



Wonderful Cure At Lourdes.

Liverpool Catholic Times.

The following graphic account of a wonderful cure—in fact, a miracle—has (writes Mr. J. J. Rossiter, of 4, Starkie-street, Winkley-square, Preston) been received by the Reverend Mother of an English convent. The writer—an Irish nun in Paris who was a witness of the miracle—is unaware her beautiful and graphic account of the cure of a sister nun will find its way into print. A copy of the letter was, however, seen by me, and it is such a testimony to the glory of God and the fame of Our Lady of Lourdes that I have obtained permission that it might be made public, and so be one more authentic record of the wonders daily worked at the shrine of Our Lady at Lourdes.

"My dear Mother,—You sympathise with us in our trials, and it is only right that we tell you of our joys. Our Blessed Lady has had a great consolation in store for our Mother: the complete cure of Sister M. Amanda, which she so much wished for, but which she did not dare hope to receive, as two doctors at Madrid, one the Court physician, had declared her to be attacked with disease of the spinal chord, and humanly speaking, there could be no hope of a cure. However, with the slight hope of at least prolonging a life so precious, M. M. Celestine decided to send her to see Doctor Grasset, at Montpellier. This was as a last resource. The route by Barcelona, being most direct, was chosen. Sister Mary Amanda was so much attached to Madrid that she suffered much at the thought of leaving it; however, as obedience had spoken, she accepted the sacrifice. All hope of recovery as well as all wish to live had left her. She felt that she was dying.

"During the night after Sister M. Philomena's death, and being fully awake (she had for a long time suffered from want of sleep, loss of appetite, and inability to use her limbs) Sister M. Amanda felt the presence of a dear Sister lately dead, who said to her in the depths of her soul that she should go to Lourdes and be cured by Our Lady when bathing in the piscina. Sister M. Amanda, upon whom this made a profound impression, but who was afraid that her imagination had played her a trick, did not speak of it to anyone. 'If' thought she, 'the Blessed Virgin wishes to cure me she is powerful enough to change the route of our journey and make me go by Lourdes.' In the morning came a letter from M. M. Celestine, deciding that the journey should be made via Tarbes, and thus enable the poor sick Sister to sleep a night at our convent at Lourdes, thus avoiding spending a night amongst strangers at Barcelona. When Mère M. Rosario read this letter to Sister M. Amanda her face became radiant, and, being asked the reason, 'It is' replied she, 'that the Blessed Virgin wishes to cure me,' and she told the Mother all that had happened during the preceding night, adding her profound conviction of being cured. Though Mère M. Célestine was told everything, she kept it secret,

but we began a novena to Our Lady with great confidence that our prayers would be heard. The journey, so long and tiring, did not fatigue her overmuch. From her arrival at Lourdes she began to get back her sleep and to take some food, but her poor legs still refused to be of any use. Two Sisters were obliged to help her when she moved even a few steps. When she was taken to the Grotto she was pitied by all who saw her, but her faith and that of Sister M. Angeles increased each moment. Indeed, she had so little doubt of the miracle that she had already chosen the spot to hang up her crutch as an ex-voto—she even bought a ribbon to tie it up. It was decided that Thursday, 27th January, at nine in the morning, Sister M. Amanda would bathe in the piscina, whilst at the same time a Rev. Benedictine Father of St. Maure said the Mass of the Apparition to obtain this much-desired cure. M. M. Enguin, who had a bad cold, could not, to her great regret, accompany her, but Sisters St. Francis and Angeles were her happy companions. At half-past eight they went to the Grotto to finish the novena, and prayed fervently on the very spot the Blessed Virgin had appeared to Bernanette. During this time we at Paris were also engaged in fervent prayer. We had a firm conviction that Our Blessed Lady would hear our prayers.

"After having drunk at the miraculous spring, our three Sisters went to the piscina. They chose that part where the image of Mary is sculptured in the marble, and where it is said the most wonderful miracles have taken place.

"Kneeling in the piscina, they recited the Creed, and then Sister M. Amanda stretched herself out so as to bathe her head and neck, where she suffered most pain. The Sisters who helped her were more dead than alive on seeing her trembling with cold and as pale as death, but, reanimating their faith, they commenced the Litanies, Sister M. Amanda repeating the invocations and the others answering. When they came to the invocation 'Queen conceived without original sin' they repeated it three times. At that moment Sister Amanda, with a sudden movement, opened her arms, which up to this she had kept crossed on her breast, pressing the package of intentions which the Sisters at Madrid had given her. 'What is the matter?' inquired Sister M. Angeles. 'It is done,' answered she; 'I am cured.'

"Quickly our dear Sister is taken from the piscina. Her joy was so great, her emotion so profound, that we were obliged to help her to dress herself. Then she almost ran to the Grotto to thank Our Lady and fasten her crutch as an ex-voto. In the hope of hearing a mass in thanksgiving she went in all haste towards the Basilica, and met the Benedictine Father, who was just leaving the Basilica after having said his Mass for her cure. He stopped her, and, not recognizing her, said: 'What of the sick Sister?' 'I am the Sister,' she replied; 'I am cured.' The poor Father was unable to speak, and could scarcely believe his eyes that she was the same Sister whom he had seen an hour before trying to drag herself to the Grotto, not able to walk a step

without stumbling. He told the Sisters that at the Elevation of his Mass he had felt deeply touched—so much so that he could hardly pronounce the sacramental words. This was just the moment when the Sister had called out 'I am cured!'—the moment a thousand times blessed, when the gentle hand of the Immaculate Virgin was placed on the soul of her child, giving to us all a sensible proof of her merciful tenderness. What hymns of thanksgiving were sent up to Heaven, first at Lourdes, then Paris, Madrid, and Montpellier, where telegrams were at once sent to tell of the wonders Our Lady had wrought!"

A METHODIST TRIBUTE TO CATHOLICISM.

Here is an appreciative little tribute to the Catholic Church from a Chicago Methodist paper: "The Catholic Church is growing in all lands because it constantly manifests its interest in the poor. One of the most lovely things in it is its perpetual and universal care for the poor, the sick, the deserted, the hopeless and the ten times over destitute. That Church sends to leper settlements its priests, some of whom become lepers. That is being 'all things to all men' with emphasis. That Church ministers to the plague stricken. It aids to steady the discontented. That Church is therefore filled to the doors by people who throng its temples and stand up in every foot of space where the pews are filled. When strikes paralyze laboring and manufacturing districts, that Church sends its agents to aid in solving the conflict, and one of its strongest points at this hour is in its growing agency and influence among discontented, striking and menacing workmen. Nothing promises more for that wise Church than its hold upon the minds of men, women and children who believe that capitalists lose human tenderness in proportion as their riches increase."

BISHOP BAGSHAWE AND DARWINISM.

In reply to a critic the Right Rev. Dr. Bagshawe, Bishop of Nottingham writes as follows to the "Daily Express": "I have never read Darwin; I took from Father Cortie the statement that Darwinism admittedly requires a period of at least two hundred million years. When Sir W. Thomas limited him to one hundred millions, Darwin wrote (Life an Letters, vol. iii., p. 114): 'Thomson's views of the age of the world have been for some time one of my sorest troubles,' and, again, 'I should rely much on pre-Silurian times, but then comes Sir W. Thomson like an odious spectre.' Mivart says (Genesis of Species, p. 140): 'It is not easy to believe that less than two thousand million years would be required for the totality of animal development by no other means than minute, fortuitous, occasional and intermitting variations in all conceivable directions.' Astronomers now allow only twenty million years for the sun's age. Mr. Edmondstone asks how the elephant was introduced. I answer as the Bible does (Genesis i., 25) that 'God made the beasts of the earth' (elephant included) 'according to their kinds,' which is, I

think, more rational than to say that the elephant developed itself by innumerable minute fortuitous variations from an ancestral germ shut up in a molten metallic arolite, shot out from bowels of some distant volcanic sun. Since Darwinism is 'the best explanation of all the phenomena of organic life,' I would ask Mr. Edmondstone to say how it explains—(1) the origin of life upon this earth; (2) the cause of the principle of heredity; (3) that the variable animals always revert to one type when the watchful care of man is withdrawn; (4) why from the vast majority of animals no amount of care can produce a new variety or species; (5) why no missing link has ever been found, with organs developing, not yet developed. I would also ask Mr. Edmondstone for any one single proof of the Darwinian hypothesis. That perfect individuals are developed from imperfect germs by God's power I do not doubt; but that one species is developed from another on its account by minute accidental variations I know to be unproved, and believe to be altogether absurd."

EDUCATED CATHOLIC LAYMEN.

If Catholic thought is to have any strength in a community, there must be a leavening of educated Catholic laymen. Our Catholic congregations are well supplied with many earnest and intelligent laymen; but the men of active mental growth, the readers and the thinkers, are comparatively few.

Not that they make a better kind of Catholics. We do not disparage aught. But educated Catholics are most serviceable in promulgating Catholic ideas; in defending Catholic causes; in making the Catholic standpoint respected; in diffusing Christian opinions in the thought of and growth of the community.

In many rural sections where there are no educated Catholic laymen, and where the surrounding society is American and Protestant, the Catholics have not a "fair show" in the brain action of the community. The local newspaper slights them. They are not found among the school officers. Their literature is ignored in the district library. They are either not considered, or else they are looked down upon.

In some of our cities the same conditions are apt to transpire. The Catholic population, forming the bulk of the poorer classes, is important on election day only. In the thought and literature of the community, it takes no part. The absence of educated Catholic laymen—various, versatile and vigilant—denotes absence of useful power and influence.

It is easily seen what the results must be upon the rising Catholic generation, public schooled into the common way of looking upon Catholics and Catholicity. There is nothing to lift the Catholic cause above its environment. The priest is too busy with his pastoral duties to attempt that which only educated laymen can do well. Even in cities like Chicago and Milwaukee, where the Church has come in with the pioneers, the absence of a strong Catholic lay intelligence is apparent. In some measure it may be due to our Catholic men of education slighting a duty which their oportu-

nities should impose upon them. We find them in all the professions, upon the press, at the bar, in our banks, and occupying positions of trust. Many of them luxuriate in well appointed private libraries. Some have wealth at their command and are willing to be liberal in promoting practical Catholic good works. But they dislike to venture forth alone and single handed in deeds of Catholic chivalry.

The unions and associations of educated Catholic laymen which have obtained successful careers in several of the larger and Eastern cities seem to be the best methods of making Catholic thought a force in the community.

A review of the work performed by several of the "Brownson Institutes" and "Union Catholic Library Associations," of New York and New England, is quite gratifying. This work would be important enough if it went no further than the collection of sound and readable literature and the holding during the winter months of instructive lecture courses and entertainments. But there appears, in nearly every instance, the super-added benefit of a vigilant solicitude for Catholic interests—unobtrusive but effective, a marked progression in true Catholic principles, and growing esteem and respect in the community for the good will of the Catholic population. Such associations are usually limited in numbers, for not every Catholic is fitted in education and disposition, to be a serviceable member. And, necessarily, they are confined to no single parish—appendices of no man's congregation—but recruited generally and generously.—EXCHANGE.

A PRAYER FOR IRELAND.

The following beautiful prayer was composed by the Archbishops and bishops for the consecration of Ireland to the Sacred Heart of Jesus:

"O! most sacred and most loving Heart of Jesus, to which the Irish nation is most solemnly dedicated, preserve our nation in faith, in purity, and in charity. Through all its trials, sorrows, its persecutions in the past, it remained faithful to the teaching of its great apostle, St. Patrick. May the former glory of its apostolic faith again appear. May it become again the seat of learning and religion. May the rising generation see its rights restored. May the zeal of its holy priesthood increase. May the purity of its daughters preserve its stainless character. May the honor of its sons remain unsullied. May the evils of intemperance cease. May the spirit of infidelity and rationalism never reach its shores. May its attachment to the See of Peter, and its obedience to ecclesiastical superiors never suffer diminution. May sanctity be its atmosphere, and may it daily render greater glory and honor to the Most Sacred Heart, to which every true Irish heart is, and ever will be, most devotedly attached.

The Rev. Jules Jetté, S. J., only son of the Lieutenant Governor of Quebec, started for Alaska last week. Father Jetté was at one time mathematical examiner for the University of Manitoba, and is one of the ablest priests in Canada. He has determined to consecrate his life to the Alaska missions.

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CURRENT COMMENT

Sister Ste. Placide, superior of
the St. Boniface Orphanage, is
transferred to the St. Albert vicar-
iate. She leaves to-day accom-
panied by Sister Lanctot and
Sister Irene.

Last week the man who ar-
ranged the pages of the REVIEW
for the press forgot the "Prayer
for Ireland," which we had care-
fully announced in our Current
Comment column. However, as
it appears this week in time for
the beginning of the month
of the Sacred Heart, we trust our
subscribers will forgive this
oversight.

This is the Pentecostal week,
the week that is one continued
thanksgiving for the blessings
bestowed on the world by the
Holy Ghost. Cardinal Newman
says that the liturgy of this week,
as seen in the missal and the
breviary, is the most beautiful
in the whole cycle of the ecclesi-
astical year. Reader, do you pray
to the Holy Ghost? Have you
ever meditated on that wonderful
sequence which the priest re-
cites every day at Mass this
week, "Come, Holy Spirit, and
send down from heaven a ray of
thy light?" It contains a most
complete list of petitions beau-
tifully expressed.

FRANKING DUNS.

We wonder if Mr. Mulock, our
energetic Postmaster General, is
aware that UNITED CANADA, that
so-called Catholic paper, uses the
franking privilege to send out
dunning letters to its unfortu-
nate subscribers. We have before
us a bill addressed to a priest
and franked on the envelope:
"Free—compliments of F. T.
Frost, M. P." The bill itself is
written on a piece of poor paper
measuring four inches by six,
and contains this charge: "To 3
years sub from Dec 1895 to Dec
1898. \$4.50;" and immediately
after this comes the following
P.S.: "We wrote you many times
about this acct, And I hope we
won't have to write anymore.
You know we can't keep up a
Paper without money. The
clergy should show a good ex-
ample to others." The bill and
postscript, which bear no
signature at all, are here
reproduced with the chan-
ge from "we" to "I", the
absence of punctuation where
needed, and the excess of it where
not needed, the capitalization of
the first letter of "and" in
the middle of a sentence and of
"paper."

The priest who received this

bill assures us that he never
ordered "United Canada." The
paper was sent to him when three
years ago he established the C.
M.B.A. at Schreiber, Ont., and
after six months he paid his sub-
scription and ordered the paper
to be stopped. But far from be-
ing stopped, "United Canada"
has continued to follow him to
his new home in Montreal.
Though this priest has been two
years in Montreal, the bill is
addressed to him at Schreiber [sic].
All which is fully in keeping
with our receiving "United
Canada" as an exchange more
than a year after the editor
thought we were defunct.

THE PERSONAL INFLUENCE OF THE TEACHER IN THE SCHOOL-ROOM,

A PAPER READ AT THE CLOSING EX-
ERCISES OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL,
May 20, 1898

BY MISS MARY L. MARRIN.

[As our space is so limited we have omitted
a few passages amounting in all to about
one fifth of the essay.]

Teaching—What realms of
meaning in the word! To some
it opens up a long vista of pic-
tures beautiful, in color, as Iris
and her many hued bow, love-
ly in happy faces and shining
over all the scene is the gentle
spirit—Kindness. To others it
brings into view the contrasted
pictures of the class-room before
and after it has passed through
their straight-jacket system, a
system of honest, hard work
(done at all cost) and nothing
more.

These are but two of the
many phases of thought that
this word calls up, but do you
not see that your individual
conception betrays the bent of
your own personality? Like the
mirrored walls of that historic
hall in the Alhambra, the school-
room reflects on every side the
brightness, or the gloom, eman-
ating from the teacher. That
intangible something hanging
about you, that character which
has perhaps often been a source
of pain to yourself, do you ever
think of its influence on your
pupils?

That clear, strong personality,
whose force and energy know no
stemming, that personality
which beams like a ray of
golden sunlight never failing,
never hiding, that personality
full of excellence or defects has
an influence, on the school-room,
boundless as an ocean that has
no limits.

But, in order that it may be
good, strength and firmness
must be there. We cannot brook
having aught else in our schools.
Away with the weak character!
Away with the idle dreamer!
Teaching is not for them! 'Tis
for the noble conscientious soul
soaring ever higher, higher, in
its efforts to gain its lofty ideal.

"Build thee more stately man-

sions O my soul!

As the swift seasons roll

Leave thy low-vaulted past!

Let each temple nobler than

[the last,

Shut thee from Heaven with a

[dome more vast!

Till thou at length art free,

Leaving thine outgrow shell

[by life's unresting sea."

Behold the true teacher in the

temple of her choice! She watches

with gentle care the budding

soul as it unfolds into exquisite

beauty, she instills purity and

truth into that quickening mind

and raises young hands in rever-
ence to their Maker. She leads

those children into realms of
beauty they had not known be-
fore; she wanders with them
among the freshest, sweetest
fields of Literature, she guides
them towards nobler deeds and
actions by the continual influence
of her views, her appreciation,
her hopes and views.

.....

To gain such an end, however,

one thing is indispensable in

the class-room—the teacher

must be worthy of all the res-
pect, love and trust placed in

her by the pupils.

"My strength is like the strength
[of ten
Because my heart is pure."

These words of Tunnyson I
hold to be the essence of all
true success in teaching; gentle-
ness, truthfulness, honesty as
depicted in the everyday life of
the teacher are in themselves a
puissant and continuous pressure
upon the life of the child. Their
force always tells in the end, for
pupils come to regard their leader
as one who will never fail them
in any onward movement, and
they will quickly follow her
example.

Then let us strive to perfect
our characters, to make ourselves
worthy of the trust placed in us.
"Let us be less careful of the
mere number of our classes and
more careful of their intellectual
and moral culture. Let us care
more for what we think of our-
selves than what others think of
us. Let our aims be high and
generous and let our means of
coercion be dignified in spite of
the trials to which our tempers
may be exposed, Let us endeavor
to make our pupils love their
work without fearing us."

And let us evermore remem-
ber the exceeding dignity of our
calling. It is not the holiest, but
it runs near and parallel to the
holiest. We have usually to deal
with fresh and unpolished na-
tures. A noble calling but a
perilous! We are dressers in a
mental and moral vineyard. Let
us into our linguistic lessons
introduce all kinds of beautiful
stories; stories of the real kings
of earth that have reigned in
secret, crownless and unseptred;
of the angels that have walked
the earth in the guise of holy
men and women, and of the
seraph singers whose music will
be echoing forever. Yes, throw
a higher poetry than all this in-
to your daily work the poetry
of pure and holy motive.

Yet, with all our efforts, there
may come days that will be
"dark and dreary" when long
months' work seems un-
done in a single moment, or
when it suddenly dawns upon
us that our ideals and hope in
out pupils have not been real-
ized. There comes to me in such
a mood that beautiful prayer of
Cardinal Newman beginning:

"Lead kindly Light! Amid
the encircling gloom lead thou
me on. The way is dark and I
am far from home,"

leading us up to that sweet
confidence in the will and help
of God who guides our steps
aright.

With that aid we may work,
and work, and work, keeping
our aim in view and knowing
all the while that the soul of the
teacher, that the immortal voice
in his or her personality will be
perfected when we have "crossed
the Bar."

AN INTERESTING LECTURE BY FATHER DEVINE, S. J.

The night before last the St.
Boniface College Hall was
crowded with students and
ladies and gentlemen who came
to listen to Father Devine's
most captivating lecture, "Ocean
to Ocean." The Reverend Father
had come on to Winnipeg the
previous evening and kindly
consented to entertain his St.
Boniface friends with a free il-
lustrated lecture on the cities
and valleys of Eastern Canada,
the rugged shores of Lake Supe-
rior, the picturesque Lake of the
Woods, historic Fort William
and Fort Garry, the broad prair-
ies of the North-West, the state-
ly grandeur of the Rockies and
wondrous beauty of the Pa-
cific Coast.

The lecturer has the knack of
varying his scenes and enliven-
ing them with brief anecdote
and telling figures. He is fami-
liar with every nook and corner
between Labrador and the Paci-
fic, and all his facts are on the
tip of his tongue ready for im-
mediate use. He manipulates
the limelight with the greatest
ease while reeling off strings of

statistics and charming bits of
word-painting. No less than
three hundred excellent views
were thrown upon the screen,
and many of them were greeted
with loud applause.

We feel sure the audience of
spectators learnt more of the
geography and varied resources
of Canada, and of the gigantic
enterprise of our transcontinent-
al railway than they could have
learnt in weeks of careful read-
ing. The St. Boniface people are
extremely grateful to Father
Devine for his generosity in
thus entertaining them.

THE CASKET

On Spain and Cuba

"David Creedon, in to-day's
issue, deals with the contention
that Spain is unfit to rule in
Cuba because she was unable to
put an end to the rebellion in
three years. He throws some
light on the effectiveness of
guerilla warfare from the history
of the Peninsular War. An even
more striking illustration, one
which will readily come home
to United States readers is fur-
nished by the second Seminole
war, and this is within the me-
mory of many men yet living in
the Republic. In that contest a
miserable band of Indians in Flo-
rida, which when finally rounded
up was found to number about
four thousand men, women and
children, defied the power of the
United States and baffled the
ablest generals sent against
them, not for three, but for seven
whole years, from 1835 to 1842;
and that without any base of
supplies on a near-by friendly
coast. Yet none of the Powers
of that day proposed to serve on
the United States a three-days'
notice to haul down her flag in
Florida."

David Creedon quotes a writer
in the April number of Black-
wood's Magazine to show how
the Spanish guerillas inflicted
on the victorious armies of
Napoleon the first check they
had ever received. Then he
says:

"If guerillas could be so
formidable in the face of such a
force as that with which Napo-
leon was over-running Spain, it
is not at all surprising that a
handful of banditti, natives of
the island and therefore invul-
nerable to the disease which
decimates the regular troops,
should in their mountain fast-
nesses snap their fingers at the
Spanish army, or that from time
to time they should swoop down
upon some unprotected town or
village, much in the same way
as the James boys or the Dalton
gang have entered and plun-
dered towns in the Western
States, and dashed away before
the surprised inhabitants could
find time to get their guns.

"As to Spanish cruelty in deal-
ing with these bandits it is more
than probable that instead of too
much there has not been enough
of it to secure success. Anglo-
Saxon methods are much more
"thorough." It ill becomes the
nation which has exterminated
the Red Man from the plains of
America, or the nation whose
officials employed the pitch cap
and the triangle in Ireland, blew
Sepoys from the canon's mouth
in India, and set bloodhounds
on the negroes in Jamaica,—all
within the present century—to
cast stones at Spain. The writer
whom I have already quoted
perceives this. When speaking
of the ruthlessness of Spanish
guerillas during the Peninsular
War he sets up Cromwell's but-
chery of Irish women—after
Naseby, he says, but he must
mean at Drogheda or Wexford—
as the standard by which cruelty
is to be measured. And Crom-
well is still one of the world's
heroes in the eyes of nineteenth
century historians like Carlyle
and Froude! "It was easy for
us," continues this candid writ-
er, "as easy as cant, to be on the

terms of "gallant enemies" with
the French. "Spain and not
England was being desolated;
the houses burnt, the parents
murdered, the women violated
were not English. For the
Spaniard it was not so simple a
matter." "And then he adds
these words especially worth no-
ting as coming from one who
must use *we* and *our* in uttering
them. "When we had a similar
provocation in the Mutiny our
hand was not so light. It may
be doubted whether some of our
officers and men had much to
learn from any Spanish *guerrillo*
in the practice of a refined and
ferocious revenge."

"The *Blackwood* writer is amu-
sed at the historian of the Penin-
sular War "to whom shootings
by a general were the custom of
war, stern but wholesome, while
counter-shootings by a partisan
were an outrage on good man-
ners—adding, "A man may be a
great writer, and a fine military
critic, but none the less enslaved
to the idols of his own den." Sir
William Napier was a fairly re-
presentative exponent of Anglo-
Saxon principles. Then how is it
that we find the Anglo-Saxon
world at present facing the other
way, horrified at the necessary
severity employed by a Spanish
Captain-General of Cuba, and
looking with eyes of toleration
if not approval upon the blowing
up of passenger trains with dy-
namite by Cuban insurgents? There
can be only one explanation.
The Spanish guerillas during
the Peninsular War were national
troops; their opponents
were attempting the destruction
of Spain as a nation. In Cuba to-
day the case is reversed—the regu-
lar troops are defending Span-
ish interests attacked by the
guerillas. Hence the right about
face in Britain with an eye for
atrocities. Though temporary
policy—the dread of Napoleon—
might for a moment cause her to
ally herself with Spain, Britain
has none the less consistently
hated Spain, and now has tears
of sympathy for the sufferings of
Cuban banditti and smiles of ap-
proval for "the great American
lynching-bee" because the object
of her hatred is in a fair way to
destruction."

A Touching Incident.

**A Non-Catholic
Volunteer who wan-
ted "A Little Man
in a Metal Case,
Just Like Those the
Catholic Soldiers
Have.**

Cath. Standard and Times. (Phila.)

War and its perils and priva-
tions develop and make mani-
fest much that is good and much
that is bad in man. In matters
spiritual the effect produced up-
on the individual suddenly
summoned to face the dangers
of conflict is immediate and
most beneficial. The faith which
wells up in the heart under
such conditions is in many in-
stances a source of surprise even
to him in whom it is manifested.
In the hour of trial the Catholic
soldier, even though he has
been Catholic in name only,
with years and years of total es-
trangement from his duties to
God to look back upon, feels the
faith of his youth revive and his
confidence in the mercy and
protection of the Almighty re-
newed. But this revival of faith,
this natural leaning of poor hu-
manity upon the Supreme Pow-
er, is not confined to avowed
Catholics, as was evidenced
by a touching incident that
transpired on a Philadelphia
thoroughfare some days ago.
The principal actor in it was
not even nominally a Catholic;
he was nominally a non-Catho-
lic. But some kindly wind had
dropped a seed in the rich soil
and it had taken root.

He was going to war. In the
din and bustle of preparation he

had noticed that among those who were to be his comrades on the field were many who appeared to draw sustenance and strength from an invisible source. Now and then he saw an exchange of confidences and a mutual exhibition of valuable possessions—not intrinsically valuable, but treasures nevertheless. The time of final departure draws near, and as he passes from his home to his regiment's quarters, his farewells all spoken, he sees to his right the portals of a quiet convent—a cross over the door. Several lads are at play on a neighboring pavement. He summons one of them, and this colloquy ensues:

"My boy, take this quarter and ask one of the ladies in the house opposite to sell you one of those little men in a metal case."

An expression of doubt appears on the lad's face, and the man hastily adds:

"Like those they give to the Catholic soldiers; they'll know."

"Oh," ejaculates the boy, "I understand," and as he mounts the convent steps the man waits on the sidewalk.

To the gentle nun who answers the summons the youthful messenger explains his mission—explains it, with a smile, in the exact words of his employer. He wishes to purchase "a little man in a metal case, just like those they give to Catholic soldiers."

A question or two, and the nun understands the exact situation. The Mother Superior is summoned. More questions and answers follow, and the nun and her superior exchange happy glances. A few minutes elapse and the boy emerges. He carries "a little man in a metal case, just like those they give to Catholic soldiers," and besides, a number of blessed medals. These he surrenders to the man on the sidewalk.

"And Sister told me to return the money," explained the lad, handing back the quarter.

Big tears appeared in the man's eyes and coursed down his bronzed cheeks. He was deeply moved.

"Do you know any of the ladies in the house?" he inquired, in tones that betrayed his emotion.

"I know one," replied the lad, mentioning the Sister superior. "Thank you very much," said the man, and he continued his journey to the armory. F.P.G.

Ruskin on the Worship of the MADONNA.

"Mariolatry," p. 69.

Ruskin, who, as far as Catholicity is concerned, has little in common with the above authors—on the contrary, like Carlyle, often displays an almost frenetic hatred of the Church,—is compelled, all the same, to confess: "I am persuaded that the worship of the Madonna has been one of the noblest and most vital graces of Catholicism, and has never been otherwise than productive of true holiness of life and purity of character. . . There has probably not been an innocent cottage house throughout the length and breadth of Europe in which the imagined presence of the Madonna has not given sanctity to the humblest duties and comfort to the sorest trials of the lives of women." And, continuing, he ascribes to this Israelite Maiden "every highest and loftiest achievement of the art of manhood." (Fors Clavigera, 41st Letter.) It not only idealized but sanctified womanhood, as the same writer elsewhere maintains: "From the moment when the spirit of Christianity had been entirely interpreted to the Western races, the sanctity of womanhood worshipped in the Madonna, and the sanctity of childhood in unity with that of Christ, be-

came the light of every honest heart and the joy of every pure and chastened soul." ("The Art of England," Lect. iv, p. 94.)

CULLED FROM THE PROVIDENCE VISITOR.

COSMOPOLITAN IRISHMEN—\$300,000, GIVEN TO ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN TO PAY OFF HIS SEMINARY DEBT—SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.

The cosmopolitan character of the Irishman is shown by the fact that Mr. Theodore Roosevelt is a member of the American-Irish Historical Society, while Miss Lavinia Dempsey is queen of the Holland Dames. The Bishop of Murcia in Spain is named Bryan.

Twenty-one Catholics of New York contributed \$5000 apiece to the jubilee fund for clearing off the debt on St. Joseph's Seminary, Dunwoodie; one gave \$6000; four gave \$2500; two gave \$2000; and twenty-two gave \$1000. The balance of the \$300,000 debt was raised without difficulty. If figures are taken as an index, New York is surely a great archdiocese, as is "the million dollar" seminary a great institution.

Perhaps the temper of the nation at this time demands it, but certainly historic truth will not sanction the praise of such a man as Sir Francis Drake, who in principle and practice was neither more nor less than a sixteenth century Jesse James—a highwayman of the ocean, for whom murder and rape and robbery were every day and welcome occurrences. That he preyed on the Spaniards put a halo around his head in the eyes of his contemporaries, but if he got his deserts we are sure that halo is no longer his.

A PRIEST FROM AUSTRALIA.

Rev. Father James Giblin, a secular priest of the diocese of Birmingham, stopped over at Rev. Father Cherrier's last Saturday and preached an excellent sermon on Sunday at High Mass in the Church of the Immaculate Conception. He spoke of the inestimable privileges Catholics enjoy as compared with the adherents of all other religions. In the afternoon he visited the Catholic institutions of St. Boniface. On Monday he continued his eastward journey home to England. This is his third consecutive summer without any intervening season: he spent last summer in Texas, took steamer for New Zealand and Australia in time to catch the early summer of the Southern hemisphere and left Australia to steam northward before the last roses of the summer had ceased to bloom there. He came by way of the Figi Islands, Hawaii and Vancouver on the Canada-Australia line.

What We Owe to the Catholic Craft Guilds.

In the course of the learned article on "Craft Guilds in the Fifteenth Century" which he has contributed to the current issue of the "Dublin Reveiw," the Right Rev. Abbot Snow brings out a point which has perhaps been never yet sufficiently emphasised. It is this: Investigation of the influence of the craft guilds makes it tolerably certain that many of the characteristics that distinguish an Englishman, his sturdy independence, his commercial enterprise, his dogged determination, his capacity for government, his self-dependence and love of freedom took their rise in guild life in mediæval times. The guilds were not merely instruments of national progress, but were specially valuable as a means of training the workers and implanting in them habits that make for greatness.—L'POOL CATH. TIMES.

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

Applications should be made to

THE SISTER SUPERIOR, GREY NUNS' MOTHER HOUSE, ST. BONIFACE.

LEGAL.

GILMOUR & HASTINGS, BARRISTERS, etc., McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man. T. H. GILMOUR. W. F. HASTINGS.

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



TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS &c. Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain, free, whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Oldest agency for securing patents in America. We have a Washington office. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, beautifully illustrated, largest circulation of any scientific journal, weekly terms \$3.00 a year; \$1.50 six months. Specimen copies and HAND BOOK ON PATENTS sent free. Address MUNN & CO, 361 Broadway, New York.

CHEAP SALE

C. A. GAREAU'S

Merchant Tailor
No. 324, MAIN STREET,
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN SCISSORS,

Ready-Made Suits, from \$2.50, \$2.75, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00 and over.
Fine Spring Suits Made to Order, from \$13.00 and over.

GIVE ME A CALL

If you want a New Spring Suit at a very low price.

C. A. GAREAU, 324, Main Str. WINNIPEG.

Calder! Northern Pacific Ry.

TO-DAY'S LIST:
Fine British Columbia Salmon, per can, — 10c —
Mustard Sardines, large cans, — 2 for 25c —
Fresh Mackerel, per can, — 15c —
Fine Cranberries, 6 lbs. for — 25c —
Fine Bitter Oranges, per doz., — 40c —
Fine Sweet Oranges, per doz., — 25c and up. —
Finest Bulk Cocoa, per lb., — 30c —
Finest Coffee, per lb., — 40c —
Good Coffee, per lb., — 80c —
Fine old Cheese, 2 lbs. for — 25c —
Try a pound of our 35c TEAS.

Tel. 666, 525 Main St.



KLONDYKE.

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

SAILINGS FOR MAY:

Ning Chow	May 12
Pakshan	" 15
Islander	" 15
Danube	" 20
Alki	" 25
Islander	" 26

Cottage City sails for Wrangle, Juneau and Sitka on 7.

All agents can ticket through at rates which will include meals and berth on steamer. Apply to nearest C. P. R. agent or to

ROBERT KERR,
Traffic Manager,
WINNIPEG.

SPRING...

Our Suit Stock Is Now Complete

We have some Beauties!

\$8, \$10, \$12, \$15.

See our Special Line Kid Gloves Any Pair Guaranteed.

ONLY \$1.00.

WHITE & MANAHAN, 496, MAIN STR.

AGENTS WANTED.

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

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

Keep the Blood Circulating.

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

EDWARD L. DREWRY,
Mfr. Winnipeg.

Can Ticket You To the South

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

To the East

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

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

TO THE OLD COUNTRY

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

Write for Quotations or call upon

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H. SWINFORD,
GENERAL AGENT,
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WINNIPEG OFFICE,
Corner Main and Water Streets, in Hotel Manitoba Building.

Northern Pacific Ry.

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

MAIN LINE.			
North Bound Read up	STATIONS	South Bound Read down	
Reg. No. 100 Daily.		St. Paul No. 101 Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.
8.30a	Winnipeg	1.00p	0
8.15a	Portage Jct.	1.11p	3.0
7.50a	St. Norbert	1.25p	9.3
7.30a	Cartier	1.37p	15.3
6.50a	St. Agathe	1.50p	23.6
6.45a	Union Point	2.08p	27.4
6.20a	Silver Plains	2.14p	32.5
5.50a	Morris	2.30p	40.4
5.20a	St. Jean	2.44p	46.8
4.50a	Leclerc	2.57p	56.0
3.30a	Emerson	3.26p	65.0
2.30a	Pembina	3.40p	68.1
8.35p	Grand Forks	7.05p	168
11.40a	Winnipeg Jct.	10.45p	223
	Duluth	8.00a	453
	Minneapolis	6.40a	470
	St. Paul	7.15p	481
	Chicago	9.35p	588

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH

East Bound Read up	STATIONS	W. Bound Read down
Reg. No. 254 Mon. Wed. and Friday.		Ex. No. 255 Mon. Wed. and Friday.
8.30a	Winnipeg	1.00p
8.30p	Morris	2.35p
7.35p	Low Farm	2.58p
6.30p	Myrtle	3.25p
6.00p	Rosebank	3.45p
4.55p	Miami	3.50p
4.02p	Deerwood	4.28p
3.28p	Altamont	4.40p
2.45p	Somerses	4.56p
2.08p	Swan Lake	5.12p
1.35p	Indian Springs	5.28p
1.08p	Mariapolis	5.37p
12.32p	Greenway	5.52p
11.58a	Baldur	6.00p
11.02a	Belmont	6.45p
10.20a	Elliot	7.00p
9.25a	Ashtown	7.11p
8.45a	Wawanesa	7.28p
8.20a	Elliot	7.32p
8.20a	Routhwaite	7.45p
7.45a	Mariapolis	8.02p
7.00a	Brandon	8.20p

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

West Bound Read d'n	STATIONS	East Bound Read Up
Mixed No. 308 Every Day Except Sunday.		Mixed No. 301 Every Day Except Sunday.
4.45 p.m.	Winnipeg	12.35 p.m.
4.58 p.m.	Portage Junction	12.17 p.m.
5.14 p.m.	St. Charles	11.50 a.m.
5.19 p.m.	Headingley	11.42 a.m.
5.42 p.m.	White Plains	11.17 a.m.
6.06 p.m.	Gravel Pit Spur	10.51 a.m.
6.13 p.m.	La Salle Tank	10.43 a.m.
6.25 p.m.	Eustace	10.29 a.m.
6.47 p.m.	Oakville	10.06 p.m.
7.00 p.m.	Curtis	8.50 a.m.
7.30 p.m.	Portage la Prairie Flag Station	9.30 a.m.

Stations marked *—have no agent. Freight must be prepaid. Numbers 103 and 104 have through Pullman Vestibule Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Winnipeg and St. Paul and Minneapolis. Also Palace Dining Cars. Close connection at Chicago with eastern lines. Close connection at Winnipeg Junction with trains to and from the Pacific coast. For rates and full information concerning connections with other lines, etc., apply to any agent of the company, or CHAS. S. FEE, H. SWINFORD, G.P.&T.A., St. Paul. Gen. Agt., Winnipeg. CITY TICKET OFFICE, 486 Main Street, Winnipeg.

A SHAPELY FOOT

AND

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

\$1.25.

A. G. MORGAN.

412 Main St.

CALENDAR FOR NEXT WEEK

June.

- 5-Trinity Sunday.
6, Monday-St. Norbert, Confessor.
7, Tuesday-Our Lady of Grace.
8, Wednesday-Votive Office of St. Joseph.
9, Thursday-Feast of Corpus Christi, with octave.
10, Friday-Of the Octave, Commemoration of St. Margaret.
11, Saturday-Of the Octave.

BRIEFLETS.

Rev. Fr. Devine, S.J., returned east yesterday morning.

Rev. Father Jolys, parish priest of St. Pierre, is in town.

Last week's rain was followed by a cold spell with wind from the north but no frost.

Mr. Nicholas Bawlf has been laid up for some days with a carbuncle, but is now improving.

Admiral Dewey is a convert to the Catholic faith, and a practical and consistent Catholic.

Rev. Fathers George and Amdemard, O. M. I., returned yesterday and are now at the palace.

The University Council meeting of Friday last was, after a short sitting, adjourned to Thursday next.

The University Examination reports are now being tabulated. Results will be made public on Thursday.

Rev. Fr. Blais, O. M. I., returned from a trip of "spying out the land" in the west yesterday. He is making arrangements for new colonists. We are happy to state that the Reverend Father is looking quite well.

Curaçao, where the Spanish fleet first put into an American port, is a Dutch colony and a quaint little island ninety miles north of Venezuela. It gives its name to a celebrated liqueur that was formerly manufactured from the peel of a peculiar species of orange growing there, but most of the fruit trees have been destroyed by the droughts and the supply now comes from other West Indian islands.

A Cuban broker, interviewed by "La Presse" of Montreal, says there are not more than four or five thousand insurgents in a population of 1,800,000, and that all those who are not scoundrels and cutthroats are now helping the Spaniards against the Americans. He says it will take 300,000 yankee troops several years fighting Spaniards and yellow fever before they can subdue the island.

A fact that will be most gratefully learned by all Catholics, is that since the gallant conduct of Chaplain Chidwick on the Maine, Catholic Chaplains have been greatly in demand in both branches of the service. The Cardinal has received several requests for priests in his diocese, and the provincials of the various religious orders have been fairly besieged by similar appeals. The Jesuit Provincial, Father Purbrick, is here considering several offers to the members of his order for regular commissions as army chaplains. -N.Y. FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.

WELL DONE WALES.

A most refreshing example of broad-mindedness has been given by the people of Aberdare. Father James O'Reilly was a candidate at the election of Guardians, and an attempt was made to stir up bigotry against him by the issue of a circular in the following words: "Protestants, arouse! Have we forgotten the sufferings of our Protestant forefathers? Don't let it be said any more that Protestant No. 3 Ward is being represented by a Roman Catholic, but vote for three Protestant and Liberal candidates—Evans, Huges, and Mills." Father O'Reilly is a popular man, but if he needed it no greater service could have been rendered him than this bigoted attack. The local press and the Protestant electors were indeed aroused, but it was to indignation against Father O'Reilly's assailants. The result was that he was returned by a sweeping majority. Though there were only eighteen Catholic votes in the ward he polled 735 votes, beating his opponent by 360. All honour to the people of Aberdare. They have set an example we should like to see towns in England imitating. -L'POOL CATH. TIMES.

Ecclesiastical Province of St. Boniface.

- I. HOLY DAYS OF OBLIGATION.
1. All Sundays in the year.
2. Jan. 1st. The Circumcision.
3. Jan. 6th. The Epiphany.
4. The Ascension.
5. Nov. 1st. All Saints.
6. Dec. 8th. The Immaculate Conception.
7. Dec. 25th Christmas.
II. DAYS OF FAST.
1. The forty days of Lent.
2. The Wednesdays and Fridays in Advent.
3. The Ember days, at the four Seasons, being the Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays of
a. The first week in Lent.
b. Whitsun Week.
c. The third week in September.
d. The third week in Advent.
4. The Vigils of
a. Whitsunday.
b. The Solemnity of St. Peter and Paul.
c. The Solemnity of the Assumption.
d. All Saints.
e. Christmas.
III. DAYS OF ABSTINENCE.
All Fridays in the year.
Wednesdays in Advent and Lent.
Fridays
Thursday in Holy week
Saturday The Ember Days.
The Vigils above mentioned.

W E . . . Have now in Stock MARIOLATRY or New Phases of an Old Fallacy

Paper edition - - - 30c
Cloth - - - - - 60c
Catholic Prayer Books in great variety.
Winnipeg Stationery & Book Co. (Limited).
Successors to HART CO., LTD.
364 Main Street, - - Winnipeg, Man
FRED. ANSLEY, Manager.
Subscriptions solicited for Ave Maria monthly magazine—\$2.00 per annum.

1850-1890 BRUCE'S SEEDS

Our Descriptive and Priced Catalogue for Spring trade is now ready and will be mailed free to all applicants, and to customers of last year without solicitation. Market Gardeners will find it to their advantage to sow our seeds. Jno. A. Bruce & Co. Hamilton, Ont.

After Many Days. Holmfeld, Man., Feb. 14, 1890. W. H. COMSTOCK, Brockville, Ont. DEAR SIR,

For 12 years my wife was a martyr to that dread disease, dyspepsia. Nothing relieved her; physicians were consulted and medical skill tried, without avail. One doctor advised a change of climate, suggesting Manitoba as a desirable place. We acted upon this advice, coming here two years ago. The change of climate wrought a change indeed, but for the worse, as she was soon confined to bed, and under the care of two doctors, who asserted she could live but a month longer. A neighbor came to see her one day who had been reading your almanac. She told her of the testimonials she read in it, of the great amount of good they were doing, and advised her to try a box of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. She did so, was relieved, kept improving, and is now able to do housework, and continues the use of Morse's Pills. Yours gratefully, GEO. DUNN.



The man whose home is menaced by midnight marauders isn't slow to grasp a weapon to defend it. The same man when threatened by an enemy ten thousand times more dangerous, will calmly go his way and make no effort at defence. The most dangerous of all mankind, enemies of consumption, There is but one effective weapon with which to combat this grim destroyer. It is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption, bronchitis, asthma, laryngitis, weak lungs, spitting of blood and throat and nasal troubles. Thousands have testified to their recovery under this remedy after they were given up by the doctors, and all hope was gone. Many of these have permitted their experiences, names, addresses and photographs to be printed in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. Any sufferer may write to them. The "Golden Medical Discovery" is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It makes the appetite hearty, the digestion and assimilation perfect, the liver active, the blood pure and rich with the life giving elements of the food and the nerves strong and steady. Acting directly on the lungs, it drives out all impurities and disease germs. It is also a wonderful medicine for all nervous troubles. Sold by all dealers in medicine.

Jno. M. Hite, of Audubon, Audubon Co., Iowa, says: "I took a severe cold which settled on my lungs and chest. Several of our best physicians gave up all hopes of my recovery. I would cough and spit blood for hours. I took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and recovered." Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is a book of 1,008 pages and over three hundred illustrations. This book is free. You may have it in all its usefulness, and in strong paper covers, for 31 one-cent stamps, which pays the cost of customs and mailing only, or in cloth binding for 50 stamps. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

W. H. COMSTOCK, Brockville. DEAR SIR,—Am selling your "Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills" in this locality. I have customers who come 20 miles for the sake of getting Morse's Pills. This speaks for itself as to their value. I use them in our family with "the most satisfactory results." My wife has been cured of "sick headache" by their use. We could not do without them. Yours, etc., A. KRAMPEN.

BUYING DRUGS

Is entirely a matter of confidence, as in no other business is sophistication easier; nor does any other avenue afford so ready a means of disposing of worthless articles. You can buy a pair of shoes for \$1 or \$10—it's entirely a matter of quality. There is as much difference in the quality of drugs as there is in shoes, except in purchasing one you can use your own judgment, in buying the other you are entirely dependent upon the honesty and judgment of the Druggist. In one case it is only a matter of comfort and appearance, and in the other frequently of LIFE or DEATH. You can always rely with the utmost confidence on the DRUGS and Medicines which you get at W. J. MITCHELL DRUGGIST. 394 Main St. Portage Ave. WINNIPEG.

The Great Female Medicine. The functional irregularities peculiar to the weaker sex, are invariably corrected without pain or inconvenience, by the use of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. They are the safest and surest medicine for all the diseases incidental to females of all ages, and the more especially so in this climate. Ladies who wish to enjoy health, should always use these Pills. No one who ever uses them once will allow herself to be without them. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are sold by all Medicine Dealers.

HOME WORK FOR FAMILIES.

We want a number of families to do work for us at home, whole or spare time. The work we send our workers is quickly and easily done, and returned by parcel post as finished. Good money made at home. For particulars ready to commence send name and address, THE STANDARD SUPPLY CO., Dept. B., LONDON ONT.

Spring Footwear.

The Most Complete Stock, The Best Goods, The Lowest Prices. A FEW IDEAS OF OUR VALUES. 180 Pairs Ladies' Fine Kid Oxford Shoes, patent tip, would sell anywhere at \$1.00. FAHEY'S PRICE, 75 c. 120 Pairs Ladies' Kid Buttoned Boots, Usual Price, \$1.25. FAHEY'S PRICE, \$1.00. 300 Pairs Men's Fine Laced and Congress Boots, equal in style, appearance and wear to any \$2.50 shoe sold elsewhere. FAHEY'S PRICE, while they last \$1.50. 60 Pairs Misses' Fine Grain Buttoned Boots, sizes 11 to 2. You always paid at least \$1.25 for this Boot. FAHEY'S PRICE, \$1.00. An endless range of Children's Boots and Slippers from 25 cts to \$1.00 per pair. When buying your Boots and Shoes, come to us. We can save you money. FAHEY'S, 558 Main St., Corner Rupert St.

W. JORDAN.

DOES NOT KEEP

CARRIAGES

ON THE STAND.

NO COLLECTOR

Table with 2 columns: Description of carriage services and prices. Includes 'CARRIAGES KEPT AT STABLE', 'By the Hour from 7 to 22', 'No Order Less Than', 'Weddings', 'Christenings', 'Funerals', 'Church and Return', 'Opera and Return', 'Ball and Return', 'To or From Depot'.

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

20 Miles to Procure Medicine. Winfield, Ont.

W. H. COMSTOCK, Brockville. DEAR SIR,—Am selling your "Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills" in this locality. I have customers who come 20 miles for the sake of getting Morse's Pills. This speaks for itself as to their value. I use them in our family with "the most satisfactory results." My wife has been cured of "sick headache" by their use. We could not do without them. Yours, etc., A. KRAMPEN.

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

THE Very Best

place to learn Shorthand and Typewriting, or to get a Business Education, is at Winnipeg Business College. Circulars free. C. A. FLEMING, Pres. G. W. DONALD, Sec.

G. R. Vendome

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

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Use Lime Juice in your water if you wish to preserve your health. Now on hand

The Famous Lime Juice

Messrs. L. ROSE & CO., Leith.

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