

# Northwest Review.



Senate Reading Rm dec 7. MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM."

THE ONLY CATHOLIC PAPER PUBLISHED IN ENGLISH IN NORTH-WESTERN CANADA.

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ST. BONIFACE, MANITOBA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1899.

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## THE ST BONIFACE FIRE.

Last Wednesday morning, a little before ten o'clock the St. Boniface postmaster, Mr. Ernest Leveque, while sorting letters, noticed smoke issuing through the cracks of the floor. He immediately called for a bucket of water and deluged the floor, but now tiny flames appeared, so he rushed downstairs to have a look at the cellar. This he found full of smoke and flames. He ran up and saved his post-marking apparatus, the registered letters and some money, and then had to make a hasty exit after telephoning the fire brigade.

The flames, which must have originated in the furnace, spread so rapidly that little could be saved from Guilbault & Cote's store and from L. J. Collin's, between which was the post office. A crowd of men were soon at work with pails of water trying to quench the flames. The St. Boniface fire engine, "La France" being shockingly out of repair, a call was made on the Winnipeg fire brigade. Within ten minutes the south chemical engine was on the spot, though by that time the fire had gained too much headway for the chemical to be of any practical use. The permission of the Mayor of Winnipeg had to be obtained for the Merryweather engine, and it arrived in another half hour, but without stoker or engineer, so that messengers had to be sent back to Winnipeg. Meanwhile the block was a mass of flames. A large crowd was looking on, keeping at a respectful distance because of occasional explosions of cartridges and powder which formed part of Guilbault's stock. Then another engine hove in sight, but both got stuck in the mud. Finally the Merryweather was moved to the least muddy position on the river's margin and threw its suction hose into the stream, the only tank being a long way off. Several times the engine keeled over in the mud to its axles, rendering the boiler practically useless, and excited messengers were despatched through the town to hunt up jacks and planks to put the great Winnipeg steamer on its legs again. Even when it did work fairly well, the distance to the river was so great that the stream was small and ineffective.

Had there been proper fire protection Mr. Alfred Leveque's grocery and liquor store could easily have been saved. It was exasperating to see the flames slowly eating their way with no water to stop them. Fortunately Mr. Forrester, who had recently sold many Dominion Fire Extinguishers to the Archbishop, St. Boniface College, came to borrow seven from the palace and four from the college, and the students who were already doing yeoman's service saving things from the burning buildings, took hold of the roof of the Royal Block and effectually protected it from the devouring element. Had the hand extinguishers not been so effective, the burning of the Royal Block would have entailed the destruction of many neighboring buildings.

The fire being thus arrested on Provencher avenue, spread on Taché avenue to J. B. Leclerc's drygoods store, which was completely burned down, although

every moveable thing in it was saved.

The heat from the burning buildings was great enough to crack and break the windows and blister the paint on the other side of the street. In Defoy's pharmacy the thermometer registered 114 degrees. Chamberland's hotel and the adjoining houses were with difficulty protected from the flames.

It was most providential that there was hardly any wind. A strong breeze would have increased the damage immensely. Another fortunate circumstance was the hour at which the fire began. In the post office the mail for Winnipeg had been despatched and the first mail therefrom had been mostly distributed, so that little was left in the boxes. Three or four exchanges are the extent of our loss through the burning of the Post Office.

The heaviest sufferer is Mr. Collin, who had just received a large consignment of goods. He has the sympathy of the entire community. The news this morning is that he has assigned in trust to S. A. D. Bertrand, but we feel sure his friends and patrons will soon set him up again.

The losses are as follows: Mr. Justice Dubuc, loss \$6,000, insurance \$3,000; Mr. E. Guilbault loss \$5,000, insurance \$2,500; Messrs. R. Guilbault & Côté, loss \$14,000, insurance \$10,000; J. L. Collin & Sons, loss \$8,000, insurance \$4,000; Mr. J. B. Leclerc, loss about \$500 by damage, fully covered by insurance. The post office department lose \$800, and Messrs. Leveque & Co., \$1,200, not insured.

## REQUIESCANT IN PACE.

The death occurred on the 26th inst. of Karl Pestyk, 42 Selkirk avenue, in his 48th year. The funeral took place on Monday afternoon to the Holy Ghost Catholic church, where services were conducted by the Rev. Father Kulawy, after which the cortege proceeded to Mary's cemetery.

The funeral of J. B. Mondor, of Lorette, took place yesterday morning from the home of his son, F. Mondor, proprietor of the hotel at St. Boniface. Deceased was 59 years of age and was an old and respected citizen of Lorette. The Rev. Father Dufresne celebrated high mass. The funeral was one of the largest ever held in this district.

Death came suddenly to the six year old boy of Mr. and Mrs. George Bourgrit on Monday morning at 5 o'clock at their home at 86 Lombard street. Mrs. Bourgrit had been out at a church bazaar at St. Norbert and had her two boys along with her. The eldest, George, was taken ill on Saturday morning and Mrs. Bourgrit returned to the city in the evening to consult a medical man, but the little fellow grew suddenly worse and died yesterday morning at 5 o'clock. The funeral will be held to-morrow to St. Boniface cathedral, where the Rev. Father Dugas will conduct the services at 3 o'clock.

The Morning Telegram's report of the St. Boniface fire was much more complete than those of the two other Winnipeg dailies.

## A ROMAN CATHOLIC.

(The Casket.)

A Catholic in conversation with a Protestant minister a couple of weeks ago, had occasion to use the words "We Catholics." He was at once interrupted by the minister and told to say instead "We Roman Catholics." Would it be right to comply with the request? When may the word Roman be used as descriptive of the Church or of Catholics, and when must it be excluded? These are practical questions of much more importance than many imagine.

The word Roman, as understood by Catholics in speaking of the Church, means that Rome is the centre of Catholic unity. It expresses a quality or property of the Church, just as the word holy or Apostolic expresses a quality or property of the Church. But that does not justify anyone in demanding that one or other of these words be always included in the proper name or title of the Church. The proper name or title is

## THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Church herself officially recognizes no other title. In the Congress of the Powers of Europe at Vienna, 1815, Cardinal Consalvi objected to the joint use of the terms Roman-Catholic, "but was willing that they should be separately applied to the Church which is Roman by reason of its necessary dependence on the See of Rome, and Catholic on account of its, universal diffusion." Of the many qualifying words which denote essential properties of the Church one had to be chosen to serve as her proper name. The one so chosen is the word Catholic, and when we speak of Catholics, or Protestants, there can be no misunderstanding as to who are indicated. The words Roman and Catholic therefore agree in this, that they both express essential qualities of the Church; and they differ in this, that Catholic has been officially adopted by the Church to be her proper name or title, while Roman has never been so adopted. The adoption of Catholic as a title was first made in the Apostles' Creed. It is then perfectly right to use such expressions as the Roman Church, or the Roman Catholic Church, or the holy Catholic Church, or the Apostolic Catholic Church, when we wish to emphasize the qualities denoted by these qualifying words; but it is wrong to use any of these expressions simply as the name of the Church. That name is recognized by the world at large to be the Catholic Church. On the continent of Europe one never hears people speak of Roman Catholics or the Roman Catholic Church. In English-speaking countries there is to some extent a confusion of ideas and of language, which would disappear at once if people confined the word Roman in this connection to its proper use as a qualifying word instead of using it as a name or title. The English language is Teutonic in origin and properties, but that is no reason why we should always speak of it as the Teutonic English language. The Spanish nation is Latin as to some of its

properties, but that is no reason why we should always speak of it as the Latin Spanish nation. The Catholic Church is Roman in one of her properties, but that is no reason why we should always speak of her as the Roman Catholic Church. There is no other Church on earth that even claims to be exclusively the one named in the Apostles' Creed. On the other hand there is grave reason for insisting that the word Roman be confined strictly to its legitimate use as a qualifying word. Protestants use it in a sense of their own. They use it to imply that the Church of which Rome is the centre, is not the only Catholic Church, and some of them now-a-days call themselves Catholics, adding that they are not Roman Catholics. Now they wish to take another step in advance, and make us call ourselves always Roman Catholics, so as to leave them more room for their pet title of Anglo-Catholics. The most effective way to meet such presumption is the method of passive resistance. We are in possession, and if we always call ourselves Catholics and nothing else, their efforts to fasten any other name upon us will be fruitless. We have no right to call ourselves Roman Catholics unless the Church herself sanctions the name. Much less have we any right to permit non-Catholics to select a name for us. Strictly speaking we should have no right to call ourselves Catholics even, if the Church had not adopted the name. We cannot call ourselves Apostolics, for instance, although the Church is as really Apostolic as she is Catholic. A word which expresses a quality of the Church is not therefore applicable to each member and thing in the Church. It becomes thus applicable when it is adopted by the Church as her official name. No one would say, "I am a holy Catholic," though the Church is holy. Nor would one say, "I am an infallible Catholic," although the Church is infallible. We do not know what the French-Canadians think about it, but to a Frenchman from France it would appear equally out of place to find in the Dominion Report of the Canadian Census a column headed *Catholiques Romains*! That is not French. It is Anglo-French. It is a relic of the time when the British Government decided to place under its own immediate control all the ecclesiastical affairs of British subjects. It ceased to recognize the Catholic Church as such. In law and all official acts Catholic British subjects were regarded as so many individuals of a very undesirable persuasion. Parliament treated them despitefully and called them names. During the fervour of persecution they were "Papists," "Popish Recusants," etc., by solemn enactment. Later, when milder councils prevailed, they were tolerated as Roman Catholics. As a name, Roman Catholic is a British invention patented by Act of Parliament. It is our right to insist upon being addressed and styled in the only way the Church has sanctioned.

Plum Puddings and Mince Pies often have bad effects upon the small boy who over indulges in them. Pain-Killer as a household medicine for all such ills is unequalled. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis' 25c. and 50c.

## SIZING HIM UP.

One of New York's 400 entered a fashionable restaurant toward the end of the lunch hour in search of a friend. Not seeing him among the lunchers he walked up to the English head waiter and asked him if he had noticed a tall, quiet-mannered man with deep-set black eyes and well cut and carefully brushed hair.

"Yes, I seen a man like what you say, sir. Had a business appointment, I suppose, with you, sir."

"O no, only pleasure. He's a great friend of mine."

"Well, then, 'taint the same one, sir. The man I seen here can't be no friend of yours."

"Why so?"

"Because he ain't no gentleman."

"Was he rude?"

"Not at all, sir; very nice spoken and quiet, but as soon as he came in I knowed he wasn't no gentleman. You see, sir, its this way: I sizes them up as soon as they sits down. This chap I speak of, he sat down all of a heap with his elbows sticking out on each side like the wings of a quick running hen."

"O, he may have been tired."

"Well, his tiredness must have stuck to him clean through his lunch, 'cause when he got up to go away, he left his knife and fork straddling his plate every which way; and we always tells a gentleman by the neat way he leaves his knife and fork with the handles close together pointing at his body."

"Perhaps he got up in a hurry and had no time to arrange things."

"No; I watched him; he wasn't in no hurry. Besides, sir, all the time he eat he held his knife with the butt of the handle shooting out at the side of his hand. That's the awkward way them fellows that ain't used to good dinners has; they never puts the end of the handle in the middle of their palm, as all gentlemen does."

"I think that settles it, Mr. Napkin. The man you saw can't have been my friend."

"I guess not, sir. A man what drinks his soup from the point of the spoon instead of from the side and makes as much noise in drinking as a pig in a trough, ain't company for the likes of you, sir. Thanks, sir, this'll be to drink yer health with."

—Commercial Advertiser.

## HARMLESS JOKE.

Place a spool of cotton in the inside pocket of your coat and, having threaded a needle with the beginning of the cotton, pass the needle through the front of the coat, unthread the needle and leave about two inches of the cotton hanging as if it were only a stray piece. The first person you meet will be sure to pick it off for you, and his astonishment when he finds there is no end to it will give plenty of innocent fun.

If taken in time the D. & L. Emulsion will surely cure the most serious affections of the lungs. That "run down" condition, the after effects of a heavy cold is quickly counteracted. Manufactured by the Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

**NORTHWEST REVIEW**

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**Northwest Review.**

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1899

**CURRENT COMMENT**

The General Intention for De-  
cember is "Christian Humility." Associates of the Apostleship of Prayer are asked to pray that the virtue of Christian humility may be more and more studied and practised among men. The heathen world had no conception of humility; "humilitas" in classical Latin meant lowness, baseness, meanness, but not humility. This last meaning was given to the word by ecclesiastical writers of the third and fourth centuries after Christ. The Protestant world repeats the Christian term "humility" parrot-fashion, but on the whole, it has no practical grasp of it. What it abhors in Catholics is precisely the humility that recognizes an infallible teaching Church, that believes in the Real Presence and all its practical consequences, that confesses its sins to a man in whom it recognizes the representative of God. Even Catholics who are much in Protestant society are apt, unless they pray against the baneful influence, to lose the bloom of humility. Père Lacordaire used to say that when he left a Catholic district to pass into a Protestant one he felt that he was crossing the frontiers of pride. Pride saps spiritual strength, humility fosters it. This may be a paradox, but it is borne out by the experience of all the saints.

Advent, which begins next Sunday, is a time of penance. Wednesdays and Fridays are days of fast and abstinence. It would therefore ill become Catholics to frequent theatres or other places of unnecessary amusement during these twenty-two days of preparation for the great and holy festival of Christmas.

The electoral campaign is in full blast. Now is the time for facts and figures to perform the most unnatural antics. The three Winnipeg dailies afford great amusement to the outsider. The Tribune is more or less independent, but is always eager to help the Telegram demolish the Free Press, while the old lady of Post Office lane keeps grinding out would-be witticisms and retracting ponderous jokes with a persistency and a courage worthy of the best cause

that ever enlisted the devotion of a hero.

In his lecture last Sunday on "Belief in Immortality among the Ancient Hebrews," Father Drummond laid special stress on the impliedness of that belief. One could not argue, he said, from the absence of explicit definition (which is a process foreign to the Oriental mind) to the absence of belief in the existence and spirituality of the soul. As a parallel instance, he pointed to most of the non-Catholic textbooks on Psychology. Psychology means a treatise on the soul. Surely there, if anywhere, one would expect to meet with a definition of the soul. Yet it was a fact, which anyone could verify, that these books said nothing of the nature of the soul in some of them the word "soul" could not be found in the index. Does this prove that the authors of these books denied the existence of the soul? Not at all. It only proves that they had not the courage of their convictions, that they were afraid to face what is sometimes called "modern thought," and what is really the thinnest kind of superficiality.

A recent English convert relates that, some time before his conversion, his wife, who was always a Catholic, gave to her two boys, when they started to join the American army in Cuba and the Philippines, two scapulars, insisting that they should wear them always as Our Lady's badge of protection. "At the time," he adds, "I pooch-pooched the notion that a piece of cloth could do them any good; but now I think differently; my two boys have been through a score of battles without a scratch."

The pastor of B., a Minnesota parish, tells a similar story. When a detachment was recruited in his neighborhood for the Spanish war, he presented to each of the Catholic soldiers the little enamelled cross of the Apostleship of Prayer. No sooner had the Protestant volunteers seen it than they all applied to Father G. for one. He complied with their request, and now he notes, with deep gratitude to God, that every one of the B. volunteers, Catholics and Protestants, has returned home safe and sound. These two stories have never been published before; we can vouch for their correctness and can privately give names and addresses.

Mr. Joseph Bernier is to be congratulated on the good sense and disinterestedness he has shown by withdrawing from an electoral contest in which his presence would have brought on a triangular duel with the chances in favor of the least desirable candidate. Mr. Bernier's generosity is the more praiseworthy in that he was the choice of an overwhelming majority of the Conservative convention. On the other hand, Mr. Lauzon, having been chosen in the same manner by the same party at the previous election, in which he was remarkably successful, may be excused for adhering to that former popular verdict, which seems likely to be confirmed this time.

A Winnipeg daily recently

announced that Bishop Grandin would celebrate the 50th anniversary of his consecration on Nov. 30th. It ought to be "the 40th" as we announced several weeks ago. We hereby extend to His Lordship of St. Albert, the Senior Bishop of Canada, our congratulations and best wishes for many years yet. But the same paper is wrong when it calls him the oldest bishop on the American continent. Archbishop Elder, of Cincinnati, is older both in age and in date of consecration, and there may be many older bishops in Mexico, Central America and South America.

The same paper again chronicled the curious fact that F. Flamand (not Flement) of Provencher avenue, St. Boniface, who died suddenly last week at the age of 63, "had been in this country about 500 years (!) and could relate many interesting stories of his early experience." No wonder, with half a thousand years of experience. What is certain is that Mr. Flamand did his best to be here as long as possible, since he was born here.

The Free Press has taken its cue from us about the word "Britain." Not only has it dropped the un-English word from its headlines, but the other day it introduced an imaginary correspondent asking it if the press commits an error when using the word "English" instead of "British," in the following sentence: "The English troops routed the Boers?" Its reply is "No. 'England's might and England's right' is a perfectly proper expression to apply to the deeds and position of the United Kingdom or the empire." This is going farther than we do. We never objected to the word "British," because it is a recognized English word; but we do object to the word "Britain," because it is unmeaning and un-English when applied to the England of our day. England, Scotland and Wales are very properly called "Great Britain," but not "Britain" alone. This latter word is not to be found alone in the Standard Dictionary, which contains more words than any other completed English Dictionary. Dr. Murray's historical dictionary being yet far from completion. And we maintain that would-be English Scotchmen and Americans are responsible for this use of the word "Britain;" they hope thus to lessen the difference of origin between Englishmen and themselves, but no Englishman ever speaks of "Britain," except when he means his native island as it was 1400 years ago.

One of this morning's London despatches says: "To General Methuen, it appears, belongs the honor of the first real British victory of the present war, as Belmont was the first battle after which the British advanced instead of retreating." This is rather disheartening after the pæans about Elandslaagte. And the continuation of the same despatch shows that even Belmont did not demoralize the Boers, who quickly rallied with unabated courage.

Rev. Father Kavanagh, curé of St. François-Xavier, is in town.

**THE STAR SHOWER.**

This title has turned out a misnomer. Nowhere, so far as we can gather from telegrams or reports, has the expected shower of meteors materialized. Here a few people who watched on Thursday morning, 16th inst., saw eight or nine bright looking stars. In Montreal the McGill College astronomical staff saw 156 on Tuesday morning, 60 on Wednesday morning and 70 on Thursday morning. In England the cloudy weather made all observation impossible. In the United States a few hundred meteors were noted. On the continent of Europe in some places rather more were observed, but in no case has the total seen in five hours exceeded one thousand. Now this is nothing compared to the great displays of 1799, 1833 and 1866, when the entire sky was a network of meteors flying in every direction, in some cases several thousand being counted in one hour.

As it is not likely that the calculations of so many astronomers all over the world have gone wrong, there must have been some unexpected attraction of some other heavenly body to drag the group of meteors out of its ordinary path. Perhaps the really great display will occur next year, in the middle of November 1900, just as in America the last great shower of meteors was visible, not in 1866, but in 1867.

Curiously enough, people seem to forget that even later than the last mentioned date there occurred a meteoric shower of surpassing brilliancy and beauty, the display in this hemisphere being like a shower of little flames for three successive nights. This shower began in Nov. 27th 1872. Astronomers at that time suspected that these shooting stars were the result of the meeting of Biela's comet with the Earth.

Now, even Tempel's comet, which the eminent astronomer, Professor Falb, announced would meet our earth on the 13th of this month, has apparently failed to put in an appearance. It has not so much as given us a meteoric display of its own.

More than a week after the date of the promised shower, there comes from the Southern States a description of several brilliant meteors seen during the same night. The most curious feature about this sight was the comparatively long time during which these meteors were visible.

But, after all, considering the number of watchers all over the globe of ours, we may safely say that the largely advertised celestial fireworks have, for some as yet undiscovered reason, fizzled out.

Mr. John M. King, the well known Fort William merchant, was married yesterday morning in the Immaculate Conception Church by the pastor, Rev. A. A. Cherrier, to Miss Mary Van Bockstaele, lately arrived from Belgium. The happy couple returned east this afternoon.

That Hacking Cough is a warning not to be lightly treated. Pyny-Pectoral cures with absolute certainty all recent coughs and colds. Take it in time. Manufactured by the proprietors of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

**NOTES BY THE WAY.**

The one absorbing topic of public consideration and discussion just now is the Provincial election, and although the REVIEW finds nothing that interests it in party politics as at present manipulated, we feel that as unprejudiced onlookers, we see a good deal more of the true inwardness of the game than many of those see who are in the thick of the fight, and we are, therefore, in a peculiarly favorable position to size up public opinion and to discuss the probable outcome. We do not intend to say how we think men should vote on this occasion; we have taken a decided stand in more than one election in the past but that has been when some great question of vital importance to Catholics has been an issue, and we see nothing of the kind in this contest. We shall confine ourselves, therefore, to a consideration of the chances as they present themselves to us and would merely premise that we base our opinions on this point on information received from a variety of sources.

We first of all take the situation in Winnipeg, and here we think it must be evident to all observant citizens that the chances favor the opposition. They have undoubtedly exceptionally strong candidates and each one of them is fighting in the division where he is the strongest. It can hardly be denied that Hugh John Macdonald is the very strongest candidate the opposition could have in South Winnipeg. We believe he could win almost any constituency in Manitoba, and we consider that his election for the seat he is now contesting was assured the moment he accepted the nomination. His opponent, Hon. J. D. Cameron, is undoubtedly a popular man and has a host of friends, and under ordinary circumstances this would carry him through, but in the present instance he has not only to fight a man of at least equal personal popularity, he has also to contend against the strong feeling of disappointment which pervades the constituency in connection with the failure of the Government to secure the erection of a new hotel on the site which is now a ghastly heap of ruins and a blot on the appearance of the South end of the city. We do not say that Mr. Cameron is rightly blamed for this, but everyone knows that it is going to have a considerable effect on the election and it will lose him a great many votes that would otherwise have been cast in his favor.

Passing on to centre Winnipeg we come to a struggle which will be followed with interest throughout the length and breadth of the Province. This

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is without question a Liberal division, but we believe there is an immense body of electors there who generally vote that way, but who in the contest will cast their ballots for our popular and able mayor. We firmly believe that Mayor Andrews will get the largest majority of any candidate in Winnipeg. He is the most popular man in Winnipeg to-day, and he is not only popular, but he is trusted by the working classes as few men in public life here have ever been. The great bulk of the electorate know him personally, they believe in him, they have of late years been in the habit of marking their ballots for him and we are confident that they will not go back on him now. Col. McMillan, the Provincial Treasurer, is unquestionably a formidable opponent, but despite what is so often said about his popularity, we find there is a very large section of the people in Centre Winnipeg who absolutely do not know him by sight, inasmuch as he has failed to keep in touch with his constituents. We say nothing about the political issue involved, though there can be no doubt that Mayor Andrews has announced a platform, every plank of which is popular with the great mass of the voters to whom he is appealing, and they are all confident that as in the municipal affairs in the past so in Provincial matters in the future, he can be thoroughly relied upon to live up to his promise and carry to a successful issue whatever he undertakes.

In Winnipeg North the opposition have another strong candidate in Dr. Neilson, who is a popular and respected resident of the division, whilst the Government candidate, Mr. P. C. McIntyre, is handicapped by the fact that he does not live in the District. The question of residence is going to have quite an influence in the North end, and we find the feeling is so strong that in itself we believe it will determine the result. A great many who might otherwise vote for the Government candidate will, it is said, support Dr. Neilson for this reason alone, and Mr. McIntyre has not only this to contend with but, having been the member for the constituency for several years, he has his record to face, and there are some points in it which, we hear, are decidedly unpopular amongst the working class element which make up the bulk of the constituency. We shall be very much surprised if Winnipeg North is not found in the column of Conservative successes at the coming election.

With regard to the country constituencies the reports are somewhat conflicting. Every candidate seems to feel certain of election and it is generally conceded that the vote in many constituencies will be a close one. Having visited many sec-

tions of the Province and talked with numbers of farmers and merchants from different districts, we think that the chances are the opposition will sweep the country. At the last election hundreds of Conservatives voted for the Greenway Government on the school question—they will this time, it is said, vote to a man for Hugh John Macdonald. In 1895 it is claimed hundreds of Conservatives were disfranchised as a result of the peculiar work of the registration clerks and revising barristers—this time there are pretty fair lists and the Conservative vote will be largely increased on this account. When Mr. Greenway last appealed to the country the opposition were practically demoralized—this year they have excellent organization and popular leadership. The Government had a popular cry—now the popular cry is against them. Whereas nine seats went by acclamation to the Government at the last election, every constituency has now its opposition candidate in the field. These are a few of the multitude of reasons which are given us why it is reasonably certain there will be a change, and from what we can gather looking at the matter from a perfectly disinterested standpoint, we have no doubt in our minds that Mr. Greenway has made his last appearance in the House as Premier of the country. It is said by some that the Government have money to burn—but we do not believe the electors of Manitoba can be bought for cash—and we think it may be taken for granted that anyone who might feel disposed to attempt corruption will realize the dangerous nature of the operation inasmuch as anyone caught in the act will certainly spend a season in the penitentiary.

These are the facts of the matter as they present themselves to us. If our views are borne out by the result it will be a great change for Manitoba. Whether or not it will be a change for the better, we do not pretend to say. We, of course, have opinions on this, but they are not for publication.

We have an additional word to say this week regarding Mr. W. W. Buchanan to whom we referred in our last issue. Judging him by a newspaper report of a speech he had delivered, we declared that we were sorry to see the labor party having a man of his class amongst its leaders, for we had formed the opinion that he was nothing but a ranting radical. We have changed our opinion to a very large extent after listening to Mr. Buchanan's very eloquent speech at the Opera House meeting on Saturday night. We are now convinced that he is not a rabid ranter but a student of public affairs who honestly tries to get to the bottom of things, and when he has done so, fearlessly and ably champions the cause which he believes to be in the best interests of the people. We do not mean to say that we believe he is always, or even generally, right, but we simply wish to let our readers know that now we have heard and seen Mr. Buchanan we think much better of him than we did when we simply

had before us a speech of his which we are now convinced was reported in such a condensed form that it did not properly convey to the public an exact representation of the speaker's thought or utterance.

FROM THE SASKATCHEWAN.

St. Louis de Langevin, Sask., Nov. 21.—St. Louis is a very prettily situated village on the banks of the southern branch of the Saskatchewan, about 25 miles south of Prince Albert. The country is hilly and picturesque, the neat little white-washed houses perched here and there against the dark background of trees, present a delightful sight to every true aesthete.

The first settlers who pitched their camp on these shores about eighteen years ago were the worthy Messrs Boucher and Bremner who are now surrounded by their children. Later on the splendid condition of the soil for pasture and agriculture attracted a great number of French colonists, who seem delighted with the country and constantly sing its praises. The population is mostly Catholic. Rev. Father Gabillon, O. M. I., who has devoted himself to the Northwest missions for some twenty years, is the rector of the parish.

The crop, though not so good as those of previous years, owing to the constant summer rains, is still quite fair and encouraging. Mr. Philibert, a merchant of Duck Lake, has opened a store here this week; we have now two places where we can provide ourselves with every comfort. This speaks well for the progress of St. Louis.

Rev. Father Simonin, O. M. L., from Batoche stopped here last week on his way to Prince Albert. Mr. Savidan was also our guest placing his two daughters in the boarding school. The convent will soon be too small for the number of pupils, which is increasing rapidly.

We have had as yet no snow, and the clear blue waters of the Saskatchewan still flow unmolested. The Indians have predicted no snow till Christmas. Will their predictions come true? FRIDA.

IMMORTALITY IN THE OLD TESTAMENT.

The Rev. Father Drummond, S. J., preached to a very large congregation at the church of the Immaculate Conception Sunday night in continuation of his series of instructions on the Holy Scriptures. He particularly dealt with "Belief in immortality among the ancient Hebrews," and he examined their belief as to the nature of the soul and its survival after death, or immortality. He admitted that nowhere in the Bible is there a philosophic definition as to the nature of the soul, but on analyzing Biblical metaphors a clear idea of Hebrew psychology could be obtained. He examined several texts showing that the very first chapters of the Bible taught that the soul is a spiritual substance and from the history of the Jewish people and the sacred writers he further proved their belief in immortality. The sermon was in many respects one of the best of the series and held the close attention of the congregation to its close. Father Drummond will deal further with the subject of sheol and the resurrection in a subsequent discourse.—Free Press.

We claim that the the D. & L. Menthol Plaster will cure lumbago, backache, sciatica, or neuralgic pains quicker than any other remedy. Made by Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

KIDNEY DISEASE.

THE RESULT IS OFTEN A LIFE OF PAIN AND MISERY.

MR. DAVID CROWELL OF HORTON, N. S., WAS AN INTENSE SUFFERER AND ALMOST DISPAIRED OF FINDING A CURE— TELLS THE STORY OF HIS RELEASE.

The Acadien, Wolfville, N. S.

Recently a reporter of the Acadien was told another of those triumphs of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which are becoming very common in this vicinity. The fortunate individual is Mr. David Crowell, a highly respected resident of Hortonville.

Below is his experience, in substance, as he gave it to us:— "About two years ago, for the first time in my life, I began to realize fully what ill health meant. The first symptom was a feeling of overpowering drowsiness which crept over me at times. Often I would be at work in the field when the drowsiness would seize me and I would find that it required the exercise of all my will-power to keep awake. In a short time I was attacked by sharp piercing pains, which shot through the lower part of my back. At first this did not trouble me very much during the day, but at night the pain became almost unendurable and often I would not close my eyes throughout the whole night. Gradually a nausea and loathing for food developed. Sometimes I would sit down to a meal with a keen appetite, but after a mouthful or so had passed my lips, sickness and vomiting would follow. I became greatly reduced in flesh and in a short time was but a wreck of my former self. The doctor said the trouble was disease of the kidneys, but his treatment did not help me. My mother who was something of a nurse, urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and at last to satisfy her more than of hopes of being cured, I took up their use. After taking one box I seemed better and I resolved to try another. Before the second box was used my condition was improved beyond gainsay and I felt sure the pills were responsible for it. I took two more boxes and before they were all used the pain in my back had wholly disappeared, my appetite had returned and I felt like a new man. For the sum of \$2 I cured myself of a painful disease. There cannot be the least doubt but that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills was the sole cause of my recovery, and I consider them the best medicine in existence.

Sold by all dealers in medicine or sent post paid at 50c. a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Refuse all substitutes.

For Small Boys.

The Sisters of Charity of St. Boniface, yielding to repeated requests from various quarters, have determined to undertake the management of a boarding-house for boys between the ages of six and twelve. Special halls will be set apart for them, where, under the care and supervision of the Grey Nuns, they will be prepared for their First Communion, while attending either the Preparatory Department of St. Boniface College or the classes of Provencher Academy. This establishment will be known as "Le Jardin de l'Enfance" (Kindergarten). The results already attained in similar institutions of the Order give every reason to hope that this arrangement will fill a long felt want.

Board and lodging will cost six dollars a month. For the boys who attend Provencher Academy there will be an additional charge of fifty cents a month; and for those who take music lessons, \$3 a month. Bedding, mending and washing will be extra. The Sisters are willing to attend to these extras on terms to be arranged with them. The boys who attend the Preparatory Department of St. Boniface College will have to pay the tuition fees of the College.

Applications should be made to

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CALENDAR FOR NEXT WEEK.

DECEMBER.

- 3—First Sunday of Advent.
- 4, Monday—St. Peter Chrysologus, Bishop.
- 5, Tuesday—St. Francis Xavier, Apostle of the Indies.
- 6, Wednesday—St. Nicholas, Bishop. Fast.
- 7, Thursday—Vigil. Fast.
- 8, Friday—Immaculate Conception of the blessed Virgin. Feast of Obligation with Octave. Neither fast nor abstinence.
- 9, Saturday—Of the octave.

BRIEFLETS.

The ruins of the fire are still smoking a little here and there.

Rev. Father Turcotte, curé of St. Adolphe, netted \$500 from his bazaar.

The post Office is now located in Leclerc's old barber shop on the river side of Taché Avenue.

Monsignor Ritchot dined at the Archbishop's palace to-day. The health of the venerable prelate is greatly improved.

Rev. T. Filiatrault, Superior of the Canadian Jesuits, who has been spending a fortnight in St. Boniface College, took the Great Northern train for St. Paul yesterday afternoon.

The weather continues to be extraordinarily mild. Sunday last was a beautiful, balmy day. The thin cakes of rotten ice floating down the river remind one of spring rather than winter.

Dr. Lambert, the health officer, reports St. Boniface singularly free from disease. Winnipeg is not so fortunate, though the number of cases of scarlet fever and typhoid is not alarming.

Mr. Forester, whose extinguishers certainly stopped the further inroads of fire last Wednesday, claims that it would be cheaper and safer for the town to buy 150 of his extinguishers than to equip and keep up a fire engine.

By special indulgence the fast and abstinence which ought to fall on Friday, December 8th, are anticipated and observed the previous day, Thursday, Dec. 7. Thus on the feast of the Immaculate Conception flesh meat is quite in order. But Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 6 and 7, are fast days.

State Attorney, W. J. Burke, of Neche, N.D., who appeared in the Winnipeg Court House in connection with the extradition proceedings against Maurice Kinpe, visited his sister, Mrs. Cranley, who is recovering from a serious illness in St. Boniface hospital. He returns south this afternoon.

Mr. Jehan de Froment's Pyroxyline Automatic Electric Fire Alarm has been taken in hand by Captain W. O. McRobie of the Brandon Machine Works Company, Limited. He has already many orders for this ingenious and most effective fire alarm. A skilled electrician will assist Capt. McRobie in the setting up of Mr. de Froment's apparatus.

All indications point to a larger number of excursionists than in any previous year and the C. P. R. are making special arrangements for the business. The new first class coaches which were run on the "Imperial Limited" during the summer and which are the finest coaches on any railway in America, are to be put in service for Manitoba Excursionists, while for those who desire sleeping accommodation twenty of their new tourist cars are being brought from the East for the

purpose of making a daily service to Montreal and Toronto.

Very Rev. A. Dugas, V.G., and Rev. Dr. Béliveau drove out yesterday to St. Norbert to see Mgr. Ritchot.

Rev. Father Martin, curé of St. Eustache, is at the Archbishop's house. He has lately taken possession of his new presbytery.

Chamberland Hotel and Defoy's drug store are already coated with new paint to replace the old one burnt off by the fierce flames on the other side of the street.

The municipal authorities of St. Boniface deserve credit for soon replacing and mending the burned sidewalk in front of the ruins of Guilbault's, Collin and Leveque's stores.

Mother St. John of God, the first Superior of the Sisters of Jesus and Mary, in Winnipeg, arrived from Montreal last week to be present at the Jubilee celebration of St. Mary's Academy on the 14th of next month.

The drawing of the cameo bracelet presented by Mrs. S. A. D. Bertrand in aid of the St. Boniface Hospital, will take place at 3 p.m. on the first Wednesday of December at a meeting of the Lady Patronesses in the hospital.

LETELLIER-ST. PIE.

A short time ago the Ladies Aid Society gave an entertainment which netted over \$80. Part of this sum went towards a new cope (which was badly needed) of cloth of gold, with the accompanying stole and veil. They also handed \$20 to Father Jutras for the new benches, which are soon to grace the church. The Sunday before last a collection was taken up for the benches amounting to \$57, but of course a great deal is still needed to pay for them.

The young ladies of Letellier were preparing for a dramatical entertainment, but I believe it has been put off until about Christmas.

The mild weather has permitted everybody in this neighborhood to do all the ploughing they needed. The snow has all disappeared, and the state of the roads reminds one more of spring than anything else.

Two crushing machines have

there is today a crying need of a reformation in the treatment of the body. The basis of this reformation is to be found in the thesis of Dr. R. V. Pierce: "Diseases which originate in the stomach must be cured through the stomach."

In the thirty odd years of Dr. Pierce's experience as chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute in Buffalo, N. Y., he has treated more than half a million people, with a record of ninety-eight cures in every hundred. The theory held by Dr. Pierce is that the stomach is the chief breeding place of disease, and is abundantly borne out by the success of his treatment which is addressed primarily to the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition.

No other medicine acts so powerfully and as perfectly on the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Men and women afflicted with shortness of breath, heart disease, suffocation, dizziness, spots before the eyes, "liver pains," and similar ailments have been promptly and perfectly cured by the use of Golden Medical Discovery.

Thomas A. Swartz, of Sub-Station C, Columbus, Ohio, Box 102, writes: "I was taken very sick with severe headache, then cramps in the stomach, and my food would not digest, then kidney and liver trouble, and my back got so weak I could scarcely get around. At last I had doctors whenever I thought they would do me any good, but the more I doctored the worse I got, until six years passed. I had become so poorly I could not walk in the house by the aid of a chair, and I got so thin I had given up to die, thinking that I could not be cured. Then I saw one of my neighbors, who said, 'Take my advice, and use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and make a new man out of yourself.' The first bottle helped me and after I had taken eight I was weighed and found I had gained 27 pounds. I have done more hard work in the past eleven months than I did in two years before, and I am healthy to-day and do not feel anything like dying. I cannot give Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery too much praise."

operated at St. Pie lately; the owners being Mr. Moses Jutras and Mr. Bourbonnière, both of whom own threshing machines.

We have another loss to record in our parish, for a large circle of friends mourn the death of Miss Rosie Boiteau, who passed away at the end of last month after a long and painful illness R. I. P.

Query—Would you kindly inform your correspondent as to whether it is better to have one High Mass sung or several Low Masses said for the Holy Souls? I believe this to be a point on which confused ideas are entertained, and that a little explanation on this matter would be welcomed by many, therefore I venture to importune the Editor, especially as he has several times courteously explained certain questions of the sort for the benefit of the readers of the NORTHWEST REVIEW.

[The answer will appear next time Ed. N. W. R.]

Dean Hole recently told a capital story of two Indians dining in England for the first time, when one of them took a spoonful of mustard, which brought tears to his eyes. The other said, "Brother, why weepest thou?" and he replied, "I weep for my father who was slain in battle," and he passed the mustard. The other then took a spoonful, and he had a tear trickling down his cheek. Said the first Indian, "Why weepest thou?" and he replied, "I weep because thou wast not slain with thy father."

Mrs S Rhett Roman, of New Orleans, whose exquisite stories in the Times-Democrat we have often commended and several times republished, is a convert to the Church, having embraced our faith after her marriage with the late Judge Roman. Mrs. Roman is one of the most gifted writers of the South, and merits a national instead of a merely Southern recognition. We are satisfied her work deserves only to be known to find appreciation.—Midland Review.

20 Miles to Procure Medicine. Winfield, Ont. W. H. COMSTOCK, Brockville.

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