



FATHER FALLON.

The Distinguished Priest Begins a Mission at St. Mary's.

Free Press, Feb. 27.

Yesterday at high mass an eight-day mission was opened in St. Mary's church under the direction of Rev. Father Fallon, O. M. I., formerly vice-rector of Ottawa University. During the mission masses will be said at 6, 6.30 and 8.30 in the morning; an instruction will be given after the 8.30 o'clock mass. Every evening during the week there will be at 7.30 the devotion of the Rosary, followed by the instruction of the day and the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

The reverend father took as his text yesterday morning: "I believe in the Holy Ghost, the Holy Catholic Church." Father Fallon urged upon his hearers the necessity of entering upon the mission with a spirit of Christian humility. He, of himself, could do little, he and his hearers could do but little more, but he, they and Jesus Christ could do everything. He announced that he had nothing new to tell them; it was the old, old story. But the beautiful way, the choice language, the sublime thoughts, the deep reasoning, the convincing arguments for a better life which punctuate every feature of that old story as told by Father Fallon held his audience spellbound during both sermons yesterday. The reverend gentleman's discourse in the morning was on the grandeur of the Catholic church. "What makes that grandeur?" he asked. "Is it the piety and generosity of the faithful, the learning and zeal of clergy? No. For these are only human and could only produce a fallible church." He then went on to say there had been three divine manifestations: the first when God, the Father, created the world; the second when God, the Son, became man; the third the descent of the Holy Ghost, which he considered the most important, in a relative sense. For Christmas might have come and gone; Good Friday might have remained only a dead fact in history. Though Easter proved Him more than a man and His ascension into Heaven was another convincing proof of His divinity; yet all these have only remained as a memory.

Jesus Christ had told His apostles that it was necessary He should return to His Father so that He might send the Paraclete, and it was in Pentecost that this third and great manifestation was accomplished. It was then the Church received her permanency.

The reverend gentleman then proceeded to show that the three great characteristics of the Catholic Church are divine unity, indestructibility, unchangeableness. He quoted from James

Anthony Froude and Lord Macaulay, who certainly could not be charged with professing any great love for the Catholic religion, as bearing testimony to the grandeur of the Catholic Church. The Church had passed through many perilous times, her very existence had been threatened from enemies without and from treacherous sons within, yet she had triumphed over all, and though her head, Leo XIII., was a prisoner in the Vatican at Rome, she had never given greater evidence of vitality and divine origin than to-day.

His Grace Archbishop Langevin was present in the evening, attended by Rev. Father Drummond. After Vespers Father Fallon preached from Joel XIII.: "And rend your heart, and not your garments, and turn unto the Lord your God; for He is gracious and merciful, slow to anger, and of great kindness, and repenteth him of the evil." The speaker dwelt on the great necessity of making a good confession and receiving worthily Holy Communion in order to reap the full benefits of the mission. He pointed out that the essential of confession was a true sorrow for past sins with a firm resolve of mending one's life. He cited some of the many instances mentioned in the Holy Scriptures of Christ forgiving the true penitent though his sins were great and many, and finished with the story of the return of the prodigal son.

At both services the church was crowded and it was found necessary to provide additional chairs in the aisles.

HOW THEY NAMED THE BABY.

They talked of Medora, Aurora and Flora,

Of Mable and Marcia, and Mildred and May;

Debated the question of Helen, Honora,

Clarissa, Camilla, and Phyllis and Fay.

They thought of Marcella, Estella and Bella;

Considered Cecilia, Jeanette and Pauline;

Alicia, Adela, Annette, Arabella,

And Ethel and Eunice, Hortense and Irene.

One liked Theodora, another Leonora;

Some argued for Edith and some for Elaine,

For Madeline, Adeline, Lily and Laura;

And then, after all, they decided on Jane.

—JUDGE.

HAS LASTED LONG ENOUGH.

A French Canadian Paper's Opinion of the Montreal School Tax Question.

Montreal Minerve.

The Catholics of Montreal should stand firm. They are threatened by 'the Witness' (saving your presence), with an appeal to the Federal Parliament,

and a remedial law, if the legislature accords us an equal share of the school taxes paid in reality by all the people.

The time is past when the same journal, together with a whole pack of hounds of the same kind, barked with full voice: 'No coercion! Hands off Manitoba!' The reason is that the circumstances are not quite the same, you see. In Manitoba it was a Catholic minority which a Protestant majority was to be allowed to crush, oppress, rob, whilst to-day it is a Catholic majority which claims to be placed on an equal footing with a Protestant minority, and to have an end put to the crying injustice from which it has suffered for thirty years.

The Protestants of Manitoba said to the Catholic minority: 'You will send your children to our English and godless schools, or else, while paying for our schools, you will have to bleed yourselves again to maintain your separate schools.'

This language sounded agreeably in the ears of the 'Witness' and its equals. It found it quite just. That manner of using force to despoil the weak in no way shocked its sense of equity. As regards the Federal Parliament, in spite of the constitution and the Privy Council, it refused it the right to interference. Questions of education came under the jurisdiction of the province, and no one had the right to give any orders to Manitoba or to substitute himself for it concerning the schools.

To-day it is another tune:—'Should there be a disposition manifested to grant the request of the Roman Catholic Board, and should legislation be offered now or at any future time looking to the taking of taxes of Protestants for the support of Roman Catholic education, the Dominion Government will be at once appealed to under the provisions of the British North America Act, which, while it places the education of the people under the charge of the several provinces, provides that in case any minority should be subjected to a grievance under the educational laws of the same, such minority shall have the right to appeal to the Federal Government for redress. This may take the form of remedial legislation or it may assume the plan of a stated reference to the courts for judicial pronouncement.'

Thus speaks the 'Witness.' It will be seen that our friends the enemies well know how to modify their theories according to circumstances.

But the 'Witness' is making vain threats. There is no reason for them, for the case brought up by the journal is entirely imaginary.

To take the money of the Protestants to apply it for the maintenance of the Catholic schools is an idea which does not spring up among us. We leave such proceedings, which

are both honest and delicate, to the Protestant majorities.

We do not want your money, Protestant gentlemen, but on the other hand we do not want you to build and maintain your numerous and fine schools with our money. That is what you have been doing for thirty years; we find that long enough.

It is curious, all the same, that not one of the Protestant journals who clamor against the very just demands of our commissioners has the courage to discuss the question on its merits, to tackle the knot of the difficulty.

We lay down as a principle that the proprietor simply advances the tax and it is paid in reality by the masses.

Not a single argument has been brought up against that fact. It is simply met with the contempt of silence, a thing which is very convenient but not conclusive. If in reality real estate was alone taxed, the system would be iniquitous, tyrannical in the highest degree. If the tax is founded on real estate, it is because it has been found that this is the most equitable mode of distribution, inasmuch as the proprietor, the manufacturer and the merchant, necessarily taking into account all their general expenses when fixing the price of their rents or their merchandise, distribute the taxes which they paid, over the tenants, or the customers, or the masses after all.

If that reason be false, the whole of our system falls to the ground, and our demand is unjust. Prove, then, the falsehood thereof, if you can; but as you are unable to do so, recognize with us that you are those who for thirty years have been taking Catholic money for your Protestant schools.

Well, that game of dupes has lasted long enough. It is going to cease or we shall know the reason why.

WALTOR LECKY ON CATHOLIC PAPERS.

Here is what Bishop Vincent, of the Methodist Church, speaking to pastors, says: "Put our church papers into the homes of your people. Send for specimen copies to distribute. Urge the people for their own sake and for the sake of their children to read them. Insist upon it. You can if you will more than double their circulation." Surely Catholic priests have as much influence with their people as parsons, but they don't exert it. Wesley was a shrewd man; he taught his sect the use of the press, and ever since Methodism has relied on that instrument for its power. Froude remarked that the Catholic Church was taking her old foe, as he called the press, under her wing. I wish it was so, but I doubt it. If she did in good earnest, you would know it by the flutter of her enemies. — N. Y. Catholic News.

STROKES OF A RAZOR.

HOW MANY DO YOU SUPPOSE IT TAKES TO SHAVE A MAN?

"Now that you've finished shaving me, how many strokes of the razor did it require?" asked the man in the chair, as he straightened up to have his hair combed.

"That's pretty hard to tell," said the barber.

"Of course it is. But you've been in the business how long?"

"Fifteen years."

"You ought to know by this time about how many strokes of the razor it requires to shave a man, supposing that you go over his face a second time."

"I might make a guess at it."

"All right. What's your guess? Remember that I have a hard beard."

"Well, I should say about 125."

"You're a good guesser, I don't think. Some time ago I got into the habit of counting the strokes of a razor every time I was being shaved. It's a good way to employ your mind. In shaving me you just made 732 strokes with the razor."

"I wouldn't have believed it."

"No man believes it until he takes the trouble to count. In my case I never knew the number to fall below 500, and it has gone more than 800 at times. I call it a stroke every time the razor is brought forward and then drawn back. I should judge that there are no fewer than 500 strokes in a first class shave. You remember that and probably you can win a few bets." — New York World. — The first time we shaved after reading this we found we could easily manage it in 350 strokes. — Ed. N. W. R.

ENGLAND AND THE ROMAN PONTIFF.

If we may believe what some of our Anglican controversialists are fond of asserting—why should any authority for their statements be adduced when they affect Catholics?—the Church in England was always independent of Rome. Somehow or other we do not see our way to give up the respect which we entertain for the testimony of his ory—perhaps some will hold us excused for this. We forget if we have seen the following incident quoted. During the Pontificate of Pope Innocent III. (A.D. 1198-1216), a Provincial Council was held in London, at which fourteen canons were drawn up; and each of those canons terminated with a declaration of deference to whatever might be ruled by the Holy Roman Church. The French historian Darras (Tome xxviii., p. 105) gives the wording of this final clause to each of the 14 canons, as: "Sauf en tout le privilège et l'honneur de la sainte Eglise romaine." The Bishops in England in those days evidently recognised the authority vested in the Roman Pontiffs. — L'pool Cath. Times.

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Northwest Review.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28 1899

CURRENT COMMENT

The Garment Workers' strike in Winnipeg seems to be altogether justifiable, and we are glad to learn that the difficulty bids fair to be amicably settled.

Catholics will note the fact that, while the Free Press gave, yesterday morning, a very good report of Rev. Father Faillon's two sermons, the Morning Telegram ignored them completely and gave abundant space to the platitudes of a third-rate local preacher.

The Hotel Manitoba fire once more drives home to thinking citizens the immense advantage of putting telegraph, electric light and telephone wires underground. Some people have been cut off during twelve days by that fire, and how much time was lost during the fire itself by having to cut down 144 wires in front of the hotel!

It is a scholarly comfort to see in the Holy Cross Purple for February that the "Alumni Vigorniensis" (Worcester students) still keep up that well nigh lost art of Latin lapidary inscriptions. We remember how we once puzzled a Latin tutor in Oxford itself by submitting to him a long lapidary inscription by an Italian priest. He knew all about Latin verses but this aspect of Latinity was almost a sealed book to him.

A propos of Latin, "Vox Urbis," the new Latin fortnightly paper published in Rome, is winning golden opinions everywhere. There is no denying that Italians have an ease and elegance in writing Latin which no other nation has preserved. The Latinity of the "Vox Urbis" is as far above that of the "Præco Latinus" in prespicuity and raciness as Shakespeare is above Browning or Kipling above writers of dime novels. The editor of the Præco is ever bristling with starchiness; he seems to have swallowed the biggest attainable lexicon. On the contrary all the writers in the Vox discourse with the graceful freedom of well-bred people who have never known any but the

most refined language. And the matter is quite in keeping with the manner, embracing a wide range of subjects in literature, politics, religion, science, archaeology, history and philosophy.

For the better understanding of the article we quote from "La Minerve" it may be as well to remind our readers that the Catholics of the Province of Quebec have, for some years past, granted to the Protestant School Board more than their due share of the school taxes and that they now, very naturally, want to adjust the tax to the ever increasing preponderance of the Catholic element.

We have received from the publishers, the Union Mutual Music and Novelty Co., a copy of "Holy Angels", a musical reverie, suitable for piano or organ, composed by George D. Wilson. It is a nice little dreamy piece, rather monotonous and exhibiting no special merit. Perhaps the best feature in its eight pages is the beautiful frontispiece representing an angel with an infant in his arms.

Two or three months ago we hauled up rather short a writer in "The Review" of St. Louis for saying that holy communion could never be administered at Midnight Mass. We proved by the common custom in Canada, where rubrics are faithfully observed, that the permission to do so must be easy to obtain. It has taken the Review contributor all this time to confess that he was mistaken. He does so in The Review of Feb. 16, but he is careful not to mention our article which was the first to stop his ignorant fault-finding, nor does he apologize to "Our Boys and Girls' Own" for sharply accusing them of ignorance when the ignorance was all his own. Is this honest?

Rev. Father Fallon's mission promises to be a splendid and most solid success. His opening sermon at High Mass last Sunday was a luminous and eloquent statement of the action of the Holy Ghost in the Church. His first hortatory sermon in the evening revealed the intense earnestness, selflessness and fervor of the great preacher. The very first words of advice as to the spirit in which the Mission should be made, though uttered in the most natural and quiet way, startled the whole audience into eager, self-accusing attention. One of the most strikingly impressive things he said was that, if anybody came merely to listen to the sermons and did not intend to turn to God, he or she had better stay away.

The week before last "Le Manitoba" published an excellent plan for facilitating the incoming of settlers from the United States. This plan was conceived and drawn up by Rev. Father Morin, who has had so much practical and successful experience in planting settlers in the Northwest. Father Morin writes to the Hon. Mr. Sifton, proposing that the Government should advance passage money to such French Canadian and other immigrants from the States as bring with them \$500 in money or effects, the loaned passage money, if not

repaid within three years by the immigrants, to be secured by mortgage on the homestead and stock. The half of this loan, if repaid within three years, will bear no interest. Let us hope the Government will realize, as any fair-minded person does at the first glance, that the advent of such carefully selected Canadian immigrants under such excellent conditions will be infinitely preferable to Doukhobor immigration.

The University of Ottawa Review for January came to us only ten days ago. This is a strong number. Particularly able are the book reviews, more especially the critique of Dr. Drummond's poems, "racy with twinkling humor, tender with a melting pathos, intensely dramatic, and throughout all, and better than all, flowing with the milk of good nature." Mr. L. E. O. Payment, so well known in this province as a public school teacher and who will graduate at the University this year, contributes an exhaustive paper on "The Moon", being the text of a lecture delivered before the Scientific Society of the University of Ottawa. In so well-worn a subject he manages to find new and interesting aspects. A curious item of college news recorded in the U. of O. R. is the fact that a debate on the question whether physical culture should be a part of every university curriculum was decided in favor of the negative.

THE LATE MR JAMESON.

It is safe to assert that never did the people of Winnipeg as a whole receive such a shock as that which they experienced on Wednesday morning when, on taking up their newspapers, the first thing that met their eyes was the dread announcement of the sudden death of Mr. R. W. Jameson, M. P. for the city. To the business portion of the community it was well known that he had attended the previous afternoon an important meeting of the Board of Trade, at which he had taken part in a debate concerning a matter vitally affecting the future of Western Canada, and those who had heard his speech, so full of vitality and outlining in no uncertain way the course he intended to follow in the matter at the coming session of the Dominion Legislature, found it almost impossible to believe that within two or three hours the strong and healthy man they had listened to had passed away under such tragic circumstances. And not only the business men, but citizens of every class were equally shocked, for probably there was no better known personality in the city, and by all he was looked upon as a man in the prime of life and vigor, who ought in the ordinary course of nature be expected to attain a ripe old age.

There is no need for us to recount in detail for the information of our readers the circumstances of the case, for we are sure that all have made themselves acquainted with the statements which have appeared in the daily press. Briefly it may be said that, after attending the meeting to which we have referred, Mr. Jameson went to his home on McDermott avenue, where he took dinner with his

wife and family, after which he retired to his room for his usual cigar. In a short time he went into the kitchen, where his wife was busy with some household duties, and passed some remark about firearms. He had in his hand a small revolver and his wife, whose head was turned, heard a half-smothered report, and turning round found him stretched on the ground. An immediate examination being made it was found that a bullet from the revolver had entered his mouth, passed through the inner skull and lodged in the base of the brain causing instantaneous death. Beyond these bare facts nothing is known; it is quite impossible for anyone to say how the revolver came to be discharged, but from all the circumstances it appears that it was a most deplorable accident and the result of carelessly handling a very deadly firearm.

The late Mr. Jameson was the son of a distinguished English army officer and was born in 1851. He was a man of a very liberal education, being a B. A. of Cambridge University. He was a barrister when he came to Canada and practised in Toronto until 1881, in which year he took up his residence in Winnipeg and has since lived here practising his profession and taking an important part in public affairs. He served as alderman and mayor of the city, and in 1897 was elected to the Dominion Parliament. As a private citizen he had the reputation of being kindly and charitable to a fault, and as a public man he was looked upon as honest and capable. As Catholics we cannot of course altogether forget the one great mistake he made during his public career when, being mayor of the city, to which office he had been largely assisted by the Catholic vote, he presided at the meeting held here during the 1896 election campaign by the late Dalton McCarthy. We never could understand how it was he consented to take such a position, and it was, so far as we are concerned, the one dark blot in the career of an otherwise impartial and fair-minded civic official. Our feeling on this point, however, does not prevent us from participating in the general sorrow for the untimely removal of a public man who was in many ways considerably above the average of our politicians, and, above all, it cannot stand in the way of our joining in the universal expression of sympathy for the bereaved wife and children in their terrible affliction.

WINNIPEG'S POPULATION.

A "Constant Reader" writes to us complaining that a fortnight ago, in speaking of the Hotel Manitoba fire, we incidentally credited Winnipeg with a population of only 40,000, while Henderson's Directory for 1899 estimates it at 49,000. We beg to remark, in reply, that we were fully aware of the Directory estimate, and even of the still higher estimate (55,000) of one of our contemporaries, but that we attach more importance to facts than fancies. Henderson's Directory we consider a very fanciful, because very inaccurate, production. During the many years we have thumbed it we have always found it

full of blunders. This year's edition has not been out long, and yet we find omissions or mistakes cropping up everywhere as we have occasion to use it. For instance, though the name of Christie street stares us in the face on the side of T. Finkelstein's house, that house does not appear under Christie street in the Directory. Again, the Christian name of A. Kohnen, the photographer, appears at his residence as Arnold, the latter being the correct version. Page 98, column 1, presents a curiosity in numbers. Where as the numbers ought to be consecutive and even, since they occur in the description of the west side of Main street, we find that after 416 come 207, 211, 416 again, 218, 220, 311, and 418, when the regular order is again resumed. In this place we are told that at 311 Main street we shall find H. W. Whitla, Alex. Haggart and the North Star Lodge. On page 104, on the contrary, 311 Main street gives us only E. L. Barber. The mystery is somewhat cleared up when, on searching for H. W. Whitla in the Alphabetical Directory, we read that he will occupy room 311 in 416 Main street (the new McIntyre Block); but there is nothing, at page 98 of the Directory, to show that 311 is not a street number but a room number in the McIntyre Block.

The compilers of the Directory cannot even arrange the names in alphabetical order. On page 313 North Presbyterian comes before North of Scotland, Northwest Navigation precedes Northwest Mounted Police, and all the titles beginning with "Northern" come after all the titles beginning with "Northwest." On page 312 we have Norton, Norman, Normal, instead of Normal, Norman, Norton and so on ad infinitum.

With such specimens of slipshod work meeting us at every turn we smile when we read in the Directory "Introductory:" "All of the information given in this Directory has been compiled in the most systematic and reliable manner," and still more do we smile when the following ungrammatical, unfinished sentence is supposed to prove the superiority of the Directory's population estimate: "The thoroughness and perfect system, characteristic of the methods of Directory Publishers, being bound by no law or statute as to who should be counted, the fact that they are here is all that we want to know." But are they here? We think one fifth of your 49,000 are not here.

We write for those chosen few who object to living in a fool's paradise, who insist upon facts. Wild estimates only do harm to business and common sense.

Now the last reliable official census of Winnipeg was taken in 1895. It shocked the optimists because it said 31,000 instead of the 38,500 of Henderson's Directory for that year; but, in spite of exclamatory protests, no inaccuracy was ever found in the official census, whereas the Directory is, as we have proved, hopelessly inaccurate. We are therefore justified in concluding that the Directory's present estimate is, as it was in 1895, almost 25 per cent. above the reality.

Here is another argument

in our favor. The Directory estimates that Winnipeg's population has increased four thousand during the past twelvemonth, from 45,000 to 49,000. The most sanguine estimate we have yet seen of the number of new houses to be built in Winnipeg during 1899 puts it at 200, and considers this far above the number built last year. Such estimates being always absurdly exaggerated, we are safe in predicting that about 150 new houses may be built this year, and in affirming that not more than 120 were built last year. But the average new house contains from 7 to 8 persons. Therefore the new houses built in 1898, supposing they were all fully occupied (which is never the case), could only hold, at the very most, 1600 people, from which total must be subtracted the deaths and departures that occur every year. Where, then, did the four thousand find lodgings? Taking all these considerations into account, we think we are extremely liberal, as liberal as we can be while respecting the truth, when we estimate the population of Winnipeg at forty thousand souls. Our private opinion is that it is nearer 35,000 than 40,000; but we are willing to grant the latter figure until the census of 1901 shall clear away all the mists of childish overestimates.

AN UNENVIABLE RECORD.

Secret Heart Review.

There is probably no state in the union which makes more generous provision for public education than Massachusetts. It may be questioned, indeed, if there be anywhere in the world a community of the size of our state population which expends more for schools than we do. Our educational institutions have long been the Bay State's boast. Their number, their splendid equipment and their various excellences have been publicly rehearsed times without number, and they certainly speak volumes for the generosity of the state in the matter of public instruction.

If education meant righteousness—and how often have we been told that ignorance means crime?—Massachusetts, with its splendid educational equipment, should stand in the very forefront of the United States as a law-abiding, virtuous, and moral commonwealth. There ought to be few, if indeed any, other parts of the world where crime of any and all character would be more difficult of discovery than within the several counties of this state. For here education is not only free and public, but a larger proportion of the people avail themselves of the benefits of the schools probably than elsewhere. Hence, if education, as we are so often informed, begets morality, Massachusetts should be a highly moral community.

Unfortunately for the good name of the state, the census report show us in a very different light. The criminal statistics declare that there are but two other sections of the United States which disclose a larger proportion of criminals than Massachusetts. Here we have 2,335 criminals—offenders in prison—for every million of the population. Arizona and Nevada are the only portions of the country which have a higher

criminal record than that. If figures do not lie, therefore, Massachusetts, with its great educational facilities and the wide popular use made of them, stands third among all the states of the union in the matter of crime and wickedness.

This showing is such a surprise to people who hold that education and morality always walk hand in hand, that they are endeavoring to explain it in various ways. The criminal standing of the state appears to have astonished the census statisticians themselves, and they endeavor to palliate the record by submitting that the large prevalence of crime in Massachusetts is probably due to the fact that the state contains more large cities than most of the other commonwealths in the country. We have, it seems, seventeen cities whose population exceeds, each, 25,000 souls. But is it not making the case worse for education as a promoter of morality to put the blame of the unenviable criminal showing upon these large centres of population? The cities usually claim that they possess better schools than the country towns, and the claim is probably warranted in most cases. The cities, consequently, if education begets righteousness, should be peopled by a more moral class than the country. This explanation would prove the contrary, however. And, on the other hand, our rural districts are by no means free from crime. In fact, in some country places here in Massachusetts, crime has been conspicuously rampant of late years, and crime of the more debased and brutal character, too.

There is certainly something amiss, though, when the state which has so high a reputation in the matter of education as Massachusetts possesses, holds such an unenviable criminal record as the census reports attach to the commonwealth. Education ought to make people better, more moral and more virtuous, and when it fails to accomplish that, the natural inference is that something is wrong with our educational system. Of course education alone can not be relied upon in this matter. The assertion which makes morality and learning synonymous terms, and which considers ignorance as crime, is one that hardly calls for disproof. But education ought to promote the cause of morality, and when it fails to do this, it is high time for our educators to examine their systems and their methods, with a view of seeing what damaging defects they are suffering from. The unenviable criminal record which the census attaches to Massachusetts, decidedly unpleasant though it is to the citizens of the commonwealth, is not altogether surprising when one considers that religion, which is the only real basis of morality, is practically denied a place in the schools of which we make such frequent and loud boasts.

By Hoffmann's Catholic Directory for 1899 we see that the archdiocese of St. Boniface now counts 94 priests, of whom 50 are religious and 44 secular priests, 7 of the latter being outside of the diocese. The Catholic population is set down as about 28,800.

APHORISMS.

Written for the Review.

The girl that has grown out of her freckles during autumn and winter views the advent of spring and summer with horror.

Give me the girl that is not fashion's slave
And I will rate her worth a thousand girls,
Aye, twice a hundred thousand.

Up-to-date school methods are like telegraph ticks—noisy and disconnected.

You cannot teach any art or science half so well without as with the true religion.

The young lady that doesn't find fault with her photo is free from vanity; if she says it's too flattering she must be either a paragon of humility and truth or a perfect imitation thereof.

Halve a man's reputed fortune, double his reputed debts, and your estimate will be generally below the mark.

People who live for God alone are always better than their best friends think them; people who live only for themselves are often worse than their worst enemies think them.

A philanthropic lady will bring delicacies to the dying sempstress whose death was caused by underpaid overwork on the silk dress the lady wears at her bedside.

If you want to find a man's besetting sin observe what vice he criticizes most severely in others.

Gratitude is, for the most part, an unheralded guest, coming from quarters whence he is least expected and not coming whence he is looked for; so that his welcome is tinged with sadness at the thought of the many times when he was conspicuous by his absence.

Rev. Father Koase, O. M. I. returned from the States last Saturday.

PRETTY POLISH WEDDINGS.

EDMONTON, Alta., Feb. 20.—An interesting ceremony was performed in St. Joachim's church on Tuesday forenoon last, when five Polish couples were united in marriage, according to the rites of the Roman Catholic church, of which they are members. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Culerier, as the Polish priest who was expected did not arrive. Frank Shablow acted as interpreter. There was a considerable attendance of friends and neighbors of the contracting parties, chiefly from Rabbit Hill settlement, not at all confined to the Polish nationality, as the Polish and Ruthenian settlers are mingled here as they were in Galicia. The principal feature of the costumes of the brides was the head-dresses, being caps and veils arrayed very beautifully with artificial flowers. One of the brides who had an especially fine head of hair, wore it flowing down her back. The dress of another was altogether oriental in its vivid coloring and strange pattern. Bright red shawls were very numerous and conspicuous among the spectators. After the conclusion of the ceremony the wedding parties adjourned to the south side, where arrangements had been made for the wedding festivities in Polish style.

The names of the contracting parties are:

Andrew Kamula, of Rabbit Hill, son of Michael Kamula and of Anna Matchesko, and Chereska Sarneska, daughter of Vassell Sarneska and of Roslia Vesloska.

Michael Safranovez, of Rabbit Hill, son of Dian Sadranovez and of Maria Paranka, and Venci Vazieshks, daughter of Vazil Vazieshks and of Clara Kordijaka.

Valenty Comaszewski, of Sandy Lake, son of Jann Comaszewski and of Sophia Szimon, and Jag-niska Curka, daughter of Matchi Curka and of Maria Bublevitch.

Vavjin Calavski, of Sandy Lake, son of John Calavski and of Anni Shopula, and Mary Mushtinska, daughter of Vavjin

Mushtinski and of Anna Maria Jan Barann, of Sandy Lake, son of Joseph Barann and of Agniska Iaka, and Maljojata Vansho, daughter of Michael Vansho and of Marianna Kartsh-mash.—Free Press.

PAINS IN THE BACK

Are Usually the Result of Imperfect Working of the Kidneys—These Can Only be Restored to Their Normal Condition by a Fair Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Mr. Albert Mintie, of Woodstock, Ont., now engaged in the insurance business, is well known in that city and surrounding country. Some three years ago Mr. Mintie was living at South River, Parry Sound District, and while there was attacked with severe pains in the back. At first he paid but little attention to them, thinking that the trouble would pass away, but as it did not he consulted a local physician, and was told that his kidneys were affected. Medicine was prescribed, but beyond a trifling alleviation of the pain it had no effect. In addition to the pain in the back Mr. Mintie was troubled with headaches and a feeling of lassitude. He was forced to quit work, and while in this condition, weak and despondent, he decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He purchased a half dozen boxes and was not disappointed with the result. Before they were all used Mr. Mintie was feeling almost as well as ever he had. The pain in his back had almost disappeared, the headaches were gone, and he felt greatly improved in strength. Two more boxes completed the cure, and he returned to work hale and hearty as ever. Mr. Mintie asserts that his return to health is due entirely to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and he still occasionally uses a box if he feels in any way "out of sorts."

The kidneys, like other organs of the body, are dependent upon rich, red blood and strong nerves for healthy action, and it is because Dr. Williams' Pink Pills supply these conditions that they cure kidney troubles, as well as other ills which have their origin in watery blood, or a shattered nervous system. Sold by all dealers or sent postpaid at 50c. a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. If you value your health do not take a substitute.

I have used Ripans Tablets with so much satisfaction that I can cheerfully recommend them. I have been troubled for about three years with what is called bilious attacks coming on regularly once a week. Was told by different physicians that it was caused by bad teeth, of which I had several. I had the teeth extracted, but the attacks continued. I had seen advertisements of Ripans Tablets in all the papers but had no faith in them, but about six weeks since a friend induced me to try them. He took one of the small 5-cent boxes of the Tablets and had no recurrence of the attacks. Have never given a testimonial for anything before, but the great amount of good which I believe has been done me by Ripans Tablets induces me to add mine to the many testimonials you doubtless have in your possession now.

I have been a great sufferer from constipation for over five years. Nothing gave me any relief. My feet and legs and abdomen were bloated so I could not wear shoes on my feet and only a loose dress. I saw Ripans Tablets advertised in our daily paper, bought some and took them as directed. Have taken them about three weeks and there is such a change! I am not constipated any more and I owe it all to Ripans Tablets. I am thirty-seven years old, have no occupation, only my household duties and nursing my sick husband. He has had the dropsy and I am trying Ripans Tablets for him. He feels some better but it will take some time, he has been sick so long. You may use my letter and name as proof.

I want to inform you, in words of highest praise, of the benefit I have derived from Ripans Tablets. I am a professional nurse and in this profession a clear head is always needed. Ripans Tablets does it. After one of my cases I found myself completely run down. Acting on the advice of Mr. Geo. Bowker, Ph. G., 588 Newark Ave., Jersey City, I took Ripans Tablets with grand results.

I have been suffering from headaches ever since I was a little girl. I could never ride in a car or go into a crowded place without getting a headache and sick at my stomach. I heard about Ripans Tablets from an aunt of mine who was taking them for catarrh of the stomach. She had found such relief from them she advised me to take them too, and I have been doing so since last October, and will say they have completely cured my headaches. I am twenty-nine years old. You are welcome to use this testimonial.

Mother was troubled with heartburn and sleeplessness, caused by indigestion, for a good many years. One day she saw a testimonial in the paper endorsing Ripans Tablets. She determined to give them a trial, was greatly relieved by their use and now takes the Tablets regularly. She keeps a few cartons Ripans Tablets in the house and says she will not be without them. The heartburn and sleeplessness have disappeared with the indigestion which was formerly so great a burden for her. Our whole family take the Tablets regularly, especially after a hearty meal. My mother is fifty years of age and is enjoying the best of health and spirits; also eats hearty meals, an impossibility before she took Ripans Tablets.

My seven-year-old boy suffered with pains in his head, constipation and complained of his stomach. He could not eat like children of his age do and what he did eat did not agree with him. He was thin and of a sallow color. Ripans Tablets, I tried them. Ripans Tablets not only relieved but actually cured my youngster, the headaches have disappeared, bowels are in good condition and he never complains of his stomach. He is now a red, chubby-faced boy. This wonderful change I attribute to Ripans Tablets. I am satisfied that they will benefit any one (from the cradle to old age) if taken according to directions.

A new style packet containing THE RIPANS TABLETS packed in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR 75c. This low-price is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the 5-cent cartons (30 tablets) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (5 tablets) will be sent for five cents. RIPANS TABLETS may also be had of some grocers, general storekeepers, news agents and at some liquor stores and barber shops. They banish pain, induce sleep and prolong life. One gives relief.

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CALENDAR FOR NEXT WEEK.

- MARCH.
- 5—Third Sunday in Lent.
 - 6, Monday—Votive office of the Holy Angels.
 - 7, Tuesday—St. Thomas Aquinas, Angelical Doctor.
 - 8, Wednesday—St. John of God Conf.
 - 9, Thursday—St. Frances of Rome, Widow.
 - 10, Friday—The Five Wounds of our Lord. Commemoration of the Forty Martyrs of Sebaste.
 - 11, Saturday—Votive Office of Immaculate the Conception.

BRIEFLETS.

Rev. Father Fallon, O. M. I., arrived here last Friday.

Rev. Father Grenier S. J. held services at Morden last Sunday.

His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface goes to Calgary tomorrow on important business connected with the ecclesiastical province of St. Boniface.

Rev. Father Lapointe, a native of St. Janvier, a graduate of Ste. Therese College, and lately ordained, arrived last week and will act as curate to the cathedral parish priest, Rev. Father Messier Rev. Father Ademard, O. M. I., whose health is now restored, will be employed elsewhere in this diocese.

Rev. Charles Caron, who received minor orders last Friday, and subdeaconship last Sunday, is a widower, 53 years of age. He was once a Pontifical Zonave and afterwards a professor for ten years in the most important Commercial Academy under the Quebec Board of education. He will soon be ordained priest, and his long experience of the best pedagogic methods will stand him in good stead in this province. Father Caron is a cousin of the Carons of St. Charles, Man.

On Thursday morning in St. Mary's Church Miss Lilly Keliher was united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Mr. Thos. Taylor, the popular representative of the Collier Publishing House of St. Paul. The ceremony was private, but many of the friends of the young couple were at the church and afterwards at the N. P. station to present their well wishes and congratulations. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor left on a honeymoon trip through the States at noon. They will take up their residence in this city. —Free Press.

The good construction of the Manitoba hotel is shown in the ruins in the large blocks of brickwork that have remained intact, though falling from great heights. The good shape of the walls still standing is also an evidence in the same direction. The reason the dining room walls fell out is also explained. The long span across the dining room necessitated the carrying of all the upper floors and partitions on trusses. When the bottom strings of the trusses burned through the whole weight of the upper part of the building was bearing down on the diagonal braces, and thus

pressing out the outside walls.—Tribune.

Mr. A. J. H. Dubuc returned last Saturday from a two months' visit to the east.

A lady correspondent from Rapid City writes that there is a great demand for servant girls in that locality. She thinks one hundred good Ontario girls could get places at wages from \$5 to \$10 per month, according to age and proficiency. —Telegram.

ARTHUR McHUGH.

Among the many earthly blossoms chosen for paradise since the dawning of 1899 was Arthur Joseph Mary McHugh, who, having suffered an illness of seven weeks, breathed forth his pure young spirit into the hands of angels at 10.45 p. m. January 20. The deceased was the fifth son of Mr. Felix A. McHugh, of Angus avenue, Calgary, N. W. T. Little Arthur, although only five years of age, was the joy and flower of his fond parents and household, and a beloved favorite among his playmates, but that flower was snatched from this world of sorrows to bloom in a brighter and better land.

Mr. and Mrs. McHugh and relatives have the sincere sympathy of a large circle of friends in their bereavement.

The funeral took place from the above address at 2 p. m. Monday, January 23rd, to St. Mary's cemetery, Calgary.—Com.

MONSIGNOR RITCHOT'S NEPHEW DIES OF SHOCK.

Last Thursday a very sad accident occurred in the parish of St. Norbert. Mr. Ritchot, a well known farmer and a nephew of Monsignor Ritchot, was slightly burnt while attempting to save goods from his burning house. Having become stricken with paralysis of the heart, he was taken to the residence of Dr. Gendreau, who did everything he could to relieve him; but the patient died the same evening without recovering consciousness. He was, however, duly anointed with Extreme Unction. We offer our heartfelt sympathy to Mgr. Ritchot.



"She comes from the past and re-visits my room; She looks as she did then, all beauty and bloom, So smiling and tender, so fresh and so fair, And yonder she sits in my cane-bottomed chair."

Many a man sits silent and alone in a house of mourning and conjures up before his eyes the face and form of the woman who was once a loving wife and a faithful helpmate. In thousands of such cases the wife might still be alive and well and happy, had the man been not only a good husband, but a wise adviser. Women shrink from the ordeal of consulting a physician. They shudder at the thought of submitting to the obnoxious examinations insisted upon by most physicians. In the majority of cases they have none of this hesitancy about consulting their husbands. A wise man will understand at once that troubles of this description will soon break down a woman's general health. He will understand that a specialist of eminence and world-wide reputation should be frankly consulted at once. Dr. R. V. Pierce, for thirty years chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y., is one of the most eminent and widely-known specialists in the world. With the assistance of a staff of able physicians, he has prescribed for many thousands of ailing women. He has discovered a wonderful medicine for women, that may be used in the privacy of their homes. It is known as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It cures surely, speedily and permanently, all weakness and disease of the distinctly feminine organism. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration, soothes pain, gives rest to the tortured nerves, and checks debilitating drains.

A New Departure.

Dr. Marschand, the celebrated French physician, has at last opened his magnificently equipped laboratory in Windsor, Ont. There is a large staff of chemists and physicians at his command, and the men and women of Canada may now procure the advice of this famous specialist free of charge.

Dr. Marschand has a world-wide reputation for successfully treating all nervous diseases of men and women, and you have but to write the doctor to be convinced that your answer, when received, is from a man who is entitled to the high position he holds in the medical fraternity.

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All correspondence is strictly confidential and names are held as sacred. Answers to correspondents are mailed in plain envelopes.

You are not asked to pay any exorbitant price for medicines, in fact it rarely happens that a patient has expended over 50 cents to one dollar before he or she becomes a firm friend and admirer of the doctor.

A special staff of lady physicians assist Dr. Marschand in his treatment of female cases. Always inclose three-cent stamp when you write and address The Dr. Marschand Chemical Co., Detroit, Mich. U. S. A. Mention the Northwest Review when you write the Doctor.

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"The Catholic paper," said a distinguished Milwaukee Jesuit the other day, "is the catechism of the nineteenth century. To keep posted regarding the Church and her doctrines as they are discussed to-day, to have before you a ready refutation of the lies and slanders constantly floating about, you must take a Catholic paper. What does your family at home talk of and discuss? What they read. Get them a Catholic paper that they may be able to view and discuss intelligently the questions of the day as they are related to religion."

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