



## Evolution.

Some of its fallacies—The Vermiform Appendix, The Itai-sou d'etre of Rudimentary Organs.

Though the following letter was published in the "Catholic Times" more than six months ago, it contains solidly scientific suggestions which are unaffected by the lapse of time. We call special attention to its necessary reminder that a million "perhapses" cannot make one "therefore;" to its masterly treatment of that unfortunate "appendix," the frequent inflammation of which is such a crux to shallow minds, as if liability to disease were a proof of the uselessness of an organ; and to the skilful handling of the vexed question as to the history of rudimentary organs and muscles. The writer's concluding remarks on our present ignorance and our consequent prudence of an expectant attitude combined with the conviction that true science and true religion cannot contradict each other are in keeping with the wise discernment and wide knowledge of the whole letter.

### The Theories of Evolution.

SIR,—In my letter which you were good enough to publish in THE CATHOLIC TIMES of July 2nd I proved on the authority of Professor Max Müller, Mr. Roth, and the experiment of Bishop Salvato at New Nursia, Western Australia, that there was no scientific reliance to be placed on those people who hold with Darwin that there are tribes of men on the earth who have no notion of God and cannot count beyond ten. It is no compliment to his readers, because sheer nonsense, for any writer to maintain that even the most degraded aboriginal of Australia or Africa would consider ten men equal to the whole tribe; or that ten of the tribe would be as numerous as one hundred enemies advancing against them. Bishop Salvato's colony has proved that in one generation the most degraded of savages can be brought to the level of an advanced civilization, instructed about God, taught to count, and trained in trades or complicated employments like telegraphy.

The sudden unfolding of their powers is a complete refutation of the Darwinian folk who theorise about mental evolution wrought out in unthinkable periods of time, through an imaginary development of nerve cells and cerebral cortical substances the nature of which they do not understand. They mistake the organ for the organism. The brain is the instrument—not the player. The brain is the "telephonic exchange," or "telegraphic switch-board," or railway "shunting-yard," where the nerves come in, cross over, and go out, enabling countless complicated messages to enter and depart between the organs of special sense, the muscles, and the various apparatus of the body.

In another letter, appearing in your issue of July 9th, I set forth the many changes on the tune of time which have been rung by geologists during the last hundred years; and as they have been called to order by Lord Kelvin, Professor Saye, and Professor Tait, who make them enormously reduce their time periods, I showed that Catholics cannot accept their theories when those theories are opposed, or apparently opposed, to revelation. Lord Kelvin's estimate of the age of the earth is far nearer the truth than that held by Sir Charles Lyell forty years ago; but the history of all the natural sciences during the last hundred years shows clearly that the theories of to-day will be the ignorances of the end of the twentieth century.

Why, then, should we give up the traditions of the Bible and of the Church in order to swallow an "orthodox evolution" which will be heterodox in less than a hundred years, even if it is not heterodox at the present day? Every intelligent Catholic should be educated in the facts of the principal natural sciences and in enough of those facts to be able to recognise the weak points in the many theories of evolution and

existence put forward by weak-minded thinkers whose philosophy is to imagine that even a million probabilities can make one certainty.

During the long correspondence in your columns on the "theories of evolution," one writer in the issue of April 23rd last asks, "Why, in the name of reason, have we been endowed with organs which, like the 'appendix vermiformis,' are absolutely useless to us, although performing a useful function in the lower animals?" Our possession of these structures can only be explained on the theory of the heredity and descent of our bodies from the lower animals. Then, again, "how, except on this theory of heredity and descent, can we explain why it is that the human fetus during the first couple of months of its existence passes through a series of changes which are represented by permanent stages in the animal kingdom? At an early stage of its existence the structure of that fetus is the structure of a fish and its organs are the organs of a fish."

This, of course, is pure Darwinism and, as no notice has been taken of it in any letter up to the present, perhaps I may be permitted to show the writer that there are other and better explanations of these rudimentary organs than that theory which the Darwinian writers say is the only explanation. Sir William Flower, Curator of the British Museum Natural History Department, speaking at the Newcastle-on-Tyne meeting of the British Association in 1889, said that "too much stress had been laid on these so-called rudimentary organs, and that in his opinion they are the weakest point in the Darwinian argument for descent." As to the "appendix vermiformis" which your correspondent says is useless, Dr. Edward Andrews, in the Journal of the American Medical Association for December 5th, 1896, says, "The appendix is not a functionless organ. It produces every day a quantity of tenacious mucus to lubricate the cecum valve and by thus facilitating the movement of matter prevents impaction in the head of the colon. The current of the tough mucus is outward, hence seeds and other foreign bodies cannot enter the appendix in opposition to the movement as long as the organ is in a healthy state."

Your correspondent then goes on to say that the appendix performs a useful function in the lower animals. This is a wide statement, apt to mislead. Very few animals possess a vermiform appendix, or anything like it. The truth is, it is very rarely found, except in man. It exists only in the highest apes, the wombat, and perhaps in the monotremes. Some authorities in zoology, however, deny that there is really an appendix in either the wombat or the monotremes.

The subject of the so-called rudimentary organs might easily occupy columns of your weekly issue for a twelvemonth without being fully discussed, and then only those of your readers who had an advanced education in the natural sciences could understand what it was all about. But my point will be gained if I show that there is at least another sensible explanation of what they are, as opposed to the Darwinian statement that they have no other explanation than being useless heirlooms from an inconceivable antiquity.

They are not absolutely useless organs, but are the remnants of the mechanism which was needed to build up the being in the first stages of its life, where it has to pass through different grades in order to reach a higher existence. Thus the rudiments in the human heart are well known to the whole medical profession as the remains of a mechanism which was absolutely necessary to guide the blood properly before yet the man began to breathe. The umbilicus is also the remnant of an organ of great value, and which from the nature of the case could never prove descent from the mature animal which possessed it, because its possession in maturity would be an impossibility.

The "human fetus," as your correspondent says, possesses gills and a float bladder, and straight tubed kidneys like a fish, but it is simply because it needs them. All living things need oxygen—a fish gets that oxygen by gills from the element he lives in; the embryo gets its oxygen from the same element by the

looped vessels of its gills until such time as nature provides another means of breathing. The chemical and organic metabolism is different in creatures breathing through gills from those breathing by lungs, and a straight tubed fish kidney is needed to meet that metabolism in a gill breathing animal.

The body is full of groups of rudimentary muscles, and these are simply the remains of the special mechanism by which the body was in great part moulded and worked into shape. Every muscle in the body was employed in its early formation, some were needed only for their first work and dwindled down after it had been fulfilled; these are the so-called rudimentary muscles which the Darwinians say have never been of use to the individual. Darwin made a capital attempt, but he made it far too soon, for it is plain we are only in the beginning of our knowledge of the animal and vegetable worlds. Many long years and many great men will come and pass away before we can be certain that we have really attained a good general idea of the plan and mechanism of organic life. Meantime we can rest assured that true science and true religion never can contradict each other.—Yours, &c.,

MODERN SCIENCE,  
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.  
August 10th, 1897.

### EVOLUTION.

#### The views of a Catholic Medical Man.

Dr. P. A. Smith, of Glasgow, lectured on Sunday before the members of St. Francis' Young Men's Society, Glasgow, on the much-debated question of Evolution. It is a topic that has claimed close attention from Catholic scientists and theologians, such as Rev. Dr. Zahn and Professor St. George Mivart. Recently in these columns, an able and exhaustive paper on Evolution appeared from the pen of Dr. Colvin. Dr. Smith fearlessly avows his adherence to the Biblical doctrine of a special creation. And this mainly for two reasons: (1) The imperfect, unconvincing and altogether faulty arguments and evidence adduced by Darwin, Huxley, Wallace, and other advocates of the ape theory. (2) The tendency of most theorists to ignore the existence of the human soul. Dr. Smith devoted some time to a comparison of the anatomy of the ape with that of man, and laid especial emphasis on the absence from the evolutionary chain of that "bete noir" of Darwinists,

#### The Missing Link.

The Catholic Church, the learned doctor declared, is not, as commonly stated, opposed to scientific inquiry and development. The doctrines of the Church are in perfect concord with the ascertained results of scientific research. Nay, more, the Church is the friend and patron of the arts and sciences, and encourages her children in the pursuit of knowledge. What the Church does discontinue is the indiscriminate propagation of flimsy private theories, the growth of unskilled research, faulty reasoning, and agnostic thought. Nowadays, the man-in-the-street has his own pet theory of evolution based on clashing views and wild speculations. There is grave danger in these promiscuous imaginings, subversive, as they are, of the doctrine of Revelation, and therefore incompatible with true Catholicity. The real attitude of the Church on the question has been laid down by Father David, O.S.F., one of the foremost theologians of the day. In the present nebulous and crude state of the evidence in favour of the theory of evolution, it would be highly unwise of any Catholic of light and leading—and exemplar whose lead might be followed—to commit himself to a wholesale acceptance of the teaching of Darwin and Huxley. Let Catholics watch and wait. In due season and in presence of incontrovertible evidence, Holy Church will declare definitely either for or against evolution.

Paris has just sent word to the women of the rest of the world that they are to wear their shoulders sloping. This, the "London Daily News" fashion authority observes, will be disagreeable news to many who have become so habituated to the little eminence on the top of the arms that they cannot fancy themselves looking smart without it.

## Osoup, the Great Indian Orator.

### Verbatim Report of his speech at the recent Conference in Winnipeg.

Through the kindness of Indian Commissioner Forget the Winnipeg TRIBUNE lately presented an accurate report of the most important speech delivered at the recent Indian Conference. It was spoken in the Sautaux language by Osoup, the great Chief, formerly of the Crooked Lake reserve, now at Pine River. He is over fifty years of age and has been an exemplary practical Catholic for the last fifteen years. The following speech, which was delivered toward the close of the second day's conference and moved the Indians to consolidate the reserves, is well worth rendering as a specimen of Indian oratory and manly sincerity, though we are told that it necessarily loses much of its charm in translation.

Osoup's address to the Indian Commissioner was reported verbatim from Miss McLean's oral interpretation, on the spot. His address to the Indian delegates, being pronounced without interruption, could not be so reported; but Miss McLean, at Commissioner Forget's request, wrote it out from memory and submitted it to Osoup, who still remembered every word he had said and fully approved the present rendering.

Mr. A. E. Forget, introducing Chief Osoup, said he looked upon him as an old friend. He was from the Crooked Lake agency, but was anxious to join the reserve at Pine River. His opinions and thoughts were always worth listening to.

Osoup then came forward and addressing himself to the Indian Commissioner said: "I wish first of all to thank you for the invitation which was extended to me to be present at this conference, which is, as I understand it, a very generous one on the part of the department. I am, as you have said, an old friend of yours, and I hope also of every representative of the government. I have listened to your words this afternoon with even more appreciation than I did yesterday, for though I had a fair idea of what education meant to the Indian children it has been increased very much after our visit to both the St. Boniface and Rupert's Land Industrial schools. There we saw our children perform in entertainments which go very far in showing us how well able the Indian is to compete with the white in learning, not only to be useful, but also entertaining as well. The singing was especially good. But from the tone of some of the arguments which some of the Indians have taken to-day there yet seems something which holds some of them back, which makes them hesitate in accepting this plan which you, as the representative of the department, have laid before us for consideration. To me everything seems easy and I would not hesitate for one moment in accepting your suggestions, but my friends hold back. For that I am sorry. Surely they do not understand what has seemed so clear to me. Now with your permission I will say a few words to them. It is the last chance I shall have before we all return to our reserves."

Turning to the Indians he said: "My friends, in fact I might say now that there are so few of us left, my relations, I have our great chiefs, the commissioner's, permission to say a few words to you before we bid each other good bye, and before we part from him. I am afraid from what some of you have said that when we say our farewells it will be for a long time. It is not likely that we shall meet again upon the invitation of the government when what has seemed so clear to them has not been treated so favorably by some of us this evening.

Now I must begin with what I have to say and I do not want you to think that I am saying anything but what I

honestly believe, after very serious consideration, to be the truth in so far as we are concerned. I am a stranger to most of you here and in justice to myself I must tell you the position I have always taken in any conference at which I have been invited to speak in behalf of our people. It is not the first time I have stood up to express my views on matters of great importance to the Indians. It cannot be said by anyone that I ever swallowed my words after once having spoken them. No; I am never placed in the position of having to retract my opinion once it has been given. And why? Because I think deeply over any matter I undertake to discuss with both the representatives of the government and the Indians, and I am never afraid to say what has to be said.

Now it is surely clear to you all this plan of gathering the Indians on to two large reservations, and you have, I am sure, thoroughly understood the advantages which will follow such an arrangement, for everything has been put clearly to us. And one thing has especially been very plainly explained and shown to us, and that is the very great advantage we enjoy in having our children educated and trained so as to enable them to compete in every way with the white man's child. In the visits we have made to the Industrial schools we have seen what our children can do and how well they are being trained. Surely it is excusable if our hearts are filled with pride at the results of only a few years of training; surely it is reasonable that we should look forward to the time when the Indian nation will be able with the help of the education the children are receiving to do anything which our friends, the white men, can accomplish.

When we were promised schools did we realize what they meant? No; to us they seemed really unnecessary, and only to be the means of separating us from our children. That these partings between parent and child were very hard we well understand, but how many of us understood the great benefits our children received during these absences from home? I am sure none of us did until we saw last night and this morning what our children have learned since they left us. Our children are being educated by the department free of charge and are clothed and fed free of charge too. Is the government doing this because they have money to throw away or is it because they are interested in the future welfare of the Indian? Are the representatives of our great mother, the Queen, giving us all this for nothing? We must all see that the white men gets his children educated so they can not only earn something, but become men and women of whom they as a nation will be proud. I tell you, my friends, that what we are getting for nothing the white men has to pay for. At one time I thought the government could get everything for nothing. Now I know very much better. As a matter of fact they as a government have to pay for all they give. Surely it is plain that the Indian is in every sense of the word the child of the government. But if we are children of the government let us not take advantage of this and act too much like children requiring to be coaxed and humored, having no care for the future.

Our friend, the commissioner, has given us an example of the results accomplished by the gathering-together in one large city—what one time not so very long ago, was only a prairie—of a number of people of many denominations and from many lands. It must be true, as he said, that all these had a home in some land far away, a home which they felt with many a heartache, and after very serious consideration. But it was to their advantage to come out here and leave their old homes. We, in coming to Winnipeg, have but to look around to see what the results have been. Have they forgotten the old home and the friends they left behind? No, I am sure not. But it is very evident to us all that they have not let the sorrow they left and the memories they still retain stand in their way. They have gone ahead and built up a city that is growing larger every year. In our case in leaving our present reservations we are not going into a different country. When we set our nets for instance, will it not be in the very same lake from which we have taken so many fish in the

Continued on page 3.

**NORTH WEST REVIEW**

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL AUTHORITY.

At St. Boniface, Man.

REV. A. A. CHERRIER, Editor-in-Chief.

Subscription, \$2.00 a year. Six months, \$1.00.

The NORTH WEST REVIEW is on sale at R. Vendome, Stationer, 290 Main St., opposite Manitoba Hotel.

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**Northwest Review.**

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1898.

**CURRENT COMMENT.**

The Oblates' *Missionary Record* for February continues its interesting biography of Cardinal Guibert, the eminent Oblate Archbishop of Paris. Follows an account of the Industrial School at Glendalough, Western Australia, under the direction of Rev. Father O'Ryan, O.M.I. Then comes an official report of St. Kevin's Reformatory School, Glenree, Co. Wicklow, by Rev. Father Cox, O.M.I., the manager. Father John Welch continues his entertaining talks about Northwest Canada. "Yesterday and To-Day, or the present Diocese of Jaffna," is a descriptive and practical sketch by the Bishop of Jaffna, Mgr. Joulain, O.M.I. The serial, "A wreath of Roses," is concluded in this number. The "Home Foreign Notes" are less numerous than usual.

There is no foundation at all for the report, to which the local Government organ, the *Tribune*, gave currency last Thursday, to the effect that "Archbishop Langevin has expressed himself satisfied with the arrangements finally made for the settlement of the school question." Nor is it true that Dr. Bryce's proposals have proved satisfactory to His Grace. Though we are in a position to know if any arrangement had been made, we are not officially informed that such is the case, and we are quietly awaiting further developments.

In these days when complaints are so rife about tactless prayer-books, in which the prayers are either too stilted or not sufficiently scriptural, and the examination of conscience is full of unnecessary suggestiveness, it is a treat to welcome so beautiful and touchingly simple a manual of devotions as the "Catholic Prayer-book, a ready handbook of ordinary devotions, compiled for the use of colleges, convents and the faithful generally, by the Rev. Charles Cox, O.M.I., R. Washbourne, 18 Patenroster Row, London; and Benziger Bros., New York, Cincinnati and Chicago." Father Cox has contrived to pack into a convenient pocket book some six hundred pages of really useful devotions, almost one third being taken up with the Epistles and Gospels without which no Catholic prayerbook is really complete. His choice of forty English hymns is very good. The examination of conscience is delicately handled. The prayers throughout the book are easy to understand, fervent without exaggeration and redolent of Holy Writ. And, true Oblate that he is, Father Cox has treasured up the most soul-stirring appeals to the Immaculate Mother. Get your bookseller to order this prayer-book for you and your friends.

**Rumors on the School Question.**

The *Tribune* claims to have information from Ottawa purporting to establish the fact of an understanding between His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Dr. Bryce, by which the Manitoba school question would be on the verge of a further advance in the way of a practical settlement.

His Grace, Dr. Bryce and Attorney-

General Cameron, being interviewed by the *Tribune* reporter, all agree to this that no settlement has as yet been arrived at. It is, therefore, mere surmise on the part of the *Tribune* to speak as it does.

It is also somewhat surprising to read, almost in the same breath, in the columns of the local Government organ, that "His Grace was much disappointed over the Pope's encyclical" and yet would be "willing to follow its direction by accepting all concessions that can be obtained from time to time." We can assure the *Tribune* that His Grace, far from being disappointed, hailed the Encyclical with equal gladness and reverence; moreover, that both His Grace and those under his care have always been and are to this day prepared to accept any substantial concessions made, not in the narrow line laid down by the *Tribune*, but in harmony with the teachings of the Encyclical.

**Chief Osoup.**

Elsewhere we print a remarkable speech by this gifted Indian chief. All those who have had familiar intercourse with him have admired the keenness of his intellect. In dignity of manner and urbanity he is but little inferior to those famous chiefs who have died during the last ten or twelve years. Poundmaker and Crowfoot; but he surpasses them in ready wit and resourceful argument. Mr. A. E. Forget, our distinguished Commissioner, who has had frequent dealings with Osoup in his official capacity, and whose influence has had much to do with that change of heart towards the Government which Osoup so naively describes in his speech, has many a story to tell of the chief's skill in mental thrust and parry. One day Osoup came to him asking, in the name of many other chiefs, several of whom were still heathens, a special favor. Mr. Forget replied that the Government would probably be more disposed to grant their request if the heathen tribes would only give up their Sun dance, and he exhorted Osoup to try and persuade them to do so. The Government had long wished to abolish that barbarous custom, and this was an excellent opportunity for making this sacrifice in order to obtain the Government assistance which they solicited.

Osoup said: "You do not know what you are asking. I do, because I was once a heathen. Now I abominate the Sun dance; but then I looked upon it as a sacred religious rite. The heathen chiefs still look upon it in that way. You ought to put yourself in their place, and try to feel as they do. You are asking them to give up what they deem a spiritual advantage for the sake of a mere temporal favor. There is no proportion between the two, between the interests of the soul and those of the body. I am sure you yourself would not sacrifice your religion for the sake of any temporal advantage. If the Government were to say to you: 'Mr. Forget, you shall have an increase of salary on condition that you give up going to Mass; you would reply, 'Keep your increase and I will keep my religion.' Well, that is pretty much the feeling of these poor heathens. I know now that they are in the wrong, but still they consider the Sun dance an important religious ceremony."

Here Col. Macdonald, who was present at this interview, broke in with the remark: "I don't agree with you, Osoup, that the Sun dance is a religious ceremony. Why, I have often seen the chiefs charge white visitors twenty-five cents a head to see the show. Surely, they would not do that, if they thought it was religious ceremony." Quick as a flash came Osoup's answer: "Why not, Colonel? Don't you white folks take up collections in your churches?" His white hearers burst into laughter, while Osoup threw back his head, opened his mouth and chuckled silently away down in his throat.

**The Nor' Wester's Attitude.**

By way of documentary evidence, we reproduce the following editorial and interviews as they appeared in the local Conservative organ, the NOR' WESTER, last Saturday.

**ECCLESIASTICALLY APPROVED TEXT BOOKS.**

The Attorney General and the Secretary of the Advisory Board deny that Hon. Col. McMillan and Dr. Bryce have any authority to promise Sir Wilfrid Laurier that text books approved by Archbishop Langevin and the Bishops will be used in the French public schools of the province. Whether these gentlemen are acting by authority or not, the public would be better pleased were no such negotiations going on. There is

no doubt that some such concessions are desired by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and no doubt Sir Wilfrid Laurier knows the men he is dealing with. The matter rests the Attorney General says, with the Advisory Board. Dr. Bryce is reputed to run the Advisory Board, and an appeal to Dr. Bryce's well known vanity by a Jubilee Premier may not be without effect. As for Col. McMillan, the reversion of the Lieutenant-Governorship is being dangled before him, and he would no doubt be glad to use his influence with his colleagues to oblige the Premier. Though Col. McMillan and Dr. Bryce may not, therefore, have been formally authorized to make concessions of this kind, it by no means follows that such concessions will not ultimately be made.

**FRENCH TEXT BOOKS.**

The Attorney-General and the Secretary of the Advisory Board on the Subject.

Hon. J. D. Cameron, Attorney-General, was seen yesterday by a Northwest reporter, in reference to the following Ottawa dispatch:

"Col. McMillan and Dr. Bryce had a conference with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other members of the Government yesterday regarding text books for the French section of the Manitoba schools. Archbishop Langevin has selected a series of French text books, which have been approved by the other Bishops. At yesterday's conference Mr. McMillan and Dr. Bryce agreed to adopt these books for use in the French schools."

After showing the dispatch to Mr. Cameron the reporter asked him if the contents were correct.

"They could not be, as neither the Provincial Treasurer (Col. McMillan) nor Dr. Bryce had authority to act."

"What schools are meant by the French schools?"

"There are no such things as French schools in Manitoba. I suppose what is meant by French schools, are the public schools in French districts."

"Was Dr. Bryce commissioned to act in the matter either by the Advisory Board, or by the Government?" was next asked.

"Certainly not by the Government and not by the Advisory Board, so far as I am aware, and had the Board commissioned him, I would have known it," was the answer.

"Was Archbishop Langevin ever consulted on this matter, and if so, where?" was queried.

"His Grace has never been consulted by the Government, or by the Advisory Board on the matter. The Government has always been ready and willing to appoint His Grace to a seat on the Advisory Board, but as to consulting with him on this particular matter, it has not done so."

"Why was the matter submitted to Sir Wilfrid Laurier?" was questioned.

"So far as the Government is aware, Sir Wilfrid Laurier has not been consulted on the matter at all, nor does the Government intend consulting him on it. The policy of the Government is the same now as it has ever been, and you can rest assured that no material change in the school law will be made," replied Mr. Cameron.

**Doctor Blakely Speaks.**

Dr. Blakely, Secretary of the Advisory Board, stated most emphatically that no meeting of the Advisory Board had been held to specially consider this matter, though it had come up incidentally at several of the meetings of the Board. The visit of Dr. Bryce to the East just now, was in no way connected with the matter, so far as he knew, nor had the Board asked or authorized Dr. Bryce to act in the matter for them.

Asked as to the correctness of the information in the telegram, the Doctor said he knew nothing about it, but he did not believe it was correct, for the reasons already given. It may, however, be correct so far as a conference between Messrs. McMillan and Bryce with Sir Wilfrid Laurier was concerned.

**No School Legislation.**

Selection of French Text Books Does Not Affect the Law.

FREE PRESS Feb. 18.

The telegraphic report from Ottawa to the effect that Hon. D. H. McMillan and Dr. Bryce had agreed to adopt certain French text books selected by Mgr. Langevin for use in Manitoba schools, might lead to the impression that it is the intention of the local government to introduce some amendments to the educational act. Such is not the intention; in fact it may be stated positively that there will be no legislation of importance in connection with that law at the forthcoming session of the legislature. Some amendments of a minor nature, that will not affect the principle of the law may, however, come up. The selection of text books is a matter that comes wholly within the powers of the advisory board.

**THE CENTRE PARTY.**

Avo Maria.

No sooner did it become tolerably certain that the Holy Father's decision concerning the Manitoba school question was adverse to the Laurier-Greenway settlement, than the press of both political parties in Canada began to emphasize the point that the question was out of federal politics for good; that neither Conservatives nor Liberals would ever again take it up. The wish is doubtless father to the thought; but we quite fail to see why the Catholics of the Dominion—two-fifths of the whole population—can not form a central party able to dictate terms to either Grits or Tories, and capable of extorting from either the fullest restitution of the rights which England's highest court has declared to belong to the Manitoba Catholics. Those who are trying to persuade themselves that the school question is a dead issue in Canadian politics are likely to be surprised in a future not very remote.

Our sagacious contemporary hits the nail on the head. Unfortunately, the wood is knotty and so the nail has a hard time of it. Lately, a fraction of the French Catholic Liberals have started a paper in Manitoba which is merely a split in a split of the Catholics. This does not promise well for concerted action. Are Canadian Catholics doomed to dissension as were the Poles and as now seem to be the Irish Home Rulers?—Ed. N.W.R.

**Convention of the Oblates.**

Rev. Father Hugonnard elected Delegate to the Paris Chapter.

On Thursday the 17th inst. a Convention of the Oblate Fathers of the diocese was held at St. Mary's Presbytery, Winnipeg. The object of the assembly was to elect a delegate to represent the Vicariate of St. Boniface at the next General Chapter of the Congregation, which will be held in Paris on the 16th of May for the purpose of electing a Superior General to succeed the Very Rev. Father Soullier, lately deceased.

The Convention consisted of His Grace and 23 Oblate Fathers, ten others who were unable to assist having forwarded their votes in sealed envelopes.—The following is a list of the names of those who were present:—His Grace Archbishop Langevin, Rev. Fathers Allard, V.G., Camper, Poitras, P. Magan, Dandurand, Beaudin, Hugonnard, McCarthy, Lacasse, Guillet, Lecoq, Cahill, Campeau, Page, Favreau, Coutlee, O'Dwyer, Dorais, Jacob, Chaurmont, George, Comeau, Bousquet.

At 8 o'clock, mass was celebrated by His Grace Archbishop Langevin, in the private Chapel of the Presbytery. The day being the 72nd anniversary of the approbation of the Rules and Constitutions of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate by Pope Leo XII., all the Fathers and Brothers present renewed their vows of religion before the Blessed Sacrament exposed. At 9:30 the Chapter, over which His Grace presided, was duly opened with prayer, and the voting resulted in the election of Rev. Father Hugonnard as delegate.

Father Hugonnard was born in the Department of Isere in France, and came as missionary to the Northwest about 24 years ago. He was the chief agent employed by the late Archbishop Taché in founding the Indian Industrial School at Qu'Appelle, where he has acted as principal during the last 14 years. Under his able management this school has made rapid progress, and, at the present time, stands at the head of all the Indian Industrial Schools in the Northwest. Father Hugonnard has under his direction not less than 220 young Indians, all of whom, besides receiving a primary education in the ordinary branches, are taught one or more trades. The election of the Rev. Father

as delegate for the General Chapter was received with complete satisfaction by the whole assembly.

**The Newman Literary Guild.**

To the Editor of the NORTH WEST REVIEW. SIR,

Rev. Father Guillet, O. M. I. lectured before the "Newman Literary Guild" on Friday evening last, the subject being "Use and Abuse of Novels." The Rev. Father spoke for nearly one hour, and his lecture proved so interesting and instructive that he was urgently requested to continue the same subject at an early date, in which he kindly acquiesced. Before retiring he expressed himself as being highly pleased with the progress the guild had made since its inception. He also stated that he would be glad to see the ladies of both parishes join the association, as no doubt there was talent among the gentler sex that such a society as this would develop, and as there were some very complimentary remarks passed about the ability of some of our young ladies, it is a pity they were not present to hear them. On a vote being taken it was unanimously carried that the ladies be admitted as members of the guild. It was also decided to carry on the work of journalism within the precincts of the guild and accordingly two associate editors were appointed to prepare a prospectus for next meeting. Next debate: Resolved that the printing press is more beneficial to mankind than the steam engine: E. Golaen, affirmative; F. Marrin, negative. Yours sincerely, A. H. KENNEDY.

**UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' ENGLISH.**

A committee of Harvard professors recently made an effort to ascertain the training that students of the University had received in English prior to their entrance upon the college course. About 1300 papers written by students were examined and "crudeness of thought and execution and surprising immaturity" were found to be the "general characteristics." From the essays composed by "graduates of normal schools" it appeared that "the normal school standard is unduly low." "Of the students now admitted to Harvard, about twenty-five per cent are unable to write their own language with the ease and freedom necessary for success in any college course." These students, mind you, do not come directly from the elementary public schools; they are high and normal schools graduates. The conclusion presses itself upon us that the English work of secondary schools, no less than that of the primary schools, is poor and unsatisfactory in the chief of its branches. What a "testimonium paupertatis!"—The Review (St. Louis).

**Silk from Spider Web.**

New Ideas. A reward of \$5,000 was offered by the manufacturer's Union of Great Britain, to any one who would accomplish the feat of making fine silk from spider's web. It is now declared that M. Cachot, a Frenchman, has discovered a method of successfully doing this and it is probable that he will claim the reward.

He recently invited a company of manufacturers to inspect the workings of his process. He first took them to the abode of the curious creatures. There, in a dimly-lighted room, clinging to the side walls and upon the rafters, were hundreds of large Madagascar spiders. A diet of insects, houseflies, small living things of all kinds, and plenty of water is all these little fiends require. They spin their most valuable webbing while trying to imprison the victims they have caught. The webbing is very strong, and permits of being wound off readily. The spider is allowed a few turns around the fly, and then the web issuing from its abdomen is caught by a delicate hook, fastened to a bobbin and wound off as fast as the spider produces it. One spider will spin in a week sufficient web to fill a bobbin as large as a peanut. As long as it is well-fed it will continue to create its filmy thread until it dies. The fabric that M. Cachot wove from it was silky in touch, and as fine as the best Oriental products. The *Textile American* says that the robes that Cleopatra boasted she could draw through a ring were probably made of this finest of all known materials. It is possible that the wonderfully delicate silks of the ancients were made of spider web, since with all the increased facilities and knowledge of modern times, they have never been duplicated. The start has been made. The development will be watched with interest.



OSOUP.

Continued from page 1.

the past? My friends, we are not going so very far from our birthplace if we accept the plan of the department, and go, some of us to Pine Creek, and some of us to Fairford.

That some of you hesitate fills me with alarm. You make me wonder what will become of us if we remain as we are, scattered in little bands over the country. We all know, those of us that use half our heads, what is sure to befall us if we go on in this way, a few Indians here and there. We shall become extinct. Yes, we, in all our pride and freedom once in sole possession of this country, shall be no more. Look at the fate of the buffalo. They were at one time very numerous, but so soon as they began to scatter into little bands over the prairies, they vanished. There are some of you men here that have enjoyed hunting them as much as I have done, and your regret at the disappearance of these animals is as sincere as mine. But the fate of the buffalo is after all only what the fate of the Indians will be so long as they continue to live in small bands here and there. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that we, as a nation, are becoming extinct. Now those of us who have carefully watched the habits of animals and birds understand what the result will be. Do we not all know when we see a small band of geese or ducks coming in the spring, that there will only be a small band going south in the fall, and how it delights the heart of the hunter to see a large flock in the spring, for he knows well that these birds will be plentiful.

And yet you hesitate. My friends, we are old men, but let us not for the sake of some sentiment be the means of extinguishing the Indian race. We must think of our children and their children. Remember it will be to their advantage that this take place. I say again that you alarm me by your hesitation.

It is not possible that you can still be in doubt as to the very good will that the government has towards us. I confess that I too, at one time, looked upon every plan the department put forth as some scheme to get ahead of us. But I can feel only shame for myself that I should have been so blind, so ignorant, as not to see the good feeling that has always prompted them in all the dealings they have had with the Indians.

We have been promised greater help if we all agree to move on to these two reserves suggested. My friends, that is no small matter, but what to me seems of great importance is that we shall have a boarding school on each reserve.

My friends, I feel safe in saying that the white man without education would be just as ignorant and of as little use to his nation as the Indian is I will even say more, I am sure they, without their schools would be worse than the Indians. It seems to me that our children are very clever, for it has not taken them very long to learn a good deal, as we saw last night and this morning at the Industrial schools; and shall they live to accuse us old men of having stood in their way?

I will only say a few more words. At one time I was one of the most reluctant to view any proposition of the department with favor. But now I am a friend of the representative of the government; for I must confess that in my ignorance I never realized their generosity. I could not appreciate all that was and is being done for us. I always wanted more. Now I know that we are being treated in every way fair and square. What can we wish for more? Only that some of us, indeed I may say all of us, be given the understanding necessary to more fully appreciate all the government is doing and trying to do for us, and that we old men may live to see some of the results that are sure to follow the proposed amalgamation of these nine reserves into two. That is all I have time to say though there is much left to be said.

Leo XIII's

Twentieth Anniversary of his Elevation to Peter's Chair.

Some Incidents Which Surrounded the Selection of Cardinal Pecci—Leo's Election—How Results of Election was Announced and Accepted.

The twentieth anniversary of the reigning Pontiff's election to the Papal throne, which occurred the day before yesterday, brings back to mind the scenes which took place at his election in 1878. Pius IX., died January 8, 1878, and so aggressive and brutal had been the Piedmontese Government in its treatment of the head of the Church that the world was fairly prepared to witness some daring act such as the violent seizure of the Vatican and St. Peter's and perhaps even

the establishment of an anti-Pope. Such were the conditions that the very worst outrages of barbarous times wreaked upon the Papacy would hardly have been a surprise.

The Cardinals, at the head of whom Cardinal Pecci, assembled in conclave on February 19, and declared through the Secretary of State to all the Great Powers that "they were determined to follow the course marked out by the deceased Pontiff, whatever trials might happen to befall through the course of events."

After the death of a Pope it is customary to have a novena of nine days' duration, for the repose of the soul of the deceased Pontiff. These were concluded by a solemn Pontifical Mass for the dead in the Sistine Chapel, which took place in the presence of all the cardinals. On the next day the solemn Mass of the Holy Ghost was sung in the Pauline Chapel, and in the afternoon all the ceremonies for the beginning of the conclave were performed. Several of the Eminences who attended this Mass and conclave were so ill and feeble that it was necessary to carry them. Three could not come—Cardinal Broussais de St. Mare, who was at death's door; Cardinal Cullen, who was also on a sick bed and Cardinal McCloskey, of New York, who was too far away, but who at length arrived in time to do homage to the successor of Pius IX. There were sixty-one cardinals present altogether, some of whom had sat among the electors of that benignant Pontiff in June, 1846.

It was seen soon after the balloting that the indications were in the direction of the Camerlengo, Cardinal Pecci. His agitation was marked. When the conclave met on Wednesday, February 20, the Cardinal, according to Archbishop DeBonnehose who was present, was "pale and frightened." He even thought of addressing the Sacred College and asking them not to consider him a candidate—he was not sufficiently learned or wise: The balloting was resumed; he was sitting still, mute, pale and with closed eyes.

The master of ceremonies, accompanied by the sub-deacon, the senior cardinal priest and the cardinal deacon, approached his seat and asked him if he would accept his election as Supreme Pontiff of the Catholic Church. Cardinal Pecci, his whole frame quivering with emotion, rose and reaffirmed his own unworthiness; but seeing them all of one mind and determined in this matter, he bowed to the divine will.

The sub-deacon then knelt before him; the master of ceremonies gave a signal at which all the Cardinals rose and remained standing in homage to the new Sovereign. Instantly all the canopies above the seats were lowered save that above the seat of the Pope-elect. The sub-deacon then asked: "By what name do you wish to be called?" "By the name of Leo XIII.," was the prompt answer.—Catholic American.

Permanently Cured.

A story told by a Justice of the Peace.

Attacked With La Grippe Which Left Him Weak and Worn Out—Kidney Trouble Added Its Complications and the Sufferer Was Discouraged.

From the Journal, Summerside, P.E.I.

One of the best known men around Bedique and vicinity is Mr. Schurman, who has recently removed to North Carleton. Mr. Schurman was born in Bedique about seventy years ago. Some twenty-five years ago he was sworn in as a justice of the peace, and about twenty-one years ago he was appointed clerk of the county court, in both of which offices he has given every satisfaction. Mr. Schurman was also a farmer on a large scale and like most men engaged in that occupation led a busy life, being compelled to attend strictly to business, but less than a year ago he retired from farming and now lives in a cosy cottage in North Carleton. Before his retirement, work such as only a man engaged in that occupation know anything about, claimed his attention. His increasing years made the burden heavier and the spring work of 1893 wore him completely out. This is what he tells about it, and how he was cured. "In the spring of 1893 the constant toil and drudgery connected with the work of farming wore me out completely, and the break down was the more complete because the results were coupled with the bad effects left by

an attack of la grippe. One of the results of la grippe was a nasty cough, another was the complete loss of appetite. My spirits were greatly depressed and I felt that I had lived out my days. I always felt cold, and consequently the stove and I were great friends, but the cold affected more especially my feet and caused me great annoyance. Added to this complication was a serious kidney trouble which threatened to prove the worst enemy of all. I was unable to do any work, had no ambition and less strength, and was not a bit the better of all the doctor's medicine I had taken. It was my wife who advised me at last to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I bought six boxes and began taking them. My hope revived because a change for the better was soon taking place, and before they were done I was cured. The six boxes brought back my appetite, strength and ambition, in short, all that I had lost in the way of strength and health. The next spring however my health again gave way and I immediately began using the Pink Pills again and I am happy to say that they effected that time a permanent cure and to-day I am well and hearty as if I were only forty. I strongly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to all who are suffering as I was.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid imitations by insisting that every box you purchase is enclosed in a wrapping bearing the full trade mark, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

FOUL AIR HEALTHY.

The Universe.

JOYFUL news this for those old men and women who have a horror of the Metropolitan Railway. Up to the present these old people have been in the habit of tightly closing the carriage windows and holding closing the carriage windows and holding their handkerchiefs to their mouths so as to avoid swallowing the suspicious air. A departmental committee has been studying the ventilation of these tunnels, and the resident engineer recently informed them that

He had examined nearly all the men who should have suffered, if the air were noxious; upon the contrary, he found them singularly free from disorder of the chest. The general manager goes further. "Our men are the healthiest railway staff in the country," he says. Certainly, the air of the tunnels is impregnated with both carbonic and sulphuric acid gas. But what follows? Simply rollicking health for all submitted to the fumes. There are three stations worse than the rest to all appearance—Gower Street, Portland Road, and Baker Street. "We have actually used them as sanatoriums for men afflicted with asthmatic and bronchial complaints." The gentleman himself was a martyr to quinsy, before he became general manager, now he has not a sign of it.

Drivers and signmen have given evidence on similar lines. It is a pleasant bit of news, but we hope it will not mean a tremendous rush of weak-lunged people to Gower Street and Portland Road for the purpose of inhaling the air.

TROY LAUNDRY. 465 Alexander Ave. West.

REMARKS:—Goods called for and delivered. Orders by mail promptly attended to. A list with name and address should accompany each order.

All work sent C. O. D. If not received on delivery, must be called for at Office.

Work turned out within 4 hours notice will be charged 15c on the \$ extra. Customers having complaints to make either in regard to Laundry or delivery, will please make them at the Office. Parcels left over 60 days will be sold for charges.

Telephone - - - 362.

Miss A. KILLEEN, - - - Prop. W I N N I P E G.

Calder! Northern Pacific Ry.

- TO-DAY'S LIST: Fine British Columbia Salmon, per can, - 10c - Mustard Sardines, large cans. - 2 for 25c - Fresh Mackerel, per can. - 15c - Fine Cranberries, 6 lbs. for - 25c - Fine Bitter Oranges, per doz.. - 40c - Fine Sweet Oranges, per doz.. - 25c and up. - Finest Bulk Cocoa, per lb.. - 80c - Finest Coffee, per lb.. - 40c - Good Coffee, per lb.. - 80c - Fine old Cheese, 2 lbs. for - 25c - Try a pound of our 35c TEAS.

Tel. 666, 525 Main St.



KLONDYKE.

Write for pamphlet descriptive of the routes to the Yukon country and sailing dates, rates, etc.

Sailing for February:

Table with columns: Ship Name, Sailing Date. Includes Islander (Feb. 15), Queen (Feb. 16), Thistle (Feb. 17), Victorian (Feb. 17), Danube (Feb. 22), Cottage City (Feb. 24), Victorian (Feb. 27), Queen (Feb. 28).

For full information, apply to the nearest Canadian Pacific Railway Ticket Agent, or address,

ROBERT KERR, Traffic Manager, WINNIPEG.

OVERCOATS.

OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE.

SPECIAL LINES

Prices as usual—Right.

White & Manahan's 496 Main Street.

AGENTS WANTED.

In every part of the Dominion to handle our Jubilee goods. We offer the nestest designs on the market. Large sales and big profits to be realized by the right men. Set of samples sent by mail upon the receipt of \$1.00. Send for circular.

T. TANSEY, 14 Drummond St., Montreal P.Q.

Keep the Blood Circulating.

To do this satisfactorily during the chilling winds of winter, there is nothing better than a well brewed All Malt Stout. A pint or half pint bottle a day has in many cases worked wonders, strengthening and invigorating the system. Drewry's Extra Family Stout, in small casks, and quart, pint and a half pint bottles, for sale by wine and spirit merchants, or direct from Brewery.

EDWARD L. DREWRY, Mfr. Winnipeg.

Can Ticket You To the South

The first-class line to Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, St. Louis, etc. The only line running dining and Pullman Cars.

To the East

Lowest rates to all points in Eastern Canada and the Eastern States, via St. Paul and Chicago, or Duluth, making direct connection and quick time, if desired, or furnishing an opportunity to take in the large cities on the route.

To the West

Kootenay country (the only all-rail service), Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, connecting with trans-Pacific lines for Japan and China. Coast steamers and special excursion steamers to Alaska; also quickest time and finest train service to San Francisco and California points. Special excursion rates the year round.

TO THE OLD COUNTRY

Berths reserved and through tickets sold for all steamship lines sailing from Montreal, Boston, New York and Philadelphia to Great Britain and Continental ports; also to South Africa and Australia.

Write for quotations or call upon C. S. FEE, GENERAL PASSENGER & TICKET AGENT, St. Paul, Min.

H. SWINFORD, GENERAL AGENT, Winnipeg, Man.

WINNIPEG OFFICE, Corner Main and Water Streets, in Hotel Manitoba Building.

Northern Pacific Ry.

Time Card taking effect on Monday, August 24, 1896.

Table with columns: Station, North Bound, South Bound, Read up, Read down. Includes stations like Winnipeg, Morris, Lowell, etc.

Table with columns: Station, East Bound, West Bound, Read up, Read down. Includes stations like Winnipeg, Morris, Lowell, etc.

Table with columns: Station, West Bound, East Bound, Read d'n, Read Up. Includes stations like Winnipeg, Portage Junction, etc.

Stations marked - have no agent. Freight must be prepaid. Numbers 106 and 104 have through Pullman Vestibled Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Winnipeg and St. Paul and Minneapolis. Also Palace Dining Cars. Close connection at Chicago with eastern lines. Close connection at Winnipeg Junction with trains to and from the Pacific coast. For rates and full information concerning connections with other lines, etc., apply to any agent of the company, or CHAS. S. FEE, H. SWINFORD, G.P.&T.A., St. Paul. Gen. Agt., Winnipeg. CITY TICKET OFFICE, 496 Main Street, Winnipeg.

A SHAPELY FOOT AND

A perfect fitting shoe are the combinations which lead to the beautiful story of Cinderella. We can furnish the basis of many a romance in shoe wearing, for our shoes will fit any foot no matter how shapely or unshapely. One of the many bargains, Ladies' Kid Button Boots, extension sole for \$1.25.

A. C. MORGAN. 412 Main St.

CALENDAR FOR NEXT WEEK FEBRUARY.

27.—First Sunday in Lent. 28. Monday—St. Peter Damian, Bishop, Doctor.

MARCH.

- 1. Tuesday—Votive office of the Apostles. 2. Wednesday—Ember Day. Votive office of St. Joseph. 3. Thursday—Votive office of the Blessed Sacrament. 4. Friday—Ember Day. The Lance and Nails. Commemoration of St. Casimir, King. 5. Saturday—Ember Day. Votive office of the Immaculate Conception.

BRIEFLETS.

Rev. Father Cherrier sang the High Mass this morning at the Cathedral.

Rev. Father Blais, O.M.I., is still very weak and confined to his bed at St. Boniface Hospital.

To-morrow is Ash Wednesday, the beginning of the Lenten season. Easter falls on the 10th of April.

His Grace the Archbishop of St Boniface returned from the east last Wednesday, accompanied by Rev. Father George, O.M.I.

Rev. Father Cherrier went to St. Norbert last Thursday to organize a branch of the C.M.B.A. This new branch numbers eighteen members.

We regret to learn that Mr. Fitzsimmons, Deputy Warden of the Stony Mountain Penitentiary, is very seriously ill at St. Boniface Hospital.

During Lent the days on which meat is forbidden are: Wednesdays and Fridays, the Saturday of next week (Ember week) and Thursday and Saturday of Holy Week.

The largest congregation in the United States is that of St. Stanislaus Kostka, in Chicago, which has 30,000 communicants, two thirds of the population of Winnipeg. The Sunday masses are attended by more than 15,000 people.

Mr. Albert Betournay has been appointed organist at the Immaculate Conception Church. His accompaniments and voluntaries last Sunday were very much admired. The Tantum Ergo in the evening was really soul-stirring.

The Jesuit has, of course, put in an appearance in the Dreyfus case. M. Yves Guyo believes the condemnation of Dreyfus was all a Jesuit plot. It is an easy solution of the difficulty, which will recommend itself to our old friend the editor of the "Rock".—CATHOLIC TIMES.

Yesterday evening Rev. Father Lacasse, O. M. I., entertained the students of St. Boniface College with a most interesting talk about his varied experiences. His account of five days spent without food in Labrador, followed by an exciting cariboo hunt, was particularly thrilling.

Father Jansen, Superior of the German House of Missions at Steyl, has given details which show that Fathers Nies and Henle, who were murdered in China, were treated with great brutality. Their bodies were covered with wounds and Father Nies's entrails were torn out. They are said to have had a presentiment of death.

The Very Rev. Father McGuckin, O.M.I., having been obliged by continued ill health, to resign the Rectorship of Ottawa University, the Very Rev. Father Constantineau, O.M.I., has been appointed Rector in his stead. When His Grace the Archbishop of St Boniface was on the eve of starting on his return journey, it was hoped that the Rev. Father Fallon, O.M.I., Vice-Rector of the University, would accompany Mgr Langevin and reside at St Mary's, Winnipeg. Hence the item that appeared to that effect in our last issue and was received on good authority as we were going to press. But at the last moment, as we have since learned, it was found that Father Fallon's presence in the University was impera-

tive and that he could not be spared in term time. Let us hope that at some future day Winnipeg may enjoy the benefit of his ripe culture and eloquent preaching.

This is the third day of the special Carnival devotions at the Cathedral of St. Boniface. Yesterday and to day there was High Mass followed by exposition of the Blessed Sacrament till the Benediction in the evening. All the services are crowded, at 7. 30 and 9 A. M. and 7. 15 P. M. More than six hundred have received Holy Communion. All the singing is in plain chant very well rendered.

Fishermen on the coast of North Carolina have lately made the discovery that the fish, instead of migrating during winter, as was hitherto supposed, to lower latitudes, simply retire to deep holes a few miles off the shore, where they are found in countless swarms. Since the discovery of these holes during the months of January and February the fishermen have made as high as \$70 each in one day.

It is estimated that the value of the presents receive by the Pope on the occasion of the sixtieth anniversary of his first mass amounted to 5,000,000 lire. Among the more valuable gifts were a cheque from the Duke of Norfolk for £8,000,100,000 florins from the Bishop of Austria, a similar sum from the Bishop Primate of Hungary, 100,000 lire from the Spanish bishops and 60,000 from the German Bishops.

Father George Searle, the famous New York Paulist, the astronomer who has made several important astronomical discoveries and the author of "Plain Facts for Fair Minds," is now on his way to take up the direction of the Vatican Observatory. It may be stated that one of the latest asteroids discovered, No. 416, has received the name of "Vaticana" in honour of Father Boccardi, of the Vatican Observatory, who computed its course.

The congregation of St. Albert's Polish Church, South Milwaukee, which last year set up as an independent Catholic church, has returned to the fold. At a meeting of the directors 54 against 4 voted to incorporate under the rules of the Catholic Church and to turn over all property and papers to Archbishop Katzer of Milwaukee. After the meeting adjourned the trustees met and were unanimous in endorsing the action of the congregation. The church will soon be consecrated.

The March intention for the Apostleship of Prayer is "Devotion to the Crucifix." Nothing helps man, woman or child to purity and self-denial like the sight of a crucifix. We pity the poor pain-racked patient in a non-Catholic hospital who has no image of his crucified Lord to look at. The American Messenger of the Sacred Heart recommends its readers not to be ashamed of the cross of Christ. It says: "To our mind, yielding never converts. We know of several Calvaries erected in public view, of course on private grounds, and they have been the object of much interest to those not of our faith. The one on the shrine land at Auriesville has stood there some ten years, and has always been treated with the greatest respect, although during eleven months of the year there is not a Catholic in the neighborhood."

BUYING DRUGS

Is entirely a matter of confidence, as in no other business is sophistication easier; nor does any other avenue afford so ready a means of disposing of worthless articles. You can buy a pair of shoes for \$1 or \$10—it's entirely a matter of quality. There is as much difference in the quality of drugs as there is in shoes, except in purchasing one you can use your own judgment, in buying the other you are entirely dependent upon the honesty and judgment of the Druggist. In one case it is only a matter of comfort and appearance, and in the other frequently of LIFE or DEATH. You can always rely with the utmost confidence on the DRUGS and Medicines which you get at

W.J. MITCHELL DRUGGIST. 394 Main St. Portage Ave. WINNIPEG.

Education for a young Man or Woman, for the active duties of life, is obtained at Winnipeg Business College and Shorthand Institute. Full particulars free.



The village blacksmith is usually considered the type of good health. Even he sickens and dies frequently in early youth. No man, not even the most robust, can afford to neglect his health, which is his most precious endowment. The man who does so will sooner or later pay the penalty in some serious or fatal malady. When a man finds that he is losing his appetite, that he passes restless nights, that he awakens in the morning unrefreshed and without ambition or mental or bodily vigor, when he is troubled with headaches, nervousness or biliousness, it is time for him to take serious thought for his health.

These symptoms are by no means trivial, and are indicative of disorders that may lead to consumption, nervous prostration, malarial troubles or some serious blood disease. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the best of all medicines for men and women who suffer in this way. It restores the lost appetite; it gives sweet, refreshing sleep; makes the digestion perfect, the liver active and purifies and enriches the blood. It is the greatest of all nerve tonics. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It cures 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption, weak lungs, bronchitis, spitting of blood, obstinate coughs and kindred ailments. It is also an unfailing cure for nervous exhaustion and prostration. At all medicine stores.

Mrs. Rebecca F. Gardner, of Grafton, York Co., Va., writes: "When I was married I weighed 125 pounds. I was taken sick and reduced in health and broke out with a disease which my doctor said was eczema. I fell away to 90 pounds. I began using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and now I weigh 140 pounds and am well."

Constipation often causes sickness. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. They never gripe. They are tiny, sugar-coated, anti-bilious granules, in little vials. Druggists have nothing else "just as good." They regulate the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

St. Boniface College.

THE ONLY Catholic College In America...

That competes annually with half a dozen Protestant Colleges & Collegiate Institutes

In proportion to the number of its pupils, St. Boniface College Has Won... More Scholarships Than any of its Protestant Competitors.

Read the following extract from the Northwest Review, July 8th, 1897:—

The students of St. Boniface College came off with even more than usual success. They captured the two scholarships for Greek, Achille Rousseau, of the previous year, winning the coveted \$40 over 26 competitors from his own and other colleges, and Jean Arpin the corresponding \$25 in the Preliminary over twenty competitors. As our candidates numbered only eight against forty from three other colleges, this double victory redounds greatly to their credit. Moreover Achille Rousseau was fourth out of seventy-seven in Latin and Algebra, Antonin Dubuc was first out of one hundred and thirty from St. Boniface, Winnipeg, Portage La Prairie, Brandon and Regina, in the Latin of the Preliminary. The French and History scholarship of \$30 in the Previous was won by Fortunat Lachance. In the Latin course of Mental and Moral science, Marius Cinq-Mars took his B. A. degree with first class honors and the Silver Medal, while Noel Bernier and E. J. Golden divided the two scholarships in the Junior B. A. year, receiving \$100 each. The only other student in this year, Gustave Rocan, obtained first class marks in all the honor papers of his course. The St. Boniface candidates maintained their long established reputation for thoroughness in the pass subjects, Cinq-Mars being second out of twenty-eight in Latin and first out of thirty-three in Physics. Not one of the St. Boniface men failed in anything.

TERMS:—Boarders \$13.00 a month. Day pupils 3.00 " Apply to THE REV. THE RECTOR, The College, St. Boniface, Man.

REDUCTION SALE

In order to make room for Spring goods, already arriving freely, we have decided to clear out our winter stock and shall succeed if prices cut any figure.

- LADIES SKATING BOOTS, MEN'S & BOYS' HOCKEY BOOTS, ALL KINDS OF FELT BOOTS, WARM HOUSE SLIPPERS, MITTS AND GLOVES.

These goods will positively be sold at Cost : Price.

First Come, First Choice. FAHEY'S, 558 Main St., Corner Rupert St.

W. JORDAN. DOES NOT KEEP CARRIAGES ON THE STAND.

NO COLLECTOR CARRIAGES KEPT AT STABLE. By the Hour from, 7 to 22. 22 to 7. No Order Less Than. Weddings. Christenings. Funerals. Church and Return. Opera and Return. Ball and Return. To or From Depot.

Cor. Portage Ave. & Fort St. Telephone 750.

The Pill for the People. Murilla, Sta., Ont., Jan. 13, 1890. W. H. COMSTOCK, Brockville, Ont. DEAR SIR,—Have been selling your Dr Morse's Indian Root Pills for the past eight years; they are the only Pills for the People. After having used them once, they always come back for more.

Catholic Book Store ST. BONIFACE.

Books, Stationery, Pictures and Picture Frames, Religious Articles and School Requisites. FRENCH INKS a specialty. Wholesale and Retail. Correspondence solicited. M. A. KEROACK.

IT WILL PAY YOU

To attend Business College, for either a Business Course, or a Short-hand Course. No young man or young woman should expect to succeed without a good business training; and the only place in Manitoba or the North West to get such instruction is at Winnipeg Business College and Shorthand Institute. Announcement free.

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G. R. Vendome

French, German and English Papers. STATIONERY, PRAYER BOOKS AND BEADS. FANCY GOODS, ETC. WATCHES AND CLOCKS. 290 Main St. Opp. Manitoba Hotel.

California Wines

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