

Northwest Review.

"AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM."

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THE ARCHBISHOP'S SERMON ON NEW YEAR'S DAY.

His Grace at St. Mary's Church.

The Archbishop of St. Boniface was present at St. Mary's church on New Year's evening and delivered a brief, but stirring address. He wished all the members of the congregation for the coming year the peace of the Lord—that perfect contentment and satisfaction, quiet and tranquillity of the soul, that surpassed every feeling, and which he could well wish them with the certainty that his wish would be realized, inasmuch as he knew their hearts and souls were well prepared for that grace of the Lord. This did not mean they would be exempt from trials, but that they should possess perfect resignation to the will of God, and in order that they might have this he prayed that they might be blessed with patience in all their difficulties; with sincere and deep conviction of their duty. To do their duty they must use the sword of the Lord; they must battle, they must struggle, for they belonged to the militant church, and unless they were ready to draw the sword there would be no real peace for them. Whilst he wished them these important blessings, he called upon them to pray for him, because if they needed his prayers, he needed theirs still more. He had the whole burden of an immense diocese and God knew how difficult it was to take upon one's shoulders so many important works. He asked them to pray that he might be granted the courage of a true bishop of the Church. Sometimes it was more difficult to know one's duty than it was to accomplish it. They would hear people around them asking "What is your archbishop doing under the present circumstances? Is he the same man who once seemed to be so determined, who, at his consecration, before the other bishops, pledged himself never to betray the sacred cause committed to his care and to protect especially the souls of the children? If so, why is he changed, why so silent now?" What he asked them to say for him in reply to this was "Our Archbishop is doing his duty by obeying a superior power; he is obeying the one whom we call the Vicar of Christ on earth." Yes, he did obey; they need not fear; their Archbishop was not sleeping, but he was praying, waiting, and at the same time obeying. The sword had not been broken; it was still there; but there were moments of tranquillity, and those who knew these understood full well they were prepared for any emergency. They need never fear, for with the grace of God which they would ask for him he would do his duty and they would never have to be ashamed of the Archbishop's cross that was borne before him. He asked them to pray for him to do his

duty, because sometimes it was far from easy and they should ask God that he might be thoroughly able to understand how being in his exalted position he might be the servant of all. He recommended them also to pray for the Catholic institutions of the country. Thousands were coming to the land—they needed priests; for the destitute and the poor they required new institutions of charity, and by uniting their prayers for these good works they would help each other, they would be blessed by their divine Saviour and would enjoy that peace that He came to give to those of good will.—Free Press.

OUR PREMIUMS.

ST. BONIFACE, DEC. 26th, 1898.

To the Editor of the "Northwest Review":

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of the pretty prayer book you offer as premium to your subscribers. Please accept my sincere thanks.

Very truly yours,
J. DUBUC.

BECOMING IRISHMEN.

It would be gratifying if the announcements in the following item which we find in an Irish paper could be taken as a sign that the landlord class are at last making up their minds to fall in with the mass of their countrymen and become Irishmen instead of being aliens in the land of their birth:

"From Limerick we learn that a deputation of residents of Patrickswell has waited on Lord Emly in support of his candidature for the County Council. In expressing his views, Lord Emly announced his severance from the Unionist party and his support of Home Rule. In taking this step his lordship has been influenced by the hesitancy of the government in dealing with the financial relations question and the demand for a Catholic university. The Hon. W. C. Trench, Clonodfoy Castle, Kilfinane, is also a candidate for the Limerick County Council. Mr. Trench is a member of the grand jury which is to be replaced by the council, and in an address to the electors he states that he is in favor not only of a Catholic university and compulsory land purchase, but of Home Rule."

Lord Emly here mentioned is a Catholic, and that he is a man of ability is evidenced by the speech delivered recently by him on the Catholic University question, and printed in the *Irish World* of Dec. 10. The Hon. Mr. Trench is a brother of Lord Ashton, a Tory Protestant family.

Ireland will welcome the Protestant as cordially as the Catholic into the ranks of her patriot sons, and Irishmen will gladly accord to both every recognition to which their merits entitle them. Mr. Trench has issued an address to the electors, in which he says:

"Fellow Countrymen—I am a candidate for the representation of the (above) division for the County Council, and beg to

solicit your votes and influence. I am in favor of Home Rule and will support the Catholic University bill, also compulsory land purchase and the laborers' demands for the full one acre, and I shall also support all other beneficial measures which may at any time be brought forward for Ireland. The interests of the ratepayers I shall specially guard. Give me your votes, then, fellow countrymen, and I shall use my best endeavors in your behalf, as I have no personal ambition. Your interests and those of my country alone I have at heart.

"I am, etc.,
"WILLIAM C. TRENCH."

This is a patriotic utterance. Mr. Trench is for Ireland and Irish rights; therefore he is a fit man to represent Irishmen. We hope to see him and Lord Emly elected.—*Irish World*.

TRUTH ABOUT THE PHILIPPINES.

The *Catholic World Magazine* for January gives a terrible overhauling to Dean Worcester's book on the Philippines and proves that the friars are not only not as bad as represented, but that all the civilization they possess in the Philippine group, and there is not by any means a little of it, is traceable to the good work of the religious orders. It says:

"Schools and colleges are to be found in the Philippines in which a system of education is carried on not inferior to that in the most advanced nations. The priests have immense influence, and the author adds: 'If it were always used to further good ends, there is hardly a limit to what might be accomplished.' There can have been nothing like general depravity among the priests when the influence is there despite their connection with the government, and worse still, their dependence for revenue on petty officials certain to be detested. The publicans were hated by the Jews because they oppressed them by exactions in excess of the taxes for the state. Every one engaged in the collection of tithes for the Episcopal ministers in Scotland was an object of hatred to the Presbyterians. The bishops and clergy of the Establishment in England were said to have been the cause of the great civil war. Until very recently the rector in every parish was spoken of by the dissenting minister and his congregation as a priest of Baal. At this moment the rector in almost any part of Wales owes his safety to the law rather than to the love of the Nonconformist. It is not on account of differences of opinion so much as because the rector's connection with the state stamps him and his flock with a superiority over the others that they are disliked. Almost every incident in the examples cited has been present in the status of the clergy with the natives of the Philippines, and yet the influence of the clergy remains undiminished. We therefore decline to accept the general verdict against the clergy."

Sunday morning before sunrise there was a great deal of moisture in the air, a rather unusual thing with the thermometer 39° below zero.

ST. BONIFACE EXAMINATIONS.

RESULT OF THE SEMI-ANNUALS FOR THE COLLEGE AND SCHOOL.

(Continued).

FIRST COMMERCIAL.

Religious Instruction Class I Bertrand Z., Carey, Chénier, Cormier, Guertin A., Guertin E., Ohmer, Samson; class II Chamberland, Gingras, Sansregret; class III Marcoux.

English Composition Class I Berrigan, Bertrand Z., Carey, Chamberland, Chénier, Cormier, Gingras, Guertin E., Marcoux, Ohmer, Sansregret; class II Guertin A., Hearn J.

Precepts Class I Bertrand Z., Carey, Chénier, Cormier, Gingras, Guertin A., Guertin E., Hearn, Ohmer, Sansregret; class II Chénier, Marcoux.

French—Class I Bertrand Z., Carey, Chénier, Cormier, Guertin E., Marcoux, Ohmer, Samson; class II Chamberland, Gingras, Guertin A., Hearn, Sansregret.

Arithmetic Class I Cormier, Ohmer; class II Marcoux; class III Bertrand Z., Chénier, Guertin A., Guertin E., Sansregret.

History Class I Bertrand Z., Carey, Chamberland, Cormier, Gingras, Ohmer; class II Marcoux; class III Chénier, Guertin A., Guertin E., Sansregret.

Bookkeeping Class I Bertrand Z., Carey, Chamberland, Cormier, Gingras, Guertin A., Guertin E., Marcoux, Ohmer, Sansregret; class II Chénier, Hearn.

Commercial Law Class I Bertrand Z., Carey, Cormier, Gingras, Guertin A., Guertin E., Hearn, Marcoux, Ohmer, Sansregret.

An examination prize has been awarded to Henry Cormier, who has deserved the note "very good" in every branch.

SECOND COMMERCIAL CLASS.

Religious Instruction Class I Bertrand R., Caron X., Dupen, Gentes A., Gentes F., Hagarty, Hearn F., Paré Alph., Poitras, Tanguay, Stedman; class II Jeanson; class III Hébert.

English Composition Class I Bertrand R., Caron, Dupen, Gentes A., Gentes F., Hearn, Jeanson, Hébert, Paré, Poitras, Tanguay; class III Hagarty, Stedman.

Precepts Class I Bertrand, Caron, Dupen, Gentes A., Gentes F., Hagarty, Hearn, Jeanson Hébert, Paré, Poitras, Tanguay, Stedman.

Arithmetic Class I Bertrand, Caron, Dupen, Gentes A., Gentes F., Hagarty, Hearn, Jeanson, Paré, Poitras, Stedman; class III Hébert, Tanguay.

History Class I Bertrand, Caron, Dupen, Gentes A., Gentes F., Hagarty, Hearn, Jeanson, Paré, Poitras, Stedman, Tanguay; class III Hébert.

Geography Class I Bertrand, Caron, Dupen, Gentes A., Gentes F., Hagarty, Hearn, Hébert, Paré, Tanguay; class II Jeanson, Poitras, Stedman.

French Class I Bertrand

Caron, Dupen, Gentes A., Gentes F., Hearn, Jeanson; Class II Hagarty, Hébert, Paré, Poitras, Tanguay.

AN ANECDOTE OF CARDINAL VAUGHAN.

A true story illustrative of the pluck of Cardinal Vaughan in his younger days is told in the Rev. Bernard Ward's "History of St. Edmund's College." The future Cardinal was driving in a dog cart along a lonely road which leads from Hertford to Ware. Suddenly a man sprang out from the hedge and, covering Fr. Vaughan with a horse pistol, commanded him to stand and deliver. But the sturdy cleric had no intention of being "held up" in this manner. He jumped down and went for his assailant with the butt end of his whip. There was a tussle for some minutes, which ended in Father Vaughan getting possession of the pistol, and in the footpad securing the horse and trap and driving off at full speed down the road in the direction of Ware. Father Vaughan followed on foot, endeavoring to take pot shots at the man's rapidly retreating figure with the horse pistol, which proved on examination to be unloaded. However, when he reached Ware railway station he found his turnout safe and sound in charge of a porter. But the thief had made good his escape to London by a train which he had caught just in time.—Exchange.

During the course of 1898 a patient at St. Boniface Hospital was cured of typhoid fever at the age of ninety-six. He will now be able to rough it through life.

A Minnedosa man, Mr. W. H. Cleaves, cleaves closely to the conclusion that he has discovered the secret of perpetual motion. A model of his contrivance will soon be placed on exhibition. Its chief feature is a wheel with a number of peculiarly designed grooves partially filled with mercury and so arranged that there is no dead centre.

A New Departure.

Dr. Marschand, the celebrated French physician, has at last opened his magnificent 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 can but to write the doctor to be convinced that your answer, when received, is from a man who is entitled to the highest position he holds in the medical fraternity.

Why suffer in silence when you can secure the advice of this eminent physician free of charge.

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You are not asked to pay any extraordinary 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.

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 10 1899.

CURRENT COMMENT

An unconscious revelation of the fewness of clerical vocations in the United States was made by the Right Rev. Bishop Shanley when, preaching recently in the cathedral of St. Paul at Father M. Doherty's first Mass, he made much of the fact that this was the ninth priest the cathedral parish has given to God. Now, that parish has been established at least fifty years, and we submit that nine priests in fifty years is a decidedly poor showing for a parish which for the past twenty years has been a fairly populous one. If any cathedral parish in Quebec had produced only nine priests in half a century it would say nothing about it.

The recent cold weather has brought vividly before many of us the untrustworthiness of the ordinary thermometer. Last Saturday the thermograph registered 44 below; the best Government buildings thermometer, 40; St. John's College observatory, 42.8; St. Boniface College, 41; an excellent uncolored alcohol thermometer owned by Messier of St. Boniface, and Cherrier's carefully located instrument in St. Boniface, several unreliable thermometers below 50, and a registering thermometer

look at the thermometer: 75 degrees! I can't stand anything above 68." The caretaker would obsequiously promise to have the heat supply moderated, but instead of doing anything to the furnace, he would simply substitute a low-registering thermometer, one that generally was seven degrees below the proper mark, for the old one. Next morning he would call and ask how the gentleman found his office today. "Oh, all right, John, just what I wanted, 68 degrees." A high-registering thermometer would perform the same service for the chilly officials who wanted 78 degrees when their instrument only marked 72. Imagination supplied the furnace.

In the December number of the University of Ottawa Review, which is a very substantial and well illustrated issue, we find the following interesting facts about New Zealand, imparted to the students by the Right Rev. John Grimes, Bishop of Christchurch, during his recent visit to Ottawa. "Sixty years ago there was not a Catholic church nor a resident priest in the whole of New Zealand, while at present there are four bishops, one hundred priests and a Catholic population of 100,000, which is about one seventh of the total inhabitants. The native Maoris number about 45,000, many of whom are Catholics." We should be greatly obliged to the business managers of the U. of O. Review, if they would kindly address their valuable magazine to St. Boniface instead of Winnipeg. For convenience of postal arrangements, before the new regulations, which do not affect us, we moved our plant to St. Boniface a couple of years ago, a fact which several of our exchanges have not yet discovered.

Taking it all in all, we have seldom read a more powerful critique of Aubrey de Vere's poetry than the masterly analysis thereof that appeared in the University of Ottawa Review for December by Maurice W. Casey. He holds the balance true between the merits and demerits of the greatest living Irish bard. The article, on the whole, is far above the standard of college journals; but why in the world did Mr. Casey not strike out that unfortunately trivial passage of his about matches and cuspidors? This is the only discordant note that betrays the presence of vulgar, would-be funny and sadly incongruous schoolboys.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

We are almost at the end of the nineteenth century, 115 balloons was

ry, even the aeroplanes of Maxim and Longley, have no authentic record of sustained flight, though we have been informed every now and then for the last five years that they were just on the point of succeeding.

That they will never succeed seems to us a pretty safe prophecy. For they must imitate the flight either of kites or of birds. Now, as to kites, anyone who has read Capt. Baden-Powell's interesting article in the December number of Pearson's Magazine can see for himself that the best results obtained by the most up-to-date kites are extremely meagre and liable to be reversed by a mere gust of wind. As to imitation of the action of the bird's wing, Prof. Pettigrew's article on "Flight" in the Encyclopedia Britannica shows in detail how complicated is the flight of a bird, and, though he throws some crumbs of comfort to the would-be imitators, the outlook in this direction seems to present an insoluble problem.

One of the greatest obstacles to successful human flight through the air is man's proportionate weakness as compared with birds. In proportion to its weight the bird exerts 92 times as much power as man, and yet, so far as knowledge goes at the present day, man can do more continued work than any machine of his weight, in other words, the average man's muscles are better, weight for weight, than any machine men have yet been able to make.

If the wind were always blowing at a steady and sufficiently gentle rate, flying machines might possibly be practicable. But the slightest increase or decrease of wind velocity necessitates in the flying body a readjustment which nothing but a living principle can bring about. When a bird, while soaring, feels the wind weakening on its right side it beats the air with the right wing and thus maintains its equilibrium. This readjustment is and must be instantaneous. Now no such instantaneous readjustment can be brought about in a huge flying machine a hundred times larger than the man who is supposed to readjust it. He is so far from the extremities that he cannot tell what the wind-pressure is there, and, even if he could, it would be impossible for him to so readjust the inclination or motion of all parts of his immense framework as to counteract instantaneously the upsetting thrust of the wind. He upsets and there is an end of him, or at least of his machine.

Flying machines, like kites, will always be subject to pitching, tossing and tremendous downward swoops. The frolics of an ordinary wind, not to speak of anything like a stiff breeze, are too much for them. The centre of gravity is displaced, the propellers become useless and down the whole fabric rushes. Balloons, being lighter than the air are not exposed to these dangerous lurches and tumbles, unless they are fastened to the earth. When sailing free, aeronauts in a balloon do not feel even a gale of wind.

Thus the problem of safe aerial navigation resolves itself into the question, Can balloons be steered in any direction in spite of the wind? This question has been practically answered in

the affirmative, provided — and this is an indispensable condition — the wind be very light. On the 9th of August, 1884, Captains Renard and Krebs, of the French army, started, in a dead calm, from Chalais, near Meudon, in a balloon driven by a screw connected with an electric motor, travelled in a south-westerly direction about four kilometres and then steered back to their starting point, where they landed safely. Their speed was 5, 6 metres a second, i. e., a little over twelve miles an hour. Therefore, against a wind blowing at less than twelve miles an hour, they could have made headway. But a twelve mile an hour wind is a very light breeze, such as would not occur more than once in three or four days, and, if at any moment the breeze were to freshen, the Renard-Krebs balloon would be helplessly driven before it.

More than fourteen years have elapsed since this, the first success in the steering of balloons, and it has not yet been duplicated. The French, as we see by a recent number of the Courrier des États-Unis, are still working at the problem, frequent trials having been made last summer of a new cylindrical and rather complicated dirigible balloon, but with no practical result. Halts of this kind are a curious feature of aeronautics. It is now nearly forty years since John Wise made the longest balloon voyage on record. He sailed, at the rate of almost a mile a minute, no less than 1500 miles from the city of St. Louis to Henderson, N. Y., almost as great a distance as Andree intended to travel when he started on his ill-fated flight. Nothing like this distance has ever been covered by the multitude of later aeronauts. However, it was only the other day we read of balloonists crossing the English channel and to some extent steering their balloon, though the details are as yet too scanty to enable us to judge of the value of the improvement.

Nevertheless, scientific aeronauts are sanguine of ultimate success in solving the steering and motor problem. The French Government has, we believe, a standing offer of 200 million francs (\$40,000,000) for a serviceable dirigible war-balloon. Mr. Albert Kabis de St. Chammas, a practical engineer, recently left Winnipeg to submit an invention of his own to the U. S. War department. His ideas are new. He would construct an air-ship of a shape never yet attempted but apparently better adapted to cope with the continual variation of the wind-pressure. He maintains that his air-ship will rise and fall without any increase or decrease of the substance that gives it buoyancy, and that it will not suffer from the puncturings it may receive from the enemy's shot. It will also, he thinks, be able to turn end for end almost in its own length, whereas the Renard-Krebs balloon could turn only in a large circle. His model, which he kindly showed us, seems both simple and ingenious. But, of course, practical tests may reveal difficulties which no inventor can foresee, and at any rate we are safe in predicting that, unless some new great natural secret be discovered soon, it will be long

before aerial navigation becomes a practical pursuit. Tennyson's forecast of "the nations' airy navies grappling in the central blue" is happily almost as far from its accomplishment as it was sixty years ago.

NOTES FROM STE. ROSE.

There's a rose in the midst of the desert, and its heart is a church; this rose, like the Glastonbury thorn, blossoms more beautifully on Christmas night than at any other time.

O! night of all nights in the year!

"That only night in all the year,
When the stole'd priests the chalice bear,"

as Scott tells us in Marmion.

During many hours, by the subdued gleam of two candles on the altar-rails and the sanctuary lamp softly burning, faint glimpses of crimson and spruce hardly hinted at the glories of Christmas, shadowed in dim outline. Only the great, white Christ, high above all, hanging so pitifully on the cross, was clearly discerned in the gloom, and made one think of the dark hours on Calvary.

The crib was still unveiled, but the cross was in sight—how short a journey for the Divine Infant! It seemed an image of our lives; by many a sun-bright day, by many a cloud-shadowed one, from the joys of Bethlehem to the "consummation est" of Calvary.

But when the last penitent had been absolved (there were 400 communions) one by one a thousand lights shone out, and the grace and peace of the Lord were poured out upon all. Presently there stole on the stillness the first faint notes of the dear old Christmas chants. We are not like the children of Israel who wept by the waters of Babylon, remembering the songs of Zion, but we sing with joy the lays of the fatherland in the home of our adoption.

After all was over, mothers took their little ones to gaze on the Divine Infant, meekly laid upon straw in His white grotto, so lonesome and sweet that one's heart ached for Him that His Mother was not there. This is the feast of the little ones. O! blessed children who, for the sake of the Infant Jesus, obtain more than your natural inheritance of love and caresses, especially on this day when children on earth run to the arms of their parents, and the children of Heaven run to worship the Babe of Bethlehem. O! blessed mothers, who, for the sake of the Mother Immaculate, obtain more loving homage than is justly your due.

Yesterday, which was the New Year, witnessed an interesting little ceremony at the doors of the church when the congregation assembled to present their beloved pastor, the Rev. Father Lecoq, with a small offering (from their poverty, as they said) and an address expressive of their gratitude towards him for his untiring devotedness and goodness during the three years we have been so happy to possess him; to him being due also, as is truly observed, in a great measure, the prosperity of the place. The address concluded by expressing a fervent hope that God in His goodness will leave him yet many years amongst us.

THE OBSERVATORY AT MANILA.

One of the Notable Works of the Jesuit Missionaries.

The labors of the Jesuits are chiefly confined to the island of Mindanao, says the Messenger of the Sacred Heart. They direct, however, a flourishing college at Manila, and are in charge of an observatory which, for the perfection of its outfit and the importance of its observations, ranks foremost among institutions of its kind. This famous observatory was founded by the Spanish Jesuits in 1865, and was at first connected with their college of Manila. It was directed until 1896 by the well-known astronomer and meteorologist, Father Frederick Faura. By its successful prediction of typhoons, so common and destructive in the Philippines, the observatory soon won for itself an enviable reputation throughout the archipelago. Up to the year 1882 no fewer than fourteen of these dangerous tornadoes had been predicted. In consideration of such valuable services the observatory was, in April, 1884, raised to the rank of a government institution under the title of "Meteorological Observatory of Manila," and was transferred to its present commodious quarters outside the city, with which it has telegraphic and telephonic connections.

The observatory comprises four departments: The meteorological, seismological, magnetic and astronomical. Each department has its special director, and a general director is at the head of the whole establishment. The meteorological section, provided with the very best instruments, is the most important of the four, on account of its practical usefulness to shipping interests. It is in regular communication with more than a hundred observatories in all parts of the world. Twice every day it receives by cable the meteorological observations made at the stations of Nagasaki, Tokio, Kabe (Japan), Shanghai, Amoy, Hong Kong (China), Haiphong (Tonkin), the Island of Formosa and elsewhere along the coast. Hence the forecasting of typhoons and cyclones is greatly facilitated, and enjoys the confidence of all those that sail the Chinese seas. Many of the instruments used at the observatory are due to the inventive genius of Father Faura, who was also the first to announce typhoons with certainty, and to discover the laws that regulate their formation and path. He is the inventor of a peculiar kind of barometer which enables any sailor, even if he

knows nothing whatever about meteorology, to foresee the approach of storms and to guard against them.

Next in importance to the meteorological department is the seismological or earthquake section of the observatory, which is rendering great service to a region so much exposed to earthquakes as the Philippines are. This section is likewise equipped with a remarkably fine apparatus, many of the instruments having been built or improved by Father Faura. For many years Father Miguel Saderra Maso has been in charge of this section, which he has made famous by his learned work, "Seismology in the Philippines," published in 1895. Father Cirra's work, "Terrestrial Magnetism in the Philippines," is also well known in the learned world.

The splendid achievements of the Manila observatory found their due meed of appreciation and praise in the congress of scientists at the World's fair, where the institution was represented by Fathers Algue and Faura, who came at that time to this country and spent some months at Georgetown College.

Father Faura died in January, 1897. His death was that of a martyr of charity. During his sickness, Ryzal (or Ryall), one of the insurgent leaders, had been captured and condemned to be shot within twenty-four hours. The prisoner was placed in the Chapel of the Passion, and was offered the spiritual ministrations of the Jesuit fathers. But he peremptorily refused to see a priest on the plea that he was a Protestant. Several of the fathers had already been repelled, when Father Faura, who had formerly been Ryall's professor at Manila, rising from his bed of sickness, made a last effort to convert the unfortunate man. Though at first repelled like the rest, he was at last admitted by Ryzal, and after arguing and pleading with him for a long time, he had the happiness of bringing him to repentance and restoring him to the Catholic Church. The condemned man made a sincere confession, heard mass, received holy communion, begged pardon for his errors and exhorted others to renounce all connection with Freemasonry. His conversion was entire, and his death that of a fervent Christian. The effort to bring about this conversion, however, cost Father Faura his own life. Worn out and prostrated by the interview, he was led back to his bed to die. The conversion of his former pupil was the last apostolic act of Father Faura, and the crowning of a life of great usefulness in the service of religion and of science.

BIGOTRY REWARDED.

The appointment of Attorney Joseph H. Choate, of New York, as United States Ambassador to England, is an additional evidence, if any were needed, of what was already amply demonstrated by the appointment of Protestant chaplains to regiments of soldiers overwhelmingly Catholic,—the absence of fairness in the treatment of Catholics in the United States, and the amazing disproportion between their numerical strength in the Union and the influence which they exer-

cise with the Government. Mr. Choate is one of the most narrow and offensive bigots that could be found among men of any standing in the entire Union; and if Catholic sentiment were not a near approach to a negligible quantity in United States politics, Mr. McKinley, who was never yet accused of taking his eye off the main chance, would not dare to make an appointment that is an insult to every self-respecting Catholic in the country. But Catholic rights and Catholic sentiments will be ignored just so long as Catholics are content to have them ignored, and especially so long as a numerous school of Catholic Chauvinists will continue to proclaim to the world that nowhere else in the whole universe are Catholics treated with such eminent justice and astounding generosity as in the United States —The Casket.

A NOTABLE CONVERT.

Miss Annie Burritt of Bridgeport, Conn., a prominent worker in Trinity Episcopal Church, in that city, was received into the Catholic Church by the Paulist Fathers of New York, a short time ago. Miss Burritt was accompanied, when she made her submission, by her friend and sponsor, Miss Hecker of Bridgeport, a niece of the late Father Isaac T. Hecker, the founder of the Congregation of Paulists. The conversion of Miss Burritt to the Roman Catholic Church created

a sensation among her friends who are cognizant of it in Bridgeport. For many years she had been a member of Trinity Episcopal Church there, of which the Rev. Louis Norman Booth is the rector. It is the most ritualistic church in that place. She had busied herself in the work of the industrial school connected with the parish and with labors among the poor of city. It was the wish of Miss Hecker that Miss Burritt should be received into her new faith in the church founded by her own uncle, Father Hecker.—Exchange.

WOULDN'T HAVE THEM ABUSED.

"When I grow up," said Ethel, with a dreamy, imaginative look, "I'm going to be a school teacher."

"Well, I'm going to be a mamma and have six children," said Edna.

"Well, when they come to school to me, I'm going to whip 'em, whip 'em, whip 'em" (with crescendo intonation).

"You mean thing!" exclaimed Edna, as the tears came into her eyes, "what have my poor children ever done to you?"

A MICROBE-PROOF HOUSE

The following description of a novel dwelling was given in the Leeds Hospital Magazine:

"The oddest domicile on earth is that recently erected at Yokohama by an eminent German bacteriologist. It is a microbe-proof house built of glass blocks. There are no window sashes and the doors when closed are airtight. The air supply is forced

into the room through a pipe and is filtered through cotton wool to cleanse it of bacteria. To insure further sterilization the air is driven against a glycerin-coated plate of glass, which captures all the microbes the wool spares. The few microbes brought into the house in the clothes of visitors soon die in the warm sunlight with which the house is flooded. The space between the glass blocks, of which the house is built, is filled with a solution of salts, which absorbs the heat of the sun so that the rooms are much cooler than those protected by the thickest shades. In the evening the interior is heated by the salts, radiating the heat they have absorbed during the day."

PHILIPPINE INSURGENTS.

Sacred Heart Review.

The CASKET of Antigonish, N.S., reprinted last week an editorial from the London TABLET, based on a statement which appeared in the ANNEE DOMINICAINE, calling attention to the atrocities practised by the insurgents in the Philippines upon the Dominicans. About one hundred of these zealous men, including among the number the bishop of Segovia, have been treated with great indignity, being thrown into prison, scourged in a most cruel manner, and often mutilated with great brutality. The CASKET holds the United States responsible for allowing such a state of things to exist, and says that "for less outrages than these, inflicted upon Christian missionaries, European powers have time and time again exacted satisfaction from China at the cannon's mouth."



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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 I 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 since a friend introduced me to try them. Have taken but two of the small round boxes of the Tablets and have 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. A. T. DEWITT.

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 you like. Mrs. MARY GORMAN CLARKE.

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. Bowler, Ph. G., 588 Newark Ave., Jersey City, I took Ripans Tablets with grand results. Miss BESSIE WINDMAN.

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 their use 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. Mrs. J. BROOKMYER.

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. ANTON H. BRAUER.

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 saffron color. Reading some of the testimonials in favor of 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. E. W. FAISON.

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABLETS packed in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIFTY CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (250 tablets) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 19 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN 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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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.

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412 Main St.

BRIEFLETS.

Dr. Devine has recovered from an acute attack of follicular tonsillitis.

Rev. Father Lebrault, of Fanystelle, is still seriously ill at St. Boniface Hospital.

Charles Swoboda, a philosophy student of St. Boniface College, speaks German, Polish and French.

The Free Press mentions as "some other cold days": Feb. 5, 1895—45.5; Jan. 4, 1896—45.2; Feb. 28, 1897—40.

Rev. Father Kulawy, O. M. I., who went to visit the Galicians in the Dauphin country last week, is expected home to-day.

Mr. George Germain has now recovered from his recent attack of la grippe and is back at his desk in the government building.

Very Rev. Monsignor Ritchot, V. G., of St. Norbert and Rev. Father Guillet, O. M. I., of St. Mary's Church, Winnipeg, left for Montreal last Thursday.

Charlie Rouleau, son of Hon. Judge Rouleau, of Calgary, returned to St. Boniface College last week, but, as he was suffering from asthma, he was soon taken to St. Boniface Hospital.

The Regina Leader publishes a truly original Calendar, a fac-simile of the first page of its issue for December 8th, stamped in the middle with a photograph of the Leader building and staff, most of the latter standing around with that devil-me-care assurance which becomes leaders of men.

It is announced in the Winnipeg Tribune that there will be held a teachers' institute for French teachers in the city this week, under Inspector Rochon, when it is expected 35 or 40 teachers will be present. If it is deemed expedient, the institute will be developed into a regular normal session.

The second half opened at St. Boniface College with a number of new students, among whom are the following: Paul Lemaire, from St. Norbert, Man.; James Garrett Tynen, from Dinorwic, Ont.; Francis Conlan, Hensel, N. D.; Auguste and Jean Tremblay, Argyle, Minn.; Homer French, Oakwood, N. D.; and Charles Swoboda, from Prussian Silesia.

Rev. John W. Shanahan, whose appointment to succeed the late Bishop McGovern in the see of Harrisburg, Pa., was lately cabled from Rome, is the brother of the predecessor of Bishop McGovern, the Right Rev. Jeremiah F. Shanahan, first bishop of Harrisburg, who in 1869 conferred priestly ordination on the present bishop-elect. It is very unusual that two brothers should succeed each other in the same episcopal see,

especially with an intervening pontificate of ten years' duration.

Rev. Father Drummond will preach in St. Mary's Church, Winnipeg, next Sunday evening on "The Confessional."

Miss Marie Louise Trudel, daughter of Mr. Alfred Trudel of the C. P. R., and sister of Mr. Edmond Trudel of Regina and of Rev. Father Trudel now following a postgraduate course of theology in Rome, made her religious profession among the Grey Nuns of the Montreal Mother-house on the 23rd of last December. She will be known as Sister Trudel.

Branch 52, C. M. B. A., has been fortunate enough to be able to secure the well furnished and comfortable Unity Hall for the 1st and 3rd Wednesday evenings of the month for the purpose of holding their meetings. The first meeting in the new hall will take place on the first Wednesday evening in February, at 8 o'clock, and it is hoped that there will be a large attendance of members, as business of vital importance to the members is to come up.

THE OUTRAGES CONTINUE.

Despatches from Constantinople state that outrages on the Christians of Armenia are still being perpetrated to such an extent that the widows and orphans of those who were massacred will soon be completely wiped out of existence. In addition to this, and as a consequence of the cruelties indulged in by Kurds and Turkish soldiers, there is great distress prevailing through the province, and thousands of the Armenians are starving.

This occurring so soon after the compliments which passed between the Sultan and the Kaiser on the occasion of the visit of the latter to Constantinople and Palestine, shows that the Kaiser's visit has borne but little fruit as regards the civilizing of the Sultan, who is undoubtedly responsible for the carrying out of the policy of the extermination of the Armenian Christians. It seems that even the recent loss of the Island of Crete has not brought the crowned assassin at Constantinople to his senses; nor is this likely to be the case while the interests of the Christian powers are so divergent that they have to watch all each others' movements with suspicion.—*Catholic Record.*

THE TABLES TURNED.

Much as has been said by the missionary societies concerning the conversion of the people of the Philippine Islands and of the other new territorial acquisitions of the United States to Protestantism, the Salvation Army is now reported to have started the work of converting the population at Manila, and to have thus forestalled the Evangelical missionaries. It is further reported that so far the Salvationists have had considerable success, and made considerable progress in their work of conversion; but this success has been, not with the Spanish residents or the Filipinos, but with the English-speaking population, and it may be justly inferred that the conversions effected are from the various Protestant sects. Thus the tables have been turned on the sects represented on the missionary boards. Instead of the so-called Evangelical sects making converts of the Catholic residents, their own adherents are being converted to Salvationism. Is this to be the outcome of all the talk about missionary efforts to enlighten the deluded islanders?—*Catholic Record.*



It is altogether admirable when a man, by dint of sheer will, wrings a fortune from niggardly circumstances. The world is full of instances where men have done this, but never in history was this accomplished by a weak and unhealthy man. Ill-health not only weakens every physical function but every mental faculty and every moral quality. If a man will stop and reason for a moment, he does not have to be a physician to understand the causes of impure blood, or its far-reaching effects. When a man's digestion is disordered, his liver sluggish, his bowels inactive, the blood is deprived of the proper food elements, and the sluggish liver and bowels supply in their place, the foulest of poisons. The blood is the life-stream. When it is full of foul poisons, it carries and deposits them in every organ and tissue of the body. Bone, sinew, muscle, and flesh-tissue, the brain cells and the nerve fibres are all fed upon bad, poisonous food. Serious ill-health is bound to result. The man is weakened physically, mentally and morally. He suffers from sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite and sleep, bad taste in the mouth, shakiness in the morning, and dullness throughout the day, and lassitude and an indisposition to work. Sooner or later these conditions develop consumption, nervous prostration, malaria, rheumatism, or some blood or skin disease. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the best of all known medicines for ambitious, hard-working men and women. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It makes the appetite keen and hearty, and the digestion and assimilation perfect, the liver active, the blood pure and rich, the nerves steady, the body vigorous and the brain alert. Where there is also constipation Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets should be used. Both of these great medicines are for sale by all medicine dealers.

A New Boarding-House For Small Boys.

The Sisters of Charity of St. Boniface, yielding to repeated requests from various quarters, have determined to undertake the management of a boarding-house for boys between the ages of six and twelve. Special halls will be set apart for them, where, under the care and supervision of the Grey Nuns, they will be prepared for their First Communion, while attending either the Preparatory Department of St. Boniface College or the classes of Provencher Academy. This establishment will be known as "Le Jardin de l'Enfance" (Kindergarten). The results already attained in similar institutions of the Order give every reason to hope that this arrangement will fill a long felt want. Board and lodging will cost six dollars a month. For the boys who attend Provencher Academy there will be an additional charge of fifty cents a month; and for those who take music lessons, \$3 a month.

Bedding, mending and washing will be extra. The Sisters are willing to attend to these extras on terms to be arranged with them. The boys who attend the Preparatory Department of St. Boniface College will have to pay the tuition fees of the College.

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