

Northwest Review.

Senate Reading Room Dec 7 "AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM."

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THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA

Catholic Times (Eng.).

The war is progressing in grim earnestness. The battles of Glencoe and Elandslaagte were important victories for the British arms, but they were dearly bought, and we may expect within no distant period conflicts equally severe. The Boers must hasten operations if they hope for any successes. As troops are poured into South Africa the time must draw nearer when the British forces will issue from their strongholds and take the offensive. If then the Boers do not act speedily against Ladysmith and Kimberley it may be taken for granted that they have decided to depend for the most part on guerilla tactics. For a while that species of warfare may be more or less effective, but the contest is so unequal that probably before many months have passed the Boers will be powerless. They cannot possibly be in a position to withstand the superior strength of the British regiments. The papers are accordingly drawing up already schemes for the future government of South Africa, in which the Transvaal and the Orange Free State figure as parts of a federal system under direct British authority.

Whatever arrangement may be arrived at it will no doubt be of advantage to the financiers with German names who had possession of the mines before the war. They have, of course, been shouting enthusiastically for the glory of the campaign, but we fail to see that they sent to the front any reinforcements who have made themselves conspicuous for courage in standing fire. Some time ago we ventured to prophesy that though they were loud in clamoring for hostilities the brunt of the fighting would fall on English and Irish and Scotch and Welsh soldiers. And we were not mistaken. The Central News informs us that "the credit for Friday's battle," instead of belonging to the fire-eaters of the Rand, "must be accorded to the Dublin Fusiliers. Their dash was splendid, and they fought coolly and steadily when the bullets were flying. They were first in the Boer lines and captured the guns." When we examine the names of the dead we do not find those of the gentlemen who have made great fortunes at Johannesburg but rather a whole holocaust of the O'Brien's, Dillons, Sextons, Murphys and McKennas. In Dublin and down in Tipperary and Clare mothers and wives and sisters are weeping for sons and husbands and brothers. These men faced shot and shell and laid down their lives on the hillside at Glencoe. But the speculators of the Rand are living to return to Johannesburg and to pile up further wealth. Of their complaints Mr. Chamberlain spoke with much eloquence in defending the Government's policy, but we cannot say that he presented a convincing case. His speech was in truth tantamount to a confession that he had long held war to be necessary for the sake of British prestige. His line of thought seemed to be this. Mr. Gladstone committed a grave error in giving the Boers their independence. The deceased leader thought that they would not only appre-

ciate the concession, but would feel kindly and grateful towards the British. So far from entertaining such a feeling, they treated British residents with contempt and imagined that they were more than a match for the British forces. They had in fact been dreaming of converting all South Africa into a great Dutch republic. Dr. Leyds was sent to European Governments to solicit their help or sympathy. There were constant accretions of arms and men, and thus a great military power was established in South Africa. It was therefore necessary to teach the Boers a lesson. Such is in effect Mr. Chamberlain's defence. The franchise question he treats as a small item in the whole affair. Calmly considered the plea does not offer a sufficient justification for war. The forces and the arms of the two States in the present war are not such as to confirm Mr. Chamberlain's assertion. Together the Free State and the Transvaal have scarcely mustered 25,000 men, and it is ridiculous to suppose that with an army of that kind they would think of ousting the British Empire from South Africa, for that is what a project such as Mr. Chamberlain spoke of would mean. All who are thoroughly acquainted with the Dutch population of South Africa know that they have never entertained such a scheme. They are a pastoral people, who certainly value their independence, but they have not shown that they desire power outside the limits of their own States. The Transvaal has, it is true, commissioned Dr. Leyds to gain friends for it, if possible, at European Courts, but what right-minded man will blame the Boers for dreading that the time would come when an attempt would be made on their liberty? The Jameson raid was a warning which might well put any State so situated upon its guard. Mr. Schreiner knows South Africa better than Mr. Chamberlain or Sir Alfred Milner, and his view is that war, so far from improving the relations between the British and Dutch, will create bitter animosities which will not pass away for generations. Mr. Chamberlain's speech was a failure, and no condemnation of the policy pursued by the Colonial Secretary could be stronger than that passed on it by Sir Edward Clarke when he said that the more he read of the correspondence and considered all the circumstances, the more convinced he was that there had been blunders in the negotiations, and that war was absolutely unnecessary.

In the course of his speech Mr. Chamberlain dwelt upon the necessity of protecting the natives from ill-treatment by the Boers. Are the British then so much more tender towards the natives? If Mr. Chamberlain will read a letter which appears in the last issue of the Church Times from an Anglican clergyman in South Africa he will learn that no exception is to be made for the British when the white men are charged with exercising a corrupting influence upon the natives. "What is needed," he says, "is a score of St. John the Baptists to come and tell them that they are the adulterers, they are the drunkards, they are the extortioners who are holding South Africa in trust for the Prince of Darkness. . . . I hold no brief for any nation in particular; Jews, Turks, infidels, and heretics are

pretty well mixed in this land; but as a personal opinion I should say the Englishman is probably the worst; he predominates." Mr. Chamberlain's argument on this point is then devoid of force. Let us talk of suzerainty, paramountcy, franchise—anything but superior morality.

A TRUE SOLDIER.

It was on March 28, 1879, after the retreat from Isandluna, that Redvers Buller gained the Victoria Cross. He had been making one of his intrepid reconnaissances, when his men were suddenly surprised by the approach of a large number of Zulus. It was necessary to retire. But never for a moment did Buller lose his coolness and calmness. The Zulus came down the hill in hot pursuit. Man after man fell before their assegais, or were buried under the dislodged boulders. Capt. D'Arcy was one of the first to fall. Buller rescued him from his assailants, placed him on the back of his horse, and galloped off with him to a place of safety. Scarcely had he returned when Lieut. Everett was dismounted, and once again he snatched him from the ground and bore him to the rear. And yet again, seeing a wounded trooper, whose doom seemed assured, he also carried him off the field when the enemy was within a hundred yards of their prostrate victim. For this almost superhuman feat he now bears the coveted bronze badge.

Sir Redvers Buller comes of an old Devonshire family, and had he wished it he might have lived the life of a country gentleman. But he early decided otherwise, and was wearing the Queen's uniform at 19. "Eagles do not catch flies" is the proud motto of the house. Archibald Forbes, in speaking of Buller's achievements in the Zulu war, says:

"Here was a man with some six thousand a year, a beautiful house in fair Devon waiting for his occupation; a seat in parliament all but secured; and yet for the patriotic love of leading that strange medley of reckless adventures he was living squalidly in the South African veldt, sleeping in the open for three nights out of the six with a single blanket thrown over his body; his hands so disfigured by cattle sore, the curse of the veldt, that I never saw them not bandaged up. With his intrepid heroism he had saved the lives of so many of his men that, in talking to them, it almost seemed that he had saved all their lives. A strange, stern, strong-tempered man, whose pride it seemed to be to repress all his own emotion and to smother its display in others, he would order a man peremptorily back to his duty who came into his tent to ask him to read a letter in which a mother thanked him for saving the life of her son."

Sir Redvers Buller, who is just 60, has, it is said, seen more active service for his age than any soldier in Europe.—Westminster Gazette.

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SHOWERS OF METEORS.

Young People's Paper.

A great display of meteors is expected on the nights of the 13th and 14th of this month, and this paper may reach some of our readers before those dates. If so, they should look toward the constellation called the Lion, as it is from that quarter of the heavens the meteors are likely to appear to come.

A correspondent of the Belleville, Ontario, who happened to be an eye-witness of the great shower which occurred in the middle of November, 1833, sends a description of it to that paper. He says:

Sixty-six years is a long time to look back upon, and most of those who were in the land of the living at that time have "gone to that bourne whence no traveller returns." Still, although I was only a boy of 13, the memory of that great and startling phenomenon is as fresh in my mind as if it were only yesterday. My father and I were sitting by the fire reading at about 8 o'clock in the evening, when my mother, who had gone out of doors for some purpose, came running in with her face as white as a sheet.

"Oh, William! William!" she exclaimed to my father. "It is raining fire; we shall all be burnt alive."

"Oh, nonsense, it is the sparks from the chimney you see."

"No, no," said mother. "Come and see," wringing her hands in terror.

My father accordingly got up and went out, followed by myself, when an awfully grand sight struck our eyes that could never be forgotten. The whole sky was filled with what appeared to be falling stars, as thick almost as snow-flakes in a storm. Most were small; but now and then a large one would shoot across the sky, leaving a train of sparks behind it like a rocket, and from where we stood seemed to fall on roofs of the houses below in the town, which of course was not the case. As was to be expected, the rest of the people of the town were as much alarmed as we were, as we could hear by their shouts and cries. The majority were not so well read then as now, and were easily led astray by things they did not understand. My father, however, being well educated, had heard of such things before, and succeeded in quieting our fears by explaining to us the nature of meteors in general.

The attention of astronomers being directed by the grand display of heavenly pyrotechnics to the subject of meteoric showers, they began to look back into the history of their science. They found that, though meteors singly or in small numbers shooting across the sky were common enough, great displays such as we saw on that occasion only occurred in periods of 33 years. Astronomers were on the lookout for the return of the display in 1866, in our hemisphere; but were disappointed, for, except in Egypt, the Cape of Good Hope, and other Eastern countries, they did not appear to any extent. It was thought that our part of the globe passed through the thick of them in the daytime. Whether they are periodic or not, it is thought, will be determined this month. Unfortunately the moon will be nearly full in the middle of November this year.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The manner in which some people, outside the Roman Catholic Church, talk of our free school system, is very apt to be misleading in some respects. The class to which we refer is, no doubt, fully convinced that the public school system is a natural product of Protestantism.

The following extract from a book entitled "National Education in Europe," by Henry Barnard, LL.D., will prove enlightening to some and of interest to all:

"But not to Germany or any other people, or any civil authority anywhere, but to the Christian Church, belongs the higher credit of first instituting the public school for the elementary education of the poor, which was the earliest form which this mighty element of modern society assumed. After the third century of the Christian era, whenever a Christian Church was planted, or religions were established, there it was the aim of the higher ecclesiastical authorities to found in some form a school for the nurture of children and youth for the service of religion and duties of society. Passing by the ecclesiastical and catechetical schools, we find as early as 529, the Council of Vaison strongly recommending the establishment of village schools. In 800 a synod at Mayence ordered that the parochial priests should have schools in the towns and villages that the children of all the faithful might learn letters from them; let them receive and teach these with the utmost charity, that themselves may shine as the stars forever. Let them receive no remuneration from their scholars, unless what the parents may voluntarily offer."

A council at Rome, in 836, under Pope Eugene II, ordered that there should be three kinds of schools established through Christendom; episcopal, parochial in towns and villages, and others wherever there could be found place and opportunity. In 836 Lothaire I. promulgated a decree to establish eight public schools in some of the principal cities of Italy. "In order that opportunity may be given to all, and that there may be no excuse drawn from poverty and the difficulty of repairing to remote places."

The third Council of Lateran, 1179, says: "Since the Church of God, as a pious mother, is bound to provide that opportunity should not be withdrawn from the poor, who are without help from patrimonial riches, be it ordained, that in every cathedral there should be a master to teach both clerks and poor scholars gratis." This decree was enlarged and again enforced by Innocent III., in the year 1215. Hence, in all colleges and canons, one bore the title of the scholastic canon. The Council of Lyons, in 1215, decreed that "in all cathedral churches and others provided with adequate revenues, there should be established a school and a teacher by the Bishop and chapter, who should teach the clerks and other poor scholars gratis in grammar, and for this purpose a stipend should be assigned him."

Such was the origin of the popular school, as now generally understood—everywhere the offspring and companion of the Church.—Intermountain Catholic.

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Northwest Review.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1899

CURRENT COMMENT

The Morning Telegram's verbatim report of Sir Charles Tupper's great speech in Winnipeg last Tuesday is so extremely valuable, so incomparably superior to the Free Press condensed report, that we regret the publication of the former in instalments spread over three days. Surely, even if Sir Charles himself had to foot the bill, a speech of such paramount importance ought to have appeared entire in the next morning's Telegram. This would have entailed the payment of a staff of shorthand writers and transcribers and the issuing of a supplement, but the money thus spent would have been bread cast upon the waters and sure to be found soon.

John W. Anderson has been acquitted as Ponton was in Ontario to the enthusiastic delight of their many friends. Doubtless the jury did their duty, which consists in declaring "not guilty" an accused person whose guilt is not proven. But we have not yet noticed that bank managers are falling over each other in their eagerness to offer these gentlemen positions of trust.

Among many good articles in Donahoe's Magazine for November especially noteworthy are "Memories of the Olympia," by Thomas J. Feeney, and "Looting in the Philippines," by John J. Sullivan. In the former the chaplain of Dewey's flagship is quoted as believing "that Aguinaldo, Pio del Pilar, and several of the leaders of the Philippine rebellion are venal instead of patriotic, and he gives utterance to these opinions after a careful study of the situation at close range; with opportunities for personally meeting several of these leaders. So far as the Church is concerned he believes this subjugation will be entirely beneficial, in that it will take the power from the crafty Chinese-mestizos, who are the promoters of all the present discord. The genuine natives he regards as tractable, with an abiding faith in the priesthood, which even the half-breeds with all their carefully concocted calumnies have not been able entirely to shake."

Mr. Sullivan's paper reflects

great credit on the enterprise and fearlessness of Donahoe's editorial management. He gives a list of articles stolen from churches and of crucifixes, etc., seized in private houses by 32 officers and soldiers of the American army in the Philippines. Not only does Mr. Sullivan give the names, companies (or troops) and regiments of all these military robbers, but he quotes the very words they used when exhibiting these treasures, mostly words that betray astounding ignorance as well as insane prejudice against Catholics. The guiltiest man in the whole black list is that overestimated swash-buckler, Gen. Funston. Mrs. Stevens and Thomas Fox saw this nice specimen of a commanding officer strip a beautiful blue silk, gold-trimmed robe from the statue of the Blessed Virgin in the Calocan Church on Feb. 11th. The gallant general subsequently presented the stolen robe to his wife. Since the Donahoe article was published we understand that General Funston has brought an action for damages against the paper that first accused him of this theft. This would seem to show that he is not densely ignorant as the other officers and privates in the list of sacrilegious robbers. Compared to their self-sufficient ignorance of the first principles of morality the most backward of the supposedly ignorant Filipinos are prodigies of learning. What makes Mr. Sullivan's paper absolutely unanswerable is the fact that either he or his assistant investigator has seen every one of the articles he describes, and that all his information was obtained at first hand.

The letter of Mr. Lister Drummond, an able lawyer and lecturer, to the London Tablet, on the conversion of a reporter brought about by the very absurdity of the slanders uttered by a fanatical lecturer, is a curious confirmation of a fact we pointed out in our last issue—the revulsion produced in clear-sighted honest people by the extravagance of partisan malice.

A correspondent, whose letter we published last week, took up the cudgels for the Jews as if we had attacked the whole race. We never did any such thing. We are quite aware that Our Lord, the Blessed Virgin, all the Apostles and first Christians were Jews. We are also aware of another future fact which our correspondent overlooked—the ultimate conversion of the Jewish people. We have great admiration for the natural capacities and thrift of the Hebrew race; but we hardly think that honest dealing with the Gentile and habitual truthfulness are distinctive characteristics of the Jewish race since it denied the Messiah. That denial has left upon the Jews as a class a malediction which nothing but the future conversion of the Hebrew people will avail to remove. However, all this has nothing to do with our opinion of the Dreyfus case. That opinion is based not upon the religion of the accused but upon the utter absence of manliness, truthfulness and virtue of any discernible kind which he betrayed during the Rennes trial as correctly reported not as travestied by the English and American press.

The Catholic Times, which is published simultaneously in London, Liverpool, Manchester and Dublin, says the published list of the casualties at Glencoe shows that, of the Royal Irish who were killed, there is only one name not distinctly Irish, while of the wounded in the regiment all but four are equally plainly Irishmen. The same proportion holds good of the casualties in the case of the Dublin Fusiliers. The same paper also informs us that prayers have been offered up in many Catholic churches throughout the British Isles for the soldiers, nearly all of whom were Catholics, who lost their lives at the storming of Glencoe.

"The Young People's Paper" is a new 8-page weekly just started in Kingston, Ont. It is both wholesome and interesting. We reproduce one of its articles on the very timely subject of the November meteors. It is a pity we Catholics have not some such weekly paper for girls and boys. "Our Boys' and Girls' Own" is no doubt excellent, but it does not appear often enough, being only a monthly visitor. There are several wishy-washy weeklies called Catholic, either devoted to children or flaunting a children's department, which are conspicuous by the absence of the taste, judgment, critical faculty and sense of humor to which the editor of this new "Young People's Paper" can certainly lay claim. Unfortunately the non-sectarian Christianity which he intends deftly to inculcate is too vague and inconclusive to please Catholics.

We can appreciate the disappointment of the astronomer who, after travelling 10,000 miles and spending \$50,000 in order to prepare for the transit of Venus—last chance in over a hundred years, found all his labor and expenditure wasted on an impenetrably cloudy sky. So was it last night, barring the long journey and the expense. People who watched for the grand display of shooting stars, booked to appear once in 33 years, saw nothing last night or this morning before sunrise, nothing but a pearly sky telling of the invisible moon behind the misty clouds, and, after moonset, they could not catch a glimpse of a single star. Perhaps they will have better luck tonight.

The anxiety about Ladysmith still endures. Everybody admires the pluck with which Sir George White sticks to his guns. The British Empire stands the terrible strain of waiting in uncertainty of the issue for telegrams that never come.

The intelligent Canadian newspaper man who prints "Britain" when he means "England" or "Great Britain and Ireland" must often smile within himself at the futility of his efforts to amalgamate Scotland with England. For that is, after all, what the use of this unmeaning term implies. There has never been any Britain since the Angles and Saxons conquered it. The term "Great Britain" was introduced a couple of hundred years ago by the Scotchmen of the time who wanted to be absorbed by England, but

Englishmen never took kindly to it. When they want to poke fun at the "land o'cakes" they call it North Britain. Irishmen of course would never think of using the word "Britain"; they talk of England and Scotland as the case may be and have no wish to lose their identity in either. It is therefore a proof of the influence of the Scottish element in Canada that "Britain" so often appears in scareheads of newspapers aiming at popularity. But the word will never make its way into the language of educated people that are not Scotch. The imperial race has been, is and ever will be the English. It is the Englishman that moulds and trains Irishmen, Scotchmen, colonists, and who is the most admired and best hated fellow the world has ever seen.

A paragraph in one of our Winnipeg dailies would seem to imply that the new church the Rev. Mr. Poliska wanted to set up for the Galicians was not a Roman Catholic church. This is a great mistake. Father Poliska is a Roman Catholic priest sent here by the Propaganda in Rome. True, he observes the Ruthenian rite in saying Mass, but this rite is approved by the Pope, and, wherever Ruthenian Catholics have a priest of their rite, they are obliged by the Pope to prefer his ministry to that of priests of the Latin rite. However, circumstances will probably prevent Father Poliska from establishing a separate place of worship just now.

Sir Charles Tupper strongly confirmed our own denial of the settlement of the school question by saying in his Winnipeg speech that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was the only person who thought the question was settled. Sir Charles also manfully, though briefly, defended his Remedial Bill. For both these consistent positions he deserves our sincere thanks.

We notice that most people about here pronounce "Mafeking" as two syllables, the first rhyming with "safe." A little reflection would remind well informed persons that "Mafeking," not being an English word, must be pronounced, as every other language under the sun is, with the continental vowels. The true pronunciation is "Mah-fay-king."

In the "Criminal Statistics for the year ended 30th Sept., 1898," we are pleased to see that the French translator everywhere prints "Catholiques" instead of the English form "R. Catholics," from which the "R" ought to be expunged. This is a Protestant form foisted upon us by a Government inimical to our religion. As there is no other class of Catholics in the government reports, the "R" is a useless and offensive excrescence, implying that we are only a sect.

Rev. Father Paquin, S.J., Rector of St. Boniface College, returned from Rat Portage this morning.

The D. & L. Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil may be taken with most beneficial results by those who are run down or suffering from after effects of la grippe. Made by Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

The evidence presented in the Molson's Bank case at the assizes last week revealed the fact that there are young men occupying positions in our great financial institutions at salaries which are ridiculous, and might almost be said to be shameful. Anderson was, of course, only a junior, but every member of a bank staff holds a position which necessitates a close attention to duty, and involves a certain amount of responsibility, and we are convinced that the statement that this young man was paid only two hundred dollars per year came as a surprise to the great bulk of the public. We suppose, however, it is simply another instance of the abominable principle of regulating salaries by the law of supply and demand which utterly ignores all consideration of right and justice, and under which, so long as employers can fill up vacancies in their staffs they will simply think of their dividends and not bother themselves about such a paltry question as what is a living wage. Such a state of affairs cannot, however, go on for ever. The supply of labor is constantly on the increase whilst the demand is by centralization and consolidation gradually getting less, and the disproportion between supply and demand is each year becoming so marked that if men are to live at all it is plain some other principle must soon be adopted in fixing wages. We should think that if there are any employers in the country who can afford to pay fair wages it is our banks and financial houses, for they are all prosperous, and with other people's money are piling up immense fortunes for their managers and shareholders. Common prudence, too, it will be thought, would convince them of the advisability of paying at least a living wage to every employee, even down to the office boy.

The announcement in THE REVIEW last week that in future the subscription to the paper will be only one dollar a year to subscribers who pay in advance, instead of two dollars as hitherto, marks an epoch in our affairs which should interest all our readers. Without any desire to blow our own horn we have no hesitation in saying that THE REVIEW deserves the support of all Catholics in the west, and this for many important and weighty reasons. It is absolutely necessary nowadays for every man in the world to keep abreast of the world's news, and to a Catholic the most important news in the world is very often just exactly what he will miss if he reads only the secular papers. Although our journal is a small one measured by inches we manage every week to crowd into our columns a mass of matter every line of which is well considered, and we venture to

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say that we give to our patrons in each issue a great deal of valuable information of happenings interesting to Catholics which it is important that they should know and which they would not get if they did not see it in our columns. As to our editorial columns and comments we would merely say that it is of vital importance the Catholics of the country should have an organ for the expression of Catholic thought on the affairs of the day and for the defence of Catholic interests—and in all modesty we may claim that we have always endeavored to be faithful to what we conceive to be the true duty of Catholic journalists. We believe that our people appreciate THE REVIEW, and we know, too, that there are many outside the Church who are amongst its constant readers and who look with pleasure for each weekly issue. Take it, all in all, the paper has done and is now doing good work both here, where it is read, and abroad, where it is largely quoted by our great Catholic exchanges, and we feel sure that our readers will not disappoint us, but will prove that the confidence we place in them is well grounded and will show their appreciation by prompt payment of their subscription at the reduced price. We can get along nicely with the dollar a year from each subscriber if all pay punctually in advance; and it must be borne in mind that those who do not pay in advance will have to pay the old price, two dollars a year.

The writer of these notes has just returned from a short trip to the southwestern part of the province and is able to report a condition of affairs amongst the farming community truly remarkable and in every sense of the word cheering. Not only have our farmers almost everywhere had good crops and disposed of what they had to sell at fairly satisfactory prices, but owing to the exceptionally favorable weather they have long ago completed all their usual farm work, and are breaking up an immense area to put into crop next year. Never before have we seen plowing done in the province at so late a date, but last week as the train sped through the country one could scarcely look in any direction without seeing a dozen of our sturdy agriculturalists busily turning up the rich soil and getting it into condition so that they will be able to take advantage of the first fine weather in the spring to put in their seed. Another notable feature was the interest manifested everywhere in the South African war. At every station we passed through almost the whole population of the town or village seemed to be assembled for the sole purpose of getting the newspapers, and when men read, as they did on the day we refer to, of the gal-

lant way in which Gen. White and his brave men were holding out at Ladysmith, they almost hugged one another in their endeavor to express their sense of relief and delight. We doubt if a London crowd would show more interest and enthusiasm regarding the war than we saw at several points in Manitoba last week, and it was not all lip-loyalty either as will doubtless be shown should occasion arise.

The time for the annual municipal elections is rapidly approaching and rumors are current regarding several contemplated changes in our council board. We think that on the whole the 1899 council have done very well indeed and we do not believe that the changes which are suggested would make any improvement. It is said that Mayor Andrews has been requested to offer himself for another term and that he will accept. We hope this is true—if he runs again he will have our warmest support, and there can be no doubt that he will be re-elected. He has made about the best mayor that Winnipeg has had in our experience of the city, and we believe he stands even higher in the estimation of the people generally now than he did last year when he achieved such a notable victory over one of the strongest opponents that he could have to face. Alderman Mathers is mentioned as an aspirant for the office—he would not have a ghost of a chance of being elected, and if he is wise he will not go into the lists against our present popular mayor. We shall have more to say on the municipal elections later on.

Sheridan's great comedy, "School for Scandal," is holding the boards at the Grand Theatre this week: This announcement is sufficient to show the high standard aimed at by the Valentine Stock Company and it is much to be hoped that they will receive the encouragement they so richly deserve in their efforts to provide the people of Winnipeg with entertainment of such a classical nature. It is in pieces of this description, too, that the members of this company shine to the greatest advantage. They are particularly competent to give a correct and pleasing interpretation of the works of the greatest dramatists; therefore all who visit the theatre this week can go there assured that a treat is in store for them. We might mention incidentally that the orchestra at the Grand is now a feature well worthy of the consideration of all lovers of good music, and the instrumentalists are receiving great applause for their delightful work.

The new presbytery of the Oblate Fathers at Rat Portage is already occupied by Rev. Father Poitras. The house chapel was inaugurated last Friday morning by Rev. Father Filiatrault, superior of the Society of Jesus in Canada, who stopped over at Rat Portage on his way to St. Boniface, where he arrived on Friday at noon.

A physician is not always at hand. Guard yourself against sudden coughs and colds by keeping a bottle of Pain-Killer in the house. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c and 50c.

MISERABLE WOMEN.

HOW WOMEN LOSE INTEREST IN THEIR HOUSEHOLDS.

THE ILLS TO WHICH WOMEN ARE HEIR CAUSE MUCH SUFFERING—THE EXPERIENCE OF A LADY WHO HAS FOUND A SPEEDY CURE.

Mrs. Isaie T. Comeau, who resides at 83½ Arago street, St. Roch, Quebec, is a teacher of French, English and music. For many years Mrs. Comeau has suffered greatly from internal troubles, peculiar to her sex, and also from continuous weakness, the result of headaches, neuralgia and nervous prostration. Her trouble became so bad that she was forced to give up teaching and go to an hospital, but the treatment there did not materially benefit her and ultimately she left the hospital still a great sufferer. Meantime her husband having heard of the great value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, purchased a few boxes and prevailed upon his wife to try them. When interviewed as to the merits of the pills Mrs. Comeau gave her story to the reporter about as follows: "My trouble came on after the birth of my child, and up to the time I began to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I could find nothing to cure me. I suffered much agony, was very weak, had frequent severe headaches, and little or no appetite. It was not long after I began the use of the pills that I found they were helping me very much and after taking them for a couple of months I was as well as ever I had been. My appetite improved, the pains left me, and I gained considerably in flesh, and am again able to attend to the lessons of the pupils and superintend my household work. Since using the pills myself I have recommended them to others and have heard nothing but praise in their favor wherever used."

No discovery of modern times has proved such a boon to women as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Acting directly on the blood and nerves, invigorating the body, regulating the functions, they restore health and strength to exhausted women, and make them feel that life is again worth living.

Sold by all dealers in medicine or sent post paid at 50c a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Refuse all substitutes.

STRENGTH OF THE BOERS.

Boer Regulars.....	35,000
Artillery.....	1,250
Police.....	1,750
Orange Free State troops, including Outlanders..	35,000
Natal Boers.....	3,000
Bechuanaland and Rhodesian Boers.....	8,000
Foreign Legion.....	600
Americans and Irish-Americans.....	4,000
Germans and Dutch-Belgians.....	8,000
Irish.....	1,000
Scandinavians, etc.....	800
Total.....	98,400
BRITISH SOUTH AFRICAN FORCES.	
Special Army Corps (part en route).....	46,000
Indian Troops.....	2,000
Australian Troops.....	2,000
Canadian Troops.....	1,000
At Ladysmith.....	12,000
At Pietermaritzburg.....	6,000
At Durban.....	1,000
At Kimberley.....	1,500
At Mafeking.....	600
In Rhodesia.....	600
At the Cape.....	2,000
Total.....	74,700

Weather mild and misty. A regular English winter day.

WHAT BISHOP GAUGHREN SAYS.

In a letter to the Boston Herald, which was written just before the outbreak of hostilities, the Right Rev. Anthony Gaughren, O. M. I., Catholic Bishop of Kimberley, has set forth in no uncertain terms that England seldom had a more just cause for a war than the one she is now waging in South Africa. "The state of things in the Transvaal," writes Bishop Gaughren, "was a scandal to the nations. I am not an Englishman, as you know, nor are my sympathies in general with England, but in this case I do believe that England will do credit to our common humanity by forcing a small State calling itself a Republic to give equal rights to all." Bishop Gaughren regards the Boers for the most part as illiterate and prejudiced to a degree, while he is doubtful of the patriotism President Kruger displays in accepting \$50,000 for acting as chief magistrate of so small a nation. The Boers are especially prejudiced against the Catholic Church, and, according to the Bishop, they regard Catholics as heathens, and think that they worship snakes and wooden images. Bishop Gaughren went to South Africa 14 years ago. The mission of which he is the head has been the means for many years of reconciling the difference between the white and the black people in that country.

Rev. Father Lacasse, O. M. I., is preaching a mission at Willow Bunch, Assa.

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

I have used Ripans Tablets with so much satisfaction that I can cheerfully recommend them. I have been troubled for about three years with what I called bilious attacks coming on regularly once a week. Was told by different physicians that it was caused by bad teeth, of which I had several. I had the teeth extracted, but the attacks continued. I had seen advertisements of Ripans Tablets in all the papers but had no faith in them, but about six weeks since a friend induced me to try them. Have taken but two of the small 5-cent boxes of the Tablets and have had no recurrence of the attacks. Have never given a testimonial for anything before, but the great amount of good which I believe has been done me by Ripans Tablets induces me to add mine to the many testimonials you doubtless have in your possession now.

A. T. DeWITT.

I want to inform you, in words of highest praise, of the benefit I have derived from Ripans Tablets. I am a professional nurse and in this profession a clear head is always needed. Ripans Tablets does it. After one of my cases I found myself completely run down. Acting on the advice of Mr. Geo. Bowdler, Ph. G., Newark Ave., Jersey City, I took Ripans Tablets with grand results.

Miss BESSIE WINDHAM.

Mother was troubled with heartburn and sleeplessness, caused by indigestion, for a good many years. One day she saw a testimonial in the paper endorsing Ripans Tablets. She determined to give them a trial, was greatly relieved by their use and now takes the Tablets regularly. She keeps a few cartons Ripans Tablets in the house and says she will not be without them. The heartburn and sleeplessness have disappeared with the indigestion which was formerly so great a burden for her. Our whole family take the Tablets regularly, especially after a hearty meal. My mother is fifty years of age and is enjoying the best of health and spirits; also eats hearty meals, an impossibility before she took Ripans Tablets.

ANNON E. BLAUER.

A new style package containing THE RIPSAN TABLETS packed in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (30 tablets) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPSAN CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (RIP TABLETS) will be sent for five cents. RIPSAN TABLETS may also be had of some grocers, general storekeepers, news agents and at some liquor stores and barber shops. Their health pain, induce sleep and prolong life. One gives relief.

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TRADE MARK

CALENDAR FOR NEXT WEEK.

- NOVEMBER.
- 19—Twenty-Sixth Sunday after Pentecost. Octave of the Dedication of the churches.
 - 20, Monday—St. Felix de Valois, Conf.
 - 21, Tuesday—Presentation of Our Blessed Lady.
 - 22, Wednesday—St. Cecilia, Virgin and Martyr.
 - 23, Thursday—St. Clement, Pope and Martyr.
 - 22, Friday—St. John of the Cross, Conf.
 - 25, Saturday—St. Catharine, Virgin and Martyr.

BRIEFLETS.

Rev. Father William Kulawy, O. M. I., will return this week.

The long-expected bells for the Church of the Immaculate Conception have arrived in Winnipeg.

We had our first appreciable fall of snow last Friday morning; but "the beautiful" is fast disappearing.

Rev. Father Béliveau preached the annual retreat to the girls of the Hospice Taché and the Mother House from Thursday last to yesterday morning, feast of St. Stanislaus Kostka.

Rev. Father Damiano Poliska, a Galician priest of the Ruthenian rite, starts this week for the west where he will visit his fellow countrymen. He will return to Winnipeg before long.

A beautiful work of charity is the home for feeble-minded girls recently opened by the Sisters of St. Joseph at Nazareth, Kalamazoo Co., Michigan. Hitherto there has been, in the United States, no asylum under Catholic auspices for this class of unfortunates.

People are eagerly looking forward to the forthcoming "Memoirs of the Past," by Mr. C. Kegan Paul, who was first an Anglican parson, then completely lost faith in Christianity, flattered among Agnostics and was finally converted to the Catholic faith immediately after Cardinal Newman's death.

Mgr. de Goesbriand, Bishop of Burlington, the oldest Bishop in the United States, is dead at the age of 83. This leaves Archbishop Elder, of Cincinnati, the senior bishop in the U. S. and Canada, as he was consecrated May 3, 1857, while Mgr. Grandin, the senior Canadian bishop, was "elected" Dec. 11, 1857.

Rev. Father A. J. Van Heertum, of the Premonstratensian Order, accompanied by a lay-brother, arrived last Friday from West De Pere, Wis., and left the same day for Regina, where he will take charge of the parish. The Very Rev. Father Pennings, superior of the Order, accompanied them as far as Regina, returning the day before yesterday to West De Pere.

Lieut. Gallwey, of the Natal Volunteers, who was reported missing after the fight near Ladysmith on the 13th, is the son of Sir Michael Gallwey, chief justice of Natal. Sir Michael is an Irishman, and was called to the Irish Bar in 1853. He went on the Munster circuit for some time, but subsequently left for Natal, where he was attorney-general from 1857 to 1890, when he was appointed chief justice. —Catholic Times.

From all over Canada come letters telling us of the great benefits derived from the use of the D. & L. Menthol Plasters in cases of neuralgia, rheumatism, lame back, etc. Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., manufacturers.

MORE PROTESTANT LECTURES WANTED.

To the Editor of The Tablet.

Sir—One sometimes hears the objection raised that Catholic lectures and kindred methods of bringing the faith before the people do more harm than good, by reason of the flood of lying and unsavoury opposition they evoke in the shape of so-called "reply" lectures. To those inclined to this view the following incident which has lately come within my own knowledge, may be some consolation: A course of Catholic lectures in a certain district was followed by the usual incursion of Protestant champions of the most approved and up-to-date type. "Hideous revelations," "instruments of torture," and the whole Protestant chamber of horrors thrilled the neighbourhood and made even some Catholics sadly shake their heads. The only individual apparently unmoved was the local reporter, who manfully stuck to his post, recording the ravings of the escaped monks, rescued nuns, and their charming companions with an accuracy and patience commanding the admiration and respect of all parties. At the close of the Protestant campaign the reporter appeared at the Catholic presbytery demanding instruction. He was instructed and duly received into the Church. Highly elated, the organizers of the Catholic lectures eagerly inquired of the new convert to what he attributed his conversion. To their surprise the reply they received was that the happy event was due to the effect upon him of the Protestant lectures.

Yours faithfully,
LISTER DRUMMOND.
3, Essex Court, Temple, Oct. 10, 1899.

TRUE MISSIONARIES.

"But why does not the Bishop obtain more priests?" asked Renée.

Father Gérard shrugged his shoulders. "The Bishop has tried to do so," he answered; "but we are very poor down here, and he cannot secure any volunteers in the seminaries. The candidates for ordination are loth to come to a country where the Church is purely on a missionary footing; where Catholics are few and scattered; where there are no churches to speak of, no great functions and

THE
WEAK
AND
STRENGTH
OF MEN
WOMEN
& CHILDREN
IS
BUILT UP
BY

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Golden Medical Discovery

ceremonies, where there is no Catholic society; and where, above all, poverty is the invariable rule."

"But it seems to me" said Renée, with amazement, "that if they had the true apostolic spirit—or indeed any apostolic spirit at all—they would long to share in such work as this; for what are you doing but laying the foundation of the faith?"

"Yes," said the priest with a sigh. "It is necessary to pray that the Lord of the harvest may send laborers into His harvest, for we need them sorely. How many places I know where a mission could be established with such good results, but I have neither time nor strength to attempt it! Ah, after all there are no such missionaries as the French; and if we want—as we do want—men who have turned their backs on the world, and who desire only to win souls to God; who do not count hardship, and who laugh at poverty,—or rather who embrace it gladly, as the precious treasure which it is,—men of tender piety and heroic virtues, we must go to France to find them."—A New Comer at Clarendon, by Christian Reid, IX.

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Yours, etc.,
A. KRAMPIER.

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