

## A SUPPRESSED LETTER FROM MR. TARDIVEL TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREE PRESS.

### THE CHURCH SHOULD NOT BE IDENTIFIED WITH ANY POLITICAL PARTY.

To the Editor Free Press, Winnipeg.

Dear Sir—I am sorry to again encroach upon your space, but I really cannot allow your leader of August 23, "Two Belated Church and State Theorists," to pass unchallenged. I am one of those belated theorists; the other is the editor of THE NORTHWEST REVIEW, who is quite able to take care of himself. I shall therefore confine myself to such of your statements as concern me only.

You say that I am perhaps the "leading figure" of a group that dreams of making the "Church supreme in all things"; that I "revel in the contemplation of the Church governing everything and concerning itself in the smallest everyday affairs of the life of each individual." You state that I "love to dwell upon such doctrines as that of Bishop Saint-Vallier, the successor of Bishop Laval in Montreal, who believed, as we read, that a bishop is inspired from above, in virtue of his office, with a wisdom that needs no human aid, and that whatever thought comes to him in prayer is a divine inspiration to be carried into effect at all costs and in spite of all opposition."

I doubt very much whether you or any one else could give "chapter and verse" for that queer sounding quotation. At all events, I assure you that I never heard of it before, and that I do not love to dwell upon such doctrines, for the very simple reason that they are against the teachings of the Catholic Church. I fear that in making the above quotation you have been the victim of a hoax; and I fear it the more so as you say that Bishop Saint-Vallier was the successor of Bishop Laval "at Montreal." Now it is a well known historical fact that neither Saint-Vallier nor Laval were ever bishops "at Montreal." The first bishop "at" or rather of Montreal was Bishop Lartigue, and he took possession of the See of Montreal in 1836. Before that date there never had been a Bishop of Montreal for the plain reason that Montreal was not a bishopric. Bishop Saint-Vallier died in 1727, nearly a hundred and ten years before there was such an ecclesiastical dignitary as "Bishop at Montreal." If you investigate the matter you will surely find that your quotation is as wide of the mark as your history.

But let that pass.

I do not hold, with regard to the relations between Church and State, the crude and absurd theories you are pleased to credit me with. If you had ever read any of my writings on the subject you would certainly never have committed the injustice your article contains. But why do you take your knowledge at second hand? Why do you not read what a fellow journalist really does say before

holding him up to obloquy? I ask for no favors, only common everyday justice. I ask to be judged by what I say, not by what others make me say.

It is perfectly well known that far from reveling in the contemplation of the Church governing everything and everybody, I stand up strongly for the Catholic doctrine, so often inculcated by the Pope, that there is an essential difference between spiritual and secular matters; that the Church, supreme in all things spiritual, does not interfere in things purely secular; and that she does not strive to exercise any jurisdiction over persons outside of her pale. If there is in Canada a journalist who stubbornly, I may say, and upon all occasions, combats the school which would fain identify the Church with any political party, that journalist is myself; and in so doing I merely echo the constant teaching of the Popes.

Not longer ago than the first of August, replying to a contemporary of the Province of Quebec, I wrote the following:

"In spite of the repeated and constant directions of the Holy See and of the Canadian bishops, a certain school among us persists in identifying the cause of religion with the cause of one of our two political parties to the extent of making it a crime for Catholics to refuse to maintain said party in power. This abuse—for it is surely a grave abuse—will certainly bring forth once again and ere long a renewal of the pontifical and episcopal direction in this burning matter."

Does that sound like "reveling in the contemplation of the Church governing everything"? Speaking of the appointment of Mgr. Falconio as first permanent apostolic delegate to Canada I wrote in La Vérité of July 15:

"We shall learn to more clearly distinguish between what is doctrinal error to be firmly rejected by all and what are free opinions that may be held or antagonized without prejudice to religion. We shall learn to combat more sturdily all modern errors—including Liberalism—without compromising the authority of the Church by dragging it into party struggles for the possession of political power."

These are the real doctrines the editor of La Vérité "loves to dwell upon." I think you will admit that they have not the slightest tinge of the dark and forbidding theories which you picture me as brooding over.

I know what should be were all men in the fold of the Church; but I am just as well aware as any one of what the actual state of society requires. And even if all were Catholics; even if the supreme authority of the Church in things spiritual were recognized by all mankind, she would still leave purely secular matters to the secular power, according to Christ's command: "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and to God the things that are God's."

Begging of you to publish this letter, which I hope will be the last, and trusting that you will no longer saddle me with doctrines that I repel, I remain your obedient servant,

J. P. TARDIVEL.  
Quebec.

Rev. Father Bigonnesse, O.M.I., passed through Regina last week en route for St. Albert.

## CONSCIOUSNESS, NOT PERSONALITY.

Dr Seton has an interesting article in the Catholic World on the modern scientific method of investigating the problem of personality. He approves of it and hopes from it more satisfactory results than from methods heretofore pursued. He says:

"Among the questions which to-day are being forced to the front is that of human personality. Until recently this question was studied only by metaphysical methods. But since the hypnotic state has been recognized by science the study of personality may be said to have turned over a new leaf."

We do not share the doctor's hopes that the phenomena of hypnotism will afford additional light on the nature of personality. Nor do we think any additional knowledge can be expected from the physical sciences that deal with the brain matter. Everything should be investigated by methods corresponding to its order of being. The physical sciences are limited to the physical or material order of being, and beyond this order they have no authority, no power to throw light on the non-physical, which is to them as that which is not. The non-physical is to the physical sciences a nonentity, and as such they cannot deal with it in any manner. Nothing can not be the object of science. The physicist who tries, by means of the physical to get beyond the physical, is like the squirrel which, running in a turning wheel, thinks he is progressing.

Dr. Seton, following in the modern method and using its language and phraseology, falls into the error—very common to modern scientists—of talking through an article on a subject without telling us what that subject is, without giving a definition of it. While the term personality is frequently used, it is evident that personality was not the real object of his thought. It seems to us that all through the article he confounds consciousness with personality, using the former term as an equivalent of the latter. The interesting illustrations he gives deal exclusively with states of consciousness, sub-consciousness or non-consciousness of self.

The reader would have been spared this confusion of ideas if the doctor had given a definition of personality, or told the reader in what sense he used the term. He gives the case of a certain Rev. Ansel Bourne, who at times forgot that he was Bourne and thought himself a Mr. J. Brown. Bourne alternated to Brown and back again several times. The author the doctor quotes concludes from this that "Mr. Bourne's skull covers two distinct personal selves." The author, Prof William James, calls it a case of "alternate personality," seems never to have doubted but that alternating consciousness proves alternating personality. Of course such a conclusion is unwarranted. It supposes consciousness to be personality, or at least an essential condition of it, whereas consciousness does not enter into the definition of personality.

Boetius defines person to be "an individual substance of a

rational nature." Persona est rationalis naturæ individua substantia. This definition is approved by St. Thomas in his Summa; Pars Prima, Quæstio xxix., and after him by all Catholic philosophers.

From this definition it will be seen that consciousness is not essential to personality. The man unconscious in a profound sleep is just as much a person as when awake and conscious. His personality does not cease to be while he sleeps. The unconscious infant in the cradle is as truly a person as Dr. Seton and Leo XIII. True, the sleeping man and the infant do not reason while unconscious, but the act of reasoning is not essential. All that is required by the definition is that the individual substance be rational, capable by its nature of reasoning, not that it reasons hic et nunc.

Another thing that we learn from this definition is that a person is a being, not of the physical, but of the metaphysical order, and consequently a subject to be investigated by metaphysical methods, not by physical.

The doctor recognizes the fact that alternating consciousness, whether produced by some unknown cause or by hypnotism, is an abnormal state, and the phenomena resulting are abnormal. It is natural that conclusions drawn from abnormal conditions are themselves abnormal. The hypnotist makes a man believe he is lame, and he will limp, therefore he is not himself, but a lame man. Very well. A rough breaks a man's leg, thus making him believe he is lame, and he limps. Therefore the man with a broken shin is somebody else. A few moments ago he had the consciousness of being a well man; now he has the consciousness that he is an abused and wounded man. Therefore his "skull covers two distinct personal selves."

Man should be studied in his normal state in order to come to normal conditions about him. A knowledge of all the diseases in existence does not tell you what a man is. Nor from abnormalities can you learn what a normal man is.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

### WHERE THE GREAT FORESTS ARE.

A table in Science shows that Canada leads all other countries in the extent of her forests. She possesses 799,230,720 acres of forest covered land, as against 450,000,000 acres in the United States. Russia is credited with 498,240,000 acres, about 48,000,000 more than the United States. India comes next with 1,000,000 acres. Germany has 34,347,000 acres, France 23,466,450 and the British Islands only 2,695,000. The table does not include Africa or South America, both of which contain immense forests. It may surprise some readers to learn that the percentage of forest covered land is larger in several European countries, Germany, for instance, than in the United States.

Rev. Father Morin, who has done so much excellent work in bringing settlers to the Northwest during the last 10 years, is soon to withdraw from this arduous undertaking, and will accept the post of assistant priest in St. Jean Baptiste Church, Montreal.

## THE BOOK OF WISDOM.

REV. FATHER DRUMMOND RESUMES HIS LECTURES AT THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

Rev. Father Drummond, S. J., preached at the Church of the Immaculate Conception last night in continuation of the series of instructions he commenced last winter at this church on the Holy Scriptures, and which were suspended for the summer months. He commenced by giving a summary of his previous lectures and then went on to speak particularly of the Book of Wisdom, which forms a part of the Catholic Bible, but is rejected by Protestants. He rapidly considered the question of the authorship of the book and the date at which it was written. There was no conclusive proof on the first point, but on the latter it was certain that it dated from at least a hundred years before Christ and probably about two hundred. From this Father Drummond proceeded to a consideration of the Divine inspiration of the book and in this connection quoted at length from the early Fathers and from the writings of Rationalists, who studied the scriptures from the point of view of reason. He also examined the internal evidence and pointed out how frequently New Testament writers showed their acquaintance with the book, from which he adduced the argument that they believed it to be divinely inspired. He claimed for the Book of Wisdom that it was the most modern in its tone of thought, most Greek in its form of expression, and the most Christian of all the books of the Old Testament, and he concluded his most instructive lecture with some strikingly beautiful quotations from the book.

At the Benediction service, which followed the sermon, some grand music was rendered by the choir. The Tantum Ergo was a splendid rendition of the inspiring plain chant music of the Church and a particularly beautiful feature of the service was a solo, "Ave Maria," by Mrs. J. P. Raleigh, who was heard for the first time in this city and who possesses a most singularly pure and sweet soprano voice, which will prove a valuable addition to the choir of this church. —Free Press, Aug. 25.

### ARCHBISHOP AT BANFF.

Banff, Sept. 21.—Mgr. Bruchési, Archbishop of Montreal, accompanied by Canon J. A. Vaillant, arrived here to-day. His Grace spoke most enthusiastically of his fine trip through the Northwest. This afternoon he drove around the Tunnel mountain, and on the return to his hotel, said that in all his travels through Switzerland and the Tyrol, he saw nothing that could compare with the views he witnessed from the summit of the mountain. Banff, he felt sure, was destined to become the favorite resort of Americans and Canadians. He continues his journey to the coast tomorrow and will visit San Francisco before returning to Montreal.

Rev. Father Poitras, O. M. I., pastor of St. Raphael, was in town last week.

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**Northwest Review.**

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1899

**CURRENT COMMENT**

Elsewhere we publish a letter which Mr. Tardivel wrote to the editor of the Manitoba Free Press on the 29th of last month. At the same date he wrote to us, that, if the Free Press did not publish it, he would send us a copy of the rough draft which he kept. The prompt publication of his two former letters in the pages of our Winnipeg contemporary led us to expect that the same courtesy would be extended to this one, and accordingly we allowed ten days to elapse before informing the editor of La Vérité that his third letter had not been printed. The copy he now sends us is substantially, though not word for word, the same as that which has been suppressed by the Free Press. The contents of this letter, especially the exposure of the egregious blunder about Bishop Saint-Vallier, may afford some excuse, though hardly a valid one, for its suppression. It is not easy to confute Mr. Tardivel.

The article on "Consciousness Not Personality," from the clear philosophical mind of Father L. A. Lambert, author of "Notes on Ingersoll" and editor of the New York Freeman's Journal, is one we would fain recommend to non-Catholic professors of mental philosophy. Almost all their favorite writers on psychology argue as does Dr. Seton—from the physical to the metaphysical, from the abnormal to the normal, and so their arguments are inconclusive. Father Lambert's great strength arises from his eschewing all attempt to make new discoveries in a field that has been thoroughly explored for fourteen centuries past, and at the same time from his happy knack of bringing fresh illustrations to bear on world-old truths. His parallel instance of the man with the broken leg reveals the absurdity of the contention that because a diseased brain brings about dual consciousness that brain belongs to two distinct persons.

It will be remembered that Rev. Father Devine passed through here lately to the coast, accompanying one of his brethren whose health had made a long journey imperative. The

observations of the trip are embodied in an interview, printed in another column, which is remarkably interesting and comprehensive. Father Devine possesses the art of condensing the salient features of a continental journey into the smallest possible compass without any sacrifice of interest.

The "Courrier du Canada" quotes from the "Express du Midi" (France) a passage from the Bulletin Officiel du Suprême Conseil de France (the official bulletin of the Supreme Council of French Freemasons) a document setting forth that Alfred Dreyfus, the "Rennes martyr," was promoted to the 31st degree on the 26th of October, 1898. This explains the unanimity of Masonically inspired journals all over the world in his defence.

"The Midland Review," while expostulating with the editor of "Præco Latinus" against the latter's new classical (?) Latin version of the "Imitation of Christ," practises what Cardinal Newman gave as one of the characteristics of the typical gentleman: he is "merciful to the absurd." This gentleness of our distinguished Louisville contemporary is quite in keeping with the best traditions of chivalric Kentucky. But the great Cardinal mentions as another of the gentleman's characteristics that, though he never "hacks and hews," he can "cut clean," and we cannot help thinking that the best way to give this absurd project the "happy despatch," which it so richly deserves, is to point out, as we did in our issue of the 5th inst., that this new translation ruins all the music of the original. Church Latin has a melody of its own, exemplified in the prose of Thomas à Kempis and St. Bernard, and in the marvelous rhyming hymns of Adam of St. Victor. Catholic ecclesiastics, the best Latin scholars in the world, have enjoyed this medieval rhythm for fourteen hundred years. That they are not inclined to give it up at the bidding of one who apparently cannot appreciate it is evident from the fact, mentioned by the "Ave Maria," that, although the prospectus of the new translation was sent to 2,000 priests and convents, the total returns in subscriptions amount to only \$4.50. The Notre Dame editor finds "the fate of this enterprise none too complimentary to Catholic scholarship," an opinion the exact opposite of ours; but then he practically comes round to our view when he adds, "The best of intentions and the greatest painstaking cannot supply for lack of special knowledge."

In the last Annual report of the government inspector upon the public institutions of Manitoba we find the detailed report of receipts and expenses from both our local hospitals, from which we have made a rather curious calculation. Deducting cash in hand and in bank and cost of the Jubilee wing, the expenditures of the Winnipeg General Hospital for 1898 are \$48,721.82. Dividing this sum by the total number of patients during the year, i.e., 2,060, we find the average cost of treatment to be \$23.65. Deducting, in the same way for St. Boniface Hospital, cash in hand and in bank

and expenses for land, the total cost of running the latter institution during the same year was \$23,705.36, which, divided among 1620 patients, gives the average cost of treatment \$14.63, that is, 38 per cent less. And yet the number of deaths in St. Boniface Hospital was only 62 as against 111 in the General Hospital, though, taking the proportion of patients as about four to five, had the deaths in St. Boniface Hospital been in the same ratio as in the General, there would have been 86 in the former.

The General Intention for which the members of the Apostleship of Prayer are invited to pray during the month of October is "The Society of St. Vincent de Paul and its works." This is the parent and pattern of all modern charitable associations. A quarter of a century before "slumming" was thought of by our separated brethren it had been practised by the conferences of St. Vincent de Paul all over the world. We are asked to pray that these conferences increase and multiply and grow in the knowledge and observance of their rules.

This reminds us that we are rather late in reviewing the "Catholic World" for September, which contains a fine article on St. Vincent de Paul by the Rev. Walter Elliott, C. S. P. Perhaps the strongest paper in this number is the Rev. Henry A. Brann's "Robert Ingersoll," a sketch which proves that the noted infidel was extremely ignorant "and had a tenth-rate intellect." "Don Jaime's Honeymoon," by Henrietta Dana Skinner, is a graceful and just tribute to the virtues of the Cubans.

The September "Donahoe's" is full of interesting sketches and stories. "Catholic Literature in Public Libraries," by S. L. Emery, is eminently practical and sometimes gives startling information. "Respectfully Submitted" is a clever skit on contemporary lapses of journalistic courtesy, showing how Catholic papers help themselves to magazine articles, illustrations and all, without a word of acknowledgment. This article has been widely commented upon by our Catholic contemporaries and will, we trust, do some good.

**NOTES BY THE WAY.**

A great man passed quietly through the city last week in the person of Mr. Jesse Collings, who occupies an important position in the present British Government. Mr. Collings is a splendid specimen of that class of Englishman which has been the backbone of the race and made the British Isles not only the workshop of the world but also the best governed spot on the earth. When we say best governed we refer to the internal administration of the country and no matter what one may feel regarding Great Britain's attitude towards, and relations with, other nationalities, there can be nothing but admiration for the manner and method of its county and municipal government. That it has achieved such marked success in this vitally important matter is mainly due to such men as Mr. Collings

who without any advantages of birth have by their own pluck and ability raised themselves from obscurity to positions of eminence in the service of their country, and have from truly patriotic motives assisted in perfecting that part of the machinery of government which most nearly affects the interests and well-being of the people themselves. Mr. Collings is one of the many thousands of others of his nationality who have spent their lives for the good of their beloved country and for the uplifting of their fellow countrymen—and the work he has been able to accomplish stamps him as one of the really great men of the age. His history, too, shows the really democratic nature of the government of the old country under which lowly birth and comparative poverty form no bar to the attainment of the highest positions in the confidence of Queen and people, and no matter what the origin of a man may be, the most exalted offices in the country are open to him if he shows that he possesses the necessary qualities of mind and of heart.

According to The Daily Telegram the city postmen are complaining about the way in which they are being treated by the Post Office department, and if one half of what has been told is true they certainly have just cause for complaint. Taxpayers undoubtedly want the various departments in the administration of the country run as economically as possible, but we are sure that very few citizens would wish to see a saving made in the annual cost of government at the expense of such a hardworked and deserving body of men as our city mail carriers. At the best of times it has always seemed to us that the postmen have been underpaid and that they well deserved any of the small privileges they have hitherto enjoyed such as an annual holiday without a stoppage of pay, and we are confident that the people generally would have nothing but contempt for a postmaster general who, for the sake of the few dollars he could thereby save, would deprive the men of these trifling advantages. We have not had any opportunity of confirming the report as it appeared in our daily contemporary, but we are prepared to say that if the statements are true something should be done to show the powers that be that their action is far from meeting with the approval of the taxpayers. If the postmen are being treated as alleged it will be another argument in favor of the trades and labor unions, for it will show that no class of men, no matter how deserving they may be, can expect considerate treatment at the hands of their employers unless they are banded together for mutual protection and support. For our part we hope the day will come when all workingmen—and by that term we mean all men who work for wage in subordinate capacities—will be united in a solid and compact body for the maintenance of their rights. Some people might say that such an organization would be a danger to society and would lead to extravagant demands that would paralyze trade and commerce; but we have no such fears, for

we believe the workingmen of today and of the future are more to be trusted than are the money-grabbing powers who rule things with such a high hand at present.

**FATHER DEVINE'S IMPRESSIONS OF THE WEST.**

True Witness.

Father Devine, S. J., Director of the Montreal Free Library, returned last week from a trip to the Pacific Coast, where he had spent ten days. This has been the Rev. Father's third trip across the continent within four years, and he consented to tell a representative of the True Witness what he thinks of the improvements that are going on in Western Canada. He noted a marked progress in the towns of Sudbury and Fort William, where he stayed over a day in each place. Sudbury is growing. The Copper Cliff Company has seven or eight hundred men working in its nickel mines and supplying nearly the whole world with that useful metal. The twin cities of Port Arthur and Fort William are also growing rapidly. In the latter town nearly a hundred houses were raised last season and many more are under construction. Fort William with its immense elevator has become a large grain transportation centre. The flour mill and elevator that Mr. Ogilvie is going to build there will also give importance to the town. Both Port Arthur and Fort William are anxiously looking for the completion of the Rainy River Railway, nearly one hundred miles of which are now in construction. These two places are only five miles apart and being at the extreme head of lake navigation, they are destined to become large cities in the near future.

The C. P. R. has evidently faith in the future of this section of the country, for the company is building doublewidth bridges all the way between Thunder Bay and Winnipeg. The lake traffic west of Fort William has become enormous and the company will soon have to double-track that distance.

Winnipeg is trying the experiment of asphaltting its streets; it will be a boon for the citizens if the experiment succeeds. Just before Father Devine reached Manitoba, the C. P. R. had brought ten thousand farmer's hands from the east to work at wheat cutting. These men were already at work cutting down the immense crops on both sides of the line. The harvest in the neighborhood of Portage la Prairie and Brandon looked splendid, and every farmer had a bland smile on his face. The provincial bulletins predicted a crop of fifty million bushels of wheat, which will yield about \$30,000,000 to the farmers.

West of Regina and Moosejaw, the plains are tedious and one spends his time looking for buffalo trails and gophers. However, the Imperial Limited does not stop at small stations so frequently as formerly, and it is a pleasure for travellers to feel that they are leaving hundreds of miles of treeless prairie behind them and approaching the Rocky Mountains.

Around Calgary and on the foothills, hundreds of cattle are seen from the train grazing, and here and there tufts of short trees and Indian wigwams may be discerned.

The Rockies and the Selkirk Ranges are always welcome sights. "And though I am getting a little familiar with them," said Father Devine, "the magnificent views in the Kicking Horse Pass, down the Illicilli-



waet, and along the Thompson and the Fraser valleys shall never grow old." What surprises travellers is the vast improvements that are being made in the road bed and bridges. The C. P. R. is spending immense sums of money replacing wooden trestles by permanent track and iron bridges; and it is delightful to feel when the train is rapidly swinging around the sharp curves that there is not the least danger, that one is perfectly safe. Besides Mr. Shaughnessy knows that the road has a grand commercial future before it, and he is preparing for it.

Banff is more popular than ever. Hundreds of tourists are continually filling the hotels, drinking the life-giving waters, and climbing the neighboring peaks. The services of the Swiss guides gives such an Alpine flavor to a visit to Banff that travellers bent on climbing glaciers are now asking themselves why they should go to Switzerland when they have better and larger ones to climb in the Rockies.

In Vancouver new streets are opening up in the direction of Stanley Park and English Bay; large stone blocks are being built on Granville and Hastings streets, the commercial portion of the city; the population is increasing rapidly; business is brisk, and every one out there is in good humor.

The C. P. R. management has already completed a large and very fine station at the foot of Granville street, in which all the company's terminal business will be transacted. When Father Devine was in Vancouver, twelve steamships were in the harbor shipping cargoes for San Francisco, Seattle, Alaska, Japan and Hawaii. The "Miowera," laden with flour, was about to sail for Australia. The scenes of activity displayed along the Vancouver docks while ships are loading are not readily forgotten. When an unsophisticated Montrealee sees hundreds of Chinamen stripped to the waist, with pigtailed flying in the air, working like bees and in silence, as may be seen every time a C. P. R. express boat comes from China, he begins to feel that he is too far from home. Father McGuckin, O.M.I., former rector of Ottawa University, is building a gothic church that will be a credit to Vancouver.

On his way back from the coast Father Devine left the main line at Revelstoke and after a sail down the Moosehead Lakes visited the Slocan district and Rossland. While at Sandon he donned a miner's uniform and went down into the famous Payne mine. This silver mine is, even according to expert testimony, one of the richest, if not the richest silver mine in British Columbia. The Noble Five mine and its genial superintendent, Mr. George Macdonald, were also visited with Mr. May, manager of the Bank of British Columbia.

The mines in the Slocan district are almost completely closed down at the present time owing to the eight-hour law passed during the last session of the provincial legislature. This law obliges miners to work only eight hours instead of ten, and obliges owners to pay the wage of \$3.50 a day, all the same. The mine-owners are incensed at the legislators interfering with their employees. Both owners and miners are debarred under penalty from coming to any terms except those named in the law.

As a result the shareholders are going without dividends. At Rossland, the manager of the Le Roi, War Eagle, and the other mines accepted the eight-hour system at the ten-hour price. The miners are satisfied at this, and the owners are not losing anything apparently, for every one is working on full time. Rossland is perched up near the top of a mountain, but the C. P. R. brings you to the very heart of the town. The Bank of Mont-

real is raising a fifty thousand dollar building on land that cost \$40,000; this is a sign that Rossland means to stay for some years yet. Father Devine met several Montrealeers in Rossland, among whom Dr. Deeks, of Park avenue, and at Bonnington Falls, on the Kootenay, where Kossland gets its electricity, he met a Montreal electrician, Mr. Morkill.

Father Devine left the Kootenay country by the C.P.R. road through the Crow's Nest Pass. This route when it gets better known is destined to be as popular as the sister route further north through the Kicking Horse Gorge. The scenery is magnificent. The Crow's Nest Rock—which probably gives its name to the pass—is without exception one of the grandest natural monuments in the world. This rock is a mountain, isolated in a valley, quite circular in form. Vegetation extends half way up, but above the timber line nothing but bare gray rock is seen capped with snow that never melts.

Between McLeod and Lethbridge more cattle ranches were seen. A large number of Dukhobors were working on the ballast trains filling up the many trestles that are seen in that section. A trip from Montreal to the Coast and back convinces one that the C. P. R. is responsible for the present prosperous condition of the west. Take away that great railway and the prairies would soon go back to the original owners, the gophers and Indians.

**PROGRAMME OF REV. FATHER CHERRIER'S SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATION.**

To commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the ordination to the priesthood of Rev. Father Cherrier, parish priest of the Immaculate Conception, the following programme has been arranged by his parishioners and friends:

**TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3.**

7.30 p. m.—Sermon in French by Rev. Father Jolys, parish priest of St. Pierre, Man. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Address by the secular clergy with presentation of a valuable gift. All friends are welcome.

**WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4.**

10.30 a. m.—Solemn High Mass. Sermon by His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface. This is the most important religious function of the celebration and all parishioners that can come are expected to be present.

8 p. m.—Gathering of all the laity of the Immaculate Conception parish and their friends in the church. A few words from Rev. Father Drummond. Address and presentation of a chime of bells by the parishioners.

**TRIUMPHANT.**

"When you get in a crowd, my dear," said Mr. Winkles to his wife, "always look out for pickpockets."

"I'm not afraid of them, dearest," answered Mrs. Winkles. "They can't pick my pocket."

"That's just like you, women," said Mr. Winkles, "always so sure. Pray tell me why you couldn't have your pockets picked."

"Because I haven't got any," answered Mrs. Winkles proudly. —Harper's Bazar.

During a reproduction of the battle of San Juan at the fair grounds, Columbus, Ohio, recently, Charles Krag, ten years old, was shot through the heart and killed instantly; Arvilla Smithson, a soldier, received a fatal wound in the head; Private Dayley was shot in the face, and a spectator named Guggenheimer was shot in the breast.

**A GRATEFUL WOMAN**

**SAYS DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS SAVED HER.**

**CONFINED TO BED FOR MORE THAN A MONTH AND WHOLLY UNABLE TO MOVE—FOOD HAD TO BE ADMINISTERED TO HER AS TO A CHILD—THANKFUL WORDS OF PRAISE.**

From the Tribune, Deseronto, Ont.

Mrs. Wm. Doxtater, whose husband works on the Rathbun farm, Deseronto, is well known in the town and surrounding country, her home having always been in this vicinity. Mrs. Doxtater has passed through a more than usually trying illness, and as it was said she ascribed her cure to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, a reporter of the Tribune was sent to investigate the case. It appears that Mrs. Doxtater's illness dates from the birth of a child on Feb. 15, 1899, when the attending physicians found it necessary to administer chloroform. The shock was greater than she could stand and the result was partial paralysis, during which her life was despaired of. Mrs. Doxtater gives the particulars as follows: "Previous to the birth of my child I had enjoyed very good health, but following this my health gave way entirely. I was in bed for over a month, and had two doctors attending me. I was so weak that I could not turn myself in bed and had to be moved like a child. The little nourishment I took had to be administered by my friends. During this time I suffered great pain especially in the hip joints, and one side was paralyzed from the shoulder to the foot. The doctors could not tell me what my trouble was and the medicine they gave me did no good. I became despondent and thought I would surely die. I got into a highly nervous condition and sleep was almost impossible. Just as I would fall asleep I would start up as though in a fright. This was the state of affairs when a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I can never tell how thankful I am that I took that advice. After I had used the third box I was able to leave my bed and move around the house a little. By the time I had used six boxes I had gained greatly in strength and was able to do my own housework. I could eat my meals with relish. I sleep and am still constantly gaining in strength. My friends were surprised at my speedy recovery after beginning the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I believe that but for them I would not be alive to-day. I will be glad if my testimony is the means of pointing to some other sufferer, the road to health. People who are run down, weak or nervous will find renewed health and strength through the fair use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They enrich and build up the blood and stimulate tired and faded nerves. Substitutes should always be refused as they never cured anyone. The genuine pills may be had from all dealers in medicine, or from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50c a box or six boxes for \$2.50.

**A THRUST FROM GOLDWIN SMITH.**

There is no use of raving, or in treating France as if she were the only nation that had ever been swept by a storm of unreasoning and unjust passion. Mr. Levy, the American Congressman, will move to boycott the French Exposition. Has he ever heard of a nation which allowed itself to be hurried into an iniquitous war by the belief, not

only unsupported by evidence, but on the face of it preposterous, that the Spanish government had blown up the Maine? Has he ever heard of a nation in which a man without trial, can, not only with perfect immunity, but with the applause of thousands, be first mutilated, then burnt alive? The merchants of St. Louis, it seems, are filled with passionate sympathy for Dreyfus, and unanimously resolve to boycott France. It was in their State, was it not, that the other day two black women, merely on suspicion as to their character, were flogged until their clothes were saturated with blood? If the French cruelly imprisoned Dreyfus, they did not lacerate him with whips and pour carbolic acid into his wounds. Nor was there in France a total absence of public protest or of any proof of national feeling against the iniquity. Suppose Dreyfus had been a black man!

The Pill for the People.

Murilla, Sta., Ont., Jan. 13, 1890.

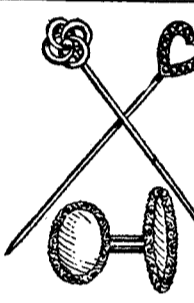
W. H. COMSTOCK, Brockville, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—I have been selling your Dr. Williams' Indian Root Pills for the past eight years; they are the only Pills for the People After having used them once, they always come back for more.

Yours truly,

JNO. MCLEN.

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G. W. DONALD, Sec.  
N. B.—We are now located in our new premises, Cor. Portage Ave. and Fort St.

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 eight-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. DEWITT.

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. Bowyer, Ph. G., 588 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, 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.

ARTHUR H. BLACKEN.

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABLETS packed in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—soon to come. This low-priced set is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (30 tablets) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the **RIPIANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, 10 Spruce Street, New York**—or a single carton (five tablets) will be sent for five cents. **RIPIANS 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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**C. E. McPherson,** Gen. Pass. Agt. Winnipeg.

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**ONE GIVES RELIEF.**

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

TRADE MARK

My seven-year-old boy suffered with pain in his head, constipation and complaint 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 sad color. Reading some of the testimonials in favor of Ripans Tablets, I tried them. Ripans Tablets not only relieved but actually cured my youngster. The headaches have disappeared, bowels are in good condition and he never complains of his stomach. He is now a red, chubby-faced boy. This wonderful change I attribute to Ripans Tablets. I am satisfied that they will benefit any one (from the cradle to old age) if taken according to directions.

E. W. PAICH.

CALENDAR FOR NEXT WEEK.

OCTOBER.

- 1—Nineteenth Sunday after Pentecost. Feast of the Rosary.
2, Monday—The Guardian Angels.
3, Tuesday—Votive office of the Apostles.
4, Wednesday—St. Francis of Assisic, Founder of the Franciscans.
5, Thursday—Votive office of the Blessed Sacrament.
6, Friday—St. Bruno, Founder of the Carthusians.
7, Saturday—Votive office of the Immaculate Conception.

BRIEFLETS.

Rev. Father Campeau was a guest at the Archbishop's palace yesterday.

Some musicians get along on their cheek, but the cornettist depends on his lip.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

The east wing, added by Mr. Cinq-Mars to the Archbishop's house, is now roofed in. It is a fine, substantial structure.

We have received some very neat samples of wedding invitation and programme cards from W. J. Gage & Co., Toronto.

One of the advantages of the early train for the west (7.15 a.m.) is that you can steam towards the setting sun without the fact being reported in the papers. That is just the time when the reporters are sound asleep.

The annual retreat of the St. Boniface College students, which began on Sunday evening and will end on Thursday morning, is preached by Father Couture, S. J. The English speaking boys have special sermons by Father Bourgeois, S. J.

Don't moisten your pen between your lips before you begin to write. Take your cheap steel pen, dip it in the ink, then hold it in the flame of a match for a few seconds, wipe it carefully, dip it into the ink again, and you have a pen that will make glad the heart within you. Try it once.—Nauvoo Rustler.

Monsieur de La Borderie, who once upon a time gave his name to a Manitoba postoffice, is now very seriously ill at the Winnipeg General Hospital. He first asked for a room in St. Boniface Hospital, but, as the private rooms were all taken, he went to the Winnipeg Hospital. He will be operated for intestinal trouble next Friday.

Mr. Joseph Piché, a former student of St. Boniface College, has been appointed organist of St. Mary's Church, Winnipeg, and will enter on his duties next month. Mr. Piché, who has studied long and intelligently under the best masters, will give lessons in music at his residence, corner of Edmonton and St. Mary's streets.

Several thousand persons on the beach and many fishing parties at the inlet entrance of Atlantic City, New Jersey, on Sept. 10, witnessed a sight never seen along the coast. Two waterspouts, hissing and roaring with a sound heard upon shores formed three miles off Brigantine, then united in one tall column, which traveled out of sight in a southerly direction.

The death occurred last Wednesday at St. Boniface Hospital of Maggie McDonnell, sister of Mrs. P. O'Brien, of 298 Fountain street. She was but 23 years of age and had been ill for a short time. The funeral took place on Thursday to Fort Rouge cemetery. The services were conducted by Rev. Father Cherrier, at the church of the Immaculate Conception, at 9 o'clock that

morning. The deceased was a native of Antigonish county, N. S.

Rev. Canon Beaudry, of St. Hyacinthe, Que., formerly engaged in colonizing work here, is on a visit to this country.

His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface was the guest of Lieut. Governor Forget on his way to St. Albert last Friday.

Reverend Brother Ulysse, Superior of all the Brothers of Christian Instruction in Canada, passed through here last week.

The progress made by the Galicians this year has been very marked. Many of them have raised good crops, and made much progress in other directions.—Dauphin Press.

United States representatives in Germany report that the Krupps have sent to the Boers a dozen light field batteries of 2.95-inch calibre. They are powerful guns, adapted to service in mountains, and carry 6,000 feet. Mortars, also of 2.95 calibre, have been shipped for use against an entrenched enemy where the mountain guns would be of no avail. The Boer artillery equipment is now complete in every respect, its guns being up-to-date, and the best in the world.

Owing to an accident which occurred the other day, the chief of police of St. Boniface is communicating with the Winnipeg chief of police that a stop may be put to the practice of shooting with small rifles from the Red river bank at the foot of Bannatyne street at objects on the St. Boniface bank. In the accident referred to, Mrs. Cyr, of St. Boniface, was struck in the foot by a bullet, the result of which was a nasty, though not a serious flesh wound.

The Royal Niger Company has presented to Father Rousselet, of the French Catholic Mission in Africa, a watch bearing an inscription: "In recognition of his Christian heroism in remaining at the mission during the native uprising at Issele, Benin, in the autumn of 1898." After the capture of Benin by the English, a local society, the Eku Meku, continued its raiding and turned its attention to Issele. Father Rousselet went to meet the raiders, and by his fearlessness absolutely cowed them, so that they left without injuring anything. An English (Protestant) officer, who was

OFTEN WHEN BABY DOES ITS FIRST STEP MOTHER IS TOO WEAK TO WALK



DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION MAKES MOTHERS HEALTHY & STRONG

there at the time, said: "Father Rousselet is as plucky a man as they make 'em."

Two of the Sisters of Providence of St. Brienc returned last week from St. Louis de Langevin, Saskatchewan, to Kingston, Ont.

We regret to learn that His Honor Lieut. Gov. Forget is not well enough to go to Calgary for the opening of the exhibition there.

Rev. Father Gendron, of La Salle, accompanies Rev. Canon Beaudry on a trip to the Pacific Coast, stopping over at Calgary. They left this morning.

Rev. Father Marion, O.M.I., returned to Rat Portage last Friday. His health is much improved by a month's treatment at St. Boniface Hospital.

Formerly the Provincials of the Sisters of Jesus and Mary were also local superiors of the houses in which their headquarters were; but a new regulation has come into force this year by which the Mothers Provincial are relieved of all local supervision, which is now entrusted to one of the sisters. The new local superior at St. Mary's, Winnipeg, is Sister Mary Oswald, lately, at Windsor, Ont.

Miss Berthe Dubuc, daughter of Hon Judge Dubuc, started last Saturday morning for St. Louis de Langevin, a settlement about 25 miles from Prince Albert, where, at His Lordship Bishop Pascal's request, she will assist the Sisters of Providence of St. Brienc in the work of educating the children of the locality. On her way Miss Dubuc was asked by the Lieut.-Governor of the Territories and Mrs. Forget to spend Sunday at Government House, Regina.

It is the custom in Washington every now and again to report that Great Britain has made some important concession in connection with the Alaskan boundary dispute, but read what appeared in the London Standard in a recent issue: "It has been frequently stated from America that important concessions have been made by Great Britain but in not a single case has this proved true. It would be more polite if the controversialists in the United States ceased to insinuate that the Dominion Government has been seeking to force Lord Salisbury's hand."

Reports from different parts of the province show that farmers who formerly found themselves with a big store bill at threshing time, have this year a clean sheet. The steady income from the creamery from the milk of six, eight or ten cows, has paid their running expenses, and leaves the big harvest of the year free from any drawbacks when it comes in. Considering the great cattle exports, the amount of coarse grains disposed of in the Rat Portage mining camps and other sources of subsidiary revenue, Manitoba's revenue must be many times in excess of what it was a few years ago.—Winnipeg Tribune.

One day last week, when a Winnipeg druggist happened to be behind the partition which separates his front store from the rear workshop he saw, through a small peep-hole, a lady, well known in respectable society, busily engaged in stowing away about her person sundry tempting articles on the showcases. Thinking herself unobserved she was very deliberate in her thefts. When the druggist returned he invited her into his backroom on some pretext and, there, after showing her the peep-hole through which her actions had been observed, quietly persuaded her to make restitution. It appears that her face during that unpleasant operation was a study.

A New Departure.

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

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

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

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



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