



UNIVERSITY VARIANCE.

The meeting of the Council of Manitoba University held on Thursday afternoon, the 27th ult., marked an epoch in the history of higher education in this Province inasmuch as it foreshadowed, to use the language of one of the members, a "parting of the ways" or, in other words, clearly proved that the University as it at present exists is only a temporary institution and cannot survive the jealousies and rivalries of certain sections which have from its foundation until the present crisis worked together in apparent harmony.

That such a stage in the life of the University was rapidly being reached must have been patent to every dispassionate observer and, as a matter of fact, the amount of feeling shown in the course of the discussion which took place at this meeting, and the sidelights which were thrown on the relations which the representatives of certain colleges bear to those of other denominations, show that it is little less than a miracle that an explosion did not take place long ago of sufficient force to destroy the unanimity which according to surface appearances has hitherto existed.

The gathering to which we refer was called for the purpose of taking definite action on the question of the erection of University Buildings on the site selected near the Local Government property on Kennedy Street. At a previous meeting of the council a report of a special committee had been read regarding the title to the site with a copy of the lease the Provincial Government proposed to grant in perpetuity to the University, and a protest from the archbishop of Rupert's Land backed up by a resolution of the synod of the Church of England against the proposed site on account of its distance from St. John's College and the impossibility, therefore, of the students of that college deriving any benefit from the courses of instruction which it is intended shall be given there. A further protest from the council of St. John's College, developing that of the archbishop, was read, and then the fun began.

First of all nearly an hour was spent deciding how the business should be taken up. Mr. J. H. Ashdown, who was Chairman of the committee, thought the protest of St. John's College was the crucial point and therefore, moved a resolution setting forth that the council could not see its way to change from the site selected.

This was seconded by Rev. Dr. Duval, who almost brought tears into his own eyes and affected other members of the council in quite a different way, whilst he spoke in one breath of the great esteem—and might he say—yes, he would say, affect-

tion,—he had for the professors from St. John's and in the next breath ridiculed all that those professors had ventured to say regarding the inconveniences from which students of St. John's would suffer if the proposed site were adopted. Things now seemed to be going swimmingly when Canon Coombs rather unceremoniously disturbed the harmony of the proceedings by venturing to suggest that the motion on which Dr. Duval had expended so much heart-rending oratory was out of order inasmuch as it took for granted that the site had already been selected. This was a knotty problem which surely could only be solved by at least half a dozen members speaking at once, and consequently, with a worthy determination to be true to the occasion a large proportion of the Council joined in a perfect Babel which was ultimately brought to a termination by the wise decision of the Chancellor that the motion was not in order.

Having reached this satisfactory conclusion, the meeting found itself face to face with the awful dilemma of what to do next, and after considerable cross-firing it was decided by vote to take up the report of the committee clause by clause and take the second clause—that referring to the protest—first. The meeting thus finding itself at exactly the same point from which it started an hour previously, Mr. Ashdown again moved his resolution which the Registrar said was seconded by Dr. Duval and the members were under a great obligation to the Registrar for saying so, for had it been left to Dr. Duval to speak for himself no doubt another flood of doleful eloquence would have been the consequence.

The motion having been thus moved and seconded the Bishop of Qu'Appelle rose to move an amendment. He made a very good speech in doing so—that is he made the most of his case—and he let fly some pretty hard shots at some of the prime movers in the agitation for the selection of the proposed site. Amongst the good things he said was that those who lived at St. John's knew what they were talking about when they complained of the distance the proposed building would be from their college and it was nothing less than "gross impertinence" on the part of a member representing another college to write to a public newspaper ridiculing the chancellor of the university and the synod of the Church of England for advancing this objection. The Bishop evidently referred here to Dr. Bryce, but, although the Doctor knew this and knew also that all present were aware that he was the party thus taken to task he never wincing or showed the slightest concern—he never does, no matter what is said of him—he isn't built that way.

Another good point of the Bishop's was with regard to the nice things said about St. John's representatives by Dr. Duval, which he declared were "mere flattery and speciousness" and not relished at all by those who were its victims. The Bishop also declared that many attempts had been made to bring the University under the thumb of the Provincial Government and that this proposition was "a little tentative effort in the same direction." He moved by proposing that the site be not adopted but that a committee be appointed to seek a more central site.

After Dr. Duval had tearfully expressed the hope that Bishop Grisdale did not refer to him when he spoke about flattery and speciousness, and the Bishop had made some weak explanations which considerably detracted from the force and manliness of his former utterances, Dean O'Meara seconded the amendment. From the point of view of St. John's College it seemed rather unfortunate that the Dean should take such a prominent part in this discussion his propensity in all previous stages of this site question for "running with the hare and hunting with the hounds" having been so apparent that so far as he was concerned a silent vote would have been the best service he could have rendered both his college and his own reputation on this occasion. The whole of his florid and airy contribution to the debate was effectively punctured by Professor Laird, who remarked that the Dean had previously voted for the proposed site and the Professor also made a good point, which was loudly applauded, when he said that the Dean should be the last member of the council to charge, as he had done, the committee appointed to secure a central site with insincerity.

Canon Matheson supported the amendment in a manly speech in which he spoke of his love for the University and begged the members to carefully consider before they took a step which must inevitably lead to the withdrawal of one of the colleges representing a large and important denomination. He gave several good reasons against adopting the site and was followed by Dr. King who claimed that, except with regard to St. John's college the site was an ideal one and should be adopted. He also asked the members to believe that he would be glad if they could get a site that would place his own college in a less favoured position—a statement which the well known unselfishness of the sects renders it quite unnecessary for us to comment upon. Dr. Spakling followed, and during his speech the feelings of the two sections waxed very hot. He was attempting to show that a more suitable site

than that proposed could not be got when he was interrupted by the Archbishop of Rupert's Land who declared that, since a certain committee meeting at which Dr. Sparling had had the hardihood to suggest a site on Portage avenue he (the Archbishop) had been confident that the majority had determined not to have a central site. Dr. Sparling resented this imputation and he and the Archbishop had what may be called a battle royal in which the Doctor eventually got the worst of it, inasmuch as the Archbishop received aid from quite an unexpected quarter, namely, Dr. J. K. Barrett, who stated that he had been present at the committee meeting when Dr. Sparling proposed the Portage avenue site. It was some time before order again reigned in the meeting and when quiet was restored Rev. Professor Hart seemed to think the members wanted to hear his views on the matter, but, judging by the noise they made during his long speech, we believe he was previously mistaken in thinking so.

As no one else rose to prolong the debate the Chancellor himself had his say. He spoke with a good deal of feeling, and during his remarks there was another lively scene between him and Dr. Sparling who apparently felt very uncomfortable at the raking up of old records on this question and who resented imputations of selfishness just as strongly as previously in the meeting Dean O'Meara had fired up at statements affecting his sincerity which had been freely made by more than one speaker. The Archbishop's speech, when Dr. Sparling at last subsided and allowed him to proceed, covered much the same ground as the protest and the debate was then drawn to a close by Rev. Father Drummond who, as representative of St. Boniface College, said the site would be almost as near to his college as any that could be chosen in Winnipeg. Their sympathies were with St. John's College in the matter of educational curricula, in the importance attached to classical, Latin and Greek studies. But when they had taken a position at variance with the university it had been urged upon them by one high in authority in St. John's College that they should merge their own special interests in the interest of the university. When they were in an isolated position they had received but very scant sympathy. When the late Archbishop Taché made a bona fide offer by letter of a free site of eleven acres in St. Boniface the council never had the courtesy to thank him for the offer. The St. Boniface representatives felt justified in taking an independent position, leaving the other members of the university to decide as they thought proper. If the majority

should deem it best to eliminate one of the elements of the university by the choice of a site for the scientific department, he trusted they would continue to do so with all proper form and due courtesy.

The vote then taken with the result that 13 voted for the amendment and 23 against. In this vote the minority was made up of the chancellor and seven St. John's College representatives who were supported by the following representatives of St. Boniface College: Father Cherrier, Judge Dubuc, Judge Prendergast, Dr. J. K. Barrett and Mr. F. W. Russell the motion was then put and carried 23 to 16, the minority being strengthened by the votes of the following: Father Drummond, Father Cloutier and Mr. W. A. McIntyre. Although only one clause of the report had been then decided on the members felt they had enough of it for one day and an adjournment was taken.

It will be noticed that Rev. Dr. Bryce had nothing to say on this occasion. Considering that at most meetings of the Council he generally says about ten times as much as anyone else, and considering also the interest he has hitherto taken in this site question some may be surprised at his silence; but we are not. There are some people who, active and noisy in making their plans, prefer to enjoy the realization of their hopes and desires in calm speechlessness, and it may be that of those present—and this is saying a good deal—the now silent Doctors, who never blushes and who never resents a castigation when nothing is to be gained by doing so, probably felt the great satisfaction at this decision of the council to take a step which of undoubted means an upheaval that will imperil the whole fabric.

HIGHEST MOUNTAIN IN N. AMERICA.

Seattle, Wash., October 12.—The G. H. Eldridge geological survey party, which has just returned from Cook's Inlet Country, is declared to have discovered the highest mountain in North America. The peak, which towers far above Mount St. Elias, is situated in Alaska to the right of the Sushitna river. The Government topographer took triangulation of the elevations, ascertaining by scientific calculations the exact height of the peak, which he declares to be more than 20,000 feet.

Next Tuesday morning, the 10th inst., at 9, His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface will sing a Requiem Mass for the repose of the souls of Sister Mary Xavier and Sister Gascon, the former of whom was one of the best teachers in this country and at one time the most prominent figure in St. Boniface hospital, while the latter was for forty years occupied in the household duties of the Bishop's Palace.

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Northwest Review.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1898.

NOTICE.

We have sent out circulars and bills to our subscribers requesting prompt payment of dues. If any who have already paid should receive a bill for arrears, we beg of them to attribute the mistake to some accident resulting from the recent change in our business management. In such cases the best defence is satisfactory proof of payment in the form of a receipt.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The contributor who vividly describes a "Royal Rebuke" writes that the anecdote was related to her by Mrs. Scott, the wife of the Capt. Scott mentioned. "She was doing the honors of the house for her brother-in-law, Lord Clonmell, on the occasion of this visit." Not only the anecdote but all its details are quite true. This knack of administering a rebuke without uttering a single word, this carrying out of the Greek principle of avoiding all exaggeration, all useless violence or acerbity, is the sort of thing that nothing but generations of experience in the governance of men can produce, and the effectiveness of the rebuke supposes an atmosphere of refinement which does not exist outside of an hereditary gentry. That is why many people will see nothing in a scene which to the gently bred speaks volumes.

The style of printing which we are inaugurating in this issue is not an absolute novelty. It was introduced more than four years ago in England and has since been adopted in some United States papers. The innovation consists in abolishing what is, in printer's language, called "justification." The compositor is no longer worried as to how he will make the right-hand margin straight. This saves time in composing, because there is no necessity of re-arranging any line. It also saves time in correcting, because,

if the compositor omits a word by mistake, fewer lines have to be re-adjusted. Finally, it saves time in distributing the type, because all the spaces between words, being equal, go back into the same compartment.

Though at first sight a non-justified column looks odd, it is really more aesthetic and more restful to the eye. This will be evident to anyone who compares the heavy appearance of a solid justified page with the pleasing aspect of a page full of dialogue where each speaker begins a paragraph and the right-hand margin is very irregular.

So true is this that when business men want their circulars to look natural and pleasant, they get them set up in "typewriter" type with an uneven right-hand margin.

AN IMPERTINENT INQUIRY.

Editor Morning Telegram: Sir—Many of the readers of the Northwest Review were greatly surprised to note the fulsome laudation bestowed by that journal upon Mr. E. A. Forget on the occasion of his recent appointment to the deputy governorship of the Territories. This looks very much like a case of misdirected hero-worship. Manitoba Catholics have abundant cause to remember that this same Mr. Forget exerted all the influence he possessed in conjunction with Messrs. Laurier, Tarte et al. to force upon them the so-called settlement of the school question. When the present Judge Prendergast, who so long and so splendidly championed the cause of the minority, accepted office in exchange for his Catholic principles, the Northwest Review had nothing but hard words for him, and properly so. But when Mr. Forget, in turn, receives his reward for his base betrayal of the cause of the minority the Review not only beslobbers him with praise, but holds him up as a stimulus as well as an example to the Catholics, among whom he is about to reside. There is surely something here that calls for an explanation. Does it make for the moral uplifting of the Catholic community that the betrayal of a cause so sacred to Catholics as the education of their children should not only be condoned, but that the betrayer, on receiving the fruits of his perfidy, should be obsequiously congratulated and proclaimed, by the journal referred to, as a hero of the first magnitude?

A CATHOLIC LAYMAN.
Winnipeg, Nov. 1, 1898.

EDITORIAL NOTE:— Though the NORTHWEST REVIEW owes no sort of explanation to the readers of the Morning Telegram, we print this letter as a curiosity. In the first place it is passing strange that it should be written by somebody in Winnipeg exactly three weeks after the appearance of our article on Lieutenant-Governor Forget. Who has trod on "A Catholic Layman's" corns at this late date? Secondly, why did this grumbler not write direct to us? Thirdly, would "A Catholic Layman" kindly quote the words we used in Judge Prendergast's case? He dare not, because they were not "hard," they were written in pity

rather than in anger.

Besides, the two cases are not parallel. Judge Prendergast's public declaration was a political event attended by the most disastrous consequences, inasmuch as it completely paralyzed the Quebec defenders of Catholic schools. Mr. Forget's opinion had no appreciable effect on the course of events.

Neither does the anonymous correspondent dare to quote our words in praise of Mr. E. A. Forget. There was no "fulsome beslobbering" in what we wrote. We were neither fawning nor obsequious. We simply enumerated some of his virtues, his "incorruptible integrity, judicial temper, lucidity of mind and expression, perfect urbanity and devotion to duty." These things do not constitute heroism, and so we never even hinted that he was "a hero of the first magnitude," as the correspondent, who is nothing if not inaccurate, says; but such virtues are rarer than they ought to be, especially in high places; hence our genuine delight at finding a post of honor bestowed upon one who possesses them.

We were fully aware that somebody had once written to the REVIEW stongly denouncing Mr. A. E. Forget because he had been mentioned by Mr. Tarte as approving the "settlement;" but this was no editorial pronouncement, and we have since learned that Mr. Forget gave this approval on a misunderstanding of the provisions of the "settlement" before that inoperative document was issued.

On the other hand, we could point to the very clear and vigorous support which Mr. A. E. Forget gave to the cause of Catholic education in the Northwest when he wrote the letter that appears in Father Leduc's outspoken and uncompromising pamphlet, "Hostility Unmasked." Therein Mr. Forget's defence of the Catholic position is unmistakably Catholic; his subsequent advocacy of the "settlement," however mistaken, does not imply intentional abandonment of Catholic principles. We were therefore justified in overlooking this unfortunate episode, on the wise principle that when an honest and able leader appears on a scene where honesty and ability have hitherto been rare it is mean and worse than foolish to rake up one mistake in his past. And we eagerly seize this opportunity to declare that we know we are voicing the sentiments of all the Catholic clergy in the Northwest when we repeat that the nomination of Mr. A. E. Forget to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwest Territories is one of the best the Government has ever made.

A ROYAL REBUKE.

Written for the Review.

There are newspapers published in England whose raison d'être appears to be to furnish their readers with anything and everything which can tend to diminish respect for the upper classes; and the various members of the Royal Family are by no means spared.

The malice is generally so plain that one might naturally

conclude it too obvious to be dangerous, but Voltaire was right in his promise when he gave the cynical advice, "only throw enough mud, some is sure to stick."

The oft-repeated lie is believed, in the end, by some, and what people began by being shocked at reading, they dismiss at last with the remark, "I suppose there must be some truth in what one hears so often."

A loyal subject is therefore particularly glad to avail himself or herself of any opportunity to make known facts which redound to the honour of any of Her Majesty's children, and it is with pleasure accordingly that we publish the following anecdote concerning His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, which was related to us by an eye witness some years ago.

It is well known that the Duke of Connaught has, all his life, been very exact in his attendance at church on Sunday, and on the occasion we now allude to, he was staying in Ireland, where he was the guest of Lord Clonmell.

On the Sunday in question, the Duke had, as usual, attended Divine service at the parish church in the morning, and had expressed his wish to be present also at the same in the afternoon.

It was a beautiful day in the early autumn, and one of the gentlemen in attendance on the Duke was very unwilling to exchange the comfortable surroundings of the mansion for the old-fashioned, time honoured pew in the Church.

He went therefore to Captain Scott, who was the hosts brother, and also an officer in the Duke's own regiment, and entreated him to take his place.

"I don't mind going for you," returned Captain Scott obligingly, but the Duke will see you are not there, and he won't like it."

"I don't think he'll notice," replied the "other, and if you are in attendance I am sure it will be all right."

At the appointed time the carriages were drawn up in their order at the foot of the broad flight of steps leading to the entrance hall.

A few seconds later the great clock over the stables chimed the hour, when, with the punctuality of his Royal Mother, the Duke of Connaught stepped over the threshold, and glanced round on those who were awaiting him in the portico.

"Where is Captain Grey?" was his very distinctly uttered and definite question.

The words had scarcely escaped his lips when footmen were flying in every direction to find Captain Grey.

The Duke remained standing as silent and well-nigh as immovable as is the statue of his godfather, the "Iron Duke" (of Wellington,) on his bronze charger over the Park gates in London, thus making each minute of delay seem fifteen. In less time than might have been expected, however, Captain Grey, who had been discovered with his coat off in an arm chair in the smoking room, made his somewhat abashed appearance, the discomfort being increased by the sense of a very rapid change of attire.

The Duke turned his eyes towards him with a glance which made it quite clear that he fully took in the situation, and then H. R. Highness quietly stepped into the carriage which was to convey him to the church.

THE PILGRIMAGE TO ST. ANNE'S.

The daily papers having given pretty full reports of the grand inaugural excursion on the Southeastern Railway and the Pilgrimage to the blessing of the new church at Ste. Anne des Chênes, we will merely add a few notes which may help to correct the inaccuracies of previous reports.

At eight A. M. on the Feast of All Saints about 250 passengers took the first passenger train on this new railway. Those who entered the cars at Winnipeg were saved the discomfort that fell to the lot of the people who started from the muddy prairie on the outskirts of St. Boniface. It was a real hardship, for ladies especially, to wade through that tenacious rain-soaked loam.

The thirty miles between Winnipeg and St. Anne's were done in two hours and a quarter, not bad speed considering the state of the roadbed. Not being ballasted, it was soft and yielding, so that the cars swayed from side to side like a ship rolling in a swell. More than once the lurch to one side was so marked that nervous travellers thought the cars would upset and some passengers felt quite sick.

When the train stopped opposite the village of St. Anne's the passengers had to climb down on the prairie—there are no stations, not even platforms on this line as yet—and walk nearly half a mile with a vast weight of mud on each foot. But everybody was cheerful and gay and determined to make the most of the situation.

Some three hundred people live in the village, which is the centre of a parish of 215 families, 200 of whom are Catholic. Of these two hundred families 114 are French Canadian, 85 half-breed and one Irish.

The new church is an imposing and graceful structure of brick, 112 feet long and 51 wide in the nave; the transepts are each 16 to 26, and the vestry 20 to 32. Though the steeple is not yet built, the tower on which it is to rest is so nicely crenelated that it might almost remain as it is. The interior needs a good deal of additional work. The cost so far is \$13,500.

A little before eleven the new Church was blessed by His Grace, who went round the building outside and in, sprinkling it with holy water and chanting the liturgical prayers. Then High Mass was sung with the Archbishop on his throne. Rev. Father Giroux, the devoted pastor, whose day of triumph this most emphatically was, officiated as celebrant, Rev. Father Blain, S. J., as deacon and Rev. Father Kruse, O. M. I., as subdeacon. The priests that assisted His Grace were Rev. Father Drummond, S. J. and Rev. Father Grenier, S. J.

After the gospel His Grace preached on Heaven and Purgatory, relating a modern inedited story which we hope some day to publish. When the Mass was

A SHAPELY FOOT AND

A perfect fitting shoe are the combinations which lead to the beautiful story of Cinderella. We can furnish the basis of many a romance in shoe wearing, for our shoes will fit any foot no matter how shapely or unshapely. One of the many bargains, Ladies' Kid Button Boots, extension sole for \$1.25.

A. C. MORCAN.
412 Main St.

BRIEFLETS.

Rev. Father, Lecoq, O. M. I., is in town for a few days.

Rev. Father Audemard, O. M. I., is helping Rev. Father Joly at St. Pierre.

Some three or four weeks ago Archbishop von Steyn gave confirmation at Munich to thirty converts from Protestantism.

The St. Boniface College students are preparing a dramatic entertainment for the 17th inst. They will present one of Labiche's comedies and several English selections.

Sisters Duffin, Ste. Lucie and Maria went, on Wednesday last, to Rat Portage to take charge of the Industrial School. Sister Duffin will be Superior. Rev. Mother Vicar accompanied them, and will return to-morrow.

The Very Rev. Mother Olivier and Mother Martin returned yesterday from visiting their convent of Jesus and Mary at St. Pierre; they go to St. Jean Baptiste to-day and will be back in Winnipeg at the end of the week.

The Very Rev. Mother General of the Sisters of Misericorde returned to Montreal yesterday, and will soon send two or three Sisters of her order to help Sister St. Mary Magdalen, who may possibly to take the large house lately occupied by Mr. Pambrun.

Rev. Father Kullavy, O. M. I., has begun a house-to-house visitation of all the German and Polish Catholics in Winnipeg. On Sunday last, at 3 p. m. he gathered all the Poles in St. Mary's Church and gave them an impressive sermon in their own language.

It appears that we were misinformed as to the destination of the intended memorial to the late Sister Mary Xavier. The idea is to make some addition in the way of a new ward for St. Boniface Hospital with which the dear departed Sister was identified.

Last Thursday Rev. Father Tourangeau, S. J., in answer to a telegram from the obliging Superintendent of the Home for Incurables, went to Portage la Prairie, to perform the funeral rites over the remains of Mr. Fullerton who died a saintly death in the Home. Nothing can exceed the kindness of Mrs. Young the Superintendent, who drove in herself with a fine carriage and pair to meet Father Tourangeau and then drove him out to the cemetery and rendered every assistance in his power.

Until lately it was an Irishman that held the high jump record; now it is another Irishman who has smashed to smithereens all the broad jump records. Malcolm W. Ford, who long held the record of 23 ft. 9 inches, admits that Professor W. J. M. Newburn, of Claremont College Dublin, has gone out of sight beyond him. Newburn recently made a running broad jump of 26 feet 6 3/4 inches. Most great jumpers hitherto have been, of medium size and compactly built; Newburn stands 6 feet 6 inches in height and weighs 206 pounds. His chest measures 42 inches. He is a rare specimen of a very large man whose activity

is as great and whose muscles are as well knit as those of a small man. At one bound he has added almost three feet to the world's record.

The Official report gives the total majority for prohibition as 2,218. The Quebec majority against prohibition is 94,015. The total vote for prohibition was 22 1/2 per cent. of the entire available vote, and 21 1/2 per cent. was polled against the measure, 56 per cent. of the possible voters having abstained from voting. On the theory that unpolled votes are equivalent to negative votes, 77 1/2 per cent. of the vote-holding population declared against prohibition. Therefore, despite the noise still made by the cranks, nothing will happen except the increase of the national debt by reason of the polling expenses.

We regret to learn that Mr. Arcadius Marcoux, a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters, died this morning at 9 o'clock. He received the last sacraments with perfect resignation to the will of God. He leaves a wife and five children. The funeral will take place on Thursday next at 7.45 a. m., at the Cathedral.

R. I. P.

FACTS ABOUT CHILDREN'S BRAINS.

Philad. Inquirer.

How much happier the lives of the thousands of children entering school would be if only women—mothers and teachers—better understood the nature and limitation of their brain cells. Such knowledge is to be had, as very important experiments and deductions have recently been made by scientific investigators, but it always takes an unreasonable length of time for such knowledge to become general.

After 25,000 tests by the best educators in America, it has been absolutely demonstrated, for instance, that the length of time that a child six years of age can concentrate its mind does not exceed seven minutes, and that all efforts to confine its attention upon one subject beyond this limit are worse than useless. This power of concentration increases slowly. At the age of eight a child's attention may be easily held ten minutes. At the age of twelve his mind should not be riveted upon one subject longer than seventeen minutes. It is, therefore, a great mistake to keep a child of this age, say, at the piano more than fifteen minutes. After a change of occupation another quarter of an hour's practice will be of incalculably more benefit than the attempt to continue work after brain and nerves have become fatigued.

Indeed, most of the inattention and restlessness of children may be explained upon the physical basis. A boy's brain, for example, undergoes a certain shrinkage at the age of fourteen or fifteen. It actually weighs less than at the age of twelve and thirteen. This fact explains the carelessness, laziness and general unreasonableness of boys of this age. Statistics show that a large proportion of boys leave school at about this time. It is altogether probable that if parents and teachers realized that the proverbial lawlessness of boys of fourteen merely evidenced a temporary condition of brain cells, more of them would be patiently guided through the period, to take up their studies a year or two later with renewed interest.

The same tests have conclusively proved that the brain of a child is always most active between 8.30 and 11.30 in the morning. All lessons, therefore, requiring the exercise of their reasoning power—such as arithmetic and grammar—should be at this hour. It has been further deduced that the average child, unhampered by grades and systems, may have easily mastered his arithmetic by the time he is twelve years old.

Scientists have also discovered that if the brain centres governing the motor nerves remain undeveloped until the age of sixteen, there is no chance whatever of any later development, which fact is a powerful argument in favor of manual training in the public schools. The majority of children are so active that they develop their own brain and nerves to a certain extent along these lines. Where they fail to do so we get the tramp and the sloven. It is a physical impossibility to acquire skill and dexterity in any art unless the formation has been laid in the foundation of brain cells and the training of the motor nerves before the age of sixteen.



If a woman walked bare-footed on the sharp edge of a sword, she would not undergo one-tenth of the agony daily borne by thousands of women without complaint. They suffer greater misery and pain than could be inflicted by all the professional torturers that the world ever knew. Day and night they suffer from headaches, dragging down and burning sensations, pains in the sides and back, hot and cold flushes, nervous and trembling sensations and physical lassitude and mental despondency. The whole body is tortured with pain and the entire nervous system is racked. If they consult the average obscure physician, he will attribute their bad feelings to stomach, liver, kidney, heart or nervous trouble. If, by accident, he hits upon the right cause, he will insist upon the disgusting examinations and local treatment so embarrassing to a sensitive, modest woman.

The real trouble is weakness or disease of the delicate and important organs that bear the burdens of maternity. There is no necessity for examinations or local treatment. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures all disorders of this nature in the privacy of the home. It acts directly on the sensitive organs concerned, making them strong and well. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration, soothes pain and tones and builds up the nerves. It stops exhausting drains. It banishes the discomforts of the expectant months, and makes baby's coming easy and almost painless. It restores the beauty and vivacity lost through long months of years of pain and suffering. Thousands of women have testified to its marvelous merits. At all medicine stores. Avoid substitutes.

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