

# Northwest Review.

THE ONLY CATHOLIC WEEKLY PUBLISHED IN ENGLISH BETWEEN LONDON (ONTARIO) AND THE PACIFIC COAST

VOL. XXI, No. 30.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1905

\$2.00 per year  
\$1.50 if paid in advance  
Single Copies 5 cents

## CURRENT COMMENT

Was it coincidence of a real proof of Foster's theory about the influence of the planets on the meteorological conditions of our earth? Or did he catch a glimpse of the European cablegrams just before sending off his own despatch. We cannot say; but what is undeniable is that on the front page of last Saturday's Free Press evening edition there appeared simultaneously Foster's weather forecast, dated April 29, containing these words, "Watch the storm and earthquake news from all parts of the earth April 29 to May 4," and European cablegrams, also dated April 29, announcing an eruption, with earthquakes, of Mount Stromboli, earthquakes at Geneva, in the Canton of Valais, and at Chomounix in Switzerland and at Lyons, Pontarlier and Gex in France. Later advices report that eighteen towns in France experienced earthquake shocks early in the morning of April 30. Such phenomena over so extended an area are very unusual in France. The shocks traversed the entire country north and south, but did not cause serious damage.

We read in last Monday's "Telegram" "Yesterday was Easter Sunday in the Greek Catholic churches of Winnipeg, and services of a special nature were held in the three Northend churches of this denomination." Bunching together in this way two insignificant schismatical chapels with one large Ruthenian church as "this denomination" may be excusable in a Protestant reporter who judges by popular names, but is decidedly misleading. It is true that both Uniates and Schismatics often describe themselves to the uninitiated as "Greek Catholics;" but Catholics, pure and simple, should be reminded that there is in this city only one "Greek Catholic" church in communion with Rome, and that is the Ruthenian church of St. Nicholas, which is already far too small, in spite of its imposing size, for the worshippers who throng it, while the two other "imitation shops" have only a corporal's guard. One of these is the so-called "Bishop" Seraphim's chapel, where the poor fellow got into trouble again last Sunday and had a loud and hot public argument with a socialist, until the disturbance was quelled by the police. The other chapel is run by one of those ignorant chaplains whom Seraphim "ordained" without being a bishop himself, and who has since set up an independent meeting house of his own.

Commenting on the fact, observed by Mr. Raymond Robbins, of the Northwest University Social settlement, Chicago, during four years familiarity with the slums of that city, that the vast majority of the tramps are not foreigners, but native Americans, in some cases members of "Our best American families," the Sacred Heart Review says: "What is the matter with the American boy? With all the advantages he possesses there is serious question in his stamina. Has our secularized—and sentimentalized—system of education nothing to do with this, we wonder?"

In the April "Fortnightly," in No. 4 of the series entitled "Time's Abstract and Brief Chronicle," Mr. G. K. Chesterton, agent the recent Orange attack upon Sir Antony MacDonnell, puts into the mouth of "The Colonel," one of his characters, the following words: "I am against Home Rule on Imperial grounds, and I say so quite frankly. Ideally, I daresay, it would be the best thing that Ireland should govern Ireland. I do not believe that Ireland can govern Ireland. But if Ireland cannot govern Ireland, there can be no doubt, I think, about the next best thing. The next best thing is that England should govern Ireland. But that Ulster should govern Ireland, that an unpopular and embittered fragment of Ireland should govern Ireland, that is certainly the worst of all possible solutions. It is better that a man should be locked up as a lunatic, and

taken charge of by somebody else, than that he should be under the entire and independent domination of his own left leg. . . . The system by which the Orangemen govern Ireland has, in fact, every conceivable disadvantage that there could be. And the Orangemen do govern Ireland."

A friend writes from Montreal, that the local newspaper reports of Mr. Bourassa's speech on the school question at the Monument National, on the 17th of April, were incomplete, flat and inclined rather to belittle the orator, and thus gave no adequate idea of his splendid discourse. But the audience hung on his words for two hours and would have eagerly welcomed two more hours to a plea which they declared to be magnificent and soul-stirring. They hailed him as a second Demosthenes with Christian convictions to boot. Mr. Bourassa, it seems, is persuaded that the autonomy clauses will pass in their first, unamended form. We hope his forecast may be verified in the committee stages of the bill.

It is but fair to remember that, although Mr. Borden, the leader of the Opposition, opposed the school clauses on the mistaken principle that the educational question should be left entirely to the control of the new provinces, yet he distinctly dissociated himself from the horde of anti-Catholic bigots. He said that no one appreciated more than he did the moral and ethical training which the Catholic Church bestows upon the youth of Canada who are born within the pale of that church. "I esteem," he said, "to the highest, the value of moral training of the children of this country, and I am free further to confess that I appreciate more highly perhaps than some others do the consistency and devotion of Roman Catholics in this and in other matters of faith whenever they give to the Protestants of Canada an example from which the latter might well learn many valuable lessons."

"Tell it not in Gath; publish it not in the streets of Askelon;" but it is none the less clear that the speeches of Catholic members in the House of Commons at Ottawa have contributed largely to open the eyes of all their adversaries who are not wilfully blind. Thereafter the Ottawa "Free Press" says: "The strongest argument we have yet seen in favor of separate schools is to be found in the speeches of the French members of the House. It is a disgrace for the English-speaking members to see that the French adherents of Sir Wilfrid and Mr. Borden excel them in a discussion carried on in English. The speeches of Sir Wilfrid, of Messrs. Monk, Bourassa and Lemieux, attest a culture that is lacking in the harangues of the English-speaking members. . . . that is an effect of separate schools, the more we shall have of them, the better." La Presse, of Montreal, while gladly welcoming this graceful tribute, reminds its readers that the performance of these members is all the more noteworthy in that it is extremely difficult to handle, in a language acquired after childhood, a question which is already beset with difficulties. True, but that is precisely where the superior training of the French-speaking members gives them the advantage, in spite of the unfamiliarity of the language. Mere words produce little impression on an intelligent audience. It is thoughts and arguments that tell, and their telling effect depends upon their arrangement. Now the entire system of Catholic education, receiving, as it does, its initial inspiration from trained thinkers and theologians, is permeated by fixed principles of logic and literary composition. The consequence is that every Catholic student who has completed his classical course knows how to write an effective speech. He may not be able to do it, through lack of natural ability, but at least he knows how, and this knowledge is the most complete test of a good education, for it implies a well formed judgment and the power of adapting means to an end. On the other hand, most of the non-Catholic high schools, colleges and universities impart no fixed principles, no comprehensive views, no mental perspective as to the relative value

of ideas and arguments, nothing but a mass of disjointed erudition and unrelated special studies.

All good Catholics welcome the month dedicated to Mary, our Mother. The General Intention for May is the spread of sodalities in honor of the Blessed Virgin; they are the most potent instruments for the exercise of lay activity in the service of God.

The cable described Easter celebrations last Sunday all over Russia. The same date was observed as Easter here among the Catholics of the Greek rite. How comes it that, the moon which regulates Easter, being the same for all nations, the Greeks find themselves one week late? Surely they, too, must observe the rule laid down by the Council of Nicaea, that Easter falls on the Sunday immediately after the full moon which occurs on or next after the vernal equinox (March 21). True; the Russians and Greeks, who still cling to the Julian Calendar or "Old Style," are now fourteen days behind the Gregorian Calendar, so that what for us last Sunday was April 30, for them was April 16; but this difference of fourteen days is not enough to disturb the Easter full moon which this year occurred on April 19, that is to say, as far away as possible from the vernal equinox. There must, therefore, be some other solution of the problem. We think that solution may be found in the difference between the calendar moon and the astronomical moon. The latter is full at a given second, minute and hour. As the precise moment of its fullness varies with different longitudes, if the astronomical moon were to regulate Easter the date of that great festival might vary in different countries. Thus, this very year in America the moon was full on March 20 at 11.48 p.m. (Washington time), and consequently missed being the equinoctial full moon by 12 seconds. Therefore we had to wait for the Sunday after the next full moon, and as the next full moon fell on Wednesday April 19, we celebrated Easter on the following Sunday. But in Europe, our March 20, 11.48 p.m. was March 21, 4.56 a.m. (Greenwich time) and therefore the moon was equinoctial for them, so that they might have celebrated Easter on the following Sunday, March 26. But they did not, because the ecclesiastical calendar for 1905 makes the moon full on March 20, and again on April 18, not at any particular hour of these days but on these days in general and wheresoever these dates occur. The fact is, that to avoid different dates in different parts of the world, the calendar or ecclesiastical moon is an ideal or artificial moon, taking no account of any difference of time less than 24 hours. In other words the ecclesiastical calendar is only nominally dependent on the moon in the heavens; the true moon and the calendar moon may differ as much as three days. We have seen that they differ one day this year, since the Paschal full moon occurred on April 18, whereas the astronomical full moon occurred here on April 19 at 8.38 a.m. Now the possible difference of three days is stretched to four days in the case of the Julian calendar still followed by the Greeks, for this calendar made 1900 a leap year, which it is not with us; and as the Greeks have computed their Paschal full moons on a wrong basis for over a thousand years, it may very well be that their ecclesiastical calendar, instead of placing the full moon of April one day before its real date, as ours does, may place it four days after and, in this hypothesis, the Paschal full moon would have fallen on April 23, Sunday, and then the Sunday following viz., April 30, would necessarily be the Greek Easter. If any well informed Russian or Greek can offer a better solution we are willing to insert it.

The following well merited strictures on one of the text-books authorized for the public schools of this province are taken from a long and able letter, written by a former Manitoba public school teacher which appeared in the Montreal "Star" of April 17.

"I have in my possession 'The Programme of Studies and List of Text-Books authorized for use in the Public Schools of Manitoba,' revised till July

30, 1902, which list I am prepared to furnish to the editor of the Star for examination if anyone expresses the desire that I do so.

Among the books mentioned in this list is found Buckley's History of England. I am prepared to leave a copy of this work also with the editor of the Star upon request.

"To facilitate the work of those who wish to consult this author I shall immediately give the page and quotation from this book which is forced by the Government of Manitoba upon the Catholic children of that province and add that by 53 Vic. ch. 38, sec. 143, any teacher who substitutes another author for this one renders himself liable to a fine of ten dollars which may be imposed upon him by a police magistrate or a justice of the peace.

The following quotations will be found in Buckley's History of England at the pages indicated.

Page 123—"Under Cromwell and Cranmer a series of articles of religion were drawn up, the worship of images and relics was forbidden, etc."

"One word: There is not a Catholic under the sun that does not repudiate the accusation of worshipping images, relics, the saints and everything else that we are falsely, persistently and maliciously accused of worshipping and yet here is a book forced into the hands of young Catholic children from the pages of which they are by the will of the Government of Manitoba, imposed under penalty of a fine, obliged to learn and consequently believe that their church teaches doctrines which she abhors. A system of schools, national, godless or public, call them what you will, such a book authorized for use in them is not fit reading matter for a Catholic child. This is proselytism.

"P. 133.—Under the heading 'Persecution of Protestants' is told the story of the burning of Latimer and Ridley in Mary's reign. Latimer is quoted as having said: 'Play the man, Master Ridley, we shall this day light such a candle in England as, by the grace of God, shall never be put out.' I do not so much object to the quotation itself as to the comments of the author that immediately follow, among which we find: 'The burning of these men . . .

did light the candle of truth and courage amid the deep gloom of persecution.' I have been told that the use of the word truth here does not apply to protestantism. This I do not admit, for I maintain that by this statement the author distinctly calls protestantism the candle of truth and thereby catholicity the reverse of truth. But even admitting, for argument's sake, my interpretation to be erroneous, is there a fair-minded reader who will not agree with me when I say that not one of all the children who read that paragraph will interpret it otherwise than I have, and that it is only a man who wishes to quibble upon words that will twist it into any other meaning.

"And this is a book to place in the hands of Catholic children! Such books are chosen by Manitoba and very probably will be by the North-West for no other object than that of sowing in the souls of Catholic children distrust of their pastors and contempt for their religion. 'Tis proselytism and nothing else, for public schools are not altogether godless schools; they are an extension of the Protestant churches.

"By comparing pages 133 and 142, we can observe the fairness of this author. In Mary's reign (p. 133), the Protestants who were put to death died for their religion, while in Elizabeth's the Catholics were put to death as rebels. I leave my readers to imagine the effect of such studies upon poor, young, unsuspecting children seeking with avidity the bread of knowledge and truth and receiving the stone of misrepresentation and falsehood. I would prefer seeing in the hands of a Catholic child 'The Book of Common Prayer,' for parents could then place them on their guard, but with a book like Buckley's History he imbibes the poison of suspicion and error unsuspectingly, and, before he knows it, has gone too far—he is lost to the Catholic church. Page 144, under the title 'Seminary Priests,' we are told the story of a Catholic mission to England in 1584, and as a fruit of this mission what have we? A plot to

murder the Queen, leaving us under the impression that these priests incited the faithful to murder. And 'tis from such a book as this that Catholic children learn respect for their pastors and the doctrines of their church? Proselytism again!

Now, sir, I have said enough, I believe and with these quotations I close. But will the Rev. Mr. Scott persist in saying that Catholic parents should continue sending their children to schools where such books as this are authorized and imposed under penalty of a fine? Will he persist in claiming that we should not object to the breaking up of the separate school system? Will he still maintain that a system of national schools should be established when we have here a sample of the books from which the Catholic children would learn to despise their clergy and abhor the religion of their fathers? Will he say that the obligatory study on the part of Catholic children of such a book as this is a sample of justice for all? If this is a sample of the book intended to create a united national sentiment, then I say his object will never be accomplished by such means. I for one would want none of it, and would prefer to remain as I am.

A LOYAL CANADIAN.

Quebec, April 9, 1905.

The Telegram's Ottawa correspondent gloats over the fact that Mr. Claude Macdonnell, member for South Toronto, was probably the only Catholic that supported Mr. Borden's amendment against separate schools in the northwest provinces. It appears that Mr. Macdonnell, in his speech, attempted to refute the assertion that Toronto was the home of bigotry and intolerance by stating that he was elected by a constituency containing 10,000 voters, out of whom 8,000 were Protestants. His position in this debate accounts for his popularity among the Protestant electors. A man who would deliberately refuse to help secure for his coreligionists that very small measure of justice which the Autonomy school clauses strive to maintain cannot be much of a Catholic, except in name, and that sort of a Catholic is sure to be very popular with Protestants, because he is practically one of themselves, while masquerading on the other side.

## Clerical News

Archbishop Orth, of Victoria, B.C., left on April 28 for Rome on a visit to the Holy Father.

The Holy Father has addressed an Encyclical to all members of the Catholic Hierarchy in the world, on the manner of teaching Christian doctrine. The Encyclical sets forth rules for the instruction of children in the Catechism, and directs the Bishops to see that the priests apply these rules in teaching the young.

During the Bonmartini murder trial at Turin a discussion arose with reference to the examination of Cardinal Svampa, the point at issue being whether the Cardinal had a right to invoke his privilege as a high officer of State as a ground for not attending in court to give evidence. The judges finally made an order empowering a Commission to interrogate the Cardinal.

The Roman correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" is quite right in saying that the elevation of Abbot Gasquet, O.S.B., to the Cardinalate would be highly appreciated in the English-speaking world.

The Most Rev. Dr. Mangan, Bishop of Kerry, and the clergy of his diocese decided on the anniversary of the death of Dr. Coffey, the late bishop of that See, to raise a public memorial to him.

The Rt. Rev. Mgr. John S. Vaughan, Domestic Prelate of the Pope, and Canon of Westminster, is taking a step in Easter week that will surprise many of those to whom he is a familiar figure

in the pulpit. Mgr. Vaughan gives up the world, and is seeking retirement in the cloister as a Carthusian monk. He joins the order in the Certosa of Lucca where the General lives. The Carthusian institute, founded by St. Bruno, is the strictest of all the Orders. Each monk observes perpetual silence except for one hour in the week, abstains always from flesh meat, and with the exception of the choral services in the church remains secluded in his cell. Those who have assisted at the long midnight Office in a Carthusian monastery, or at the Mass with its strange sites will know what a singularly solemn service is there offered to God. The prayers of all who have benefitted by Mgr. Vaughan's sermons and writings will be with him during the three years in which he is to pass in "dying to the world." Mgr. Vaughan and his brother, Mr. Frank Vaughan, have had a private audience of the Sovereign Pontiff.

—Rome Correspondence of the Catholic Times, April 20.

The latest news about the Very Rev. Father Martin, General of the Society of Jesus, is good, and restores the hope which was somewhat dashed by the third and succeeding days after his operation. On the day of the operation a Jesuit Father chanced to have audience of the Pope. His Holiness learned with deep gratification of the successful issue, and said that he would not allow the beloved priest to be deprived of his consolation of daily Mass, provided that another priest assist him at the altar. And as we have spoken often, in truthful terms, of Father Martin as a beloved priest, we may say that one Providential aspect of this painfully touching episode has been to show how unreal is the life of legend even though it survive on the lips of men. Every incident of the event, and every circumstance attending its publicity in the anti-clerical press have proved alike that nothing but lofty esteem for the official and veneration for the aged, gentle priest ever existed in the mind of the public.—Ibid.

Apropos of the Pope's congratulations to the Archbishop of Dublin on his manner of speaking Italian, it may be stated that it was at the critical period when the Plan of Campaign was being considered at Rome that His Grace learned to speak Italian fluently. His Grace whilst awaiting an audience with Leo XIII., devoted himself for some weeks to the study of that beautiful tongue, and at the end of that time astonished people by the success with which he spoke it. Monsignor Nugent referring at the time to what the Archbishop had done, said His Grace had ability enough to accomplish anything.

Archbishop Colgan, of Madras, who is in his 82nd year, conducts a weekly newspaper, the "Madras Catholic Watchman." He is a native of Donore, Co. Westmeath, Ireland, and is the only survivor of fourteen young ecclesiastics who went out to India in 1844.

Mgr. Vay de Vaya, the young Hungarian prelate visiting in this country, speaking in New York lately, said it would be "a matter of a short century or two" before Japan would become Christian. The new laws and moral code of the country were based upon Christianity, and their rapid material progress would help the spiritual work which would of necessity come last, although it should be first.

Rev. Father Deshaies is a guest at the Archbishop's palace.

Rev. Father Plante, S.J., left on Friday, the 5th inst., for Bottineau, N.D., where he will give three missions in neighboring places. He will be absent about three weeks.

On Wednesday morning May 3, Feast of the finding of the Holy Cross Mgr. Racicot was consecrated titular Bishop of Pogle, and coadjutor of Montreal by His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi, assisted by His Grace Archbishop Langevin, a nephew of the new Bishop, and by His Lordship Bishop Emard. His Excellency Mgr. Sbarretti and Archbishops Duhamel and Begin were present.

#### SICK AT YOUR STOMACH

Perhaps feeling as if the bottom had dropped out of your life. It's Nervine you want. Nothing restores quiet and order to the stomach so quickly. All squeamishness and nausea goes away the minute you take Nervine and an extra dose or two is always sufficient to set you up in first-class shape. Nervine is an old, tested remedy for stomach and bowel troubles and always can be relied on. Sold in large 25c. bottles.

## Persons and Facts

In St. Augustine's church are to be seen a very handsome set of the Stations of the Cross, which have just arrived from Antwerp and are beautifully painted on aluminum. The stations themselves were a gift from the late Father Godts, while the frames, beautifully carved, are the work of a work carver brought here specially, have been presented by different members of the congregation.—Brandon Sun, Ap. 27.

John H. Cunningham, a jeweller of Eaton, Ind., has constructed what is believed to be the smallest engine in the world. It stands on a five cent piece, and so small are some of its parts that a magnifying glass is necessary to distinguish them. It is run by steam, and operates at a remarkable rate of speed. The screws that hold the parts together are made of needles, and the eyes are so fine as to defy the naked eye. The boiler is made of a part of a hand bicycle pump. The striking boxes are packed with lint scraped from silk thread, cotton being too coarse for the purpose.

The annual list, for 1904, of the members of the Society of Jesus who died during that year would present an interesting subject of study for an insurance actuary, especially because the Jesuits, being more evenly distributed throughout all the climates and countries of the globe than any other religious order or congregation, fairly represent the average duration of active but well regulated human lives. At the beginning of 1904 there were 15,404 members in the whole order. Of these, 202 died between the beginning and the end of that year, the average age at the time of death being 58 years and nine months. Of the 202 deceased Jesuits fifty had spent fifty years or more in the order, and the average age of these jubilarians at the moment of death was 79 years and six months. Of these fifty sixteen had from 60 to 68 years of religious life to their credit. One who entered at sixteen died at ninety-one, having spent 75 years in religion. Another, who is not among the jubilarians because he entered the order at the age of 53, lived till he was ninety. He would have been condemned as "a bad risk" by any ordinary insurance agent at the time of his entrance, and yet he lived on for 47 years. These 202 deaths occurred in different parts of Europe, North and South America, Asia, Africa and Australia, from Montreal to Valparaiso, from Beirut in Syria to Calcutta, from Cracow to Messina, from Alexandria in Egypt to the Zambesi Mission in South Africa, from Manila to Fei-ho in China.

The Holy Father on April 19 received in audience the Right Rev. John Cameron, Bishop of Antigonish, Canada. After the audience Bishop Cameron presented Sir Charles Tupper, ex-Premier of Canada, and for some time Leader of the Conservative Opposition in the Canadian Parliament, to His Holiness, to whom he recalled Sir Charles's consistent defence of the rights of Canadian Catholics. The Pope speaking in Latin, said he knew of struggles Sir Charles had sustained, and warmly commended him for his efforts on behalf of his Catholic compatriots. At the close of his remarks the Pope, laying his hand on Sir Charles's shoulder gave him a special blessing.

Professor Haeckel lectured in Berlin, April 13, on natural science and religion. The main part of the lecture was devoted to a review of the recently published book by the Jesuit priest, Father Wassmann, "Modern Biology and the Science of Evolution." Father Wassmann's claim that man should be exempted from the Darwinian theory of evolution on the ground that he is of essentially different form from animals, and that he alone possesses a soul, was, says a correspondent, upheld by the professor, who claimed that Wassmann's book is a great victory over the teaching of Darwin and modern biologists.

The Marquis of Bute is to erect at Rothersey a Catholic church which will cost £30,000.

Sir Edward Blount, who died on March 15, left estate of the gross value of £160,147.

Sir Antony MacDonnell has been committing other crimes. He visited the Most Rev. Dr. MacCormack, Bishop of Galway, on Monday, and had an interview at Athenry with Canon Canton, P.P.—Catholic Times, Apr. 20.

Wilfrid Shebbeare, organist and director of music at the Cowley Fathers' (Anglican) Church, Oxford, England, was recently received into the Church by Father Maturin. He is a very able musician, and his work at Cowley received exceptional praise from Padre di Santi, S.J. (member of the Papal Commission on music) when he was in England last autumn. Two of the elder choir boys of the same church were also received into the Church a few weeks ago.

Sister Loretto—in the world Miss Anna Smith—died lately at the Convent of Mercy, 1075 Madison avenue, after a brief illness of heart failure. She was the daughter of the late Edward and Ann Smith. Her father made a large fortune as a candy manufacturer in Greenwich street, the place, near Liberty street, being one of the downtown landmarks for more than half a century. It was inherited by Sister Loretto and her three brothers. She devoted her share, more than \$100,000, to religious purposes. When her mother died two years ago, the four children sent \$50,000 to New York Catholic charities in her memory. They have spent another \$50,000 in redecorating the interior of old St. Peter's Church in Barclay street, as a memorial of their parents.

Mr. T. M. Healy, K.C., M.P., who was on Saturday co-opted as a Bencher of the Honourable Society of King's Inn, is the first representative of the popular movement who has ever found his way into that body. He is now one of the recognized leaders of the Irish Bar, and his services are in great demand by litigants of every shade of politics.—Catholic Times, April 20.

The orchestra of St. Boniface College which was so highly appreciated in its first concert early in the winter, will give its second annual concert next Monday, 15th inst., in the College hall at 8 p.m. The number of musical performers in this excellent college orchestra has been raised from twenty to thirty. The selections, which will be more popular and less severely classical than last time, will, in part, be taken from Donizetti, Weber, Haydn, Handel, Verdi and Gounod. Between the two parts of the concert a clever comedy, "The Rival Lodgers," will add a spice of fun to the entertainment. Most of the best seats are already bespoken. The uniform price is 50 cents. Seats may be secured at the college or at Miss Kerouck's bookstore, corner Water and Main streets.

Mr. Daniel Miller, who spent so many years here as Manager of the Merchant's Bank of Canada, and who has been for the last sixteen years Manager of the same institution in Toronto, is about to retire from active participation in business concerns. Mr. Miller is a native of Gloucestershire, who came to Canada in 1866, passed from Ritualism to Catholicism and has ever since been a devout son of the Church. He has been 37 years in the service of the Merchant's Bank. His prudent management enabled that bank to ride in safety the financial tempest produced here by the collapse of the 1882 boom.

#### THE CANADIAN NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY.

The 1905 edition of the Canadian Newspaper Directory has just been published. The book is handsomely bound in cloth, contains nearly 400 pages of valuable information about the newspapers of Canada, and is well worth its cost to any firm which aims to do business outside of its own town.

In addition to complete lists of newspapers and magazines published in Canada, with full particulars as to the frequency of issue, publishers, politics, circulation, etc., etc., the work is also a valuable Gazetteer of the important towns and cities, giving population, location, chief industries etc., etc.

Issued as a supplement, and included in a special envelope with the Directory, is a set of specially prepared maps of the Dominion, giving all the newspaper towns.

This valuable work is published by A. McKim & Co., Newspaper Advertising Agency, Montreal and Toronto, who handle the advertising of many of the leading and most successful advertisers in the Dominion, as well as many of the largest advertisers in the United States and Great Britain.

# The Moore Printing Co., Ltd.

Printers & Publishers

Manufacturers of Rubber Stamps

All Kinds of Book and Job Printing for Country Merchants

Statements, Bill Heads, Letter Heads, etc.

Mail Orders receive prompt attention.

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS TO—

The Moore Printing Co., Ltd.  
219 McDermot Ave. - - Winnipeg, Man.



## "Hit the Trail"

TO

# CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION

PORTLAND - OREGON

June 1st to October 15th, 1905.

EXCURSION RATES Via YELLOWSTONE PARK  
Nature's Wonderland.

Low Rates to All Points. OCEAN TICKETS.

For Full Information apply to

R. CREELMAN,

Ticket Agent  
Winnipeg.

H. SWINFORD,

General Agent  
391 Main St.

## The Northwest Review

# JOB DEPARTMENT

Has special facilities for all kinds of

## CHURCH PRINTING



BOOK, JOB & COMMERCIAL STATIONERY

Printed in Artistic and Catchy Style

P.O. BOX  
617

Office of Publication:  
219 McDERMOT AVE.  
WINNIPEG, MAN.



A JURY OF GENTLEMEN

famous for their taste and style in dress passed upon the merits of our

MADE-TO-ORDER CLOTHING

long ago. They decided, as all must, that it is perfect in every particular. They continue to favor us with their orders because we have reduced tailoring to an art and can give not only correct fit and the best workmanship, but also the best value.

C. L. Meyers & Co.

Men's Tailoring - Ladies' Tailoring.  
276 Portage Ave., Opp. Y.M.C.A.

## Shopping by Mail

You can buy from us just as safely by mail as if buying in person. Our Mail Order Department is well organized and has every facility for the prompt and intelligent execution of out-of-town orders. We shall be glad to answer any questions about goods.

THE GORDON-MITCHELL DRUG CO.

**FATHER KÖNIG'S FREE**  
A VALUABLE BOOK ON Nervous Diseases and a sample bottle to any address. Poor get this medicine FREE!  
**KÖNIG MED. CO.**  
100 Lake St., CHICAGO.  
Sold by Druggists at 25c per bottle 1/2 for 50c.

GET YOUR RUBBER STAMPS at the Northwest Review, 219 McDermot Ave.



**HIS EXCELLENCY, THE PAPAL DELEGATE, AND THE MANITOBA CATHOLICS.**

Every few years a wave of bigotry sweeps over portions of this country, and to outsiders it might seem that the Province of Ontario especially is a pool of ignorance and prejudice, but in reality the storm centre is in the city of Toronto.

It is a blessing the great daily newspapers of that city have scarcely any influence in the country, otherwise there would be frequently a religious war and neighbors would be carrying shot-guns to murder one another.

We have recently had two elections, and, wonderful to relate, the demon of strife and bigotry did not appear, and sensible people were congratulating themselves that we were likely to enjoy a long term of peace and good will.

But lo! the Prime Minister of Canada introduced a bill in Parliament creating two new provinces and guaranteeing the continuation of Separate schools therein, and immediately the Toronto Globe and Mail and World unite to denounce the measure and to arouse the meanest kind of bigotry against everything Catholic.

However the people of Ontario have become accustomed to the hysterical literary gymnastics of these papers, especially on the question of Separate schools and the ordinary common-sense citizens refused to respond to the bitter and fanatical appeals.

But something must be done! A bright and brilliant idea is hit upon. If Protestants will not rise in their might over Separate schools, a stronger dose must be produced. His Excellency the Apostolic Delegate must be held up to the public as a danger to the Canadian Constitution.

We are seriously told that he must be brought before the bar of the House of Parliament in Ottawa; that he must be driven out of the country, and be an object of scorn and ridicule for interfering in the government of Canada.

And what is the awful crime deserving this terrible punishment? What law of God or man or country has His Excellency broken.

The Papal Delegate held a private interview with the Attorney General of Manitoba and suggested it would be a good thing for all concerned if the Manitoba Government restored to the Catholics at least a small portion of the educational rights of which they had been robbed by the civil authorities of that Province.

Surely, the request was a very fair and moderate one! But we are informed His Excellency should not have hinted anything about boundaries. He could not do otherwise; since Manitoba wanted to secure a portion of territory where Separate schools already existed it was necessary to protest against the Catholics losing that right by joining Manitoba.

And here is the whole case about which the big fuss is made! Could anything be more ridiculous and malicious?

Where was all this wrath and hatred of Rome when the late Sir John A. Macdonald asked Archbishop Tache to leave Rome and to return to Canada to help to put down the Riel rebellion in 1870? There was then no cry of Papal aggression and interference with Canadian affairs. On the contrary the members of the Government of that day were very glad to secure the influence of the great Missionary-Bishop in the crisis that faced them.

The honorable predecessors of the Hon. Attorney General of to-day showed their gratitude by breaking the most solemn pledges given by the Imperial and Dominion Governments in favor of minorities. And yet we are told that the Catholics should be thankful and satisfied and delighted, and should ask no guarantee of their present rights from the Federal Government!

All this bluster and insult to Catholics and to the Papal Delegate will have no effect in Canada where the guilty parties are known, but such things do much harm outside the Dominion. Strangers reading those Toronto papers might conclude

that Toronto is the whole Province of Ontario; that Canada is a second Russia, and that a religious war is about to take place from the Atlantic to the Pacific; whereas the truth is neighbors are living in peace, there is prosperity in the land, and there is no other country in the world where people of all classes enjoy more freedom and protection than in this broad Dominion in which we live.

His Excellency the Apostolic Delegate is a man of culture, of prudence and of vast experience, and therefore will easily understand that the generous and fair-minded citizens of Canada must not be judged by the ravings and ignorance and bigotry of a few newspapers in the city of Toronto. —Catholic Record.

**SPANISH ENVOY OF IRISH ANCESTRY.**

King Alfonso selected St. Patrick's Day for appointing as his new envoy to the United States a diplomat of Irish descent, bearing an Irish name, and chief of a family which is so proud of its Irish origin that it celebrates St. Patrick's day each year in the chapel bearing its name that forms part of the ancient parish church of Ortova.

The envoy's name is Don Bernardo de Cologan, Marquis de la Candia, and he is descended from the Irish family of McColgans, of County Meath. After the battle of the Boyne the McColgans, in common with many of the old Catholic families of Ireland who had remained faithful to the Stuart dynasty, were exiled. Known as the "Wild Geese," they migrated to Spain, some of them settling at Teneriffe. Baron Humboldt, the famous scientist, spent a considerable time under the McColgan roof at Teneriffe, and in recognition of the hospitality which he received there gave the name of Cologania to a new genus of plant which he had discovered.

Subsequently, by intermarriage with the Spanish family of Faraqui, the land on which stood one of the most famous trees in the world—namely, the Dragon Tree of Ortova—passed into the possession of the McColgans, who by this time had transformed their name into De Cologan.

The new envoy is a very tall, handsome and accomplished man, married, with a family of children, and was dean of the diplomatic corps at Peking at the time of the siege of the legations, where he greatly distinguished himself, not only by his bravery and resourcefulness, but also by the unflinching good humor which went far to keep up the spirits of those associated with him in the defence of the legations. Since his departure from Peking he has been Minister of Tangier, which, from a Spanish point of view, is a most important post.

**CATHOLICS EXHORTED TO REMAIN FIRM**

Bishop Dentenwill of British Columbia Delivers the Message sent by the Holy Father

Vancouver, B.C., April 18—(Special)—Bishop Dentenwill, Roman Catholic Bishop of British Columbia, said to his congregation on returning from Rome, Sunday, in effect: "The Holy Father sends you his blessing. He is greater than any king for holding sway over men's souls. The Holy Father also sent a special blessing to those who stood firmly for separate schools, and for those who supported Roman Catholic schools where there was no government aid. In these the children were educated as Christians, and by no other education could they be expected to be developed into good Roman Catholics."

In conclusion Bishop Dentenwill said: "The Holy Father said we must work for the Roman Catholic schools. You have heard what is going on in your country just now, and you see the greater necessity for you, truly beloved people, to stand up for the moral right you have in teaching your children or having your children taught and brought up in the Roman Catholic faith."

**THE CRITIC**

He watches, with a haughty air, The priest ascend the pulpit stair, And notes his eyes, his brow, his hair And every other feature. He looks the poor priest through and through, Then settles calmly in his pew, Where he may hear as well as view The effort of the preacher.

With cold and calculating eyes, The while the humble preacher tries To show what joy eternal lies Beyond Life's fitful fetter, The critic sits and watches him, Dissects his style, declares it prim, And wonders why he doesn't trim His simple phrases better.

The sermon done, with scornful frown This censor of the verb and noun Has set the poor old preacher down A sorry sort of teacher. No message in a single word Of all this sermon he has heard Has touched his soul. He just preferred To criticize the preacher. T. A. Daly. —Catholic Standard & Times.

**REAL IDOLATRY**

Catholic Standard & Times

The worship of Venus is now being carried on in New York, along with the worship of Bacchus. A statue of the impure goddess, said to have been made by Praxiteles, has been set up in the Art Museum and thousands of persons, male and female, go to feast their eyes upon its beauties. The pedestal is every day covered by wreaths and bouquets of flowers. What could pagan idolatry do more but make vows to be wicked, before the shrine of the wicked beauty? The New York worshippers do not need to make any vows, probably, on such a matter: it requires no effort of the will to supplement the inclinations of the appetites. Probably some of these votaries of Aphrodite look upon Catholics, as they are taught by some anti-Catholic prints to regard them, as "idolaters." The "Independent" recently gave front and rear views of the wicked beauty, without any apology for the absence of drapery. This is one of the moral instructors which denounce the Filipino Catholics for paying honors to the statue of the Blessed Virgin.

**WHAT A HEBREW SAGE SAYS**

Augusta, Ga., April 11, 1905.

Recently a Russian Jew, who has been a resident of this country for some years had a rather frank conversation with me. He is about 50 years of age, very intelligent, well educated and disposed to be equitable and conservative. He is strictly orthodox in his religion and has apparently no avarice, commercialism or undue love of money. He substantially said:

"When General Cronje was here he told me that in his opinion, the Almighty had made use of England to punish the Boers for their wickedness. The Almighty is using the Pagan Japanese to punish and humble the iniquity of Christian Russia." I asked him how the wickedness of England and the United States were to be punished. He replied: "That will come in time." Queried as to his own people, the Jews, who, according to Rabbi Hirsch are, in the large majority given over to the lusts of the world, he candidly said: "My own people are in a deplorable condition. They are largely gravitating to rationalism and mere worldliness, forsaking the high ideals of Israel; but the saving of the nation is Zionism." "But," I said, "their Zion is not the Holy Land but New York; they are making a new Jerusalem of our American Babylon. They are not seeking the old ideals in the East, but the fleshpots of the West." He said: "This is true; but the tide will turn eventually toward Zion, toward the Orient and the ancient rites." So, he dreams dreams, from all appearances, averse to receiving open-eyed the prophecies of the Old Testament as fulfilled in the New and in course of ultimate fulfilment. —James R. Randall in Catholic Columbian.

**PATENTS IN ALL COUNTRIES**  
**HAVE YOU AN IDEA?**  
 If so, write for a copy of our book *The Inventor's Help* (128 pages) which will tell you all about patents, how to procure them, our charges and terms, etc.  
 We have ten years experience in transacting patent business by correspondence. Communications strictly confidential.  
 To any one sending a rough sketch, photo or model of an invention, we will give our opinion free of charge as to whether it is probably patentable. Patents secured through Marion & Marion receive special notice without charge in over 100 newspapers distributed throughout the Dominion.  
**Representative Clients as References:**  
 The Frost and Wood Co. Ltd., Smith's Falls, Ont.  
 Pellow & Hersey Mfg. Co. Ltd., Montreal.  
 The Canada Hardware Co., Montreal.  
 The Duplessis Shoe Machinery Co., St. Hyacinthe, (Over \$14,000.00 worth of work since 1900.) Que.  
**We have a fully equipped Branch Office in Washington.**  
**MARION & MARION**  
 Registered Patent Attorneys  
 Engineers and Patent Experts.  
 New York Life Building, - MONTREAL.  
 (Long Distance Telephone.)

Keep Posted About  
**U.S. Steel Corporation**  
 The White & Kemble Atlas Map and Volume of Statistics should be in the hands of every stockholder. Nowhere else is the same amount of information accessible to the public. This volume shows by a five-color-map the location of plants, ore lands, railroad and steamship lines, and gives official statements of earnings, distribution of capital, division of securities, incorporation certificate, full text of by-laws, complete legal digest of mortgages, etc., etc. corrected to October, 1903.  
**Price \$5 net, to accompany each order.**

FOR SALE ONLY BY  
**DOW, JONES & CO.,**  
 44 Broad St., New York.  
 The oldest News Agency of Wall Street and Publishers of The Wall Street Journal.

Investors Read The  
**Wall Street Journal**

Why be Tied to a Hot Kitchen?  
 USE A  
**GAS RANGE**  
 and you have heat only where, when and as long as you want it.  
 Call and see these stoves before buying.  
**AUER LIGHT CO.**  
 Telephone 236. 215 Portage Avenue

WANTED.  
 SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE in this and adjoining territories, to represent and advertise an old established business house of solid financial standing. Salary \$21 weekly, with expenses, advanced each Monday by check direct from headquarters. Expenses advanced; position permanent. We furnish everything. Address The Columbia, 630 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

TEACHER WANTED FOR THE Roman Catholic Separate School, Prince Albert, holding a first-class professional certificate; duties to commence the 15th of August. Apply, stating salary to ANDREW McDONALD, Prince Albert, Sask.

APRIL  
 As it is in other Countries not here  
 By William Watson  
 April! April!  
 Laugh thy girlish laughter;  
 Then the moment after  
 Weep thy girlish tears!  
 April that mine ears  
 Like lover greetest.  
 If I tell thee sweetest,  
 All my hopes and fears,  
 April April,  
 Laugh thy golden laughter,  
 But the moment after,  
 Weep thy golden tears!

ITS OWN HISTORY  
 The Catholic Church—the Church of all nations—is its own history. Its living tradition is unbroken. It has its own annals, and knows their significance. It has its own documents, and it knows their meaning. It has its own immemorial usages, customs, interpretations, and it knows their origin and import. It has no need of scientific historians, or of pretentious critics to tell it what was the Divine deposit committed to its custody.—Manning.

IF WOMEN ONLY KNEW  
 That half their ills are due to impoverished blood, they would use Ferrozone and be saved lots of pain and suffering. Ferrozone is a perfect food for the blood and supplies the strengthening elements needed to maintain health and vigor. Ferrozone is a splendid tonic for weak, nervous women, and drives away those depressed feelings of dead weariness. You'll have strength, lots of it, your complexion will improve, you will feel ten years younger after a course of Ferrozone which builds up the whole human organism. Try it. Price 50c.

**HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY**  
 The Great Store of the Great West  
**Specials in Men's Wear SHIRTS**  
 Just the time of the year when the men need to look bright and smart and it is just the right season to fit yourself up with new natty shirts. We have a special line of soft negligee or starched colored shirts in the newest designs and colors, which we would like you to see. They are, without doubt, the greatest value in the city. each.....\$1.00

**NIGHTGOWNS**  
 Regular 75c. for 55c.  
 An extra special for Friday only. Men's white cotton nightshirts, all plain or with colored trimmings. Better get two or three while you have such a saving. Regular 75c. each. Friday only.....55c.

**First Communion Suits For Boys**  
 In Black, Blue, Worsted, and Serge, all sizes, 24 to 30.  
 Prices range from \$3.50 to \$4.00

**Our Men's Shirt Sale**  
 Is in full blast. 50 dozen Fine Cambric Shirts, Sale Price, 75c

**T. D. DEEGAN**  
 556 Main St.

**J. THOMSON & CO.,**  
 THE LEADING UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS.  
 OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.  
 501 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, TELEPHONE 1.

# Northwest Review

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY.  
WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL  
AUTHORITY.  
AT WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Subscription per annum ..... \$2.00 a year  
in advance..... \$1.50

### ADVERTISING RATES

Made known on application.  
Orders to discontinue advertisements must be sent  
to this office in writing.  
Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instruc-  
tions inserted until ordered out.

Address all communications to the  
NORTHWEST REVIEW  
P. O. Box 917, Phone 111.  
Office: 204 McDermott Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1905.

### Calendar for Next Week.

- 7—Second Sunday after Easter. The Holy Sepulchre. Commemoration of St. Stanislaus, Bishop, Martyr.
- 8—Monday—Apparition of St. Michael.
- 9—Tuesday—St. Gregory Nazianzen, Bishop, Doctor.
- 10—Wednesday—St. Antonine, Bishop.
- 11—Thursday—Saints Cletus and Marcellinus, Popes, Martyrs (transferred from April 26).
- 12—Friday—Saints Nereus, Achilleus and Companions, Martyrs.
- 13—Saturday—St. Mark, Evangelist (transferred from April 25).

### CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT MISSIONS COMPARED

When T. W. M. Marshall's famous two-volume work, "Christian Missions," elaborated some forty years ago, a brilliantly written contrast between the history of Protestant missions to the heathen, based, with copious and exact references, on the testimony of Protestant missionaries, and the history of Catholic missions, drawn largely from the reluctant tributes of their adversaries, the Protestant missionary bodies awoke to a realization of the vast system of hypocrisy of which they were the victims, and set to work to reform their methods and insist upon tangible results. Mr. J. B. Piolet, writing in the celebrated French fortnightly, "Le Correspondant," of July 25 and August 10, 1904, describes the outcome of this reform movement. Like Marshall, he has made a thorough study of Protestant missionary reports, and this latest exhaustive analysis reveals an improvement which ought to stimulate the zeal of Catholics. As we might have expected, Mr. Piolet finds that the best organized Protestant missions are, directed by those Anglicans who imitate most closely Catholic discipline and are less distinctively Protestant. For instance, the Universities Mission Society, which of all Protestant Missionary Societies, most resemble Catholic institutions for the same purpose, and which numbers two bishops, 33 English and 16 native ministers, 22 assistant laymen, 55 assistant laywomen, 264 native teachers, 4,998 school children, 3,681 Easter communicants and 11,689 natives baptized or catechumens, with a revenue of \$173,000 in 1901, employs none but missionaries who are unmarried, or who leave their wives at home when they go out to Central Africa. These missionaries are called "Fathers," they receive no salaries, nor pensions, nor temporal advantages of any sort. When they embark for Central Africa, with their passage paid, and their board and lodging in the missions guaranteed, they receive \$126 for clothing and \$15 for minor travelling expenses, and are promised one hundred dollars a year for clothing and personal expenses. Many of them do not even take advantage of this slender bounty. Illness or exhaustion are the only excuses for a trip to England paid by the Society.

The Church of England Zenana Missionary Society is another institution which Mr. Piolet singles out for especial praise. Its organization is indeed admirable. With its field of operations in India, where it seeks to win over to Christianity Moslem women in the privacy of their zenanas (women's apartments), it is fed by parish organizations in England. In 1903 it held 1722 meetings in eleven hundred English parishes. It has 800 local secretaries in constant correspondence with one hundred central secretaries; a convocation of 3,000 young girls divided into 150 bands; a union of English widows working for Indian widows; a flourishing lending library; three monthly reviews and many other interesting publications. Its monthly calendar is a marvel of pious ingenuity and is called the "Cycle of Mission Prayers." Day by day the various undertakings of the

Society are brought to the notice of the user of that calendar: houses, missionaries, results, expenses, needs, appeals, clear and precise statements of how much it costs to support an orphan, to pay for an elementary school, for a bed in a hospital, for a "Bible woman," for a missionary woman, for a woman physician, etc. None but unmarried women, who volunteer for the work, are sent out to India. If they marry they thereby sever their connection with the Society. Most of them are between 30 and 50 years old. The C.E.Z.M.S. had a revenue of some \$320,000 in 1899-1900, which, however, fell to \$210,000 in 1901-2.

Summing up the conclusions of his painstaking and conscientious researches Mr. Piolet infers that Protestants are more generous to their missions than Catholics are to theirs, and he proves this inference by stating, as the average of contributions in proportion to population, that each Protestant contributes for foreign missions more than eleven cents a year, while each Catholic gives only a little more than one cent.

Then, coming to the fruits of all this activity, he says: "These results, when set over against the great resources, the number of mission societies and the power of these organizations, are in point of fact, very feeble. By comparing the various Protestant statistics, sometimes rather contradictory, one may estimate, in round numbers, at two millions all the native Christians of all the Protestant missions. Now according to Mr. Launay's planisphere of the Catholic missions, the total of native baptized Catholics, not merely catechumens, in the foreign missions is 4,765,153. In other words, the Catholic missions are far more than twice as successful as the Protestant ones, although, as regards the number of workers, the multitude and ingenuity of the devices employed, and the large sums of money expended, the material resources of the Protestant missions are about ten times greater than those of the Catholic missions.

Mr. Piolet examines into the cause of this striking disproportion between efforts and results. Why are the Protestant missions more than 23 (10 x 2 3/4) times less fruitful than the Catholic missions?

"The first reason," he says, "is the great diversity of beliefs, religious practices, interior organization, etc., which exists among the different Protestant mission societies. The Catholic missionary, on the contrary, everywhere teaches the same doctrine, celebrates the same rites, inculcates the same moral code. Is there not here palpable evidence of the truth, and in the diversity, often the contradictoriness, of Protestant teaching, worship and precepts, at least an indication of error?"

A second reason of the little fruit produced by Protestant missions is the fact that most of the missionaries are married men. The life of a Protestant missionary, supposing it to be virtuous and dignified, resembles that of any respectable layman, while the life of a Catholic missionary, who has no family nor earthly ties of any kind, places him outside and above the ordinary lay level and is thereby a living sermon.

A third reason is the absence of proper training in the case of most Protestant missionaries.

Another cause of the superiority of the Catholic missionaries to their Protestant brethren is the prudence of the latter in the face of danger, which contrasts vividly with the devoted courage of the former.

If these various causes do not suffice to explain the difference in results between Catholic and Protestant missions, the adequate cause must be sought in a special protection and grace of God, which would thus indicate where is the truth and which is the true Church of Jesus Christ.

In concluding his articles Mr. Piolet suggests "that Catholic missions should give fuller and more detailed reports of their trials, struggles and successes. Let them imitate the Protestant missionary societies in publishing annual reports, frank and complete, of their labors. We should like to know what use is made of contributions, the cost of general management the travelling expenses and maintenance of the missionaries, the wages of servants and helpers, the running expenses of schools, and hospitals, the cost of buildings and repairs, etc." This will lead the laity to take more interest in the great work and then to help it on more generously. Catholics should remember that it is their duty to assist the missions to the heathen. Let them organize missionary aid societies; let them encourage vocations to the missionary life and become missionaries themselves by almsgiving for so noble an undertaking.

# We Offer \$1,000

## For a Disease Germ That Liquozone Can't Kill.

On every bottle of Liquozone we offer \$1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. We do this to assure you that Liquozone does kill germs. And it is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease. It is this fact which gives Liquozone its worth to humanity; a worth so great that, after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, we paid \$100,000 for the American rights. And we have spent over one million dollars, in one year, to buy the first bottle and give it free to each sick one who would try it.

### Acts Like Oxygen.

Liquozone is not made by compounding drugs, nor is there any alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. This process has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research.

The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is an absolutely certain germicide. The reason is that germs are vegetative;

and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetal matter. Liquozone goes into the stomach, into the bowels and into the blood, to go wherever the blood goes. No germ can escape it and none can resist it. The results are inevitable, for a germ disease must end when the germs are killed. Then Liquozone, acting as a wonderful tonic, quickly restores a condition of perfect health. Diseases which have resisted medicine for years yield at once to Liquozone, and it cures diseases which medicine never cures. Half the people you meet—wherever you are—can tell you of cures that were made by it.

### Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

- |                                       |                |                |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Asthma                                | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Appendicitis                    | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Bronchitis                      | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Bladder          | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Uterus           | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Vagina           | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Rectum           | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Stomach          | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Throat           | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Trachea          | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Urethra          | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Vagina           | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Uterus           | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Bladder          | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Prostate         | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Seminal Vesicles | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Epididymis       | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Testes           | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Spermatic Cord   | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Uterine Tube     | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Fallopian Tube   | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Ovary            | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Cervix           | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Vagina           | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Uterus           | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Bladder          | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Prostate         | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Seminal Vesicles | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Epididymis       | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Testes           | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Spermatic Cord   | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Uterine Tube     | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Fallopian Tube   | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Ovary            | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Cervix           | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Vagina           | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Uterus           | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Bladder          | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Prostate         | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Seminal Vesicles | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Epididymis       | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Testes           | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Spermatic Cord   | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Uterine Tube     | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Fallopian Tube   | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Ovary            | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Cervix           | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Vagina           | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Uterus           | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Bladder          | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Prostate         | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Seminal Vesicles | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Epididymis       | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Testes           | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Spermatic Cord   | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Uterine Tube     | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Fallopian Tube   | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Ovary            | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Cervix           | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Vagina           | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Uterus           | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Bladder          | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Prostate         | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Seminal Vesicles | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Epididymis       | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Testes           | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Spermatic Cord   | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Uterine Tube     | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Fallopian Tube   | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Ovary            | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Cervix           | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Vagina           | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Uterus           | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Bladder          | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Prostate         | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Seminal Vesicles | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Epididymis       | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Testes           | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Spermatic Cord   | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Uterine Tube     | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Fallopian Tube   | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Ovary            | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Cervix           | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Vagina           | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Uterus           | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Bladder          | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Prostate         | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Seminal Vesicles | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Epididymis       | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Testes           | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Spermatic Cord   | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Uterine Tube     | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Fallopian Tube   | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Ovary            | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Cervix           | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Vagina           | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Uterus           | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Bladder          | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Prostate         | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Seminal Vesicles | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Epididymis       | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Testes           | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Spermatic Cord   | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Uterine Tube     | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Fallopian Tube   | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Ovary            | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Cervix           | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Vagina           | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Uterus           | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Bladder          | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Prostate         | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Seminal Vesicles | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Epididymis       | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Testes           | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Spermatic Cord   | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Uterine Tube     | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Fallopian Tube   | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Ovary            | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Cervix           | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Vagina           | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Uterus           | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Bladder          | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Prostate         | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Seminal Vesicles | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Epididymis       | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Testes           | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Spermatic Cord   | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Uterine Tube     | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Fallopian Tube   | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Ovary            | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Cervix           | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Vagina           | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Uterus           | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Bladder          | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Prostate         | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Seminal Vesicles | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Epididymis       | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Testes           | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Spermatic Cord   | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Uterine Tube     | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Fallopian Tube   | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Ovary            | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Cervix           | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Vagina           | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Uterus           | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Bladder          | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Prostate         | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Seminal Vesicles | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Epididymis       | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Testes           | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Spermatic Cord   | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Uterine Tube     | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Fallopian Tube   | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Ovary            | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Cervix           | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Vagina           | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Uterus           | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Bladder          | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Prostate         | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Seminal Vesicles | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Epididymis       | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Testes           | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Spermatic Cord   | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Uterine Tube     | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Fallopian Tube   | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Ovary            | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Cervix           | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Vagina           | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Uterus           | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Bladder          | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Prostate         | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Seminal Vesicles | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Epididymis       | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Testes           | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Spermatic Cord   | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Uterine Tube     | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Fallopian Tube   | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Ovary            | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Cervix           | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Vagina           | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Uterus           | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Bladder          | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Prostate         | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Seminal Vesicles | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Epididymis       | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Testes           | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Spermatic Cord   | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Uterine Tube     | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Fallopian Tube   | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Ovary            | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Cervix           | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Vagina           | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Uterus           | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Bladder          | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Prostate         | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Seminal Vesicles | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Epididymis       | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Testes           | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Spermatic Cord   | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Uterine Tube     | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Fallopian Tube   | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Ovary            | Whooping Cough | Whooping Cough |
| Acute Catarrh of the Cervix</         |                |                |



**A UNITED NATIONAL SENTIMENT NOT FOSTERED BY COMMON SCHOOLS**

We publish here an extract from a letter which first appeared in the Montreal "Star" as a reply to a certain Rev. Mr. Scott whom maintained the untenable position that the only way to secure a united national sentiment is the adoption by the whole of Canada of a uniform system of common schools. This reply written by a rising French Canadian Quebec lawyer, a distinguished graduate of the University of Ottawa, shows keen historical insight. His argument in so far as it refers to England, might have been still stronger than it already is, had he observed that the national spirit of the "tight little Isle" was most intense long before the Board School system came into being, in the days when all schools were private and local (though the larger ones were called "public schools" in a very different sense from the meaning this term conveys here), and when that emulation which comes from independent organizations, and which is stifled by the public school dead level of red-tape uniformity, had full play.

To the Editor of the Montreal Star.

Sir.—I had thought that the inevitable answer of the Rev. Abbe Huard to the letter of the Rev. Mr. Scott, as well as other equally victorious articles would have ended the discussion, as far as newspaper correspondence is concerned, on the subject of national schools. But in another article published this week, the Rev. Mr. Scott reiterates his former statement as to the necessity of a united national sentiment and his arguments to the effect that the only solution to the race problem is the adoption by the whole of Canada of a system of national schools.

Well, sir, I join issue with him firstly as to the necessity of which he speaks in so far as we French-Canadians are concerned. The necessity may exist, nay, it does, with regard to the English speaking elements of Canada who speak of England, Ireland and Scotland as "Home," but it does not with respect to the French Canadians, none of whom ever speaks of France as "Home." No, we are at home in Canada; no other soil claims our affections, no other flag our unswerving loyalty, however much we may admire the land of our forefathers or remain attached to its language and traditions.

Now therefore, if the English speaking elements of Canada proclaim the lack of a united national sentiment it is an admission on their part of its absence among themselves and proves nothing with regard to our sentiments upon the same subject. And if a change in this direction is at all necessary, it should be operated upon those in whom the want is found, that is upon, the English speaking element of our population, and on it alone. As for us we have no need of any change: we are Canadians to the core. A glance at our history proves that we have severed wholly from France on political grounds. In that field no sympathy whatever exists between that country and us, and I fear not to affirm that to-day there could not be found in Canada a solitary French-Canadian who would welcome the political ascendancy of France in America. And further, no French Canadian ever dreams of becoming a naturalized citizen of France than which nothing proves more conclusively the repugnance every French Canadian feels for French citizenship. We cannot feel otherwise so long as France maintains its present attitude towards the liberty of conscience so dear to every British subject, but that cannot prevent us from admiring the arts of France, its culture, its literature and recognizing in her a bright shining star among the nations of the world.

As to the solution proposed for engendering the "united" national sentiment" so much desired by the Rev. Mr. Scott, I again beg to differ with him as to its efficiency. The reverend gentleman would effect here with a turn of the hand what it has taken centuries to operate in other nations. The pages of history furnish us with examples of this fusion of various elements into a common mass, the whole becoming a united national unit. Such for instance, is England, where the ancient Britons, the Angles, the Saxons, the Jutes, the Normans, have become confounded; but in what manner was this intimate union brought about? The terrible crucible of intestine war, of which they wearied, did away with the Heptarchy, the introduction into the whole of a common religion, the fighting of common enemies, and the general desire to extend to every part in the world the influence of British trade and commerce. These are the

main elements which, with others of more or less importance have made of England a homogeneous people. And even all these causes working together took centuries to effect the complete union of the people of England. Added to this it is recognized that insular peoples are more clannish than continental ones. Can the Rev. Mr. Scott affirm that in the vast country to the south of us, inhabited as it is by a heterogeneous population gathered together from the four quarters of the globe, a like united national sentiment exists? I doubt it, for the German still speaks his guttural, the Italian his musical language, and both would return to fight for their motherland if it were in danger; 'tis what thousands did in 1870.

No, sir, these various peoples live on this continent and enjoy the freedom and prosperity of America and would die for the stars and stripes as we would for the flag of Canada, but it will be centuries before the people of the United States will have become one people in the same sense as those of the various states of Europe.

Now, that a common school system may act as one of the factors in the fusion of this mass into one homogeneous nation, all must admit, but that this one cause alone can operate such a change I am not prepared to concede, and I will even go so far as to say that the Hispano-American war did more towards that end in the United States than the common school system in all of its existence. Nothing turns enmity into friendship like the fighting of a common foe.

As far as the religious aspect of the question is concerned, boys will be boys, and they will fight together over Napoleon and Wellington, over Luther and the Pope, as long as one has English blood and the other French blood in his veins, as long as one is Protestant and the other Catholic. It is human nature and that will out. But as long as we have different churches we will have division of this kind in schools. But is this division in schools so dangerous a character that we must abolish the separate school system altogether and establish in its place a neutral one, or such a one as is proposed by the Reverend Mr. Scott, where at certain hours the teacher would be replaced by members of the clergy who would take charge of the religious instruction of the pupils? This is very good in theory, but it would be wholly impracticable. It might passably be carried out in city schools, where each building contains many rooms and where, consequently, the children could be separated for the reception of religious instruction, but in country schools which are the large majority, and where there is but one room, how could it possibly be put into effect? And, moreover, the clergy would not be half numerous enough. In a parish where a Catholic priest would have at least a dozen schools, how could he attend to the various duties incumbent upon him as pastor, and visit each of these schools for a sufficient time to give even one short lesson a week? It would be physically impossible, and in order to reduce to practice the system of schools advocated by the Rev. Mr. Scott the Catholic clergy would have to be at least doubled—"a consummation devoutly to be . . . avoided," Mr. Scott would say.

As for neutral or godless schools, better have none at all, for in these the physical and the intellectual part of man would be developed, while the moral side of his education would be neglected with the result that he would have more power to do evil and with no restraining influence to check his passions, this power would conduct him to the greatest excesses in crime and all that debases our poor humanity.

Now, sir, suppose we admit with Mr. Scott that a system of separate schools causes a certain amount of division among the citizens of Canada, the important point to know is whether this division is an evil and whether or no it retards the progress of our country. I maintain that it is neither, and I claim, on the contrary, that it is beneficial, for the emulation that results from this division is a source of progress, each class attempting to surpass the other and both benefitting by the friendly strife. Does it, though, as Mr. Scott says, impair our sentiments of national unity? We need not go to history for an answer; the children who come out of our separate schools to-day are not only as proficient scholars but make as loyal, progressive Canadians as those who receive their education in any of the public or other schools in the Dominion. While we are speaking of proficiency and scholarship, I may as well add that with regard to filling important and responsible positions in commerce and, gener-

ally, in other callings, I prefer a man who knows literature, mathematics, bookkeeping, etc., with catechism to one as well versed in these former, but with a smattering of the ologies as a substitute for catechism. The former will make a better citizen. But, coming back to the question of division, I ask, sir, would division of this nature be as serious a cause of disunion as would be the injustice committed by forcing upon a community a system of schools which would be repulsive to it. I am sure no one with the slightest amount of discernment and knowledge of history and human nature will not maintain with me that this injustice would rankle for centuries in the hearts of those who would have been submitted to it and cause real disunion, nay, perhaps disloyalty, whereas by accord the freest liberty of teaching to each of the two great religious bodies that inhabit Canada we assure the future prosperity of our country by securing the fervent loyalty of all its citizens.

**MISS LIZZIE COYLE'S RECITAL**

Those who witnessed in past years Miss Lizzie Coyle's proficiency as a girl pianist during the closing terms of her convent course were not surprised at the finished performance she gave on Friday, April 28, in St. Mary's Academy. The concert was presided over by the Very Rev. J. Allard, O.M.I., chaplain of the Academy, accompanied by several other priests, one of whom, lately arrived from France, expressed his surprise that such musical taste and skill could be found here and declared that it would do honor to the large cities of Europe. It was a real treat to see Miss Coyle play Liszt's "Second Rhapsody" from memory, and overcome the technical difficulties of this piece with an ease and a simplicity of pose and manner that bespeak the all-round thoroughness of Sister Mary Prosper's training; for it is only right to part for once the veil of modesty behind which these able sisters hide their good deeds, and to say out boldly as Miss Coyle herself does, that she owes all her musicianly dexterity to Sister Mary Prosper. We regret that more of the fashionable music oracles of Winnipeg were not there to see how well our girls are taught the rules and practice of that art in which even genius can never dispense with hard work.

Miss Jessie Esplin, still a pupil of the Academy, accompanied Miss Coyle on a second piano with great credit to herself.

Miss Rhoda Simpson, a host in herself, delighted the audience by her deft handling of the violin, especially in the thirds and octaves of De Beriot's "Concerto VII."

All the numbers were encored, though the two star musicians, Miss Coyle and Miss Simpson, generally responded by a mere gracious bow; but when Miss Barrett sang, the house insisted on another song. She was down on programme for "My Mother bids me bind my hair" and "Selected" (which meant "O, Dry those tears"), and she sang as encores: "Kitty of Coleraine," and "Chanson du clairon" (Chaminade), both with appropriate accent, her French being admirable. Miss Barrett was in tip-top voice and her pianissimos were particularly good.

The large and distinguished audience went home thoroughly satisfied.

**A PROTESTANT THEOLOGIAN ON EARLY PROTESTANTISM**

**Sacred Heart Review**

As Hallam justly reminds us, the Catholic Church at the time of the Reformation, having become, for many ages, the informing principle of European society, and being the vehicle as Auguste Sabatier rightly says, of "a deep and noble religion," had the natural right and the inevitable instinct of self-defense against Protestantism, which, in its original form, appeared as pure Anarchism, as the genius of complete disintegration.

Suppose that Anarchism, not in the passive, semi-Quakeristic form represented by Tolstoi, but in the actively malignant and murderous form which it commonly wears, were making rapid progress throughout Christendom. Say that it had already gained control of various States, and was there engaged in active persecution, to death, imprisonment, confiscation or banishment, of all noted representatives of constituted society.

Now, would not the Christian States hold it perfectly lawful, and might they not hold it imperiously obligatory, to confederate themselves into a great league for the suppression of Anarchism. Would they not probably use such means for the extinction of the anarch-

# PIANOS

Those who buy a piano ought to pay as much attention to the record and reputation of a piano as the piano itself. They ought to pay more attention to its musical qualities than to the case.

**The Mason & Risch Piano**

is a musical instrument before it is an article of furniture, yet it is an instrument that would beautify any room.

No piano has a better record.

## The Mason & Risch Piano Co. Ltd.

356 Main Street, - - - Winnipeg.

istic propaganda within their own borders as they judged to have promise of success? Would they not be apt to do their best to secure possession of those nations which had already succumbed to Anarchism, in order to re-establish regular government within them? Of course they would.

Now what such a present league would be to Anarchism, such was the Catholic League of the latter sixteenth century to original Protestantism. It was a league against the forces of destruction. The better a man or woman was, the holier, the more profoundly apprehensive of the wonderful forces of personal and social regeneration wrapped up in the Catholic religion, the more likely he or she would have been to encourage such a league. As a whole it may not unreasonably be held, that the deeper Christianity of the Catholic world, while laying chief stress on argument, on holy living, on various beneficence, on religious instruction of the masses, on reformation within the Church, on the pruning away of outworn usages—all which were included in the Counter-reformation—would also have admitted the necessity of a trial of strength with the aggressive exterior foe.

There are forms of what is sometimes loosely called Anarchism which no wise government would think of denouncing or repressing. Such communities as the Dunkards, the Mennonites, and in a certain measure the Moravians and the Friends, are so far anarchistic as this, that, while they admit the lawfulness and the necessity of government, and cheerfully bear their share of the common burdens, they dislike physical coercion, where avoidable, and scruple to engage in war, and, in general, choose rather to settle their matters of dispute among themselves than to have much recourse to the public tribunals.

Now it would be pure persecution for a Government to interfere with such virtuous and friendly, even if somewhat seclusive communities. They might reach a point of development in which they would lame civil action in this rude world; but up to a considerably larger percentage of increase than they have yet reached, or are likely to reach, they are not only not "anti-civic," as Combes will have it that every order is—always excepting, of course, his darling order of Freemasons—but they are distinctly and beneficially civic. As Dr. Schaff used to say: "There ought to be more Quakers and Moravians." Pointing forward, as they do, to a Christian time when spiritual force shall go for much more, and physical force for much less, than now, they are a much-needed counterpoise to that gospel of "the big stick," which is now

**50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE**

# PATENTS

**TRADE MARKS DESIGNS**

**COPYRIGHTS &c.**

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications should be addressed to H. B. WILLSON & CO. Patent Attorneys, 365 Broadway, New York.

**Scientific American.**

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year, four months, \$1. Sold by all newspapers.

**MUNN & Co., 365 Broadway, New York**  
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

# PATENTS

Promptly obtained OR NO FEE. Trade-Marks, Caveats, Copyrights and Labels registered. **TWENTY YEARS' PRACTICE.** Highest references. Send model, sketch or photo, for free report on patentability. All business confidential. **HARD-BORE FREE.** Explains everything. Tells How to Obtain and Sell Patents. What Inventions Will Pay, How to Get a Partner, explains best mechanical movements, and contains 300 other subjects of importance to inventors. Address, **H. B. WILLSON & CO., Patent Attorneys** Box 93 Wilson Bldg. WASHINGTON, D. C.

E. H. LLOYD, Manager

**Distributors and Advertisers**

**Reliable Men only employed**

## National Distributing Bureau

P.O. BOX 487  
**WINNIPEG, MAN.**

# BOYD'S W. J. B.

**Chocolate Bon Bons**  
**Famous Butter Scotch Kisses**  
**Peanut Brittle**  
**Lady Caramels**  
**Celebrated Toffees.**

They all sell because they are good and each one makes a friend. **Phone 177**  
422 Main Street and Branches.

## The Rule of Purity

Purity in medicines may mean life and health to you. You can be sure of pure drugs and accurate dispensing here. A prescription is compounded under the eye of Mr. Wise himself.


**H. A. WISE & CO.**  
Druggists. McIntyre Block.

We have a choice List of both

### Improved Farm and City Property for Sale

Estates economically and judiciously managed. We give special attention to the sale of property listed exclusively with us.

**DALTON & GRASSIE**  
REAL ESTATE AGENTS  
Phone 1557 48 Main Street



### An Improvement on Nature.

Nature gives us fruit to keep us healthy. But fruit can't bring back health after we lose it. It takes something more effective than fresh fruit to cure Stomach, Liver and Kidney Diseases.

## Fruitatives

or Fruit Liver Tablets

are fruit juices in tablet form. We improve on nature by our secret process. By it, we so change the medicinal action of the fruit, that "Fruit-a-tives" are rendered effective enough to cure Constipation, Biliousness, Torpid Liver, Indigestion and Sick Kidneys.

If you want to be rid of these troubles, ask your druggist for a box of "Fruit-a-tives." They never fail. 50c. a box.

**FRUITATIVES, Limited, OTTAWA.**

so boldly, not to say insolently flourish- ed in our faces. The Catholic Church might plead that the many thousands of her regulars have never yet interfered with military efficiency, hardly as much, indeed, as she would be glad to see.

Now these peaceful and modest communities have largely supplied the images under which we Reformed, from our youth up, have imagined to our selves the early Protestants. At the very least we have fancied them very much like the first Methodists, not denying the lawfulness of military service, but too much engaged in declaring the love of God, the forgiveness of sins, the eternal hope, and universal charity, to have much heart for warfare, and, while growing into a vast and peculiar society, profoundly reverent both to Church and State as already established.

Such have been our images of original Protestantism, and such, very nearly, is the portrait of it drawn by Merle d'Aubigne, whose work on the Reformation is almost a canonical volume with our religious masses, being, indeed, an engaging thing, even for those who know of how little authority it is.

Now had the early Protestants been such men there would have been small excuse for persecution, and none for a Catholic League. In reality such a notion of original Protestantism is a complete caricature of the fact.

Let us take various nations and see in each how the first Protestants behaved, and what claims they advanced. We will begin with Scotland.

Scotland, as the late Marquis of Bute remarks, is perhaps the most favorable example of the state of things at the introduction of the Reformation. The "kindly Scots," although rough, were not sanguinary. Lord Bute makes out only nineteen victims in all, on both sides. Although the law denounced death for a third attendance at the Mass, yet I believe that no one was actually executed. The poor and greedy nobility absorbed the monastic wealth and drove out the monks, but killed none. The Catholic bishops enjoyed their lands, their dignities, and their seats in parliament, as long as they lived. The ejected priests were not left to starve, and were largely employed by the victorious Calvinists as school-masters.

On the other hand, in Scotland, more, perhaps, than anywhere else, the Reformers completely forgot—that indeed Christians have always been abundantly disposed to forget—that the Apostle himself declares his own knowledge of divine things to be only fragmentary, bearing very much the same relation to the heavenly original as a child's knowledge of the world to that of a full grown man. Scottish Presbyterianism has always, at least until of late, emphatically claimed to have discovered not important truth, but "The Truth," specifically, infallible and complete. Save in the mere fringes of belief, Catholic largeness of allowance to religious opinion doctrinally undefined, if not wholly unknown, has been by no means characteristic of Caledonian Presbyterianism.

This self-confidence of having, not truth merely, but the whole Truth, assumed, in Knox and his colleagues—more, perhaps, in word than in act—a grim, indeed ferocious aspect. The Calvinists were the Saints. The Catholics not only were in grave error, but practically had no truth at all. They were not Christians, but unbelievers, idolaters. "Every Papist is an infidel," declared Knox from the pulpit, as a reason why the Scotch should not suffer their Catholic Queen to marry her Catholic cousin. His colleague Goodman insinuated that the "infidel" Queen ought to be dragged to the gallows and hung up there. Knox assured Mary that his obedience to her, even in temporals, was what he most falsely assumed Paul's to have been to Nero, something that would last until he and his found the means to dethrone her. This to a Queen who truly declared years afterwards, that she had never once interfered with the religion of her subjects! The accusation that she had secretly joined the Catholic League, appears sufficiently refuted by Mr. Meline, who quotes the private reports of ambassadors, that Spain and Rome were displeased with her because she had refused to join. They viewed the matter generally, she locally, not holding it right to profess tolerance while privately plotting against it.

The six years of Mary's actual administration offer such a bewildering variety of events, interests, points of view, and conflicting testimonies, that I profess myself wholly incompetent to disentangle them. One thing seems clear: from the Queen's arrival at Leith, till her flight across the Solway, the Reformers and the Lords of the Congregation were attentively watching for an opportunity to set her aside from the

government, and, leaving her the name of Queen, to transfer the actual sovereignty to her illegitimate brother. The birth of her son gave them the opportunity of dethroning her altogether.

The first shock to my confident belief that Mary's deposition came out of the indignant horror of a nation against a woman who had made away with her husband, was administered some fifty years ago by a Scotch Presbyterian minister. Said he, smiling: "I suppose that Mary helped to put Darnley out of the way; but if she had been a good Presbyterian, the godly would easily have declared, under their breath, that such a disposal of the worthless boy—a Papist at that—was but a venial peccadillo." The weight of evidence seems to lean decidedly that way. Knox, I think, would have been staggered at the murder of a husband, but he highly extolled murder in honor of the Reformation, as illustrated in the assassination of Cardinal Beaton and of David Rizzio. Indeed, Mr. Lecky calls him "the apostle of murder."

We have still something to say about the Reformation in Scotland.

CHARLES C. STARBUCK, Andover, Mass.

TO KNOCK OUT COLDS

And cure them in an hour without resorting to nauseous drugs just use fragrant, healing Catarrhzone—the most pleasant, prompt and certain cure for colds ever discovered. No medicine to take, you simply breathe the balsamic vapor of Catarrhzone. It never fails to root out the worst colds and is so simple and convenient to use that no one can afford to be without it. Carry a Catarrhzone inhaler in your pocket, use it occasionally and you won't have colds. Complete outfit \$1.00; trial size 25c.

DION AND THE SIBYLS

By Miles Gerald Keon

A CLASSIC CHRISTIAN NOVEL.

roared, grimaced, and gesticulated, as they exhibited on the one side, and guessed on the other, the number of fingers closed or straightened in the hands which they darted alternately against each other's faces; and nearly two thousand years later men still roar, grimace, gesticulate, and rave after the same manner over the same curious game in Italy, from Rome to the Boot of Magna Græcia. The only principle of skill in the game is that which gives its interest to the "Odd and Even" of our modern schoolboys.

It seemed as if the soldiers were on the point of massacring each other. The sudden apparition of Paulus and his companions at the door of their bower produced an amusing change of scene. Every gambler was petrified and crystallized in his particular attitude and his own proper and peculiar grimace; but the yelling at once gave place to dead silence, as if by enchantment, and ten pair of eyes gazed askance with a troubled expression upon the unexpected intruders. A word explained all to the foreign-reared Roman. Not a man of the howling company was in the slightest degree intoxicated.

"All is well, my men," said Paulus, with a smile; "be ready for orders, night or day."

"Ay, ay! centurion," was the reply sung out in chorus; and as he left them the roaring recommenced—"Duo! Quinque! Tres!"

"Now they ascended the famous, or rather infamous, Suburra about thirty yards. They stopped on the left side of the street, going upward, at a door which a man with a pinched, withered, yellow face, a long hooked nose, thick lips, and thick overhanging red eyebrows, was in the act of closing. Paulus placed his hand against the door to keep it ajar, the man within set his shoulder against it, and shoved with all his might to close it home; the door quivered slightly, and remained as it was.

"Why, Cassius Chaerias," observed Paulus, laughing, and turning to one of the two eldest of the not elderly group, "you could cut your way through this door, even if it were closed, more easily than through eight thousand infuriated mutineers."

In a recent mutiny of the legions under Germanicus in Gaul, the future slayer of Caligula had actually performed this astounding exploit, as Tacitus particularly recounts.

Cassius Chaerias blushed, and slightly bowing, replied with a smile:

"Our friend Thellus, here, who has

COLORED CATHOLIC

Appointed Collector of Internal Revenue at New York City

It is not generally known, but none the less very interesting, says the Catholic Union and Times, that the Hon. Charles W. Anderson, the colored orator who has just been appointed by President Roosevelt as collector of Internal revenue at New York City, is a Catholic, and a very consistent and devoted one at that. He is a remarkable man. Thoroughly educated, he knows how to use great abilities in such a way as to disarm prejudice and win friends. That he will be a notable success in his office is a foregone conclusion, for he has tact, judgment and wide experience in dealing with public men and public matters.

Mr. Anderson is one of the really great orators in the United States today. His fame as a speaker is national, and his power over audiences remarkable. Long a member of the Republican state committee, he has been a consistent supporter of the President and his selection as a collector is another instance of the fact that Mr. Roosevelt, unlike some of his immediate predecessors, does not take an apparent delight in forgetting his friends.

The appointment of a colored man for an important office in New York City is also an answer to the South, which has long maintained that negro appointees are forced upon the Southern states when such appointments would not be tolerated in the North. Now a colored man has been appointed in the metropolis itself, and everybody is to be congratulated on the office going to a man who will make as good an officer as he is a citizen.

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION Austin St., near C.P.R. Station. Pastor, Rev. A. A. CHERRIER. SUNDAYS—Low Mass, with short instruction, 8.30 a.m. High Mass, with sermon, 10.30 a.m. Vespers, with an occasional sermon, 7.15 p.m. Catechism in the Church, 3 p.m. N.B.—Sermon in French on first Sunday in the month, 9 a.m. Meeting of the children of Mary 2nd and 4th Sunday in the month, 4 p.m. WEEK DAYS—Masses at 7 and 7.30 a.m. On first Friday in the month Mass at 8 a.m. Benediction at 7.30 p.m. N.B.—Confessions are heard on Saturdays from 3 to 10 p.m., and every day in the morning before Mass.

C. M. B. A. Grand Deputy for Manitoba. Rev. A. A. Cherrier, Winnipeg, Man. Agent of the C.M.B.A. for the Province of Manitoba with power of attorney, Dr. J. K. Barrett, Winnipeg, Man. The Northwest Review is the official organ for Manitoba and the Northwest, of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association. BRANCH 52, WINNIPEG. Meets in No. 1 Trades Hall, Fould's Block, corner Main and Market Sts., every 1st and 3rd Wednesday in each month, at 8 o'clock, p.m. OFFICERS OF BRANCH 52 C. M. B. A., FOR 1905. Spiritual Adviser—Rev. Father Cahill, O. M. I. President—Richard Murphy. 1st Vice-Pres.—J. J. Hartmeyer. 2nd Vice-Pres.—C. Bamfield. Rec.-Sec.—R. F. Hinds, 128 Grauville St. Asst. Rec.-Sec.—A. P. Donnelly. Fin.-Sec.—W. J. Kiely, 590 Pritchard Ave. Treas.—M. J. Dalton. Marshal—J. Gladnich. Guard—Russell Murphy. Trustees—L. O. Genest, J. Gladnich, W. Jordan, D. Smith, W. G. Eddy. Meetings are held 1st and 3rd Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock P.M., Trades Hall cor. Market and Main Sts. located at Winnipeg.

OFFICERS OF BRANCH 163, C. M. B. A. FOR 1904. President—A. Picard. 1st Vice President, Bro. C. Bamfield. 2nd Vice President, Bro. J. H. O'Connor. Rec.-Sec.—J. Mariuski, 180 Austin street. Assist. Rec.-Sec.—J. Schmidt. Fin.-Sec.—Rev. A. A. Cherrier. Treasurer—J. Shaw. Marshal—C. Meder. Guard—L. Hout. Trustees—M. Buck, H. Wass. Rep. to Grand Council—Rev. A. A. Cherrier. Alternate—James E. Manning.

ST. MARY'S COURT NO. 276. Catholic Order of Foresters Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday in Trades Hall, Fould's Block, at 8.30 p.m. Chief Ranger—J. J. McDonald. Vice-Chief Ranger—R. Murphy. Rec.-Sec.—W. J. Kiely, 424 Notre Dame ave. P. O. Box 469. Fin.-Sec.—I. P. Raleigh. Treasurer—Jno. A. Coyle. Rep. to State Court—J. J. McDonald. Alternate—F. W. Russell.

Catholic Club OF WINNIPEG. COR. MAIN AND MARKET STREETS Established 1900 FOULDS BLOCK The club is located in the most central part of the city, the rooms are large, commodious and well equipped. Catholic gentlemen visiting the city are cordially invited to visit the club. Open every day from 11 a.m. to 11 p.m. F. W. RUSSELL. H. H. COTTINGHAM President Hon. Secretary

(In Faith and Friendship) Catholic Club OF WINNIPEG. COR. MAIN AND MARKET STREETS Established 1900 FOULDS BLOCK The club is located in the most central part of the city, the rooms are large, commodious and well equipped. Catholic gentlemen visiting the city are cordially invited to visit the club. Open every day from 11 a.m. to 11 p.m. F. W. RUSSELL. H. H. COTTINGHAM President Hon. Secretary

TIME TABLES

Canadian Pacific

Table with columns: Lv., EAST, Ar. and various station names like Selkirk, Rat Portage, Fort William, Port Arthur, Toronto, etc.

Canadian Northern

Table with columns: Lv., EAST, Ar. and various station names like Winnipeg, Fort Frances, St. Anne, Giroux, etc.



fastening the last as he had fastened the first door, they could hear distinctly the roaring torrent of disorder and debauchery in the infamous street outside.

"A curiously constructed house, sir," remarked to Paulus the decurion Longinus, with a bewildered look in his handsome face. The Jew, who had come back as this was said, chuckled and observed, as he again led the way:

"If you lived in the Suburra, you would like to make your house difficult to enter."

Presently they arrived in a fine spacious apartment, and beheld in the middle of it a table, on which were lights arranged so as to illumine a long lambskin scroll in characters new and strange to them, and a venerable aged man seated at the table bending over the scroll, and standing at his side a young girl, who held in her hands some kind of oriental embroidery, an end of which trailed along a pile of cushions from which she had apparently risen, leaving her work for a moment in order to look at a passage in the book at the call of the aged reader. The latter was so absorbed in his occupation that he was not at first aware of the presence of strangers; but the child, who stood on the side of the table opposite the door, looked up and gazed with surprise at the four martial-looking figures who strode behind Eleazar into the room. Whatever the amazement, nevertheless, of the young maiden might have been, Paulus was more astounded still; for, truth to say, he thought he could never have beheld anything beautiful until that moment. The new comers having nearly reached the table, had halted, Paulus and Eleazar in front; and yet, even now, the old man, reading the scroll with his back to them, was unaware of their arrival, for pointing with his finger to the page, he exclaimed in a tone eloquent with emotion:

"And his warrior, this patriot, this glorious hero, this matchless servant of the Most High, and champion of the people of God, this very same Judas Maccabeus, my grandchild, was my ancestor and yours—he belongs to our own line!"

"Your line; your own line," said Eleazar, in a harsh voice, and sneering, "is to mind your business, or rather my business; it is for 'that' I give you your bread, and not for dreaming over the Scriptures. Who, think you, is going to pay the smallest consideration to you or your grandchild because you are descended collaterally from the Maccabees?"

At this bitter speech, bitterly spoken, the old man, who, on the first sound of the voice, had turned round and risen, bent his head meekly, but yet with a certain dignity, and replied:

"I had finished the accounts you gave me. My grandchild and I are not asking for any consideration from you beyond what I earn. You need not remind us that a noble old race has fallen into poverty. Come, Esther."

With this he was retiring, but the young girl burst into tears, and running to her grandfather, taking his hand with one of hers, and brushing her tears away with the other, she looked at Eleazar, and made the following speech:

"You rude, cruel man! you are always saying shameful cruel words to my grandfather, because he bears everything. But I will not allow you to speak so to my grandfather; I will not bear it any more."

Here she heaved a little sob, and added rather illogically:

"You ask who will pay grandfather any consideration because he is descended from a glorious warrior and a noble hero? 'I' will!"

Paulus, deeply interested in the unexpected interior drama which had thus suddenly been presented and played out before him, glanced at his martial comrades, and then said in a serious and kindly tone:

"Without intrusiveness be it spoken, 'I' will too. To be descended from a glorious warrior and noble hero is no small title to respect."

The little damsel's countenance cleared at once into sunlight.

"Well, well," said Eleazar, "I meant you no offence, Josiah Maccabeus. But go now and see to 'half the treasure'," emphasizing the last words.

With a look of astonishment, which was not lost upon the observant Paulus, Josiah Maccabeus left the room; whereupon the young girl resumed her embroidery and her former place on

the pile of cushions, and said with a sly glance at Paulus:

"You have come, sir, I suppose, for the treasure which our master here, the Rabbi Eleazar, has got ready for the army, because the 'Aerarium Sanctum' won't have enough money for some months?"

"Child, child!" exclaimed Eleazar, "who said I had the treasure ready?"

"You did yesterday, Rabbi—don't you remember?—when our countryman, Azareel, came."

"You mistook, Esther. You can run now, my dear, and see that some refreshments be prepared for these honored visitors."

During this short dialogue Paulus and his companions had their first good view of the person to whom they had brought Germanicus Caesar's signet. None of them liked his looks.

"Surely," said Paulus, "you have the money ready?"

"It is, and it is not, honored sir. The greater portion I must receive from various persons who will not part with it except on better terms than those which the Caesar offered to me. 'My' share, however, I will cheerfully advance, as agreed."

"We will," said Paulus firmly, "either take the treasure with us this night, or we will take 'you', in order to prove to the commander-in-chief that we have executed his orders, so far as we are concerned."

"But you will leave me my profits," answered the Jew, "and give me, all the same, a voucher in full?"

We will spare the reader the sort of argument which ensued. It has, in cases analogous, been repeated millions of times, all over the world, for thousands of years.

When all was settled, servants brought in wines and dainty refreshments, and little Esther, with extraordinary gracefulness of mien and language, pressed the visitors to partake of the various delicacies before them. Eleazar forthwith prepared to produce the treasure. Attended by Josiah Maccabeus (who had now returned) as his scrivener, and by many servants, he first directed a large and massive empty chest of wrought-iron to be brought into the room. The chest ran upon rollers, or little wheels of hard wood, which were deeper than the thickness of a couple of stout poles, braced horizontally beneath the chest, and projecting beyond it at each end. The poles were thus kept from touching the ground. These poles, like those of a litter or "palkee," could be lifted and borne the shoulders of four or of eight men.

The next operation was to count the twelve thousand "sestertii," or twelve millions of sesterces (equal to about a hundred thousand pounds sterling). And here it will be worth while to note the fact that the money was delivered in such proportions respectively of gold and silver coin—the "aureus nummus", or gold denarius, worth, I believe, a guinea; the small gold scruple, less than the value of a dollar, perhaps three and eightpence; and, finally, the silver denarius, equal to about ninepence—that the whole treasure rose to a very considerable and unwieldy weight.

The operation of counting and packing the rouleaux in the chest occupied the party almost all the night, although they employed great diligence and a proper division of labor. Long before the task was over, little Esther had said farewell to the company; but ere doing this, she stole toward Paulus, stood on tiptoe, and reaching her hand to his shoulder, signified that she wished to whisper something in his ear. With a kindly smile, the tall youth stooped, and with an important and serious face the child whispered. Chaerias was the only one present who observed this little operation; the two other comrades of Paulus were bending over the chest and packing it; the Jew Eleazar was handing the rouleaux to Longinus and Thellus; while Josiah Maccabeus, Esther's father, was busy with the stylus and a large slate-like tablet, Chaerias perceived, when the whisper was finished, that Paulus looked for a moment fully as grave as the young girl. Paulus patted the girl's head, and thanked her, upon which she bounded away to the door. Arrived there, she turned round, and still directing her conversation to Paulus, whose appearance and manners had evidently much interested her, said aloud:

"Are you going to the war, sir?"

"Yes," said he.

"I thought," pursued Esther, "that you might have come back soon; and she heaved a slight fluttering sigh."

"You are very good, my little lady," replied our youth: "but sometimes people do return even from wars, do they not?"

"Oh! yes; my own ancestors often did. But I thought you might return sooner still; because Rabbi Eleazar said that the persons who took the money from this house were not the persons who would take it home—that is, to where it was bound, and that is to the war. But it seems you are to take it all the way. My grandfather does not know what I have just whispered you," added she, returning, and speaking in a lower voice; "shall I tell him before all these persons?"

"On no account," answered Paulus, in a whisper; "it might lead to an immediate struggle. I have formed my own plan. Fear nothing, my good and kind little lady; I am safe, I believe, and I shall never forget 'you'."

At this assurance, and the emphasis with which it was spoken, a sort of crimson fell like a light over Esther's face; she stood musing for a moment, and said:

"Then I will wait up for grandfather, whose room is next to mine, and tell him, as he passes, that I have mentioned the facts to you. Farewell!"

She now withdrew altogether, and Cassius Chaerias, who had, in spite of himself, overheard a part of the singular and mysterious conference, gazed hard at Paulus. But the latter stood, with his eyes bent abstractedly on the floor, calm, impassive, and impenetrable. Chaerias could gather nothing to solve the enigma.

By hard work the reckoning and the packing of the treasure were finished considerably before daybreak: whereupon Paulus received the key of the chest, and gave in exchange to Eleazar a receipt in full, signed with his own name, witnessed by Thellus, Chaerias, and Longinus, and sealed with the signet of Germanicus Caesar.

A sneering and malignant expression in the Jew's face struck Paulus, and the Jew saw that he saw it.

"You can't remove this now," said the Jew, composing his features with nervous rapidity.

"No," said Paulus; "and we have had fatigue enough for one night. There are couches and cushions in this room; we must trouble you to turn it into a sleeping apartment for the next four hours, and to leave us the key."

In ten minutes the numerous attendants had made all the arrangements requisite for this purpose, and Eleazar, taking up a lamp to retire, said, in a tone of sentimentality, intended for sentiment:

"This is a memorable chamber, honored sir. Here Julius Caesar, time and again, held wild orgies in his boyhood. Here Catiline and he, and a numerous convivial band, of whom Caesar was much the youngest, played many a strange prank."

"What!" cried Paulus, in amazement; "Caesar frequent this quarter of Rome! Caesar live in the Suburra!"

"Certainly," quoth Thellus, yawning.

"When a boy, yes," observed Chaerias.

"This was his very house in those days," pursued the Jew. "My father, who was one of the many thousands of my nation brought hither as hostages from Jerusalem by Pompey the Great, often told me that he had seen Julius Caesar more than once in the room we are now standing in. Pompey, of course, had selected the wealthiest families to carry away, and my father lent money over and over again to Julius Caesar."

"Was your father," asked Chaerias, with a sneer, "ever paid? Was he paid, I pray you, by the choragus of that convivial crew?"

"Not till after the battle of Pharsalia," answered Eleazar, "when indeed he had long ceased to look for the money. It was, however, then paid, valiant sir, and the interest of it was paid also."

"Ah!" returned Chaerias, "the hem of the garment was wider than the garment, I wager."

The Jew here moved toward the door.

(To be Continued.)

FARMERS' SONS WANTED with knowledge of farm stock and fair education, to work in an office, \$60 a month with advancement; steady employment; must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the Association are being established in each Province. Apply at once giving full particulars. THE VETERINARY SCIENCE ASSOCIATION, London, Can.

## TO EVERY SUBSCRIBER.

New and Old

Who will send us One New Subscriber and 25 cents we will send them the

## Family Herald and Weekly Star FOR ONE YEAR

Together with the following beautiful premiums.

Two Beautiful Colored Pictures . . .

"HEART BROKEN"  
and  
"HARD TO CHOOSE"

Each 22 x 28 inches, in 11 delicate tints,

AND

A Large Colored Map of the Dominion of Canada (22 x 28 inches), with Special Maps for Each Province and for the United States.

The two pictures to be given are typical bits of child life. The prevailing note in each is—as it should be—bubbling enjoyment of the moment, with just a touch of one of the evanescent shadows of childhood to throw the gay colors into relief. They will please and charm upon any wall where they may hang, bringing to one an inner smile of the soul even on the darkest day. For what can shed more happiness abroad than the happiness of children?

One of the pictures is called

### "Heart Broken"

We will not let the reader into the secret of what has happened, but one of the merry little companions of the woeful little maid who has broken her heart is laughing already, and the other hardly knows what has happened. Cut flowers nod reassuringly at them, and a bright bit of verdure covered wall stands in the background. There is something piquantly Watteauesque about one of the petite figures, suggesting just a touch of French influence on the artist.

The other picture presents another of the tremendous perplexities of childhood. It is called

### "Hard to Choose"

As in the other picture, we will not give away the point made by the artists before the recipients analyze it for themselves. Again there are three happy girls in the picture, caught in a moment of pause in the midst of limitless hours of play. One of the little maids still holds in her arms the toy horse with which she has been playing. Flowers and butterflies color the background of this, and an arbour and a quaint old table replace the wall.

The two pictures together will people any room with six happy little girls, so glad to be alive, so care-free, so content through the sunny hours amidst their flowers and butterflies, that they must brighten the house like the throwing open of shutters on a sunny morning.

## Quick Reference Map of The Dominion of Canada

SPECIALLY PREPARED

The map of the Dominion of Canada will fill a long felt want. It has been prepared specially for the Family Herald and Weekly Star, and is right up-to-date. It is printed on a sheet 22 x 28 inches, each province in a different color; it shows the adjacent portions of the United States, the exact location of the towns, villages, etc., all railroad routes, including the new G. T. Pacific. It gives the population according to the very latest census, of all small and large places in Canada. With the Dominion maps will be enlarged provincial maps, that appeal to subscribers in each province, as follows:

### For Subscribers in Man., N.W.T. & B.C.

With the Dominion Map will be found an enlarged map of Canada's Great West beyond the Lakes, right up-to-date complete information regarding location and situation of all towns and villages in the Western Provinces.

The Family Herald and Weekly Star is too well known to need description. It is the greatest Family and Agricultural paper in Canada. Its regular subscription price is \$1.00 per year, and you can't get it anywhere else for less except from us, and we will give it to you for

**ONLY 25 CENTS**

Any one of the premiums are worth more than that alone

Address your orders to—

The Business Manager

P.O. BOX 617

Northwest Review

**JOHN AUGUSTUS O'SHEA,**

Famous War Correspondent Dead.

John Augustus O'Shea, the famous war correspondent and author, died at his residence in Clapham, Eng., on the 13th ult.

Mr. O'Shea was a native of Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, Ire., and was about seventy-five years old. He was, perhaps, the last representative of the Bohemian school of journalists, whose name was familiar in literary circles all over the Three Kingdoms and on the continent. He was a delightful companion, full of reminiscences of a most interesting and humorous nature, and the stories of his own experience in many lands were always matters of intense interest. He was a true and staunch friend, and ever took delight in assisting others.

O'Shea worked at different periods of his life for some of the best known newspapers in Ireland, England and America. His writings always found a ready market, for he had a rare literary faculty, and his contributions were ever attractive and racy of the soil. Mr. O'Shea was a staunch Irishman, and in his latter years he followed the history of the present National movement with keen interest.

He experienced all the horrors of the siege of Paris, and used to tell weird stories of the wants of the besieged. In his admirable book, "An Iron-Bound City," the siege is graphically described. In "Romantic Spain," he tells of his Carlist experiences, and in "Leaves From the Life of a Special Correspondent" and "Roundabout Recollections," he has written much autobiographical reminiscences of early days in Ireland, of the famous personages he met in various countries, and of the different duties of a special correspondent.

One of the most interesting chapters of his volume of Recollections is that devoted to the Catholic University, in which he was educated, where he mentioned his schoolfellows, many of them afterwards celebrated.

He was one of the earliest contributors to the Shamrock, when Harry Furniss and Francis Walker were its principal artists. For this magazine he wrote "The History of a Cravat" and other witty and agreeable stories and sketches.

It is to his credit that he was always Irish of the Irish, and long before the present revival of Irish literature was heard of, he had, in season and out of season, advocated the claims of Irish literature. When the present writer first met him—in 1885—he was president of the Southwark Irish Literary Club, a small body of Irish people who met in a small hall in a back street in South London, and by lectures, Gaelic classes, "original nights" readings of Irish history and literature, endeavored to keep up and spread a knowledge of and feeling for Ireland among the scattered Irish of London.

To that little club—the nucleus of the present Irish Literary Society and London Gaelic League—came W. B. Yeats, Dr. Todhunter, Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, and many other notable visitors.

O'Shea was one of the best after-dinner speakers ever heard, and had few equals as a raconteur. Besides his various books and innumerable articles, and stories, he wrote a play, of which I have one of the few copies printed. It was called "Blonde or Brunette," and the copy I possess is from O'Shea, "With the author's cordial invitation to laughter."

It may be said that journalism and oratory were in his blood, for his father was a well-known journalist in the South of Ireland, and the author of a volume of poems called "Nenagh Minstrelsy," and his relative, Peter Gill, was a popular orator, an irrepressible fixture at all the political gatherings from the Tenant-Right movement down to the Land League days.

In its notice of the death of O'Shea the Daily News, of London, said that "this is the third, and, unhappily, the last, obituary notice to be written of the genial 'Irish Bohemian' The first was written when he was reported as killed in an explosion during the siege of Ancona, where he was with the Papal Army.

"The second obituary notice appeared in the Evening Standard

during the siege of Paris, where he was its special correspondent. He was supposed to have escaped in a balloon from the doomed city, and to have been drifted over the English Channel, where he was believed to have been drowned. But he never left Paris, where he endured hardships which undoubtedly shortened his days.

"On this subject he wrote: 'I spent the four tedious months of the siege shut up in a penitential cage. I was half starved: I knew what it was to eat horseflesh raw. . . . I went into that siege a strong man; I came out of it haggard and hysterical, with pinched features, and a bodily constitution which still bears traces of the too heavy strain imposed upon it.'"

**THREE VETERAN PRIESTLY JOURNALISTS.**

Rev. Dr. Lambert, editor of the New York Freeman's Journal, in commenting upon a compliment paid to the Rev. Father Cronin, editor of the Catholic Union and Times, of Buffalo, says:

In heartily endorsing all this, our memory, taking us by the hand, leads back to the good old times—before the war—when in 1858 we first met Dr. Cronin at Carondelet, on the banks of the Mississippi, when he and we and Dr. Phelan of the Western Watchman were preparing ourselves for the priesthood. Little did any of us think about newspaper work then. It was then theology, dogmatic and moral, and philosophy, with its entologic and psychologic schools, and the discussions between them, and their wrangles about the meaning of St. Thomas, and Gioberti and Rosmini and Liberatore and Sanseverino and Brownson! What arguments and undeveloped philosophical wisdom were wasted on the circumambient air, and what might have happened to social progress if they had been bottled up, kept cool, and allowed to mature? Be that as it may, they served their purpose then. They kept our minds busy, and therefore were not in vain. Young Phelan was argumentative, and did not require much effort to assert himself—a virtue he has ever since retained without considerable loss, as all his broken-backed and broken-legged controversial opponents well know. Young Cronin was less argumentative, but more sentimental, with a tendency to the extremes of riotous rejoicing or meditative sadness. How often have he and we—both being poetically inclined—loitered and strolled about in the cabbage garden—the only thing in the way of flowers about there—to gaze on the moon, or the stars—as the case might be—and swap sentimental things about the whichness of the what, the beckoning unattainable and such like, suggested by the vast starlit void overhead. Then we would musingly retire, thinking about something good to eat, and what punishment would be likely to overtake old Grady for his neglect to properly provide for the table. Thus we alternated, or he did, between the sentimental and the substantial, between poetry and prose, with a plurality in favor of the latter.

Big events were going on then—the pattering of the rain drops on the dead leaves before the onrush of the storm. Lincoln and Douglass were having their great debate through Illinois—the debate that made Lincoln President. The young fellows were mostly Democrats, and Douglass was their prophet. How bad they felt as the genius of Lincoln began to overshadow and shrink the little giant. Much history has been made since then in the passing years that have been bleaching your head and ours gray, dear Father Cronin. During those years you have devoted your rare intellectual gifts and physical energies to Catholic truth and the glory of God's Church, and you have made for yourself a distinguished place in American Catholic literature.

That you may live long in good health to continue your work is the heartfelt wish of your fellow student of 1858.

The Hardest Pain to Endure

Is the pain of a tender corn, but experience proves that corns are cured quickest by Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, which acts in twenty-four hours. Putnam's never burns or causes sores. The only painless cure is Putnam's. Use no other.

*Why don't you quit if you are using poor tea - Joy Blue Ribbon and you'll see where the good comes in - We know the quality is there and want you to know it. A test is what we ask.*

**The Coupons are Worth Saving.**

**AGENTS WANTED GOOD INCOMES Can be Secured**

(Whole or spare time) (Male or female)  
 Good wages and constant employment can be earned by intelligent agents.  
 The New Diamond Gold Pen superior to the best Gold Nibs cost One Penny only. Points finished like Diamond Shape. One Nib will last for many months.  
 Advantages of the New Diamond Pen:—Beautiful touch—glide smoothly over the paper—makes writing a pleasure—improves in use—durable—non-corroding—one nib will last longer than grosses of steel nibs.  
 Every man, woman, or child should use the New Diamond Pen.

To start at once send 40 cents (stamps will do) for Agents' Sample Box, or One Dollar for large size Sample Box post free by return to all parts of the world with particulars of the best paying agency.

**STANDARD CORPORATION, DIAMOND PEN WORKS, 49 Newgate Street, London, E.C. ENGLAND**  
 (Postage for letter 5 cents).

**KOBOLD & CO.**

CITY MARKET, WINNIPEG  
 Dealers in all kinds of  
**Fresh and Cured Meats BUTTER, EGGS and VEGETABLES**  
 GAME IN SEASON

**Dr. J. McKenty,**  
 OFFICE: UNION BANK BLOCK,  
 RESIDENCE: 232 DONALD STREET,  
 TELEPHONES  
 OFFICE 541. RESIDENCE 1863

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND IMMIGRATION.**

**MANITOBA** with its network of railways, giving markets near at hand for all farm products, offers unrivalled opportunities for investment. **PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT LANDS** can still be purchased at from \$3 to \$6 per acre. **IMPROVED FARMS** in all districts of the province can be purchased at from \$10 to \$40 per acre. These prices are advancing every year.

**A FEW POINTERS**

On arrival at Winnipeg the wisest policy for any new settler to adopt is to remain in Winnipeg for a few days and learn for himself all about the lands offered for sale and to homestead.

There are districts that have been settled for many years in which land can be purchased. Some of this may be unbroken prairie which still possesses all the richness and productive powers of our virgin prairies. Other lands, cultivated and having comfortable farm buildings, are ready for immediate possession.

There are Provincial Government lands, Dominion Government homesteads, and railway lands to be secured.

The price of land varies from \$3 to \$40 per acre. Location with respect to railways, towns, timber and water determines the price of land.

For information regarding homesteads apply at the Dominion Land Office.

For purchase of Provincial lands apply at the Provincial Land Office in the Parliament Buildings.

For C. P. R. or C. N. R. lands apply at the land offices of said railway companies.

For lands owned by private individuals apply to the various real estate agents in the city.

For situations as farm laborers apply to: **J. J. GOLDEN**  
**PROVINCIAL INFORMATION BUREAU, 617 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG**

**YOUNG MEN, BECOME INDEPENDENT.**—Our School can give you a Veterinary Course in simple English language, at home during five months of your spare time, and place you in a position to secure a business of from \$1,200 upwards yearly. Diploma granted and good positions obtained for successful students. Cost within reach of all. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for full particulars at once. **THE ONTARIO VETERINARY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, London, Ontario, Canada.**

**WANTED.**—A Lady or Gentleman in every town to represent the Northwest Review. To send in local items weekly, canvas subscriptions and represent the paper in their locality. Liberal commission. Apply to Northwest Review, P.O. Box 617.

**GET YOUR RUBBER STAMPS** at the Northwest Review, 219 McDermot Ave.

**If a man's wife is a good baker, nothing**

but the best flour is good enough for her. There can be no greater extravagance than the use of inferior flour.

Winchester Springs, Feb. 27th, 05.

"I read about Royal Household Flour which is purified by electricity. I also read about the woman paying freight 25 miles before she would be without it. Royal Household was not sold in our town, I was asking about it and my grocer told me to wait a day or two and he would get some, and I am glad I did so. My wife is a good baker and made good bread out of other flours, but what she has now made out of Royal Household is so far ahead that I would be willing to pay freight fifty miles instead of twenty-five, rather than go without it. There is no flour 'just as good' as Royal Household."

(Signed) **JOHN HENDERSON.**

Now, is there a single woman in the whole country who, after reading what Mr. Henderson says, will not at once send for the Royal Household recipes and give Royal Household Flour a trial. Mention this paper and address

**THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.**