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# ST. BONIFACE, MANITOBA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1899.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN IRELAND.

Liverpool Catholic Times. The result of the local government elections in Ireland is something of a puzzle to the political philosophers in the press. They write from London on Irish affairs in an omniscient tone, by which they convey the idea that they are not only familiar with every aspect of the situation, but that they are even better acquainted with it than the people on the spot. It is a notable commentary on their knowledge and intelligence that of all the wiseacres who made forecasts of the elections in Ireland under the new Local Government Act scarcely a single one took the Labor party into account. And yet it is the Labor party who have carried off the honors of war. Some prophesied that the Nationalists would largely in crease their power; others that the followers of Mr. Redmond would show that they are gaining ground; and yet others told us that the business people who concerned themselves with mere local interests would thrust the politicians aside. But of what the Labor candidates would do we heard hardly a word. The figures giving the issue of the contests in the municipalities make it clear that the great La bor question has entered into the sphere of public representation With flying colors, and that in all future Irish political and social struggles it must be reck oned as an important factor The Nationalists have on the whole done well, adding considerably to the number of their representatives in many places The Parnellites have in the main held their ground. But the Unionists have been practically effaced; so that whatever the elections prove they do not prove that the country is becoming more reconciled with the anti-Home Rule policy.

The editorial sages who in their articles prior to the elections left the Labor party out of the reckoning differ much in their estimates as to what will follow the victory they have schieved. The Standard and other Unionist organs profess to read it as a blow at the politicians and to find in it a source of much satisfaction. The fact relieve the Times from the that the representation has not come under the domination of the Nationalists these organs regard as an almost unmixed blessing. The Times, on the other hand, is more alarmed than if the most absolute success had fallen to Mr. Dillon or Mr. Redmond. Its article on the sub-Ject is in itself a remarkable production. Whilst it is full of an affectation of superior morality and of that rancour which is responsible for the creation of so much ill-feeling in Ireland it bewails the passing of the Act in language comically pathetic the nose for a long time Ly Wherever the Conservatives are priests and politicians, and a

or in Ireland, there the caucus is which it is not easy to shake addressed to the Director of Exlegitimate working of the elecbrigaded under party banners population in Ireland use the town councils for polilargely succeeded in their obof Dublin, Cork and Limerick have practically excluded under have hitherto carried on the business of the corporate bodies. What is called the "Labor to the front, and as the "Labor" candidates are without exception extreme Nationalists, not to say Fenians, the Parnellites have more reason than the anti-Parnellites to exult in the returns. In point of fact the city councils of Dublin, Cork and Limerick have passed into the hands of revolutionists, avowed or unavowed. All this because "the distribution of public funds" has been taken out of the hands of the Unionists and placed in those of men who earn their living by manual or mental work. Anyone who has a good knowledge of the old system is well aware that however the public funds may be expended by the newly-elected councillors the mismanagement can not be greater than that for which the grand juries were responsible. The Unionists who composed these bodies as a rule troubled themselves little as to public business unless some post were to be filled or the interests of friends to be served. Then they mustered in full force and helped one another with scarcely a thought of what was due to the

We imagine that the electors who are to cast their votes at the county council contests will not gloomy and despondent state into which it has fallen or accept the advice it tenders in its usual kindly spirit. If the small farmers in Ireland are wise, it says, they will not return the class of members whom the voters of the towns have put upon the new councils as "professional patriots" or professed representatives of labor. But evidently the Times has only a very faint hope that they will resist the appeals of the sons of toil. "They have," it appears, "been accustomed to be led by

public or the country.

in operation. Against its ukases off." Despite the fears of the perimental Farms, and may be the individual Conservative dare | Times we are inclined to think | sent any time before the 15th of not speak-much less vote. If that on this occasion adherence he does so he is at once ostracised to the habit will be of advantage from the party But whilst the to the people. Of course men caucus is something admirable who are not accustomed to the amongst the Conservatives, it is, work of public bodies will not according to the Times, terribly all at once grasp the methods of demoralising to the Irish Labor procedure. Some mistakes will party. The importation of the occur at first. But we are con-American "machine" has, we fident that they will not be are assured, been fatal to the numerous and that on the whole business will be transacted with toral system. The voters are skill. The artisan and labor by "bosses" who have no in-amongst the most intelligent of terest in the good government of their class in the world, and the towns, but who intend to their representatives will contribute to the new boards a tical purposes. They have knowledge of practical details which will be invaluable. The jects. The municipal councils training they will receive will bring out their capacities and give them a due sense of the the new system the persons who responsibilities imposed upon them, and we are convinced that local government as they will conduct it will steadily tend to party" has come conspicuously promote the progress of the country. In this way it will become a fitting preparation and an irresistible argument for Home

# GRATUITOUSDISTRIBUTION OF THE VERY BEST SEEDS

By the Central Experimental Farm.

To the Editor,

For the past ten years systematic efforts have been made to increase the average re turn and to improve the quality of the cereals and other im portant farm crops grown in Canada by an annual distribution from the Experimental Farm of Ottawa, of samples of seed of the best and most promising sorts. These varieties have been first tested at the Experimental Farms and only those which have proven to be the very best have been chosen for this distribution. The samples sent out have contained three pounds each, and every precaution has been taken to have the seed in every instance thoroughly clean and frue to name, and the packages have been sent free through the mail Those who have received such samples and grown them with care, have usually had at the end of the second year enough seed to sow a large area, and in this manner careful farmers all over the Dominion have been gradually replacing any inferior and less productive sorts which they have been growing in the past, with superior varieties possessing greater vigor.

By instruction of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture, another such distribution is being made this season, consisting of samles of oats, barley, spring wheat, field pease, Indian corn and potatoes. These samples will be sent only to those who apply personally. Lists of names from societies or individuals cannot be considered, and only one sample in all can be sent to each apstrong, whether in Great Britain habit of mind has been induced plicant. Applications should be

March, after which the lists will be closed, so that all samples asked for may be sent out in good time for sowing. Parties writing will kindly mention the sort or variety they would prefer, and should the available stock of the sort asked for be exhausted, some other good variety will be sent in its place.

WM. SAUNDERS, Director. Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, February 9th. 1899

CHRISTIANITY AND IMPERIALISM

Sacred Heart Review.

The assertion that the Catholic Church has been the cause of the decadence of many nations, and that others have been made to flourish through their adherence to Protestantism, has provoked much discussion. Two weeks ago we published a communication that appeared in the London SPECTATOR, and today we produce from the same source another letter bearing on true Christianity and its relation to the spread of empire and mere worldly prosperity.

[To the Editor of the "Spectator."]

Sir: Mr. Hensley Henson's letter to you is interesting and well-reasoned, but it does not altogether satisfy me. The Romans of old in many ways resembled the English. They had high moral qualities, genius for justice, law, and administration, military valor, prudence, dogged perseverance, and the restless, discontented impulse which finds an outlet in imperial expansion. They had, in the field and in council, their Marlboroughs, Clives, Wellingtons, Walpoles, and Pitts. They built an empire at least as remarkable and strong as our own, perhaps more so, and it lasted for centuries. But as this empire became Christianized it declined, and it was a common charge made by writers of that time against Christians that the decline was due to their doctrines, which seemed to sap energy, patriotism interest in mundane affairs, and the military spirit. When Rome finally fell before Alaric, St. Augustine wrote his "City of God" to prove that the hopes and ideas of Christians were attached to a spiritual state far different from the perishing Roman empire. The anti-Christian writers of the fourth century generalized, no doubt too rashly; but the argument was at least as plausible as that by which Doctor Welldon connects the rise of the British empire with the Protestant Reformation. POST HOC PROPTER HOC. In both cases, it seems to me, the wild generalization contains a certain truth. A race of Christians so sincere and ardent as those of the first centuries

did maintain principles and fol-

low ideals destructive to world-

ly success. Nor, in the modern

world, could any nation as rich and dominating as the Romans arise, without an abatement of that warmth and a relaxation of essentially Christian principles. For the essence of Christianity is that those who wish to be perfect should renounce all things, and that the best should be content with little, should accept their lot, should not strive to war down or conquer others, should fear rather than seek wealth, greatness, and fame. Upon these principles strictly accepted no great empire can be founded. Does it not then follow that, if the English race were to work out its imperial destiny, it must, for a time at least, relax or depart from strictly Christian principles? At the Reformation. perhaps, the ever-existing divergence was greatly and quickly increased, and the English as a race may now be more remote from the "City of God" than are the unaspiring peasantry of Ireland, French Canada, or the Tyrol. It may be that, none the less, the English, like the Romans, are fulfilling a high mission, and preparing by their rough labor the field for a mighty development of the faith. My object in writing to you was merely to enter a CAVEAT against Doctor Welldon's doctrine, which may easily turn against his own religion. It does not. for instance, seem unlikely that Japan may soon take rank among the highly civilized, progressive, "great" powers, without accepting the Christian religion. Would this not, according to Doctor Welldon, prove that the Japanese religion, or non-religion, was nearer to the ideal than Roman Catholicism and quite as near as Protestantism?—I am, Sir, etc.

INQUIRER.

HAROLD FREDERIC ON DOCTORS.

The late Harold Frederic, whose Christian-science slayers were recently discharged from custody, was perhaps led to his doom through dislike for the medical profession. He was known to entertain a very unflattering opinion of physicians, and in his last novel, "Gloria Mundi," gave vent to his contempt in the following passage: "He drifted into an attack upon doctors as a class He denounced them, root and branch. as impostors and parasites who dar kened and embittered human life by fostering all the mean cowardices of small-brained people in order that they might se-cure a dishonest livelihood by pretending to dispel the horrors their own low tricks had conjured up." - Medical Record.

Last Tuesday Rev. Father Lebel, S. J., at Portage la Prairie, received into the Church Miss Elizabeth Gerrie and married her the same day to Mr. James Mc Namara, a fervent Catholic.

# NORTHWEST REVIEW

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Editor-in-Chief

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# Aorthwest Keview.

GUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21 1899

### CURRENT COMMENT

The death of President Faure is one of those unexpected events that upset all human calculations. Coming, as it does, in the midst of a great national it may open up the most sinister complications.

A hybrid contribution, which is a cross between a bona fide correspondence and an editorial, appeared in last Friday's Free Press, signed "Science Student." It was meant to be a strong protest against the troublesome minority's supposed treatment of University students. The querulous, henpecked tone of the production suggests the inspiration of a well-known professor.

Does it never strike our educationists, who are always setting and innovating under the pretext of reform, that put- believers. With that vague perting the only holiday week on Saturday is a most lop- is the common heritage of Pro- quite far enough. No doubt all sided, unhealthy arrangement? testants, he no doubt thinks the such meteorological phenomeceive more benefit from two kind of Christians, because they beams of light, etc., are due to half holidays a week than from one whole holiday at the end of to be guided by the Holy Spirit. of fine particles of dust, water, the week. Several Catholic colleges in the United States keep the Christians in any sense, they are case is the light reflected upwhole holiday, but they put it not even as near the truth as the on Thursday, which affords a rest in the middle of the week. Most of the Catholic colleges in of the Bible. In point of fact they Canada have two half holidays, Tuesday and Thursday afternoons. This, together with the Sunday, gives three periods of rest each week.

O. M. I., who begins next Sun-appear to be a very beautiful day a mission in St. Mary's outgrowth of "the Blessed Re-Church, Winnipeg, is one of the formation." Why, the Doukmost distinguished priests in the hobors hold certain opinions Canadian clergy. Born in Kings- which are distinctly Catholic: ton, Ont., of Irish parentage, he for instance, they esteem celibacy was educated first at the Catholic University and Seminary of higher state of virtue than ma-Ottawa, and afterwards in Rome trimony. No wonder Protestants, where he made his noviceship as who cannot rise to the underan Oblate and completed his standing of this undeniable theology. As editor of the Owl, truth, should look up to them the organ of the Ottawa Univer- as superior beings. To the hersity, he made his mark among etic, one atom of truth in a mass the literary lights of Canada; but of error leavens the whole mass. his oratorical talents are still To the Catholic, one atom of ermore remarkable. Those who ror in a mass of truth corrupts will be privileged to hear him and nullifies the truth.

next week will be sure of an intellectual treat as well as of solid comfort for their souls.

It took the Telephone Company between nine and ten days to restore communication between its central office and some of its St. Boniface subscribers, although the gap made in the wires by the Hotel Manitoba fire was only about 150 feet long. Is this Western enterprise?

THE DOUKHOBORS.

Three weeks ago we remarked that "if the Doukhobors Catholics they would never have received so warm a welcome and their virtues would have been carefully ignored." Therenpon a distant correspondent comments as follows:-

"What have Catholics done that a parallel should be drawn between them and the Doukhobors, people who don't even believe in the Trinity? Shall we. the "heirs of all the ages" in faith and grace, be jealous of them? Let them flourish Sifton's pap; it is well that, having starved the souls of our children during so many years, he should feed the bodies of unbelievers.'

That last touch is not half bad But as for the rest of our valued correspondent's remarks consider they fall quite wide of the mark. We did not hint at any feeling of jealousy with regard to the Doukhobors; simply pointed out a very obvious contrast. The backbone of Canada, its historic founders, its steadiest and most persevering colonists are Catholics, and yet those who promote their increase in this country find well nigh impossible to get for and this is one of the many insthem the same privileges which are freely showered on a race of settlers whose past history affords no guarantee of perma- | Nothing could be more appronent settlement.

Sifton's point of view, these "Spirit-Wrestlers" are not un-Jews are since they neither baptizenor believe in the inspiration unbelief and heathendom than to any other form of religion. But, we repeat, to the incoherent, confused Protestant mind, people that speaks so glibly the Rev. Father Michael Fallon, jargon of lip-Christianity must chosen for the love of God as a

"LES CIERGES."

Winnipeg Tribune:-

The electric lights about 10 o clock last evening assumed a very peculiar appearance. From each lamp a long line of light extended up toward the centre of the heavens. The appearance in some parts of the city was that of a ghostly forest of tall white trees. The only explanation that has been advanced to account for this beautiful phenomenon is that there was a fine powdery snow in the air, and that the light shining on these particles was reflected in line into the air.

What seems to impress our Winnipeg contemporary as an unusual phenomenon, probably because Winnipeggers are too near it, is so often witnessed from this side of the river that our French-speaking population have given it a name. They call it "Les Cierges"- The Church tapers. Here we seem to be just at the proper distance to take in the phenomenon.

In our issue of November 29th last, a contributor, after describing the varying hues with which in the still winter air the sunse paints the city's columns o smoke, added: "Wait a little longer and each arc-light in the streets of the Prairie Capital will send up, almost to the zenith, a straight slender shaft of steely brightness like the spears of the sentinels of a mighty host keeping watch and ward with the sparkling, silent stars."

This, we venture to think, is a rather more apt simile than the Tribune's "ghostly forest of tall white trees," no trees known to science being sufficiently slender. True to the reality, too, is the popular name, "Les Cierges," tances where Catholic habits enlarge, enrich and specialize the vocabulary of artistic metaphor. priate than this comparison of a Then, from the Hon. Clifford shaft of light to the slenderest of pure white wax tapers used as a symbol of celestial light.

The Tribune's explanation of of the ception of religious truth which the phenomenon does not go Both body and mind would re- Doukhobors a rather superior na, halos, mocksuns, visible pray ostentatiously and profess the presence in the atmosphere To be sure, far from being ice or snow. But why in this ward in a straight line, while in the case of a halo the reflection or refraction appears to us as a circle? The reason probably in are much nearer to downright that the source of light, in this case the electric light, is below the fine particles of ice or snow and that, as these particles are mostly hexagonal prisms falling in a vertical position as offering least resistance to the air their horizontal faces reflect the light to the spectator's eye in a series of points which at a distance merge into a straight line.

In connection with this beau tiful phenomenon we may recall the fact that those who went to early Mass on Sunday the 12th inst. had a glimpse of an unusually splendid aurora borealis. It is not often that the northen lights are so brilliant just at dawn, the sun's aurora. This time there was but one band of light, but its colors were almost as vivid as those of the rainbow, and it kept folding us that when God created woand rippling upon itself

rapidly that the eye was ever the head of Adam to be his in-The following item appeared shimmering iridescence. Even his slave, but from his side, that last Tuesday evening in the little children called out to their she might reign over his heart. parents saying how charming was the sight.

THE ESSENCE OF WEDLOCK.

A clerical friend writes anent an article we reproduced last week:-

"Let me tell you that I was amazed to see you reprint without comment what the True Witness says of the marriage customs of the Doukhobors. It is surprising that the editor of the Montreal Cathoilc paper should have allowed such a manifest theological error to pass uncorrected; but it is still more surprising that you, who have such a keen scent for false doctrine, should not have either eliminated this passage or corrected its teaching. The True Witness writer says that the Doukhobors have no real marriage because with them matrimony "is accomplished merely by the mutual cousent of the young couple;" without any marriage rites or ceremonies. Well, and what more does he want? Is not "the mere consent of the two and the promise to live together" the allsufficient essence of wedlock according to Catholic theology?"

Our venerable correspondent

is quite right. We plead guilty

to having overlooked this passage. Had we noticed it in time we would have cut it out. Even in Catholic marriages, solemnized according to the strictest provisions of the Council of Trent, the mutual consent of the contracting parties is the essential part of the sacrament. So true is this that the bridegroom and bride are the ministers of the sacrament; it is they, and not the priest, who confer the sacrament of matrimony on each other. The priest is there as a witness and in order to bless the union, but he does not bring it about. None of the rites or ceremonies habitually used are essen tial; the only thing absolutely necessary is a sign from the contracting parties of their mutual are sick, for fear of offending consent; that sign need not even their husbands. Believe me, if take the form of a spoken word. a nod, a pressure of the hand, any sign will do. Now, if this is the case when matrimony is a sacrament, which obtains only among baptized persons, how much more must it be the case among unbaptized people like the Doukhobors. With them matrimony, though not a sacrament, is a real, binding contract entered into essentially by the contracting parties alone. Therefore mutual consent, expressed in any intelligible way, is quite sufficient to make them truly married. They thus undoudtedly secure the essence of wedlock No doubt, in a society constituted like ours, the provisions of the civil law must be observed; but these provisions merely witness future punishment. If anyone to the existence of the marriage tie, they do not constitute the essence of that tie.

ROSE LEAVES GATHERED AT STE. ROSE.

We had a delightful sermon last Sunday treating of Matrimony — a great sacrament in Our Lord. Our pastor (BONE) PASTOR) beautifully explained to so man, He did not take her from

witnessing some new marvel of telligence, nor from his feet to be

God has invented true love for the happiness of his children; love and happiness are the same word in many hearts. True love was born immortal in the groves of Eden and has been cherished and preserved through all the ages, in its frail, fond tabernacle, the human heart. It is all that remains to us of the earthly Paradise; our first parents brought it with them when they left; the Angel with the flaming sword took pity on them and let it pass.

What does Lacordaire, the great Dominican say? "Je vous aime - dix mille mots précèdent ce mot là, mais aucun ne vient après dans aucune langue, et quand une fois on l'a dit à un homme, on n'a que le répéter à 🤸 jamais." I love you — ten thousand words precede these words, but none come after, in any language and when once you have said them to a man, you have only to repeat them forever. Milton in "Paradise Lost" makes use of this expression:

"Hail wedded love; mysterious tie!" But, be it rightly understood, that the tie of marriage, should be a TRUE LOVER'S KNOT, no slip-knor, as some of our separated brethren seem to imagine. I think presently, all true lovers, as well as all lovers of Truth will have to come back to their long forsak en mother, Holy Church, who alone is the mother of fair love, and the guardian of happy

And after all it is not so easy to be happy though married," as some may think; the delicate plant of mutual love is wont to wither in our gardens, unless hedged round with tender and sweet observances.

St. Teresa used to say to her novices: "You think you have something to suffer, you say it is hard and complain. I can tell you, I know many ladies living in the world, who would gladly change places with you, who do not even venture to say that they there were a noviciate for the other state of life, very few, of either sex, would go on to make final vows."

It is related by Ven. Bede, who, I believe lived in the 7th century and is the first reliable historian of the Anglo-Saxon Church, that, in his day, a virtuous father of a family died, or seemed to die. His spirit was taken away during a trance and he saw and felt therein all he would have to suffer in Purgatory, for the sins of his life, which seemed so good to men. When he returned to himself and recovered from sickness, he led a life of most rigourous penance and never complained of anything, hoping thus to escape said:"It is too hot," he would say: "I have felt hotter." If anyone said: "It is too cold," he would say; I have felt colder." If he suffered pain and they said: "Your pain is sharp," he would say; "I have felt sharper," and so on, with all troubles. I know a great many ladies of the 19th century who would be much obliged to the Guardian Angels of their husbands, if they would take them for the same little journey. What happiness

and peace in the household after-

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One of my school friends, long ago, wanted to get married; her father, like most Englishmen, hated to see his daughters marry. they like to keep what makes the brightness of their homes and are jealous of lovers; (fathers here are more self-sacrificing) "But, you know my dear," he said, "it is a very serious thing getting married." "I don't know Papa, dear, she said because I have never tried, but I do know it is a very serious thing not getting married."

It is only fair to relate a little episode from the other side of the house. There was once a man who told a friend of his that when he was first married, he loved his wife so much, he thought he could have eaten her; "now," said he, "I only wish I had." His friend consoled him by saying; "Even then, my dear fellow, the chances are she would still have disagreed with you."

## WHAT UNITED ITALY HAS ACCOMPLISHED.

The golden jubilee of the Italian Revolution was celebrated amid a population maddened by hunger and crushed to the earth by the burdens of taxation. Fifty years is a very short period to demonstrate to a govern dealers or sent postpaid at 50 ment that "they build in vain who build without the Lord," or to prove to a people that the government that lays its hands on the Lord's anointed will not prosper. Father McDermot in the The Casket. February CATHOLIC WORLD MA-GAZINE, in a masterly article on the question of Italian unity reviews the fifty years of this

robber government: "Every year since Italian uni ty became almost an accomplished fact with its capital as Turin, and entirely that with its capital at Rome, it has presented to the unseeing world those appalling features. limited spoliation has not en riched it. Ingratitude to the unhappy nation which opened a way for its success has only given it the semblance of strength.England and the friends of revolution over Europe point to it as the triumph of liberty and reason over tyranny and superstition. It is one of the triple alliance of military despots against civilization and the rights of labor. The offspring of discordant ideas, the child of false enthusiasm wedded to narrow selfishness, it is a portent even in the nineteenth century.

"What do we see? The Revolution celebrates its golden jubilee amid a starving population Maddened by hunger, the workmen rise through the length and breadth of Italy. Towns and villages are sacked; government officials fly for their lives; mills are destroyed; the military are called out. How can barricades be defended against cannon when behind them there are no better arms than stones torn from the streets? The sight is horrible, revolting. Wild-eyed, thin-faced men sink under the fusilades with curses on their lips; dishevelled women with babes in their arms oppose foul obscenities to the fire of the soldiers. The barricades are down, the pavements run with blood. Once chuckle in the following fashion: more liberty and reason triumph in Italian unity."

# A FISHERMAN'S TRIALS.

Exposure While at Sea Brought on a Attack of Sciatica Which Caused the Most Excruciating Agony.

Mr. Geo. W. Shaw, of Sandford, N. S., follows the occupation of a fisherman, and like all who pursue this arduous calling is exposed frequently to inclement weather. Some years ago, as a result of exposure, Mr. Shaw was attacked by sciatica, and for months suffered intensely. He says the pain he endured was something agonizing, and he was not able to do any work for This comfortable assurance has some months. His hip was proved delusive. drawn out of shape by the trouble, and the doctor who attended him said that it had also affected the spine. After being under the care of a doctor for several months without getting relief Mr. Shaw discontinued medical treatment, and resorted to the use of plasters and liniments. but with no better results. He was advised to try Dr. Williams Pink Pills and finally decided to couple of weeks, he found a decided relief, and in about two months' time every trace of the trouble had disappeared, and he has not since been troubled with any illness. Mr. Shaw says he occasionally takes a box of pills to ward off any possible recurrence of the trouble.

Those attacked with sciatica. rheumatism, and kindred troubles, will avoid much suffering and save money by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at the outset of the trouble. Sold by all cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A STRANGE PHENOMENON.

We had occasion recently to

protest against the defence by the Baptist MESSENGER AND VISI TOR of a vile slanderer of Catholic priests and nuns. In the last number of that paper that has reached us we find an editorial expressing intense satisfaction over the fact that the Italian Government has confiscated the fund composed of the annual appropriation which it was supposed to set apart for the Holy See. This appropriation was made entirely of the Govrnment's own motion, as part of the socalled Law of the Guarantees, after the seizure of Rome in 1870. Its professed object was to compensate the Pope for the seizure of his patrimony and revenues, and to enable him to carry on the government of the Church. Of course the Holy Father refused to accept this money, large as the sum was-over \$600,000 a year, — and thus to appear to acquiesce in the robbing of the Church. Notwithstanding that refusal the sum was supposed (a rather doubtful supposition in recent years) to be annually set apart under the Government's own law for his use whenever he should call for it. The large amount thus accumulated, how ever, proved too great a temptation to the politicians who had reduced the Kingdom of Italy to bankruptcy by their reckless expenditure and shameless corruption. So, invoking the con. venient law which corresponds to our Statute of Limitations, they declared that the Pope's claim to anything more than five years' accumulation had lapsed. This is the action which so delights our religious contempo-

Sometimes a child which in a fit of bad temper has refused what

rary of St. John and causes it to

has been set before it, finds its feelings still more deeply wounded when the despised food is promptly removed. It appears to have been a good deal that way with the Vatican in its dis position toward the money offered it by the Government. The Pope did not expect his refusal to touch the money to be taken quite seriously. The Vatican understood that though the Pope did not draw his civil list money, it remained to his credit at compound interest and payable on demand whenever he might see fit to make use of it.

Now the editor of THE MESSENGER and VISITOR is doubtless personally a very honest man. He would not him self deprive any one, by either fraud or force, of his rightful property. Neither would he, as a general rule, approve of such action on the part of any other person or body. On the contrary, do so. After using them for a he would, in almost every case, reprobate it most strongly But there is ever and always one notable exception to the general rule of his disapproval of injustice,— to wit, that injustice of which the Catholic Church and its rulers are the victims. They are always legitimate objects of plunder and spoliation. And as with their material goods, so with that which even human jurists regard as more sacred stilltheir reputation and good name. If a slander were to attack the character of any other class in the community—if he were false ly to charge, let us say, all the Jews of the Maritime Provinces. men and women, with being infamously immoral—we doubt not the editor would promptly administer the flagellation that the wretch so richly deserved. But let the object of his abomina ble slanders be the Catholic priesthood and Sisterhoods, and the same editor, so far from utter ing the faintest word of protest, will rush to the traducer's assistance with his personal certificate of the vile creature's 'purity and kindness of heart!" And his case is no individual and exceptional one: if it were we could explain it on the ground of some personal mental obli-

quity. But this is so far from

I have used Ripans Tabules with so much satisfaction that I can cheerfully recommend them. Have been troubled for about three years with what I called billous attacks soming 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 Tabules 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 Tabules 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 Tabules induces me to add mine to the many testimonials you doubless have in your possession now.

I want to inform you, in words of highest praise, of the benefit I have derived from Ripans Tabules. I am a professional nurse and in this profession a clear head is always model.

in this profession a clear head is always needed. Mipane Tabules does it. After one of my cases I found myself completely run down. Acting on the advice of Mr. Geo. Bowerk Are., Jersey City, I took Ripans Tabules with grand results.

Miss Bresse Windman.

I have used Ripans Tabules with so much satis

being the case, that it is simply an instance of the general-almost universal—rule among Protestant clerical editors-to say nothing of their brethren outside the sanctum. The vilest slanderer of the Church and her ministers and Religious-creatures like Margaret Shepherd, convicted over and over of drunkenness, dishonesty, and debauchery-are received with wide-open arms by Protestant papers, Protestant ministers, and many Protestant people in spite of repeated exposure, because they come with hideous lying charges against priests and nuns, which those same people would resent with horror, or of which they would at least demand strict proof, if made against any other class of people in the world. Once in a long while, it is true, we meet with an honest minister, like the Rev. Mr. Macdonald, of Ontario, whose indignation is aroused by this shocking outrage and by the spectacle of such unspeakable creatures appearing as champions of religion. But such cases are so strikingly rare as only to emphasize the almost universal rule to the contrary. In the matter of pecuniary justice, it was only the other day that we had an association of Protestant ministers actually asking the United States Government to confiscate Catholic church property in

Now why-a thousand times why-are these things so? Why do professedly religious men exclude the Catholic Church and those engaged in her service from the benefit of the universal rule of justice? Is it that they practically accept the principle which they have so long falsely attributed to a body of Catholic Religious, that the end justifies the means? Is it that they are convinced in their heart of hearts that only by falsehood and injustice can the Cathotic Church be combatted? This is the only explanation of the strange phenomenon that we can divine: but if those who would repudiate it can offer any other adequate explanation, we shall be grad to adopt it; for, unlike them we are loath to believe evil of any body of men what soever

I have been a great sufferer from constipation for over five years. Nothing gave me any relief. My feet and iegs and abdomen were bloated so I could not wear shoes on my feet and only a leose dress. I saw Ripans Tabules 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 Tabules. I am thirty.

and I owe it all to Ripans Tabules. Iam thirty-seven years old, have no occupation, only my heusehold duties and nursing my sick husband. He has had the dropsy and I am trying Ripans Tabules for him. He feels some better but it will take some time, he has been sick se long. You may use my letter and name as you like.

MYS. MARY GORMAN CLARKE.

MADAME LAPAYETTE.

While Lafayette is respected by Americans in general for his services to our country in one of her greatest crises, yet during the greater part of his long life he was a man without any practical religion His wife, however, to whom he was tenderly devoted, was one of the most beautiful characters the close of the eighteenth century in France probably knew. A charming sketch of her personality is given to us by L. W. Reilly in the Catholic World Magazine for February. The following little incident casts a very bright light on her remarkable character:

"As religion became unpopular, Madame Lafayette took pains to show publicly her attachment to it. Just before the Feast of Pikes, in 1790, she led Anastasie to church for First Communion, and when her pastor refused in his pulpit to take the abhorrent Constitutional oath,' she was present to display her sympathy with him. As the persecution progressed her house became a refuge for persecuted priests. She provided a number of them with the means to leave the country. She went so persistently and to such lengths in the manifestation of her devotedness to her faith that she attracted acusing eyes and jeoparded her ausband's popularity.

"Notwithstanding her own fervent piety, Adrienne gave all due respect to Lafayette's convictions, or, rather, lack of convictions, concerning the Christian revelation. She did not obtrude her devotions on him. She entertained all his guests with queenly courtesy, even so-'Constitutional' called clesiastics as well as free-thinkers of all degrees. She made only one exception. When the Archbishop of Paris took the un-Christian oath, and later called officially as pastor on the Lafayette family, she would not welcome him, but left the house that day and dined out at a friend's.'

Her heroism is illustrated by the following anecdote:

"At last, on November 13, 1793, after repeated domiciliary visits and examinations, Madame Lafavette was arrested in accordance with the atrocious Decree of the Suspected that ordered the apprehension of all relatives of émigrés. She was taken in a cart to the prison of Brioude. Her fortitude rose to meet the magnitude of her misfortune. At once ner strong will, her affectionate disposition and her active temperament made her the visible guardian angel of the crowded pen. She comforted the sorrowful, gave hope to the downcast and rallied the faint-hearted. In the fetid conditions of the jail, in which sanitary requirements were disregarded, a fever soon broke out. Then the highborn marquise became nurse of the afflicted prisoners. Moreover she had tribulations of her own to bear, for now she was unnerved by the sad news that her grandmother, her mother and her favorite sister, Louise, la céleste vicomtesse,' had been arrested and imprisoned in Paris, and shortly afterwards, on May 8, an order was received for her own removal to that city.'

Great women should make good men.

R·I·P·A·N·S

The modern standard Family Medicine: Cures the common every-day

ΛID Mother was troubled with heartburn and sleeplessness, caused by indigestion, for a good many years. One day she saw a testimonial in the paper indorsing Ripans Tabules. She determined to give them a trial, was greatly TRADE NAME NAME

determined to give them a trial, was greatly relieved by their use and now takes the and now takes the
Tabules regularly. Shekesps a few cartons Ripans
Tabules in the house and says she will not be without them. The hearburn and sleeplessness have
disappeared with the indigestion which was
formerly so great a burden for her. Our whole
family take the Tabules regularly, especially after
a hearty meal. Hy mother is fifty years of age
and is enjoying the best of health and apirits; also
eats hearty meals, an impossibility before she
took Ripans Tabules.

EFFARE TANUES may also be had of some grocers, general storekeepers, news ago and barber shame. They bealsh pain, induce steep and prolong life. One gives rei

# I have been suffering from headaches ever since I was a listle girl. I could never ride in a car or go into a crowded place without gesting a headache and sick at my stomach. I heard about a king them for catarrh of the stomach. She had found such relief from their use she advised me to take them too, and if have been doing so since last October, and will say they have completely oured my headaches. I am twenty-nine years old. You are welcome to use this testimonial Mrs. J. BROOKETER. ill of humanity.

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

with him. He was thin and of a safron color. Reading some of the testimonials in favor of Ripans Tabules, I tried them. Ripans Tabules 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 Tabules. I am satisfied that they will benefit any one (from the cradle to old age) if taken according to directions.

A new style packet containing THE REPART TABULES proked in a paper carton (without gines) is now for cale at some drug stores—for five REPART. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the concential. One doses of the five-cent cartons (18 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-cipt cents to the REPART CHEMICAL COMPART, He, 16 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (THE ARTHER) will be sent for five cents. REPART TABULES may also be had of some grocers, general storekeepers, news agents and at some liquer stores.

ers, general storekeepers, news agents and at some liquer stores

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## CALENDAR FOR NEXT WEEK. FEBRUARY.

26 - Second Sunday in Lent. 27, Monday-Votive office of the Holy Angels.

28, Tuesday-Votive office of the Holy Apostles.

## MARCH. 1, Wednesday—Votive office of

St. Joseph. 2, Thursday-Votive office of the

Blessed Sacrament 3, Friday-The Holy Windingsheet.

4, Saturday-St. Casimir, King of Poland.

## BRIEFLETS

Yesterday was the 21st anniversary of the election of Leo XIII.

Mrs. Kavanagh, of Brandon, is aguest of Mrs. Devine, Donald

Rev. Father Audemard, O.M.I., is confined to St. Boniface Hospital with la grippe.

Tyson, au Australian, who left a fortune of five million pounds sterling, made no will.

Rev. Father Blais, O. M. I. the great colonizer, reached Winnipeg from the east last Thurs- | cancer home, where she and the day.

Brothers Mulvihill and Gauthier, O. M. I., of St. Laurent, were in town on business last

A decided thaw last week just came in time to wrest from this winter the record for continued severe cold.

Rev. Father Paquin, S. J., Rector of St. Boniface College, is now recruiting at Asheville. N.C.His health is slowly improving.

al, has forwarded through the Mayor a cheque for one hundred dollars as his contribution towards St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur. This is the only hospital between Ret Portage and deserving institution. The citizens are much pleased at Mr. Ogilvie's generosity. — Telegram to the Montreal Star. - St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur, is under the management of the Sisters of St. Joseph.

Last Friday the Congregation of the Oblates of Mary Immacu. late celebrated the 73rd anniversary of the approbation of their rules by Leo XII. Some twentyfive Reverend Fathers and Brothers from all parts of the archdiocese assembled last Wednesday and Thursday at St Mary's Presbytery, Winnipeg. whereon Thursday His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface ad dressed to them a touching allocution. On Friday morning the 17th February, the anniversary of that memorable seventeenth of February, 1826, when the then reigning Sovereign Pontiff, Leo the Twelth, solemnly approved the rules of this new religion community, the Oblate Fathers and Brothers of this vicariate renewed their Oblation of themselves to the service of God.

Louis Odilon Lemieux, brother of Mr. C. A. Lemieux and of Mrs. P. Gosselin of this town. Deceased was aged 49 years and 7 months, and leaves a widow and three children. He was an engineer in the C. P. R. employ and much esteemed by all that knew him. He died fortified with the rites of Holy Church. The funeral, which took place last Thursday at the cathedral, was very largely attended.

R. I. P.

THE SPIRIT OF FATHER DAMIEN.

It is said that, owing to some peculiar hidden influence in our modern life, the terrible disease of cancer is on the increase, while as yet no infallible remedy has been discovered to cure it. Moreover it is a disease of a very loathsome nature and very few have the courage to nurse a cancer patient. A strange custom, too, prevails in cancer hospitals of dismissing the patient after six months. The result is that persons often in the last stages of the disease are cared for, if cared for at all, in the bosom of the family, where surroundings are little conducive to either cure or relief. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, with a noble devotion characteristic of her spirit of faith and deep piety, has consecrated her life to the relief of this class of sick poor. She hopes to build a commodions devoted women associated with her will provide not simply the necessities, but some of the comforts of life for these forlorn objects of sympathy. In a cheery spirit she writes of her work in the February issue of the Catholic World Magazine in the following strain:

"I was informed about a French charity which takes care in a number of hospitals, both in France and England, of incurable cancer cases. I was told that in America these incurable cases, when destitute, are terribly neglected; and, if attended to at all, are dismissed from hospitals after six months, whether Mr. W. W. Ogilvie, of Montre- death steps in as a relief or years of suffering must ensue. I felt that, as I had time to give to charity, this was the charity I would take up, in the hope of assisting to repeat here the success of the charity in France. Doctors told me there was great need of the work, as a large num-Sudbury,850 miles, and is a most | ber of cases existed among the poor and were increasing constantly. Most of my friends



nights, that he awakens in the morning unrefreshed and without ambition or mental or bodily vigor, when he is troubled with headsches, nery-

without ambition or mental or bodily vigor, when he is troubled with headaches, neryousness or biliousness, it is time for him to take, serious thought for his health.

These symptoms are, by no means trivial, and are indicative of disorders that may lead to consumption, nervous prostration, malarial troubles or some serious bloodies or the best of all medicines for men and women who suffer in this way. It restores the lost appetite; it gives sweet, refreshing sleep; makes the digestion perfect, the liver active and purifies and enriches the blood. It is the greatest of all nerve tonics. It is the greatest of all nerve tonics. It is the greatest of all nerve tonics, spitting of blood, obstinate coughs and kindred ailments. It is also an unfailing cure for nervous exhaustion and prostration. At all medicine stores.

Mrs. Rebecca F. Gardner, of Grafton, Vork

Mrs. Rebecca F. Gardner, of Grafton, York Co., Va., writes: "When I was married I weighed 125 pounds. I was taken sick and reduced in health and broke out with a disease which my doctor said was eczema. I fell away to 90 pounds. I began using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and now I weigh 140 pounds, and am well."

MR. L. O. LEMIEUX.

We regretfully chronicle the death last Tuesday evening, at St. Boniface Hospital, of Mr.

MR. L. O. LEMIEUX.

Constitution often causes sickness. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constitution. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. They never gripe. They are tiny, sugar-coated, anti-bilious gramples, in little vials. Druggists have nothing else "just as good." They regulate the Stomach, Liver and Rowels.

## A New Departure.

Dr. Marschand, the celebrated French physician, has at last opened his magnia-cently equipped laboratory in Wiedsor, Out. There is a large staff of chemists and physicians at his command, and the men and women of Canada may now precure 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 docthor to be convinced that your answer, when received, is from a man who is entitled to the high posiition he holds in the medical fraternity

Why suffer in sil-nce when you can secure the advice of this eminent physician

All correspondence is strictly co: fidential 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 he comes a firm friend and admirer of the doctor.

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

begged me not to enter into such a loathsome occupation I persisted; took a few rooms in the poorest district; immediately found myself appealed to by persons afflicted with the disease; soon had several patients living with me in my little rooms, and was joined by a few women as interested as myself in the scheme. At the end of two years and a half I find myself more strenuously encouraged by the sympathy of others than at the beginning of my work. Once in awhile I fortify my finances by appeals in the daily press for money, clothing and medicines for the poor sick I care for, and immediately there is a moderate response from charitable persons, sufficient to keep me at my post."

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