manitoba," written by a former student of that college. He says: "I was able to go to Portage but once during August. I met Father Viens, the P.P., and a finer or kinder man I have not met. He took a business course in Halifax, taught school in P.E.I., and finally went to Quebec to study for the Church. I think he is German, but he speaks English very well." Father Viens is a French Canadian.

The *Excelsior* correspondent works on a threshing gang, "who sleep in a little house built on wheels, called a 'caboose,' which is hauled around to every farm. It is 8 by 18 feet, with a small stove in the centre, and it is easier for a camel to pass through the

eye of a needle than for a Christian to live in it and be happy." Speaking of the farming people in general, he says: "Religion is at a discount with the great majority and they are ready to turn their jokes on the preachers at every turn." Yet these same preachers never tire of praising the piety of this province.

Humor of the kind which the *Free Press* displayed yesterday morning in its elaborate skit on "Lord Roblin at home" must be very exhausting to the laborious concocter thereof. The pity it elicits for the latter utterly squelches all attempt at a smile.

The editor of the *Catholic Standard and Times* charges us with interfering, like a busybody, in other people's quarrels, because, forsooth, we said (Nov. 21) that he had been worsted in his recent controversy with *The Casinet* on the Cordua affair. Had we adjudged the victory to our Philadelphia friend, he would no doubt have patted us on the back. As it is, he says, politely, of course, "Mind your own business,"—which strongly confirms our view that he was badly beaten, especially as he alleges no reason in his defence and deals only in "glittering and sounding generalities." We need hardly add that a reference to this controversy was exactly in our line of business, which, as our substantive name implies, consists in reviewing publications, more particularly Catholic papers, and one of the most valuable of these is, in spite of its Anglophobia, the *Catholic Standard and Times*.

Oscar Wilde, the aesthete and decadent, has received and co-operated with the grace of God and has died a Catholic. Doubtless the moral courage with which he endured the awful humiliation of several years' imprisonment for immorality prepared him for this undeserved and infinitely valuable grace. Meanwhile his former fashionable associates, not having yet been found out, keep proudly dancing onward into eternal death.

The Hon. J. C. Patterson, late Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, who returned yesterday to his old home in the east, deserves the warmest gratitude of Catholics. No sooner had he been appointed the Queen's representative in this province than he, of his own accord, before any such thing had been suggested to him, donated two gold medals and one silver medal to St. Boniface College, two silver medals and one bronze medal to St. Mary's Academy. He continued this yearly gift during the five years of his term, and he was always ready to give medals to any Catholic institution that might desire them. Although himself an Anglican, he manifested a special preference for Catholic education, the benefits of which he had been careful to secure for his sons and daughters. He was particularly friendly to the Sisters of Jesus and Mary, whom he had known at Windsor, where his daughters were their pupils.

If it be true, as a telegraphic rumor says this morning, that Viscount Halifax, President of the English Church Union, is about to become a Catholic, this will be but the consistent evolution of a singularly sincere and noble character.

The report came from Ottawa yesterday that His Grace Archbishop Duhamel is to be created Cardinal. Apart from the personal merits of the prelate himself, this would be a fitting recognition of his status as the senior Archbishop of Canada and the ecclesiastical head of the Capital See. It is not the first time the suggestion has been thrown out as a feeler.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The net result of the municipal nominations yesterday is that there is to be a contest for the mayoralty and for the aldermanic seat in each ward of the city. For the office of chief magistrate the citizens may choose between ex-Mayor Wilson and ex-Aldermen Arbuthnot and Ross. This is practically what we predicted in our last issue and further consideration has only confirmed the opinion we have already expressed that, "taking one consideration with another," Mr. Arbuthnot is the best of the three, and, in fact, would make a worthy mayor of the city at this juncture in our history. We do not think there is any doubt of his election. Ex-Ald. Ross has lost ground daily since he was first spoken of for the position, and whilst he will probably make a good run, the indications are that he has not a sufficient hold on

the confidence of the electors to stand any chance of winning in the present contest. Ex-Mayor Wilson will probably not poll anything like the vote he got at the last election, and we shall not be at all surprised if Mr. Arbuthnot receives as many votes as his two opponents combined. In ward one the aldermanic candidates are Messrs. B. E. Chaffey and J. R. Spear. The former can point to a previous very creditable record as alderman and should easily defeat his opponent, who is an unknown quantity to most citizens. Messrs. John Russell and D. Smith are the candidates in ward two. We hope that the latter will be elected, as his experience in public works would be particularly valuable to the city just now. In ward three R. R. Sutherland is opposed by J. G. Latimer and R. Snook; but, if the citizens appreciate faithful service, he should be again sent back to the aldermanic board by a good majority. In ward four J. G. Harvey is once more appealing to the electors, but there are indications that his clever opponent, R. A. Bonnar, will defeat him, with the working man's candidate, John Wallace, a good second. The contest in ward five has narrowed down to D. D. Wood and D. Sinclair. This promises to be a close contest. In our opinion Mr. Sinclair should be the choice, but his opponent is a popular man and has made a thorough canvass of the ward and will in all probability win out. There seems to be little doubt that J. W. Cockburn will be the choice of ward five's electors, although Joseph Carman and B. Nicholson may divide up the vote fairly evenly with him. Take it all in all, whilst the best men in the city have not been nominated, we think the candidates are fairly representative of the average business men of our community, and as good, at any rate, as we can expect to get under present circumstances. The duty of all citizens is to vote for the men who they honestly believe are best capable of efficiently administering the affairs of the city, and, when the new council is elected, to give them a fair chance to show what they can do.

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YOUR VOTE

AND INFLUENCE IS REQUESTED FOR

John Arbuthnot

FOR

MAYOR.

Mayoralty 1901

At the request of hundreds of my friends, I am seeking re-election for another term.
My record for the past year as Mayor is now before you, and on that record I solicit your

Votes and Influence to place me at the head of the polls on December 11.

HORACE WILSON

WARD ONE

Aldermanic Election

At the request of a number of Rate-payers, I have decided to stand for election as alderman for WARD ONE, and would respectfully ask the electors of that ward to give me their support.

B. E. CHAFFEY.

WARD 2

School Trustee

I again have the pleasure of soliciting your VOTE and INFLUENCE to elect me your representative on the School Board.

J. J. ROBERTS.

WARD 4

I respectfully solicit the support of the electors of WARD 4, for Alderman.

R. A. BONNAR

Ward 5

D. D. WOOD

Requests the votes of the electors of WARD 5 in the ensuing election for Alderman,

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ALGEBRA FOR BEGINNERS.

"Longmans' Elementary Algebra up to and including quadratic equations, by Wm. Geo. Constable, B. Sc., B.A., and Jas. Mills, B.A." This is a good manual for beginners. The exercises are clear and so well graduated that the examples shade into one another. The method of teaching is much more synthetic than that followed by algebras of the Todhunter class. Rules come first, then examples, a system which is pedagogically preferable to its opposite. The recapitulation papers will be found useful for examination purposes, as they are evidently framed so as to include examples on the work of all the preceding sections.

Here is one of the problems taken from the examination papers at the end of the work, a problem which has a flavor of actuality in these days of continual voting. "At a certain election A beats B by a majority of 160 votes; at the next election 1-20 of A's supporters vote for B and 15 of B's do not vote. B was then elected by a majority of 21. How many voted for A at the first election?"

There are 263 pages of text and 61 pages of answers, the whole clearly printed on excellent paper and neatly bound in cloth. The Copp, Clark Co., of Toronto, sell this Algebra 90 cents, which is cheaper than many other algebras of the same grade.

BLESSING OF NEW CHURCH AT LORETTE.

Last Wednesday the thriving hamlet of Lorette, sixteen miles southeast of Winnipeg, was invaded by a host of visitors from all parts of the province coming to witness the inaugural ceremonies of the beautiful new church. When His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface, accompanied by more than twenty priests and a large lay contingent, reached the S. E. R. station some two miles from the village, they were met by at least sixty sleighs under the able and devoted supervision of Mr. Jean Arpin, B.A., who was indefatigable, throughout the day, in his attention to the guests.

The liturgical blessing of the edifice by Mgr. Langevin, O.M.I., began at 10.45 and was followed immediately by Pontifical High Mass. His Grace was celebrant; Rev. Father Louis, Prior of the Trappists, assistant priest; Rev. Father Guillet, O.M.I., honorary deacon, and Rev. Father Cherrier, honorary subdeacon; Rev. Father Giroux, of La Broquerie, deacon; Rev. J. A. Magnan, O.M.I., subdeacon; Rev. Dr. Béliveau, master of ceremonies.

The Litany of the Saints was sung by Rev. Father Cloutier, Campeau and Fillion.

Very Rev. A. Dugas, V.G., preached from Gen. 28, 17, "This is no other than the house of God, and the gate of heaven."

After Mass the Most Reverend Archbishop spoke from his throne, congratulating the pastor, Rev. Father Dufresne, and the parishioners on having erected so fine a church. He added a few words of praise to the painter, Mr. Monty, whose mural decorations so greatly enhance the beauty of the edifice.

This new church of Our Lady of Lorette is built of brick in the decorated Roman style, the interior being adorned with figures and symbols on the same general plan as the Church of the Immaculate Conception in this city. The building is complete except the Stations of the Cross, of which only one was finished on the 28th ult. Mr. Monty is now painting the others. The zealous pastor of Lorette, Rev. Father Dufresne, has managed the financial part of the undertaking so well that his new church is quite free from debt. All the visitors were impressed with its graceful proportions and pleasing appearance, the opinion being freely expressed that it is one of the finest churches in Manitoba.

At one o'clock the guests sat down to an excellent dinner, after which most of them drove to the train en route for home.

OUR EXCHANGES.

When Catholics are on the lookout for holiday gifts, let them not forget the suitability of Catholic books.—*Catholic Columbian.*

Two recent converts considerably talked about are Rev. Andrew L. Gunn and Miss Leila Campbell. Mr. Gunn had been a British army chaplain, and in that capacity accompanied the Gordon relief expedition to Khar-toum. He was received into the Church in New York, Dr. B. F. De

Costa acting as sponsor. Miss Campbell is the niece of the present Duke of Argyle, lately Marquis of Lorne. She was adopted as a daughter by the Princess Louise, after her father's death. She not only becomes a Catholic, but a Carmelite nun.—*The Casket.*

A Chinese banknote, issued during the Ming dynasty, about A.D. 1390, has been placed in the British Museum. The surface of the note is black with age, though the characters are quite discernible. This banknote antedates by 300 years the first European banknote, from Stockholm.—*Scientific American.*

If President Kruger could be persuaded to yield to England the city of Johannesburg and the surrounding district of the Rand, possibly the difficulty might be settled in that way. The mines are what England is after, and she might be willing to now leave the rest alone.—*Chicago New World.*

The *Free Press* having asserted that documentary proof of a political bargain between Premier Roblin and Archbishop Langevin exists, and Mr. Roblin having given a contemptuous and emphatic denial to the statement and dared the Misplaced Milestone to the proof, it is now the organ's turn to move. It need not fear the result. If it can prove, especially by documentary evidence, that Mr. Roblin has made a compact by which the national schools are to be sacrificed, it need have no apprehension as to what public opinion will be. It has, however, fallen into the practice of crying "Wolf, Wolf," to such an extent lately that no one takes it seriously. The public have come to regard it as suffering from mental derangement, with occasional outbreaks.—*Winnipeg Tribune*, Dec. 3.

France gave Kruger a very noisy welcome. French noise is getting very cheap; and as harmless as it is cheap.—*Western Watchman.*

When care is taken to banish God from the school, it will be hard to take precautions to keep the Devil from the fireside.—*Catholic Standard and Times.*

PERSONS AND FACTS.

Rev. Father Lacombe, O.M.I., is now being lionized in Montreal, Ottawa and other eastern centres. "La Presse" has published three or four interviews with the venerable missionary, relating part of his European experiences in the interest of western colonization. We have already mentioned his private audiences with the Emperor of Austria and the Holy Father. On this latter occasion he reminded the Sovereign Pontiff that he had had the honor of a private audience twenty-one years ago.

Cardinal Vaughan has written a letter to the clergy of the diocese of Westminster upon the coming pilgrimage to Rome for the Solemn Homage. He explains how Leo XIII. will unite the centuries in a solemn act of homage to our Lord.

"Tony" Gingras lately killed a moose, and when its head was mounted by Mr. George Grieve, every one declared it was one of the finest specimens known.

Rev. Alfred Bélanger, C.S.V., late Superior of the Deaf & Dumb Institute for Boys at Mile End, Montreal, is now residing at the Archbishop's Palace, St. Boniface. He has kindly undertaken to teach Rev. Dr. Trudel the sign language and both these reverend gentlemen are now making regular visits to the Winnipeg Deaf & Dumb Institute, where there are some eighteen Catholic inmates. The Principal, Dr. McDiarmid, with his well-known urbanity, extends to them every facility for their ministrations to the members of their flock.

Dr. Lieber, the leader of the German Centre party, has just had a cordial audience with the Holy Father.

J. Zuchfield, of Dayton, O., fell from a railroad train on the river bridge while stealing a ride. The wheels passed over his rather bushy head of hair and cut it off as neatly as if any tonsorial artist had done the job. He was uninjured except for a bump on the head caused by the fall, and walked off considerably dazed and amazed.

The *Scientific American*, Dec. 1, relates how, when fire swept the forest surrounding the Mare Vista winery of

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To the Public

There is no profession or occupation excepting perhaps that of a doctor, where knowledge, skill and experience count more than they do in that of the compounding pharmacist. The simplest mistake, the taking up of a wrong weight or the taking down of the wrong bottle, may be followed by the most serious and even fatal results. It is, therefore, that we wish to call particular attention to the Prescription Department in our establishment.

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E. E. Meyer, Santa Clara county, California, and the water had given out owing to the destruction of the supply pipes. Mr. Meyer gave orders to attach the hose to the great vats of Zinfandel wine stored in the cellar and to man the wine pumps. The young, warm wine, not yet quite fermented, acted as a chemical and was much more effective than water. Wherever it struck, it smothered the flame at once. Thus \$8,000 of wine was used to save buildings and machinery worth much more.

The present English Cabinet contains twenty members, a number which is without precedent.

Before leaving for the east, the Hon. J. C. Patterson, whose collection of paintings is so justly celebrated, presented to Rev. Father Drummond a beautiful Madonna, a copy, painted by a Canadian artist, of a famous original in the Louvre, Paris.

Last Sunday at the Cathedral of St. Boniface His Grace the Archbishop preached a sermon which the hearers found more than usually eloquent even for him. The first part of it was a lucid exposition of the ethical aspects of Law; natural, divine, positive and negative. The second part was a series of vivid and timely applications.

Rev. Father Drummond, S.J., will preach next Sunday evening in St. Mary's Church.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

K.E.—Though combative he has not yet replied.

H. M. McC.—We do not know. Consult some good lawyer.

J. G. P.—You are mistaken. It was the elder Pitt, first Earl of Chatham, who spoke of "the atrocious crime of being a young man."

MANITOBA

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Twenty-five years ago the chief products of Manitoba were the furs of wild animals. To-day these products are Wheat, Cattle, Butter, Cheese.

In Twenty-five Years the population increased from 12,000 to 200,000; the land under cultivation from 10,000 acres to 2,000,000 acres; the number of schools from 16 to 982.

A comparison between the years 1885 and 1889 shows the following results:

GRAIN PRODUCED.

	1885.	1889.
Wheat	7,429,440 bush.	27,922,230 bush.
Oats	6,364,263 bush.	22,318,378 bush.
Barley	1,113,481 bush.	5,379,156 bush.

Total 14,907,184 bush. 55,619,764 bush.

Increase, 40,712,580 Bushels.

MANITOBA LANDS—For sale by the Provincial Government. Over 1,600,000 acres of choice land in all parts of the Province are offered at from \$2.00 to \$5.00 per acre. Payments extend over eight years. SPECIAL ATTENTION is directed to 500,000 acres along the line of the Manitoba Northwestern Railway at \$3.00 and \$2.50 per acre.

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THE FORUM, WINNIPEG.

He said this in reply to Horace Walpole, who had taunted him with his youth, although Pitt was then (1740) 32 years old. The younger Pitt, to whom you thought that reply could be attributed, was prime minister of England, not at the age of 21, as you supposed, but at the age of 24, which was young enough in all conscience.

"Searcher."—It was Kane O'Hara (1782) who said, "When the judgment's weak, the prejudice is strong." "The tenth transmitter of a foolish face" is not from Pope, but from Richard Savage, who wrote:

"He lives to build, not boast a generous race;
No tenth transmitter of a foolish face."

You will find your third quotation in Thomson's Seasons (Spring, line 1149):

"Delightful task! to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to shoot."

Your fourth and last quotation is, we think, incorrect. You write, asking whence these lines are:

"The brightest of skies hides the thunder
That may in a moment befall."

This must be a distorted reminiscence of Father Ryan's lines in the second of his four or five poems entitled "Reverie." The text of the southern poet-priest is:

"Life's loveliest sky hides the thunder
Whose bolt in a moment may fall."

FADS IN EDUCATION.

These extracts will serve to show that not a few true lovers of education are not timid in criticizing the foolish fads of modern education. There was a time not long ago, when it was a national sin for any American citizen to criticize our public school system, and it was political heresy for any party to omit placing in their national and state platforms fulsome resolutions, lauding the system as the bulwark of liberty and progress. A little leaven of common sense was dropped some years ago into the mass of flattery and praise by a few courageous writers, and it has been fermenting quite rapidly. Time was too when many of our parochial schools had but to imitate the "great and glorious public school system" and then lay the flattering unction to their breasts that they were at the height of success. Will it be out of place while calling attention to those facts as recorded by non-Catholics against the public school system to suggest that there is a possibility of similar evils creeping into our system? It may provoke discussion to assert it, but I am of the opinion that there is wide room for so stating. In the exuberance of our zeal to bring parochial schools to an equality with the public schools, in the mental advancement and equipment of pupils, have we not overlooked the fact that we too may "crowd and cram" our scholars? Why should it be alleged as a reason for introducing this and that study into our schools that the public schools have them and therefore we must? Every publishing house in America has an educational fad or two of some kind or the other, and they flood our school authorities, pastors and teachers, with circulars, giving glowing testimonials of this authority and that, and the next step is we buy and introduce it; reason, — because the public schools have adopted it.—*Rev. W. L. Mulhane, in Nov. Donahoe's.*

THE NEW BOY.

(Continued from last issue.)

There was some excitement in the refectory as all eyes were fixed on the newcomer to see if he would stick to his colors. The soup was passed to him.

"Go it, Rodgers, or 'twill be worse for you," said Monks.

"Don't be an ass, Rodgers." Hardly shouted up from the end of the table.

Some whispered, in friendly tones, "Just take a little on your plate; it will do no harm."

He passed on the soup untouched to his neighbor. Monks looked angry. Hardly said something ungentlemanly. Some thought it was "cheeking the school;" others only laughed, but from that moment the newcomer was more popular than ever. The bigger boys, who had up to this regarded the whole affair with indifference, did not conceal their admiration for the plucky youngster.

"He's a bigoted little chap," they said, "but he has plenty of grit. If they let him alone he will do just as the others after a time."

But Willie Rodgers did not do as the others. Friday followed Friday; the systematic persecution from the clique which seemed bent on his conversion never ceased, but neither did his resolution even falter for an instant. They tormented him in many ways, striving to prevent his getting vegetables or bread on fast days, not passing him the meat on other days; still his good humor did not forsake him. They called him nicknames, to which he replied with interest. They cut endless jokes at his expense; he joined in the laugh. They did their best to sit down on him at cricket, but he soon became a leader there. Beaten at every point, Monks and his crew had sadly to confess:

"No, there ain't no flies on Rodgers."

Strange to say, they never tried to make him attend their divine service. Perhaps they saw how useless the attempt would be; perhaps it was only the fasting that wounded their *amour propre*. But, nevertheless, scarcely a Friday passed without its trials.

Finally Lent came, bringing with it its numerous fast days. Rodgers grew rather thin, as time went on, from the constant worry and abstinence, but his spirit never wavered, his cheerfulness remained constant. In his letters home there was not a single line of complaint of the treatment he was receiving. In his class he made steady progress, and at cricket it was whispered he would be one of the "eleven's" bowlers in the coming year.

Good Friday proved to be the last day of his trials. On that day he absolutely abstained from anything except a piece of dry bread at breakfast and dinner. It was rather a feast day at Seaforth's. In the refectory the boys were watching his table very quietly and intently. It was known that Monks had resolved to make him break his fast. For this purpose he had changed his place at the table, and seated himself opposite Rodgers.

"You're not looking well today, Rodgers," he began. "You're eating too much lately, I'm afraid."

He sneered at the slice of bread that lay on Rodgers' soup plate.

"It is very kind of you, Monks, to take such an interest in my health," replied Rodgers, with perfect good humor.

"So you fast to-day, do you? This is a feast day here, you know; you must join us."

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TICKETS

Are now on sale and will be on sale daily till the end of December. The company are giving a choice of routes to the various points in the east, and are making arrangements for tourist cars being put on every train. These cars will go through to Toronto and Montreal daily, while there will also be a service to Halifax for the accommodation of passengers going to the Maritime Provinces and the Old Country. A very small charge is made for a berth in these sleeping cars, while they are also provided with a range, by which passengers can cook their own food. A porter is in charge of it to destination. For particulars, apply at City Office (opp. Post Office) or Depot.
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A.G.P.A., G.P.A.,
Winnipeg. Winnipeg.

"No, I shan't."
"You'll try a slice of this ham, won't you? I can recommend it."

"No, thanks, Monks. Better attend to yourself."

"Well, if you don't eat, you'll drink."

So saying, Monks inverted the half-filled soup tureen over Rodgers' plate. The soup flowed over on the tablecloth and on Rodgers' clothes. This was too much even for the newcomers' patience. Without a word he rose to his feet, caught the soup plate, and emptied its scalding contents over his tormentor; then, leaning across the table, struck the bully with all his force in the face.

There was never such a scene witnessed in Seaforth's before. For an instant there was a death-like silence, all eyes riveted on Rodgers, as he stood erect with pale cheek and flashing eye, confronting the bully he had so deservedly punished. Then such a cheer! Willie Rodgers had become the hero of the school.

After dinner the boys crowded round him, clapping him on the back and overwhelming him with congratulations. The captain of the house approached, and, shaking hands with him, said:

"You are a plucky fellow, Rodgers. You did quite right in punishing Monks. We have treated you most caddishly, and we are very sorry for it. Three cheers for the newcomer, boys!" And three such hearty cheers rang out as had seldom been heard within the college walls before. Such an honor had not been conferred in Seaforth's for years.

When Rodgers became captain of the school, a little later, new boys always wondered why he had a special cover at table on Fridays, and the smaller boys never tire telling how he defied the whole school and punished a 'bully in the golden days of old.—*Irish Messenger.*

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Canadian Northern Railway

Time Table, October 14, 1900.

STATIONS AND DAYS.	Leave Going S	Leave Going W	Arrive
Winnipeg to Gladstone, Makinak, Dauphin, etc., Tues, Thur, and Sat		7 30	17 45
Dauphin, Makinak, Gladstone, etc., to Winnipeg, Mon, Wed, and Fri	11 40		22 30
Winnipeg to Winnipegosis, Tuesday		7 30	21 15
Winnipegosis to Winnipeg Wednesday	7 15		22 30
Dauphin to Winnipegosis and return, Fridays	17 00	14 00	
Dauphin to Swan River and Track End, Wed, and Sat		8 20	19 40
Track End and Swan River to Dauphin, Mon. & Thur.	7 00		18 20
Dauphin to Gilbert Plains, Tuesday		12 30	14 15
Friday		7 00	8 45
Gilbert Plains to Dauphin Tuesday	15 15		17 00
Friday	9 30		14 15
Winnipeg to Warroad and Int. Stns., Mon. and Thur.	8 20		15 50
Warroad to Winnipeg and Int. Stns., Tues. and Fri.		9 K	16 40
Winnipeg to Bedford and Int. Stns., Mon., Wed, Thur and Sat.	8 20		12 06
Bedford to Winnipeg and Int. Stns., Tues., Wed., Fri. and Sat.		12 40	16 40

NORTHERN PACIFIC

TO
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and points
EAST and SOUTH
TO
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April 29th the new Transcontinental train "North Coast Limited" was inaugurated, making two daily trains east and west.

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CHAS. S. FEE, G.P. & T.A., St. Paul.

TIME TABLE.

BETWEEN	WINNIPEG.	
	DEPART	ARRIVE
Morris, Emerson, Grand Forks, Fargo, St. Paul, Chicago and all points south, east and west daily	1 45 pm	1 30 pm
Morris, Brandon, and intermediate points, Mon., Wed., Fri.	10 45 am	
Morris, Brandon and intermediate points, Tues., Thurs., Sat.		4 30 pm
Portage la Prairie, Mon., Wed., Fri.	4 30 pm	11 50 pm
Portage la Prairie, Tues., Thurs., Sat.		10 35 am

drunkard—Ladies' Home Journal. ly in the position of the button or the a long debauch of clothes she is exact food and drink. But if she makes life necessary a thing for a woman as good Tasteful dress is as wholesome and

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Sunday School—at 2.30
Baptism—from 2 to 4.
Vespers, Sermon and Benediction—at 7.15.
Week Day Services—
Holy Mass—in summer time at 6.30 and 7.30
In winter time at 6.30 and 8.

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Low Mass, with short instruction, 8.30 a.m.
High Mass, with sermon, 10.30 a.m.
Catechism in the church, 3 p.m.
Vespers, with an occasional sermon, 7.15 pm.
N.B.—Sermon in French on 1st Sunday in the month, 9 a.m. Meeting of the Children of Mary, 2nd and 4th Sunday in the month, 4 p.m.
Week Days—
Mass at 7.30 a.m.
On 1st Friday in the month Mass at 8 a.m.
Benediction at 7.30 pm.
N.B.—Confessions are heard on Saturdays from 3 to 10 pm, and every day in morning before Mass

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