

Northwest Review.

"AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM."

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A CANADIAN VISITOR.

THE VICAR-APOSTOLIC OF ATHABASCA-MACKENZIE.

Sketch of the Life of Bishop Grouard—His Diocese in the Northwest—Missionary Experience of the Oblates—Growth of Catholicity at the Klondike.

Catholic Transcript (Hartford).

A recent distinguished visitor to New England—though this is not by any means the first time that he has honored our section of the country with his genial presence—was Right Rev. Emile Grouard, O. M. I., titular bishop of Iborra, and vicar-apostolic of Athabasca-Mackenzie, in the Canadian Northwest Territory. Mgr. Grouard lately visited Rhode Island and Massachusetts. In the former State he was the guest of several of the French-Canadian-American pastors in the Providence diocese, and at Boston he stayed for a few days at the House of the Angel Guardian, which is conducted by the Brothers of Charity.

Bishop Grouard has worn a mitre since August 1, 1891, but for many years before that he labored in the Canadian Northwest, and he was, just before his promotion to the purple, the superior of the Oblate community at Lake La Biche. He succeeded Mgr. Faraud, also an Oblate, in the vicariate over which he now presides, and he is assisted in his labors by Bishop Clut, also an Oblate, who, because of his frequent trips into Arctic regions, has been called the Bishop of the North Pole. The vicariate of Athabasca-Mackenzie runs from the diocese of St. Albert to the Arctic Ocean. On east of it lies the Vicariate of the Saskatchewan, and on the west the diocese of New Westminster and our territory of Alaska. It will be readily remembered that last year Mgr. Grouard, in response to the urgent invitation of the American Jesuits laboring in Alaska, who had followed the gold hunters across the border, in order to attend to their spiritual needs, consented to send some of his diocesan priests to the Klondike, to relieve the Jesuits and permit them to return to their own missions on the American side of the line. All the priests in the vicariate of Athabasca-Mackenzie are Oblates. For that matter all the adjacent dioceses and vicariates are Oblate missions. In fact the whole province of St. Boniface may be said to be the same; and the history of the entrance of the Oblates into this vast field, where they have accomplished so much good, is a highly interesting one.

All the Canadian Northwest was once included in the Quebec diocese, and it remained so situated until 1844 when the districts known as Hudson's Bay and Northwest Territories were made a vicariate and entrusted to the care of Right Rev. J. N. Provencher, who had for a quarter of a century been a missionary in the Red River region, and who had, moreover, some years before the erection of this vicar-

iate been consecrated titular bishop of Juliopolis, to be coadjutor to the Archbishop of Quebec. His vicariate was then defined as stretching from the 49th degree of latitude to the Polar Sea, and it ran westward from Hudson's Bay to the headquarters of the rivers which, flowing easterly, empty thereinto. As soon as he fixed his residence at St. Boniface, which was then but a trading post, Mgr. Provencher be thought himself of the zealous Oblates, who had establishments at Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers, and he straightway sent them an invitation to come into the Canadian Northwest and share his toils with him. The invitation was duly accepted, and in a short while Mgr. Provencher had the happiness of welcoming to St. Boniface the first sons of Mgr. Mazenod to enter that region.

One of the first band of Oblates to enter this vast Canadian missionary field was a young ecclesiastic who was destined to succeed Mgr. Provencher and to become the first archbishop of St. Boniface. That youth was Alexandre Antonin Taché, who started for St. Boniface in company with Very Rev. Father Aubert, the vicar-general of Mgr. Provencher, who had gone down to the Province of Quebec to bring to St. Boniface some Grey Nuns, volunteers for the missions. It took the little party 62 days to go from Montreal to St. Boniface. "When they left the St. Lawrence," says one account of their voyage, "the little band of apostles wended their way by the Ottawa, Mattawan and Des Vases rivers, crossing Lake Nipissing. French River brought them to Lake Huron, thence to Lake Superior and the Kamistiquia River. As they passed Lac de la Croix the painful memories connected with the spot came crowding upon them. Upon one of the islands a party of voyageurs were massacred by the Sioux in 1736, and Père Auneau, one of the first missionaries to the west, was killed with his companions. They breathed a feverish prayer as they went that this apostle might obtain for them the spirit of zeal. Still onwards, past Laplaue River and Lake, through the Lac des Bois and Winnipeg River till at last the Red River was reached. On its banks Père Aubert said mass, and the canoe went on, disclosing to the wearied eyes of the exiles the little dwellings of the colonists. They were in the Assiniboine country. On the feast of St. Louis the canoe landed before the Cathedral of St. Boniface. The aged Bishop Provencher came down to meet them with the liveliest joy."

Mgr. Taché was but a sub-deacon when he made his first voyage to St. Boniface, but so great was the need of priests in the vicariate Mgr. Provencher advanced him at once to deaconship and priesthood. He was the first Oblate to make his sacerdotal pledges in a district which has since seen many similar occurrences. He was at once sent to the mission of Isle à la Crosse, one of the most lonely and distant spots in the vicariate. In 1851 he was recalled to St. Boniface, to be consecrated the coadjutor of Mgr. Provencher. Then, at that prelate's suggestion, he went to France to ask the Oblates there to send more missionaries into the Canadian Northwest. From France, after securing what he sought,

he went to Rome. Pius IX. had erected a see at St. Boniface, in 1847, and Mgr. Provencher having in the meantime passed away from earth, Mgr. Taché succeeded him as the second bishop of the new see. On Nov. 30, 1859, Right Rev. Vitalis J. Grandin, now bishop of the diocese of St. Albert, and an Oblate, was made his auxiliary. In 1871 St. Boniface became an archbishopric, and then it was that the see of St. Albert was erected. Since that time another diocese has been erected at New Westminster, and in addition to the vicariate of Athabasca-Mackenzie there is another vicariate, that of the Saskatchewan, in the province. All these districts have Oblates as bishops or vicars-apostolic, and practically all the priests in the missions up there are Oblates, too. In Mgr. Grouard's vicariate all the missionaries are Oblates. He himself resides at Athabaska Lake, and the Catholics in his jurisdiction—not counting those who have of recent years gone to the Klondike—number about 8,000 souls. There are 30 missionaries in the vicariate and their work is of the most exacting and laborious sort. The mission in which the bishop is at times compelled to make his parochial visitations was described a few years ago by Mgr. Grouard himself. Speaking of a trip which he made to several outlying missions, the vicar-apostolic said: "When snow covers the earth, and lakes and rivers are fast bound in their icy fetters, it is impossible to go on a journey, either to visit the encampments of the Indians or the sick, or to go fishing or any other errand, without the assistance of dogs. These animals are harnessed four in a line (not one pair in front of another), and on two thin planks which they draw, and which slide flat over the snow, one end being slightly bent upwards, are packed and firmly tied up in a skin, beds, provisions and all necessary baggage. For each day's evening meal the dogs are given one or two fishes which are thawed for them. They slake their thirst with the snow, of which they can swallow as much as they please. Towards their masters they are good tempered and gentle enough, but, as in other lands, they are excitable and often quarrel with each other. Although not generally dishonest they are not above all suspicion of theft and petty larceny. It does occasionally happen that they try noses and teeth on our provision bags while we are asleep. To circumvent them the sack is generally placed quite close to the sleeper's pillow, and across it is laid the dog's harness, which, being adorned with little bells, would, if disturbed, suffice to arouse the master."

For a prelate who at home is often forced to resort to that sort of travelling in order to visit the various missions of his vicariate, it must indeed be a pleasant change to get back once in a while to civilization and sit in a swiftly and smoothly moving railway train or to ride in a trolley car. Mgr. Grouard has been so long engaged in missionary life in the northwest, though, that he probably feels more at home in that icy region than here in the United States or in Canada, where he frequently visits his Oblate brethren. The amount of good he and his brother religious have accomplished in the Canadian Northwest can-

not well be told. His coadjutor, Mgr. Clut, O. M. I., is believed to have been the first Catholic prelate to have traversed the regions where, in the Klondike, the recent gold discoveries have been made. Mgr. Clut passed through those districts over 30 years ago now, and he was then attended by Rev. Father Lecomte, O. M. I., who is still living and doing duty, at the Providence mission, in Bishop Grouard's vicariate.

WANTED A DEFINITION OF PROTESTANTISM.

"Canon McColl is quoted in 'The Living Church' (Protestant Episcopal, Chicago) as wishing that somebody would give him a definition of Protestantism. He said:

In common parlance, a Protestant means anybody who is not a Roman Catholic, and Protestantism is thus a sort of drag-net that "gathers fish of every kind," from the believer in the Trinity and Incarnation to the Mormon and the Agnostic, and even the avowed atheist. What, then, is "the Protestant faith" of which we hear so much? It is a contradiction in terms. The note of faith is "I believe." The note of Protestantism is "I do not believe." It is a negative term, and therefore to call the Church of England "Protestant" is much the same thing as to define a human being as "not a quadruped." My loyalty to the Church of England is too genuine to let me accept for her specific connotation an adjective which surrenders the whole field of controversy to the Church of Rome. There is, of course, a sense in which every church is Protestant, for every church protests against some errors. But institutions which have life, and and institution in particular which claims to be divinely founded, must be defined by their positive qualities, not by their accidental negations; by the truths which they profess, not by the errors which they deny. And therefore the Church of England puts the creed of Christendom into the mouths of all her members, and enjoins them to believe in "One Holy, Catholic, and Apostolic Church."

And yet nobody outside of the Church of England ever dreams of calling her aught else than a Protestant establishment.

A NEW ERA IN IRELAND.

Catholic Transcript (Hartford).

The recent elections in Ireland have been a sweeping victory for the Irish National Party. As a result the government of the 32 counties has been transferred from the landlords and the Unionists to the peasant proprietors. Hitherto the governing party in Ireland has been alien. They were for the most part landlords who spent the greater portion of their time and money in England and who were English in sympathy and opposed to anything which would savor of a government that would be by the Irish or for the Irish. The Unionist minority which was mostly Protestant has been for a long period the governing power and the Irish peasantry which

constituted the Catholic majority were the governed. But the elections held last week effected a revolution which has overturned these heretofore existing conditions, and can be justly regarded as instituting a new era in Ireland.

The change which is of so great national importance was accomplished with a remarkable absence of excitement. There were no disturbances to reflect discredit on the victors. In fact very little interest was aroused even in England over the elections, although it was evident a month in advance that a radical change would be effected in the government of Ireland. The National party set out to accomplish its purposes quietly, and undoubtedly the peaceful plan that was adopted by the leaders did much to prevent an opposition movement among the English. Had the matter been agitated abroad and an endeavor made to arouse public opinion among the Irish in America, greater opposition would also have arisen from the enemies of Irish home rule. The wisdom of the Nationalist leaders has been attended with success that is beyond anything that was expected.

So peaceably has this political change been accomplished that many will be surprised to know that it is the most important measure effected in Ireland since the Union. And their surprise is not without reason, for in the political history of the world changes of so vital an importance have been effected only after considerable agitation and with much excitement and national alarm. The investiture of the local government of Ireland in those who may be considered the sons of the soil, is the most noteworthy political measure that has ever been achieved by peaceful methods in any country of the world. A new chapter has now been begun in Irish history whose close may be marked by the acquisition of home rule. Heretofore the British Parliament's strongest motive for refusing to Ireland the same privileges in national government which have been granted to Canada was the lack of conservatism and stability which would be found in a country where landed proprietorship was not universal. But this ground for objection to home rule is fast being removed by the increasing proportion of land owners among the Irish peasantry. This steady increase in proprietorship and the recent victory of the Nationalist party at the polls are heralds of a dawning day of brightness for Ireland.

Miss Maria Cinq-Mars, of St. Boniface, left last Thursday for Wild Rice, N. D., where she will be assistant teacher in a school composed exclusively of French Canadian children.

The commissioners appointed to go to Lesser Slave Lake, Peace River Landing, Fort St. John, Fort Smith on Great Slave River, Fort McMurray on the Athabasca River and other places, to treat with the Indians and half-breeds for the extinguishment of their title, are Hon. David Laird, Indian commissioner; Hon. Jas. H. Ross, minister of public works, N. W. T.; and J. A. J. McKenna, of the Indian department, Ottawa. They will begin business at Edmonton about the 24th of May.

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TUESDAY, APRIL 25 1899

CURRENT COMMENT

In his latest contribution to the "Free Press" the Smoky River correspondent drops his initials, "W.C.S." and does not sign his interminable screed, or was it the editor who suppressed the tell-tale initials? At any rate there is no mistaking the identity of this fellow. His earmarks betray him: Long-winded, involved, obscure, pretentious disquisitions, underhand insinuations, monumental conceit and large ignorance.

While Dr. Murray, the editor of the great English Dictionary, which is to be eight times the size of Webster, was engaged on the letter B, he inquired of Stevenson what was the meaning of the word "brean," which had turned up in one of Robert Louis's stirring tales. The great story-teller replied that he was sorry to say he had not read the proofs of the book, but "brean" was plainly a misprint for "ocean," and he went on to show how his handwriting made this possible. Meanwhile, how many puzzled their brains over that unfortunate word, and the curious thing about it is that there really is a verb "to brean," meaning, in provincial English, "to perspire."

On Tuesday, April 4th, twenty-seven students, a whole class, left the College of Joliette, Que. It was a clear case of inexcusable insubordination. They had refused to conform to the college regulations which bound them to shovel the snow off their hand-ball alley. By their conduct they stamped themselves a collection of cads who would have been hissed out of any English school. But quite a potter was made about them. Silly people wrote to some of the French Canadian papers blaming the authorities for too great severity. Thereupon, Father Grégoire, prefect of discipline, published in the "Minerve" an affidavit setting forth how kindly and mercifully this group of young rebels had been treated. Any one who knows Rev. Father Beaudry, the venerable and gentle superior of Joliette College,

must feel that the fault lay entirely with the 27 prigs, and ultimately with the parents who brought them up so badly.

"Le Trifluvien" of the 11th inst. published a long letter from Father Gérin, who visited Manitoba and the Northwest last year, another from Father Lacasse, O. M. I., and a third from "a high ecclesiastical dignitary," all warmly encouraging emigration from the Province of Quebec to Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. These admirable letters furnish excellent replies to the objections made against this emigration by the editor of the Quebec "Vérité" and some other writers who prefer to encourage the colonization of the upper Ottawa and the Northern portions of their own province, though they admit that settlements in these latter places are encompassed with the most disheartening drawbacks.

Our well edited contemporary, "L'Ouest Canadien," had, in the issue of the 13th inst., an excellent article pointing out the urgent need of a French Canadian on the Indian commission which is to treat with the Indians of the Athabasca-Mackenzie region. To send out a Frenchless commission for such a purpose in a country where even the Hudson's Bay officials have to learn French is as absurd as it would be to send to Paris an ambassador that did not know a word of French. Unless the government intends this treaty business to be a farce—a supposition which will not appear altogether extravagant to those who know how called-for, except in the opinion of soreheads like "W. C. S.," the "Free Press" special correspondent over there, any treaty arrangements with the Indians of that region are—it will rectify this unpardonable blunder and appoint some French Canadian who can talk freely with the Catholic missionaries, the only ones who really know and have civilized the Indians, and with the halfbreeds, most of whom cannot speak a word of English.

THE POPULATION OF THE EARTH

"The population of the earth in 1989 was 1,485,763,000." This sort of thing crops up occasionally in most of our daily and weekly papers. That very sentence is taken from a Winnipeg contemporary of last Saturday. It is very amusing to any one who reflects that the population of China has never been counted. We have here the total population of the globe done into thousands, and yet every well informed person ought to know that we cannot get the population of one fifth of that total, viz., the Chinese Empire, done into hundred millions. The inhabitants of China proper have been variously estimated at from 250 to 536 millions. Moreover, who can hazard anything but the wildest guesses at the populations of Central Africa, Northern Australia and Polynesia? Why, even here in the geographical centre of Western civilization nobody can come as near the number of the inhabitants of Winnipeg as this bold statistician thinks he can approximate the entire population of the Globe. The prov-

incial government's official report says the capital of Manitoba contains 39,000, while Henderson's Directory puts the population at 49,000. We have thus between experts a difference of ten thousand out of forty thousand, say, one quarter of the total in doubt. Without pretending that so flagrant a discrepancy obtains in all statistics of population, we think we are quite safe in maintaining that he would be a great geographer who should feel sure that he could conjecture the total population of the Globe within two hundred millions.

THE CATHOLIC SICK BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

An organization bearing the above name has recently been formed in Winnipeg. Its objects are, as set out in its constitution, "To unite fraternally all persons entitled to become members of the organization and to establish a fund for the benefit of its members who are sick and unable to work." Any practical Catholic over 18 years of age and not more than 55 years of age, who passes the medical examination, is eligible for membership, and the fees for membership are as follows: Entrance fee, from 18 to 35 years, \$2; 35 to 40 years, \$3; 40 to 45 years, \$4; 45 to 50 years, \$5; 50 to 55 years, \$10; monthly fee, 50 cents payable in advance. Every person being a member of the organization for over six months, incapacitated through illness or accident from following his usual occupation or otherwise earning a livelihood, is entitled to sick benefit of four dollars per week for 16 weeks in any one year, and free medical attendance during sickness by the association physician, Dr. Moody. The charge for medical examination for entrance is \$1; but for three months all candidates who at present hold life insurance and can show that they have not suffered any illness or serious accident since they were examined for such insurance will be admitted without medical examination. The entrance fee for all applicants between 50 and 55 years has also been reduced for three months to \$5. The officers of the association are: Rev. Father Cherrier, president; Mr. F. W. Russell, secretary-treasurer; Mr. J. A. Picard, chairman of sick committee; and Mr. N. Bergeron, chairman of finance committee. The meetings will be held in the hall of the Immaculate Conception branch No. 163 of the C. M. B. A. on the third Thursday in each month.

This organization has been formed to meet the wants of a large section of the Catholic population; it will be conducted on strictly business principles; it is entirely controlled by the members, for the members and from the members; its funds will be devoted solely for the relief of sick members; it is confined to the healthy section of the community; is compact and easily managed; and its objects have the hearty approval of the ecclesiastical authorities. It starts off with a good number of charter members and with many applications on hand, and will no doubt become a power for good in the city. All Catholics who need the protection of a sick benefit society should apply at

once, and others who do not actually need the benefit should join to help the establishment of a worthy Catholic society which has undoubtedly been much needed here. The entrance fees will never be lower than they are now, and those who intend to join will act wisely by joining at once. Not the least important of the benefits to be derived is the free medical attendance in sickness. Those who have had doctor's bills to pay can realize what this means, and those who have not cannot tell the moment that sickness will strike them. The association has been fortunate in being able to make an arrangement with Dr. Moody, of Drs. Moody and Todd, to act as the Association physician.

Further particulars regarding the association and how to join it will be cheerfully given by any of the officers mentioned above.

IS THE SCHOOL QUESTION FINALLY SETTLED?

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier of Canada, is reported as having said in answer to a question of Mr. Casgrain, M. P., on the Manitoba school question:

The Government have reason to believe that the settlement known as the Laurier-Greenway settlement has been accepted by the majority of the minority, though not unanimously. In so far as the federal jurisdiction is concerned, if any hon. gentleman is not satisfied that the settlement should be final, it is open to him or any member of parliament to attack it.

If those be truly the words spoken by the Hon. Premier we feel in duty bound to enter a solemn protest, for, in the first place, although the majority of the minority, as a matter of fact, are now with schools working under the general provisions of the school law of 1890 as amended by the Laurier-Greenway settlement, it is obvious that the same majority cannot carry concessions any farther than directed by the Encyclical "Affaires." But the Pope distinctly states that the Laurier-Greenway settlement is "defective, imperfect, insufficient," and "that which the Catholics demand, and which they have, as nobody doubts, the right to demand is far greater;" therefore all that the minority has been by circumstances forced to accept, it has done so under protest and in the full expectation of obtaining the "far greater which they have a right to demand."

Secondly, it is clear from what we have just said that the settlement cannot be "final." Nor can Sir Wilfrid Laurier say that it is final; yet he seems to insinuate it is. The Hon. Premier knows too well the basis upon which negotiations were begun, viz., that whatever restitution is made to us can be accepted only "pro tanto," pending the restoration of all our rights and privileges. We claim that the federal jurisdiction will cease only when justice in its entirety is done the aggrieved minority of Manitoba.

If it is not leze majesty, some one might suggest to King Humbert that his style of mustache is not calculated to strengthen the bond between Italy and friendly nations.—Chicago Times-Herald.

THE WINNIPEG GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Swift and terrible is the mephemis that has overtaken the Directors of the Winnipeg General Hospital. A couple of weeks ago several of them, who live near the Sisters of Mercy's Maternity Hospital in Broadway, loudly called upon Dr. Patterson, the chairman of the Provincial Board of Health, to close up that institution because three deaths from puerperal fever were reported to have occurred there. As a matter of fact the presence of that deadly fever could be proved only in one of the three cases; but the immaculate Directors clamored for their pound of flesh and the Sisters had to go. And now these same Directors have to face a perfect storm of denunciations from the press and the public as to their management of the General Hospital.

Dr. Patterson, who has the Scotch quality of not being a respecter of persons, came out last Saturday in the Winnipeg evening papers with a long letter ushered in with the scare-head "Diphtheria and Death" in letters half an inch high, and declared that, owing to some unexplainable mismanagement, in the past six months, 38 persons had contracted diphtheria in the General Hospital and that five of these had died. All these cases had originated in the general wards and in the nurses' home, and not in the isolated building. Of the 38 persons contracting diphtheria, ten were nurses and 28 patients undergoing treatment for other affections. Moreover, six persons contracted in the hospital acute dysentery, and two of them died of that disease.

To cap the climax of disaster and ruin, the "Morning Telegram" of this (Tuesday) morning, publishes the following:

Another case of diphtheria was reported to the board of health as developing in the general hospital on Monday. This makes a total of 41 cases during the past six months.

The public is anxious to know who was responsible for the disgusting and alarmingly dangerous condition of the space underneath the floor of the hospital kitchen which was the cause of the large number of cases of dysentery breaking out in the hospital a short time ago. It is learned that the sink pipe became clogged up and the kitchen slops, as a consequence, ran out on the ground underneath the kitchen floor until there was over a foot of disease-breeding filth there. The milk for use in the hospital, it is stated, was kept in the kitchen, near the floor underneath which was this terrible mess. If such be true, it is astounding.

The citizens of Winnipeg are intensely aroused over this horrible state of affairs. The general wards must, of course, be emptied forthwith and disinfected for at least three weeks; but many are asking if even that will be enough, if the whole building, which has cost so much, will not have to be destroyed, if the new Jubilee wing itself is safe. Dr. Inglis writes officially that he thinks it is not "In my opinion," he says, "it will be impossible to keep this new wing free from infection, as it is located directly between and in close proximity to two infected buildings, i. e., the iso-

lated hospital and the present General hospital."

What a hue and cry there would have been if such calamities had befallen the St. Boniface Catholic hospital! The Winnipeg General hospital directors are bitterly blaming Dr. Patterson for making the matter known to the public; but they had no such scruples as to the Maternity hospital; on the contrary, they carefully coached the public about its misfortune, they positively gloated over it. Though far from gloating over the directors' sorry plight, we cannot help seeing therein a case of just retribution, which will no doubt issue in a complete overhauling of the General hospital's management, and in opening out to the public the meeting, and deliberations of the directors.

SOME RECENT CONVERTS.

If anything were wanting to show the utter absurdity of the project for doing missionary work among Catholics by representatives of the sects, it is surely supplied in the following record of recent conversions to the faith from the ranks of cultured and enlightened Protestantism. The record is from the last issue of The Missionary. Among those from abroad, we have heard of the reception into the Church of Lady Cotton, widow of Admiral Cotton, of the English navy; Mrs. Herbert of Muckross, Kenmare; Hon. Ashley Moreland Eden, half-brother of Lord Auckland; Miss Winifred Mary Chapman, Rams-gate, London, married to Mr. Brandon J. Long, a journalist of some note; Mr. E. Vokes Mackey, the son of Mr. Jas. Vokes Mackay of Dublin; Rev. Mr. Wilson, a former curate of a Ritualist church in Liverpool; Dr. de Vecker, an eminent oculist in Biarritz, France; the countess de Beauce, whose husband is well known to our holy father, Leo XIII., who has accorded him some very special privileges; the Rev. A. W. Bennett, M. A., a recent curate in St. Gabriel's Church, Liverpool; Rev. A. W. Milton, formerly vicar of Stowmarket, Suffolk, and later at Dunstable, England; the Earl of Buchan, recently deceased; Mrs. Austin Lee, an American lady, wife of an attaché of the British embassy in Paris; Mrs. Mariotte, another American lady, together with her children, recently received into the church in Rome, and three young German ladies, sisters, also received in Rome by Most Rev. Monseigneur Granello, commissary of the holy office.

The conversions at home have been no less numerous and remarkable. Among those most talked of are the Hon. Walter McHenry, son of Judge W. H. McHenry of Des Moines, Iowa, descendants of Patrick Henry of Revolutionary fame; Mr. Avery B. Charpie, formerly a Baptist minister of Indianapolis; Mr. Hartley Keenion, an English gentleman residing in Mexico, and two native residents of Mexico; Mr. Thomas E. Pratz of Chihuahua, and Miss Marcelina Campos, directress of the public schools of a town in Jalisco; Miss Susie Muir, daughter of the late D. K. Muir, one of Detroit's most prominent citizens; Miss Elizabeth Kilsyth Livingston of New York; Robert Thomas Nichol of Toronto, a former minister of the Protestant Episcopal church in New York, and Dr. Nicholas Bjerring, the Greek priest who established the first Russian Greek church in New

York, and later became a Presbyterian.

During a recent mission for non-Catholics given by the Redemptorist Fathers in Marine City, Mich., twenty converts were received into the church. Cardinal Gibbons confirmed 35 converts during the administration of this sacrament recently, at a church in Baltimore; and a remarkable band of converts were baptized during February at an infirmary in charge of the Sisters of Mercy, at Charleston, S. C. They were some of our sick soldiers who had been nursed to health by the good Sisters and spiritually nourished through the ministrations of Father Charles Wood, the chaplain. Eight were baptized at one time and others were since received.—Worcester Recorder.

TIRED AND LANGUID

THE EXPERIENCE OF AN ESTIMABLE YOUNG LADY

Her Blood was poor and watery—Suffered from Sick Headaches and Fainting Spells—How She Regained Health's Bloom.

The Recorder, Brockville

On one of the finest farms in Wolford township, Grenville county, reside Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Smith and family. Mr. Smith is perhaps one of the best known men in the county, as in addition to being a practical farmer he represents several agricultural implement companies. His family consists of two estimable daughters, the eldest seventeen years of age. To a correspondent of the Brockville Recorder who recently called at Mr. Smith's, Miss Minnie E. Smith, the eldest daughter, related the following story:—"About two years ago I was taken quite ill. I became pale and languid, and if I undertook to do any work about the house, would easily become terribly fatigued. I became subject to terrible sick headaches, and my stomach became so weak that I loathed food. My trouble was further aggravated by weak spells, and my feet, winter or summer, were as cold as ice; in fact it seemed as if there was no feeling in them. I tried several kinds of medicine, but instead of helping me I was growing weaker. One day in March, 1898, my father brought home a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I immediately discontinued the other medicine and began taking the pills. I found that they helped me and four more boxes were procured and by the time I had finished them I was entirely well. I have never had better health in my life than I am now enjoying. My appetite is now always good, and I have increased in weight. All this is due to the efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I would advise any other young girl troubled as I was to use them, and they will certainly cure if the directions are followed.

The facts above related are important to parents, as there are many young girls just budding into womanhood whose condition is, to say the least, more critical than their parents imagine. Their complexion is pale and waxy in appearance, troubled with heart palpitation, headaches, shortness of breath on the slightest exercise, faintness and other distressing symptoms which invariably lead to a premature grave unless prompt steps are taken to bring about a natural condition of health. In emergency no remedy yet discovered can supply the place of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which build anew the blood, strengthen the nerves and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. They are certain cure for all troubles peculiar to the female system, young or old, these Pills also cure such

diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration, the after effects of la grippe, influenza and severe colds, diseases depending on humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Do not be persuaded to accept any imitation, no matter what the dealer may say who offers it. Imitations never cured any one. See that the full name Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is on the wrapper around every box you buy.

THE POPE'S PHYSICIAN.

Dr. Lapponi, who holds the distinguished position of physician to the Pope, is still a young man, although the patient in whose feeble frame he has been carefully nursing the vital spark is perhaps the most illustrious invalid in the world. Of course Dr. Lapponi is an Italian. He was graduated from Bologna, the ancient and most famous of the Italian universities.

Dr. Lapponi made rapid strides in his profession. He became prominent as the leader of several important medical investigations, and a few years ago his talents were recognized by an appointment as assistant to Dr. Caccarelli, the venerable physician to the Pope. The young assistant soon won the complete confidence of the Holy Father, and upon the death of Dr. Caccarelli was installed as chief medical adviser to the Pope.

As a member of the papal household Dr. Lapponi wears a somewhat gorgeous uniform. It seems rather odd to us to think of a family physician going about with sword and epaulettes, but doubtless it looks all right in the Vatican, where almost everybody wears some kind of uniform.

Dr. Gaetano Mazzoni, the colleague of Dr. Lapponi, who recently performed the operation on the Pope, is also a young man, but he has already made a name for himself as a surgeon.

AN ANECDOTE OF THE POPE.

All persons are required to kneel when before the Pope. Catholics are expected to kiss the Papal ring, and it is left optional with them whether or not to kiss the Pope's foot.

Protestants are, of course, required to do do neither. Many of them, however, voluntarily kiss the ring, for the gentle bearing and simple dignity of the old man impress every one with respect. The occasions were rare indeed when any showed themselves lacking in the amenities of the place; and even these rare exceptions were of trivial importance.

One such episode occurred at a reception. When the Pope approached the American group several Catholic women prostrated themselves before him and kissed his slipper. When he had given his blessing he passed on to several others who were not Catholics and extended his hand. Two of the women kissed his ring, but a young girl who was with them, although kneeling, very plainly manifested her determination not to do as the others had done, and, ignoring the outstretched hand, contented herself with inclining her head as the aged man stood before her.

There was something very like a smothered murmur of consternation throughout the hall. The Pope could not have helped noticing the girl's attitude. An amused smile passed over his face, and he said to the young woman in Italian: "You are one of my children, just like the others, even if you do not like me." Then the gentleness and tenderness of his face increased as he looked down at the girl and gave her his blessing. When

he had passed on to the next group somebody translated to the rebellious young woman what the Pope had said. She knelt there for a minute or so, looking at the aged man's face, then she rose hastily and, rushing over to where he was standing, threw herself impulsively on her knees before him and said: "I am ashamed, I am sorry! Please let me kiss your hand."

The Pope, of course, could not understand the words, but the girl's meaning was clear from her manner and the little thin, trembling hand of the Pontiff was raised to bless her again, when the girl bent over and reverently kissed it. "Everything is well when the heart is right," said the Pope tenderly; and there was a suspicion of a tear in his eyes as he moved on to the next kneeling figure.—New York Herald.

GLEANINGS

England is going to spend \$140,000,000 on its navy next year to insure international peace.—New York Press.

The Hon. Bump Showers of Ohio must be a rainmaker or there is nothing in a name.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Aim high, but not too high: it is better to have a \$1,000 house free from incumbrance, than a \$10,000 house with a \$9,000 mortgage on it.—New Voice.

Brother Talmage follows Brother Abbott to the sanctum of the editor. Whether they have a call or not doesn't matter. They will reach more people.—Cincinnati Tribune.

Several travelers have just accomplished the feat of crossing Tibet. Modern events move fast, and in a dozen years Tibet may be sliced up by Europe.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

FREE

This handsome boy's watch with a chain and charm for selling two doz dainty packets of Heliotrope, Rose and Violet Perfume at 10c ea. each, or a trial, was given to a lady in exchange for a chain or guard for selling three dozen. Write and we send the perfume. Sell it, return the money, and we forward your watch all charges paid.

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I have used Ripans Tablets with so much satisfaction that I can cheerfully recommend them. 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 about six weeks since a friend induced me to try them. Have taken but two of the small 5-cent 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. DAWITT.

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. Bower, Ph. G., 388 Newark Ave., Jersey City, I took Ripans Tablets with grand results.

Miss BESSIE WIEDMAN.

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, and 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. BLANKEN.

A new style packet containing THE RIPANS TABLETS packed in a paper-carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. A dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tablets) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the Ripans Chemical Company, No. 11 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (24 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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WINNIPEG

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 CLARK.

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 the use of them that she took 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. BROOKENTRE.

My seven-year-old boy suffered with pain in his head, constipation and complained of his stomach. He could not eat like children of his age do and what he did eat did not agree with him. He was thin and of a sallow color, and of a diffident nature. 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.

J. W. PRICE.

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

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The modern standard Family Medicine: Cures the common every-day ill of humanity.

TRADE MARK

CALENDAR FOR NEXT WEEK.

APRIL.
30—Fourth Sunday after Easter. Octave of the Patronage of St. Joseph.

MAY
1, Monday—Saints Philip and James, Apostles.
2, Tuesday—St. Athanasius, Bp., Doctor.
3, Wednesday—Finding of the Holy Cross.
4, Thursday—St. Monica, Widow.
5, Friday—St. Pius V., Pope.
6, Saturday—St. John before the Latin Gate.

BRIEFLETS.

Beautiful spring weather; 600 in the shade.

Rev. Father Juras, of Letelier, was in town last week.

Rev. Father Husson, O. M. I., went to Rat Portage last Saturday.

The last of the Assiniboine ice ran out last Thursday and Friday.

Rev. Father Sévigny, pastor of Wild Rice, N. Dakota, was in town last week.

Mr. B. F. Power and Mr. Manseau, of the Stony Mountain Penitentiary, came to Winnipeg the day before yesterday.

Mr. R. Hutchinson, of Mobile, Ala., has invented an instrument which enables the hear. It is founded on electrical principles and is called the akoulallion (talk-hearer).

His Lordship Bishop Pascal, O. M. I., of Prince Albert, arrived here last Friday to consult with His Grace the Archbishop on matters of interest to his vicariate.

Rev. Father Woodcutter returned from Germany last Thursday and went to Morden for Sunday services. He brought with him twenty German settlers.

"Mariolatry," by Father Ganss, the most solidly learned work on the Blessed Virgin, admirably suited for May readings, is for sale by the Winnipeg Book and Stationery Co., 364 Main St.

Letters received from France announce the recent demise, in Paris, of Mr. Gustave Duflos, formerly sub-prefect of a French Department and father of Mr. George Duflos, of Fannystelle, at the age of 71.

Mr. Frederic Villeneuve, M. P. P., and editor of "L'Ouest Canadien" of Edmonton, has been spending a few days here. Mr. Villeneuve is one of the leading French Canadians of the West. His father was once Mayor of Montreal.

Last Sunday at Fannystelle the bans of marriage were called between Baron Louis de Galember and Miss Marie de Chauny. The date of the wedding, which will be strictly private, is not yet fixed. The happy couple will probably take up their residence in this province.

The return of the assessment commissioner handed in to the city council yesterday put the population of Winnipeg at 40,612, which is more than nine thousand less than that joke-book, Henderson's Directory, puts it, and is still several hundred more than the Government estimate, which in itself is, of course, too sanguine.

The report is out that Kipling is to be raised to the peerage. Would it not be as well first to raise the peerage to Kipling?—Detroit Journal.

OBITUARY.

On Sunday last, in the midst of a great concourse of parishioners and members of the C. M. B. A., the Catholic Foresters and the Ancient Order of Workmen, the Church of the Immaculate Conception witnessed the funeral service of the late Mr. John Bawlf, cousin to Messrs. Nicholas and Dennis Bawlf, who departed this life fortified by the rites of Holy Church, on the 20th inst., at the aged of 52. Deceased left an insurance of \$5,000 to his two sons, Nicholas and Thomas. Mrs. John Bawlf had preceded, by a few years, her husband in the grave, where they now lie side by side with their eldest son, Edward. The interment took place in St. Boniface cemetery.

In the Immaculate Conception Church, on Wednesday the 21st inst., took place the funeral of Mr. Owen Lavell, who died on the 19th, aged 75. The remains were interred in the cemetery of St. Mary's parish. The deceased leaves behind him to mourn his loss a beloved wife of the same age as himself, a son and two daughters all equally devoted to each other and to their bereaved mother.

Mrs. Michael Hogan, née Catharine Hastings, died on Sunday the 16th inst. and was buried on the 19th in the city of Quebec. A requiem mass will be offered up for the repose of her soul in the Church of the Immaculate Conception to-morrow morning. The lamented lady was the beloved mother of Mesdames Joseph and Antoine Bernhart, of Winnipeg, and one of the benefactresses of the Immaculate Conception Church, to the building of which she had contributed the handsome sum of fifty dollars.

CATHOLIC ORPHANAGE

PROGRESS OF PLANS FOR ESTABLISHING THE INSTITUTION IN THE CITY

A meeting of the provisional committee appointed in connection with the establishment of the institution to be known as "St. Joseph's Orphan's Home for boys," was held at St. Mary's school house last night, Mr. T. D. Deegan in the chair. Encouraging reports were received and discussed. It is now definitely decided that the present presbytery attached to St. Mary's church will be leased for the purposes of the home, and it



Every woman should realize that her health is like a bank account. At the outset she has so much deposited to her credit in the bank of health. If she draws out more than she puts in she will soon overdraw her account. An over-drawn account in the bank of health means one of two things, a life of hopeless suffering or an early death.

The woman who neglects her health in a womanly way is making big drafts on her account with the bank of health and will soon be a physical bankrupt. Disorders of this description wreck a woman's general health quicker than anything else in the world. They soon transform a healthy, happy, amiable woman into a weak, sickly, fretful and despondent invalid. They utterly unfit a woman for wifehood or motherhood. For all disorders of this nature Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all medicines. It acts directly on the delicate and important organs concerned in maternity, giving them health, strength, vigor and elasticity. It relieves pain, allays inflammation, checks debilitating drains, and quickly subdues all other symptoms. It at once stops the dragging pains and sinking spells, the nervousness, the digestive disturbances and other complications that arise from the same cause. Taken during the months of expectant maternity, it banishes the usual discomforts and makes baby's advent easy and almost painless. It insures the new-comer's health and a plentiful supply of nourishment. Thousands of women have testified to its marvelous merits. An honest dealer will not suggest an inferior substitute for the sake of extra profit.

A New Departure.

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

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

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

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

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

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

will be taken over by the orphanage association just as soon as the new presbytery which the fathers will erect this summer, is ready for occupation in the meantime the committee will take active steps to perfect the organization of the association. The minimum fee for membership has been fixed at \$5, which will entitle members to a voice in the affairs of the association, and render them eligible for seats on the board. Mr. W. Jordan is treasurer, and will receive all subscriptions. His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface is taking a very lively interest in the home, which has become an actual necessity, owing to the large number of applications he receives annually on behalf of orphan children. —Free Press.

EXPENSIVE TOBACCO.

A MAN FINED \$200 FOR SMUGGLING FROM NORTH DAKOTA

The sum of \$200 lies in the vault of the inland revenue office here to-day, and a man in southern Manitoba is sadder and wiser to an equal amount. Dr. Barrett, inspector of inland revenue, returned last evening from Gretna, where he prosecuted a man living at Somerfeldt, a village twelve miles from Gretna, for smuggling tobacco across the border from Neche. The inspector had him taken before the police magistrate at Gretna and fined the sum of \$200. The department are determined to put a stop to the smuggling of tobacco into Manitoba from the States and will vigorously deal with every infringement of the revenue laws.—Free Press Evening Bulletin, Apr. 30.

If Admiral Dewey needs a rest, the government might send him as a delegate to the czar's peace conference. He contributed materially to the disarmament of Spain.—Indianapolis Journal.

Mr. Stead's paper, "War Against War," in which he champions the czar's policy of disarmament, has been officially prohibited from circulation in Russia. Between such friends as himself and Mr. Stead the czar is evidently of opinion "few words suffice."—Chicago Tribune.

A sausage trust is about the only combination that could be made without entailing either loss or inconvenience to the public. That particular article of diet embraces such a variety of ingredients that it would be impossible for a trust to control the raw material or regulate the price thereof.—Nashville American.

WAGHORN'S GUIDE AT TRAINS 50c

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The names of Porter or Stout (as used by the public) are synonymous. We wish to mention our STOUT. Made from pure Malt and Hops it is most nourishing to the Invalid, because of its peculiar, aromatic flavour. It is grateful to the Jaded Palate because of its TONIC QUALITIES. It creates a healthy appetite, and builds up the system. All sized bottles from half pints.

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Branch 52, Winnipeg.

Meets at Unity Hall, corner of Main and Lombard streets, every first and third Wednesday, at 8 o'clock p. m. Spiritual Advisor, Rev. Father Guillet; Chancellor, M. Conway; Pres., H. A. Russell; 1st Vice-Pres., T. Jobin; 2nd Vice-Pres., L. Starr; Treas., W. Jordan; Fin.-Sec., D. F. Allman; Marshall, J. O'Connor; Guard, J. Lesperance; Trustees, G. Gladish, S. Starr, Geo. Germain, L. O. Genest, P. Shea.

Branch 163, C.M.B.A. Winnipeg

Meets at the Immaculate Conception School Room on first and third Tuesday in each month. Spiritual Advisor, Rev. A. A. Cherrier; Pres., P. O'Brien; 1st Vice-Pres., A. Picard; 2nd Vice-Pres., M. Buck; Rec.-Sec., J. Markinski; 180 Austin St.; Asst.-Rec.-Sec., J. Schmidt; Fin.-Sec., J. E. Mannor; 281 Fort St.; Treas., J. Shaw; Marshall, J. Chisholm; Guard, F. Weintz; Trustees, F. W. Russell, Schmidt, F. Heirs, A. Picard, P. O'Brien.

St. MARY'S COURT No. 276.

Catholic Order of Foresters.

Meets 2nd and 4th Friday in every month in Unity Hall, McIntyre Block. Chaplain, Rev. Father Guillet, O. M. I.; Chief Ran., R. Murphy; Vice-Chief Ran., J. A. McInnis; Rec. Sec., F. W. Russell; Fin. Sec., H. A. Russell; Treas., Geo. Germain; Trustees, J. A. McInnis, K. D. McDonald, and Jas. Malton; Representative to State Court convention, J. D. McDonald; Alternate, T. Jobin

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