



TRY BEATY'S SAUSAGES.

for the object of

AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM." THE ONLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF ENGLISH SPEAKING CATHOLICS WEST OF PORT ARTHUR.

VOL. 10, NO. 6.

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WINNIPEG. MANITOBA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1893.

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LEGAL.

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Calendar For Week Ending February 11th.

Sun Sexagesima—Japanese Maetyrs (1597). Mon St. Titus, Bp., Disciple of St. Paul (94). Tue Our Lord's Passion St. Romuald, F. Wed St. John of Matha, F. (Trinitarians,

8 Wed St. John Of Manne, 1213).
9 Thu St. Cyril of Alexandria, Bp. D. (445).
10 Fri St. Scholastica, V. (543).
11 Sat Seven Servite Founders—Bi. John de Britto, M. (S. J.).

Ecclesiastical Province of St. Boniface.

HOLY DAYS OF OBLIGATION. 1. All Sundays in the year.
2. Jan. 1st. The Circumcision.
3. Jan. 6th. The Epiphany.
4. The Ascension.
5. Nov. 1st. All Saints.
6. Dec. 8th. The Immaculate Conception.
7. Dec. 25th Christmas.

1. The forty days of Lent.
2. The Wednesdays and Fridays in Advent
3. The Ember days, at the four Seasons being the Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays of
a. The first week in Lent.
b. Whitsun Week.
c. The third week in September.
d. The third week in Advent.
4. The Vigils of
a. Whitsunday.
b. The Solemnity of SS. Peter and Paul.
c. The Solemnity of the Assumption.
d. All Saints.
e. Christmas.
1. DAYS OF ABSTINENCE.

DAYS OF ABSTINENCE. All Fridays in the year. Fridays Wednesdays in Holy week Thursdays
Fridays
Saturdays
Ash Wednesday.
The Ember Days.
The Vigils above mentioned.

Grand Deputy of the C. M. B. A. for Manitoba and British Columbia, J. K. Barrett, LLD, address, 1225th Street South, Winnieg Men. Do you agree with the Catholic Bishops that is with the Roman Church ?—St. Ambrose [A. D. 835—397].

### CHURCH NOTICES.

CATHEDRAL ST. BONIFACE.

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Cherrier.
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Vespers at 7.15 p. m.
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A peson introducing another said: "This person's father is my father, but I am not her brother." What relation existed between

person's father is my father, but I am not then brother." What relation existed between them.

To the first lady from whom is received a correct answer to the above will be given a handsome Seal'skin Mantle, valued at \$300. To the firstgentleman from whom is received a correct answer will be given an 18 karat Gold Watch, set with I karat diamonds, Appleton and Traceys movement, valued at \$450.00. To the next person, a handsome Mantel Clock; to the next a valuable Swiss Music Bex. The last ten answers will be awarded each with a complete set of Washington Irring's Works, handsomely bound in Morosco. To the five answers received, counted saiddle-way between first and last, each will be awarded a fine Solid Silver Hunting Case Watch, valued at \$18.00 each.

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anadian lc., 2c or 8c, stamps for a sample ake of this Soap with your enswer to the

Hon. Mr. Prendergast's Cels-

brated Speech.

(Continued from last issue.) As I have said this Reserve Fund did seven years' steady savings. Neither was it all the time on the increase.

In	1880	t	amounted	to	\$1,807.		
	1881				\$5,508.		
	1882				\$4,690.		
	1883		**		\$1,748.		
•	1884		"		\$6,131.		
	1885		,		\$7,376.		
	1836		44		\$11,400.		
	1887		44		\$13,328.		
D.,.	16.	A	Sir that	42.	a Duntantant Ca		

tion also had a Reserve Fund, although we have heard nothing of the scandal in this case:-a Reserve Fund which has been in existence, if not for eight vears at least for five years, and the principle stands the same;—a Reserve Fund which at one time amounted to \$9.631.41, and that is pretty close to \$11.403.30 I should think.

Now Sir, who would believe it, in this House where we hear of "secret schools" and of "startling discoveries."

Ever since 1871, the reports of the two Superintendents of Education have yearly blame beyond certain extreme limits. been laid upon the table of the House. showing in full letters and figures when the two Reserve Funds were created and how they prospered, and year after year these reports have been adopted by us and ordered to be printed amongst our sessional papers.

If, in spite of all this, the hon gentlemen opposite were "startled" at that so-called "discovery," we must necessarily infer that up to this day they have stood in ignorance of the statute law which they now proclaim so pernicious; and the public will undoubtedly be somewhat puzzled to couple their great anxiety in matters of education, printing educational reports which they

of the word.

years hence, if they are yet in power, each Section as it is now. the gentlemen occupying the Treasury the credit of the province.

figures on the subject at the Melita ban- Hon. Minister of Public Works and show quet, the Hon. Minister of Public Works is reported in the Brandon Sun as having he has made. summed up his remarks by saying: "This means that the Protestants of this ate the children of Catholics"

Well, let us see how the law operates Our schools derive their support from two sources: school taxes, and the legislative grant.

As to the first, clause 30 of the Manitoba Schools Act says: "In no case shall But it is evident that the hon, gentlea Protestant ratepayer be compelled to this, I suppose, disposes of the argument as far as taxation is concerned. As for the apportionment of the grant,

section 85 of the same Act provides how it is done, the basis being the school The law provides that in each school

district, whether Catholic or Protestant, a yearly census shall be taken of all the children of school age living within its limits, giving the full names and exact age of each child, and indicating those who attend school and those who do not. This census has further to be signed by the chairman and secretary of the Board of Trustees, and sworn to before a justice of the peace as to its correctness.

control, they hand over the same to the schools of the one Section.

thereby establishing the general school census of the two populations of the Province: Catholic and Protestant. Surely, all this offers as little room for

fraud as possible.

The apportionment is then made between the two Sections of the Board of not acquire its ultimate proportions all Education upon that basis, that is to say, at once, but was the work of more than in proportion to the relative number of Catholic and Protestant children of school age in the province.

> It is upon this basis that, this year, and the Catholic Section \$22,000.

Now, we must not mix up matters, and great care should be taken here to avoid each Section may make later on of its Catholic school fund. portion of the grant, will come afterwards and matters not for the moment. We have only to consider at present the division of the grant between Catholics the curriculum, and to determine the on the one hand and Protestants on the different grades or standards of teaching. other, upon the basis mentioned.

Is this an outrage, Sir? I must recognize that the Hon. Minister of Public Works is perfectly free to find this a proper or an improper basis. At the same time, there are surely matters so clear, that even in being allowed to criticize them, one is yet forbidden by common sense to carry his

1 say, for my part, that it is absurd to call this system an iniquity. If the Catholic population has one hundred children of school age and the Protestant population two hundred, is it not just and iquitable that the first should receive one-third, and the second twotnirds of the general grant? Ignorance or want of training should here be considered as a disease, and education as a remedy; and it is manifest that the amount of education to be imparted through the public grant, should be in proportion with the disease as represented by the number of children of school age.

I may say, Sir, that although this is a good basis, yet, theoretically speaking at least, it is perhaps not the very best in my opinion. A better one still would be the school enrolment of the two statutory authority for creating a Reserve populations, which would mean the Fund, that it was intended only for law- taking as a basis, not exactly of the ful purposes, that it was used only for whole population of school age, but only lawful purposes, and that all the circum- of those actually attending school. And stances in connection therewith were a still petter one it seems to me, would yearly made public in the broadest sense be the general attendance in the schools of each Section. I said theoretically The \$13,000 have now been handed speaking, for although the basis would be over to the government, whose authority changed, yet I have satisfied myself that parish priests, have contributed materthe proportion would remain unaltered However, I sin erely hope that twenty and the result would be the same for

Whatever may be of this, the gentlebenches will renew this scandal, by show- men opposite have the choice between ing that their steady savings shall have the three or four systems of apportionthen similarly resulted in a substantiul ment. If the present one is wrong, let deposit lying in some chartered Bank to them change it. But I really fail to see in what respect this question is essen--I will now deal with the fourth and tially connected with the principle of last charge—or I should perhaps rather separate schools; nor why, because a call it an objection—as it is not exactly twig should not appear perfectly verdant. Catholic elementary schools. But, here disparaging to Catholics, but rather to the eyes of my hon friends, we should

schools; and after having quoted some it was entitled, I will now follow the the reasons of certain comparisons which The hon. gentleman has attempted to

country have been directly taxed to edu- not as a whole but individually, have received more money than Protestant schools. He has given us elaborate statistics, and whilst not agreeing with the use he has made of them, I must give him credit for the serious attention he has undoubtedly given the matter.

man has confused the apportionment of pay for a Catholic School, nor a Catholic the grant between the two Sections, and ratepayer for a Protestant school." And the distribution which each Section makes of its own money between the particular schools under its control.

arrive at as to the granting of certain fact. They have banded together, sums to certain schools by one particular forming dense parishes situate mainly Section, it is clear that those particular in the river districts, where they live in grants can only come from that portion harmony and peace and continue their of the general grant allotted to that friendly relations of old. The schools of Section; and if the first apportionment a thick settlement, whilst being comwas fair as I have shown it to be, then paratively less numerous, will of course one Catholic school may perhaps complain as against another Catholic school, attended as a rule. but surely Catholics have no reason to complain of Protestants, nor Protestants population is almost wholly settled on of Catholics. The first operation, which river lots offering a great depth of two is the apportionment, undoubtedly im- miles or more, but having a very small plies a joint interest both of Catholic and frontage of some eight or ten chains on After the two superintendent's have Protestant; but the second operation, an average. The English-speaking respectively received these local census that of distribution, can only give cause population has a distinct preference for from the school districts under their to interpal contentions between the township surveys, offering an easy

everything is true and correct, to make quence of which he does not seem to

OUR SIDE OF THE QUESTION. a general addition of all the names, realize, lies in the fact that he has not compared Catholic schools generally with Protestant schools generally, but only Catholic elementary schools with Protestant elementary schools. What, then, if the result is reversed, in comparing Catholic and Protestant schools other than elementary?

> I am free to admit that in many instances, certain Catholic elementary schools have received larger sums then rotestant elementary schools; but they have received this, not from the governthe Protestant Section received \$98,000 ment, but out of that portion of the grant first allotted to their particular Section; not from the public subsidy, but out of that portion of the subsidy which had any possible confusion. What disposition first become by just apportionment, the

> > This is easily explained. Each section has, under the statute, power to manage its own schools, to fix The two Sections have evidently not

> > pursued the very same course in this

respect: yet both have exercised what

was undeniably their right and privlege.

The Protestant Section had certainly a right to go more extensively into higher education. Whether this was proper or not, it is not our province to examine: they had the right to do so. They could create intermediate and collegiate departments, and devote to them one half, one-tenth, one-twentieth of their grant, just as they saw fit. On the other hand, the Catholic Section had also a right to use their own discretion; and for divers reasons (one of which is that the Catholic population has other means of providing for its collegiate studies), the Catholic Section did not choose under the circumstances to go to any considerable extent into higher education. It must then be evident that what was spared in this manner by the Catholic Section out of collegiate departments, went to Catholic elementary schools, the grant to which was increased by so much. But how could this be called Protestant

money? Further. There are certain expenses in connection with the ordinary management of schools, which have run much higher for the Protestant than for the Catholic Section. I will take an an instance the matter of inspections. For one reason or another, the Catholic Section have been enabled to do their inspections at a comparatively very low cost. The density of the French settlements, and the disinterestedness of our ially towards attaining this result.

I find that the salaries paid to their inspectors by each Section for seven years, have been as follows:-

Protestant section \$1,125.00 \$1,803.00 \$3,120.00 \$3,475.00 \$1,195.00 \$5,082.00 \$6,576.00

Here, again, this saving on inspections went clearly to increase the grant to again, the money was only transferred against the educational system now in put the axe to the very root of the tree from one branch of the Catholic Section Having shown, I believe, that the to another branch of the Catholic Section We are told that Catholic Schools have principle of the apportionment of the and can in no way be considered as been and are still in receipt of a larger grant is a just one, and that the Catholic taken out of the amount legitimately due portion of public monies than Protestant section has only received that so which to Protestants. The preference given by one Section to one of its branches over all its other branches, can in no way affect the other Section, neither for good or evil. In the same way, the Prevince prove that Catholic schools, considered owance for railways, agriculture, or any other purpose; but that surely does not affect the per capita allowance of Ontario or Quebec.

Another consideration of the very highest importance, is that Catholic schools, as a rule, have a much larger enrolment, and a larger average attendance than Protestant schools. This is due to several causes.

One of these is that the French-speaking settlers have chosen to group closely together, thereby forming more compact settlements. I do not know whether Whatever result my hon. friend may this is wrong; but such is however the have a larger enrolment and be better

Another reason is that the French access to every part of the farm glike. Provincial Secretary whose duty it is, Another error into which the bon. but determining at the same time a gap after having satisfied himself that gentleman has fallen and the source of half a mile between two neighboring (Continued on page 2)

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Subscribers in arrears will please pay them. They are also authorized to canvass for subscribers, give receipts for all monies collected on our account, etc.

Address all Business Communications to THE NORTHWEST REVIEW. Post office For \$65, Winnipeg, Man.

## The Borthwest Review

OUR ARCHINISHOP'S LETTER.

Se RONIVACE, Dec. 12th, 1892. Messrs. E. J. Dermody, & Co.

GENTLEMEN-I see by the last issue of the RONTHWEST BRYIEW that you have been in-structed by the directors of the journal with the management of the same, "the company for the present retaining charge of the edi-

agriss columns.

I need not tell you that I take a deep interest in the Northwest Review which is the only English Catholic paper published within the limits of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. I hope that you will obtain a remunerative success. It is enough that the editors do their work gratuitously, it can not be expected that the material part of the publication should remain without remune publication should remain without remuneration. I therefore strongly recommend to all Catholics under my jurisdiction to give a fiberal support to the Northwest Review. It has fully my approval, though, of course, I sannot be responsible for every word contained in it. The editors write as they think proper, they are at full liberty to say what they wish and in the way they like best. The sole control I can claim is over the principles they express and I have no hesitation in stating that the principles amounced by olples they express and I have no hesitation in stating that the principles announced by them are sound and ought to be endorsed by every sound Catholic in this country.

I therefore consider that you enter a good work and I pray to God that He will bless you in its accomplishment.

I remain.

Yours all devoted in Christ, †ALEX. ARCHBISHOP OF ST. BONIFACE,

### NOTICE.

The editor will always gladly receive (1)
ARTICLES on (atholic matters, matters of
general or local importance, even political
in not of a party character. (2.) Letters on
similar subjects, whether conveying or asking information or controversial. (3.) News
Motes, especially such as are of a 'atholic
character, from every district in North
Western Ontario, Manitoba, the Territories
and British (columbia. (4.) Notes of the
proceedings of every (atholic Society
taroughout the city or country. Such notes
will prove of much benefit to the society
themselves by making their work known to
the public.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8.

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Italian government promises Holy Father's jubilee, but its past generations ago. In her second paraperformances are poor guarantees that graph she states the natural requirements these promises will be kept.

The vote which acquitted Professor Briggs of heresy last week showed how badly Presbyterianism is divided on vital questions. The divisions are not likely to be heated, either, by the action of the court which acquitted the professor.

Catholic readers of the Review in Win- of nature were being broken before her nipeg to the advertisement in our col syss; since behind the wife stands the umns of the mission to be opened in St. possible mother and the claims of family Mary's church on the first Sunday in race and caste, as well as of conjugal Lent. They will there see all the rules honor, are all in her keeping." and regulations that govern the mission-

be near to its final triumph when its non-Catholic society, that we have seen. opponents, in the vain hope of discred- We distinctly say that the state of iting it, resorted to such a desperate society she details must refer to nonruse as they attempted not long ago, Cotholic society, because it such a flagby the Dublin explosion, which was at rant condition as she testifies to existed once pronounced the work of an enemy within any portion of Catholic society, we

President Diaz may be giving the neighboring Republic of Mexico a gard, in non-Catholic society of the "progressive" administration, as his surely ought to be -"a human instinct." admirers claim; but the periodic revolts stating that she makes no "exaggeraof prominent people against his tion," and that what she details is now justice or acceptability of his govern-

made over the conditions of Dr. Mc- among Catholics their recital could sub- Satolli on the U. S. School Question" Glynn's restoration to priestly privileges. serve no good end, could only be justi-The fact that the Papal representative fied by necessity, and the necessity does week's issue. The secular press of Manwas satisfied with the doctor's apology not exist, more, any precautionary itoba supporting the government and ought to be assurance that that was necessity for ever knowing of them many other papers outside of the provample, and what penance, if any, was cannot exist among Catholics where men ince have been very busily engaged in be right to compel Catholics to accept of public concern.

Protestant Cathedral in New York City, against this condition that she says out- tooching of the Church on the all impor- not be allowed to enjoy a similar tolerwhere the divine who signs himself rages the "human instinct" in the marital tant subject of education in that country. ation from those others! Such logic is "Henry, Bishop of New York," laid the relation—the name of God is not men. Those papers, presuming on the ig-beneath serious consideration. Let the corner-stone of the edifice last week. tioned even once! How can these people norance of their readers, assume bishop be frank and honest, and answer ficated by such Section.

have wholly overlooked.—The Catholic rescued man and woman from? Columbian.

The Puritans of New England, soon after their arrival on American soil, de-

"To the end that leaening may not be buried in the graves of our fathers, that every township increased to the number to teach the children."

the effect of it all? If we judge of the sys- with religious training. To separate the tem of education given by those New Eng- one from the other is really to wish land Puritans, by their acts, it would be chat youthful minds should remain much better for them and humanity, neutral in their duties to God. This too, had they entombed that learning teaching is false and especially dangerwith their fathers. They left England ous in the early years of childhood, bebecause they were persecuted for con- cause it paves the way to atheism and science sake, but no sooner did they be- saps the foundations of religion. Good come the controling power than they be- parents should exercise the greatest care came active and cruel persecutors them- to see that their children, when they selves. Was that the effect of their sys- first begin to understand, learn the truths tem of education? If we may judge Doc- of religion, and that there be nothing in tor Bryce and some of his friends in the schools hurtful to the integrity of Manitoba by their actions and utter faith and morality. It is a precept of ances we might logically come to the both the divine and natural law that conclusion that the effect of that train- they exercise this diligence in the edu- ground all the speculations, misrepre- you imply, are not Protestant. Wherein ing still lingers in the Puritan's offspring cation of their offspring; nor can they How much better it would have been for any reason, be released from the had it been "buried in the graves of obligation of this law. Truly the church, their fathers?"

Dr. Bryce says: We desire to have the term Canadian, a proud, honorable and acceptable name, absorbing all the elements of our many sided life. It will be the aim of our public schools to make diligently see how the youth, subject to

thousands of Catholics throughout Can- again admonished parents in a matter of Is he one himself? The vast majority church in this, parents at the same time of the Catholics in Manitoba, who, this more right to that proud designation les, youth grows up in ignorance of the than he? When his forefathers were most important moral factors, which or, possibly, indulging their predatory in- men and restrain their irrational ap-Canadian Catholics who were, in every Gallos. walk of life, making "the term Canadian, a proud, honorable and acceptable WHY THIS TERRIELE IGNORANCE? name." Long before a Bryce set his foot on Canadian soil, many of those Canadian Catholics had discovered, explored, evangelized and settled this country; had made that name proud, honorable and thousand people rising in insurrection; acceptable and had fought, bled a week of anarchy: Parliament besand died to keep that term honorable and the territory covered by it for the British Crown. "The term Canadian" is a proud, honorable demolished; the children of the prime and acceptable name, and those who minister taken out of their beds in their made it such are quite able to preserve for themselves, their children and their for themselves, their children and their calamity was the ignorance of a pop-children's children, all the rights and ulation which had been suffered, in the privileges which they had won for them- neighborhood of palaces, theatres and selves long before such statesmen(?) as temples to grow up as rude and stupid Dr. Bryce appeared on the scene of Zealand. I might say as any drove of Canadian life.

A STARTLING ARRAIGNMENT.

Taking into consideration the untions of society she represents, or she purifies the non-Catholic atmosphere as yet enforces.

"The sentiment demanding absolute the force of a human instinct; in all ages it has exacted from her an avoidance of the very appearance of evil. Therefore a good woman in the presence We call the special attention of the of a frivolous flirting wife feels as if a law

Mrs. Barr then proceeds to make the most terrific arraignment of-certainly The cause of Irish Home Rule must the most surprising statement aboutsurely would know it. Mrs. Barr proceeds to detail the wide spread disre-"fidelity" that as she states is and becoming so prevalent a state as to have produced a "wife errantry" among men confession and communion.

They are going to build a stapendous North American Review-pages of protest ly changed the policy and therefore, the

THE MIND OF THE POPE ON THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

"And first in regard to domestic society, it is of the greatest importance that the children sprung from Christian marriage should be instructed in the of fifty house-holders, should fiind one precepts of religion at an early age; and that the studies in which youth is This is from Dr. Bryce. And what was accustomed to be educated, be conjoined the guardian and vindicator of the integrity of the faith, whose duty it is in virtue of the authority conferred on her this very question. After all the misres schools. We want no shuffling but a by God her founder, to call all peoples to Christian knowledge, and to likewise her authority, are educated, has always Who are we? What claims have the openly condemned what are called rev. doctor to "the term Canadian," that mixed or neutral schools, and again and ada cannot excel? Was the rev. doc- such great importance to avoid them tor's immediate progenitor a Canadian? with all their might. In obeying the serve their own interests, and very upstart pedagogue means to say, need greatly benefit the State. For if child-Canadisnising, has a thousand times hood be not formed on religious principhumbly pursuing their labors in Scotland alone can nourish a zeal for virtue in stincts across the border, there were petites."-- Epistola Encyclica ad Episcopos

> Dr. Bryce, in his recent address, says: Macaulay in one of his grand passages

wrote, of the riots in England in 1780: "Without any shadow of a grievance, at the summons of a madman a hundred Horse Guards; and the cause of this beasts in Smithfield market.

What was the cause of this terrible pen picture of the riots in England? The Rev. Dr. would tell us that the Respeakable importance and nearness of formation was a glorious emancipation the subject, a terrible protest and warn- of the people from the debasing influening comes from Mrs. Amelia E. Barr in ces of "monkish ignorance and superthe current number of the North Ameria stition;" that it had litted the people can Review. It is entitled "Flirting from the 'dark despotism" of the Cath-Wives," and lays bare a condition that— olic church and placed them in a blaze if true, and it must be true in the sec- of light? Why then such callous indifference to the poor by the rich and the to us, all the difference in the world. In The Italian government promises sometry she represents, or she herence to the poor by the rich and the protection to the pilgrims who may visit could not so publicly state it—a pessititled? In Catholic times in England it let the course of that address, his Lordship, let the government, by an energetic act Rome this year to participate in the mist could not have dreamt of two was a law of the Church that the rich speaking of the charge made by us, that and titled were required to contribute to the schools as by law established in the wants of the poor. But that was in Manitoba, are distinctively Protestant which the Catholic tradition that stil the days of monkish ignorance and su-said: perstition!" And what about that blaze of perstition!" And what about that blaze of light in which the people were supposed, think it sufficient to say that in the Engat the time of which the rev. lish school boards the members of the fidelity in a wife may be said to have doctor is speaking, to be steeped? Why that brutality and ignor- help of the Roman Catholic members to ance? Surely two centuries of secure in the board schools a measure freedom from "monkish ignorance" and think I am warranted in saying that the presence of that effulgent blaze, such an objection here whether made by should not have produced such ignor- themselves or by others for them is norance as Macaulay so vividly pictures! rather with the ulterior object of making Would the rev. doctor please explain many than they even now are." this peculiar contradiction? How is it that history furnishes nothing to equal this brutal ignorance, when the monks were a power in England? If the rev. Catholics can always be relied upon to doctor would look into this matter more closely he might find for his gigantic intellect, a problem which, if honestly answered, might enable him to find a practical answer to the yery question he has set himself-viz: What should be the aims of the state in Teducation? He would find that the only safety of the state is in the religious and moral training of its citizens. The lessons of history have no meaning for such superficial nonentities as Dr. Bryce.

### HIS GRAC'S LETTER

We wish to call the special attention of our readers to His Grace, imposed on the priest, is not a matter and women frequent the Sacraments of trying to show that the fourteen propositions of Mgr. Satolli on the school ques-

that its enthusiastic builders appear to to the pagan state that Christianity what is not a conscientions scruple satisfy everyone of intelligence as to in the United States cannot be one whether his Lordship stated facts when one in Manitoba. Those papers start out he, at least by implication, said that the with false premises and naturally draw | Public schools of Manitoba are not false conclusions. They assert that Protestant: Archbishop Satolli says nothing of the schools?" kind. If our readers will carefully read (2) If they were not Protestant schools: our venerable Archbishop's letter, they why did you, who by your office and will have no difficulty in seeing that position, as a bishop of the Anglican those papers which make such statements | church and Chairman of the "Protestant about Archbishop Satolli, are entirely section of the Board of Education,"

misrepresenting him. church as promulgated by the late Pon- Protestant parents of Manitoba, who tiff, Prus IX. the decress of the Third implicitly trusted you, to be imposed Council of Baltimore and the fourteen upon? propositions of Mgr. Satolli, and he the same language. Thus fall to the called Protestant, the present ones, so sentation and supposed departure of the do they differ? present Pope and his American Legate will be a great revelation to the public to is not and we challenge you to prove it, find that the propositions of Mgr. Satolli or else withdraw it. in no way differs from the clearly defined teachings of the church—in fact that they agree in spirit and in detail with the decrees of the Third Council of Baltimore which reflected the teaching of Prus IX. houses. I do not know which is right, is of great advantage, not only to citizens mile apart. and families, but also to the very prosdefence of the position of the church on from their school center. ieged; . . . the lords pulled out of defence of the position of the church on their coaches; the hishops flying over this much discussed but poorly underall fairminded and unprejudiced men the church on the subject of Catholic

education. ARE THE SCHOOLS PROTESTANT? Anglican church, because we wish to pupils. assure the bishop that we are not uttered by some of the many nobodies now at issue. that air their views through the government's organ, we might overlook them, but coming from his Lordship they make,

"As to the charge that these religious Church of England mainly rely on the called for. of religious instruction and, therefore, I the present schools more obnoxious to

It would, inneed, be difficult to construct a more ingeniously misleading help others to maintain the principle of religion in education, then His Lordship "is warranted in saying that such an objection which is made here, whether made by themselves or by others for them, is rather with the ulterior object of making the present schools more obnoxious to many than they even now are!"

Because Catholics believe that education without religion is wrong and be cause they helped the Church of England, in the mother land, to maintain of the law. that principle, therefore, it is wrong for Catholics to object to have their children Archbishop Tache's letter on the education at all! Because Catholics The statements she makes we cannot "views of Pius IX, of the Third helped Protestants, in the motherland or A lot of needless discussion is being reproduce in these columns, because Council of Baltimore and of Archbishop anywhere else, to maintain a principle in which they sacredly believe and bewhich appears in our supplement to this cause they wish to see Protestants as well as themselves enjoy that principle in a manner agreeable to them, therethe religion of Protestants!

And through the six pages in the tion in the United States have complete- ciple of religious toleration and grant it Because Catholics believe in the printo others, must it follow that they can-Where the congregation that is to fill expect anything much better, under that their statements are true, go these few questions. If he will only the church can be found is something such circumstances, than a return back on to draw the conclusion, that answer them fully, the answers will ually divided between the two Sections

Archbishen Satolli says that there is no | (1). Were the schools, over which your objection for Catholics in the U. S. to at. Lordship presided for nearly twenty tend neutral or godless schools, and years with so much zeal and ability, therefore there can be no objection for what they were called by the then Catholics to attend them elsewhere. But school law of Manitoba; viz: "Protestant

consent to the farce of having them His Grace takes the teaching of the called so and thus permit the honest

(3.) In what way and to what extent clearly and irrefutably shows that they did those schools differ in point of religagree not only on all essentials but act jous instruction from the present public ually in very detail, often using identically schools? The former schools were

These are the questions, and from the well known and clearly defined on your Lordship's reply hinges the principles which have always marked truth or otherwise of your claim that the the divine teachings of the church on schools of to-day are not Protestant presentations that have been resorted to straight answer to all our questions. by the secular press and by many Your Lordship has made a statement misguided and misinformed people, it which is either true or not. We say it

### OUR SIDE OF THE QUESTION.

(Continued from page 1).

and set out in his instructions to the and which is wrong; but in this parti-American Episcopacy: PIUS IX. said: cular respect, it is obvious that a Cath-Do not allow religion and piety to be olic school will gather conveniently a excluded from your schools; all ought greater number of settlers who are ten to be persuaded that their preservation chains apartthan if they were one half

Without criticizing either, although in perous American nation. To realize so this I have a decided preference for the holy and necessary a counsel it would first, it is also a fact that French-Cananot be useless, when a bishop thinks it dians marry younger than our English proper, to ask the help of members of compatriots; so that, proportionately, we religious congregations, males and have a greater number of settlers confemales." Archbishop Satolli says the tributing children to our schools, and a same. The venerable Archbishop of St. much lesser number of childless settlers Boniface deserves the tuanks not only who, by occupying land within a certain of the Catholics of this country but of the radius from the school, cause their entire Christian world for his masterly neighbors to be further off to that extent

It is another well known fact that our the tiles; thirty-six fires blazing at once stood question. We bespeak for His French families are much larger, that is Grace's letter the careful consideration of to say have more children, than our English-speaking friends. This again nightclothes and laid on the table of the honestly seeking for the true position of may be right or wrong; but this again, I contend, is essentially a matter in which each member of the community should be allowed to use his own discretion. As it is, this fact, along with the others We trust the Lord bishop of Rupert's mentioned, accounts for the larger atten-Land will not be ungrateful to us for the dance in our schools, and surely the cost extended notices we have been giving of running schools must be higher in his recent address to the Synod of the proportion with the greater number of

But, Sir, although I have found it

If the basis of the grant is wrong or iniquitous, which I surely deny, let us change it. If abuses have crept in the system, although none have been shown, of administration, say that the statute must be observed and crash out vigorously such abuses. But to reform administration and to destroy a principle are two things, and the necessity as to the one, even if it were proven, would in no way imply that the latter is desirable or

-Now, what are the general principles underlying the educational system which the government are now attempting to overthrow.

Those principles, which have stood the same in the main ever since 1871, are as follows :-

1st. A Board of education composed of certain number of Protestants as Protestants, and of a certain number of Catholics as Catholics

2nd. Two Sections of the said Board: one Protestant composed of the Protestant members, and one Catholic composed of the Catholic members.

3rd. Each section having power:--to control and administer its own schools. to provide for their discipline, to choose all books, maps and globes to be used therein, to pass by-laws respecting the formation of school districts, and generformation of school districts, and gener-ally for the carrying out of the provisions and their willingness to make changes

Catholics to object to have their children educated in Protestantism, or receive no the Protestant Section, and one Catholic been quickly solved in Manitoba. The member of the Board appointed as superintendent of the Catholic Section, each superintendent being the chief executive officer of his Section and being executive officer of his Section and being and securing their co-operation in intrusted with the general supervision common objects. Justice is done to all, of the schools of his Section.

5th. School Trustees made corporate bodies with the necessary powers for the maintainance of their schools.

6th. None but Protestants to be eligible as Trustees and qualified to vote in Protestant Districts, and none but Catholics to be eligible as Trustees and qualified to vote in Catholic districts.

7th. Teachers in the schools of the one Section to be first recognized or certi-

upon the basis of their respective population of school age.

9th. Each Section to pay out of its share of the grant: first, administration expenses, then \$150.00 to each of its schools, and lastly to distribute the residue between the same schools upon the basis of average attendance.

10th. Power given to each school district to supplement what they receive from the legislative grant, by means of

taxation. 11. No Catholics compelled to pay for Protestant schools, and no Protestants

compelled to pay for Catholic schools. Such is then the system which has

endured amongst us for twenty years.

Considered in its principles, I say it is a fair system. Considered in practice, the gentleman opposite have failed to show us that it has worked badly. Neither can it be proven that the work of the one Section is detrimental to that of the other. We have no complaints against us, and the country never asked for such a change. In fact, all the evidence before us goes to show that the general population was satisfied, and the government must take the responsibility. for having raised the issue.

Of course, the system is denominational. For that reason, I say it is fair. Catholics are citizens for all that, and have a claim to a fair share of the public funds to which they contribute as well as their tellow-citizens of other

It is useless to say: make education purely secular. This is nonsonse. The same experience has affirmed itself everywhere. Education is always sure, by the complex nature of man, to carry a vast amount of religious teaching; and so-called secular or non-sectarian schools will always be in fact, schools where the religious views of the majority of the state or province shall be taught.

This was keenly felt at the time of the debates on confederation, and upon reading that page of our history, one at once realizes how lively was the issue, and how each section of the country was intensely desirous that their schools should be protected by the very strongest safeguards possible.

My Hon. friend the Minisier of Public Works has said that in the Province of Quebec, there are few Protestant schools. and that they are so neglected that practically the province has a national system of education.

But my hon. friend is mistaken. I find in the report of the Rev. Mr. Rexford, the Protestant Secretary of the Council of Education, that in the province of Quebec, where the Protestant population is 183,990, the number of Protestant elementary schools is 916, the number of Protestant model schools 38, and that of Protestant academies 19, making a total of 1,000 Protestant separate schools all receiving state aid, and having an attendance of nearly 34,500 children.

The Quebec system and the Manitoba system are practically the same. Both are separate and denominational.

Now, let my friends go and preach in the province of Quebec the educational doctrines which seem to them so fair and equitable in this province of Manithrough with him yet. Were the re- necessary to touch these matters, I do Or let the government of the Province of marks on which we are commenting not see how they can affect the question Quebec attempt to abolish separate schools and create a secular system of schools as it is called, and we shall see, in the space of forty-eight hours, what conflagration will rage in every portion of this Dominion.

The present system is a good one and a fair one. It shall be the best and the fairest as long as men's opinions will be at variance on religious matters.

It is partly due to this system, that the two sections of the community have been enabled to live peaceably and in amity side by side, and so much so indeed that. up to the present day, it has been the glory and the pride of this young province to stand free from those bitter contentions which are unfortunately too well known in other portions of Canada.

For us, at least, Roman Catholics, the system is satisfactory. If not to others, let a change be made; but why should 15,000 free citizens be involved in such a change against their will? Why should not the voice of our conscience be heard, and why should it not be respected?

I will close this part, before taking up the Constitutional aspect of the question, by quoting the following from the Rev. Mr. Grant, Principal of Queen's University at Kingston. He says in his contribution to Macoun's work on "Manitoba and the Great Northwest.":-

"Perhaps the most satisfactory factor in the history of Manitoba is its peaceful and harmonious educational development. In every other province of the Dominion, long and angry wars have been waged over common schools, acsdemies and colleges. Well may the province that has no history in this respect be called happy. Manitoba has shown that it is possible to organize University education on a basis that does equal justice to denominational and non-denominational efforts. The in their respective ideals, are signal proofs of the wisdom and Catholic spirit 4th. One Protestant member of the of the men who govern them. Educaevil spirit of sectarianism has been exorcised, not by the ostrich-like wisdom of ignoring sects, but by frankly acknowledging the good work they have done, and in consequence, colleges with different histories, ideals and modes of government gladly send their alumni to one centre to be stamped with the common stamp of the University of Manitoba. May the spirit that has presided over the University in the days of its poverty not desert its authorities when through the development of the country it becomes wealthy and power-

> This is also the spirit which has presided, Sir, over the whole educational department here, and I trust that in spite of the bold attempt made by the government, it will not desert this House.

(Continued next week.)

A TALE

LADY GEORGINA FULLERTON, Author of "Lady Bird," "Ellen Middleton," &c

CHAPTER II .- Contined.

Such was the effect that the first sight of the Campagna of Rome produced upon Leslie: he had lingered at Genoa and of the scoffers who in that solemn hour at Florence; he had become thoroughly became believers, had been also detaste, which creates in men a sort of new sense and new perceptions. I of the artist had designed them. The dwell much upon that change in the countenance of the little maiden was so whole intellectual being which is caused by a series of impressions and associations, which, but a short while before. were as strange to the mind they visit as colors to the born blind, because it partly accounts for the sudden fancy which soon after took possession of Leslie's

Rome, indeed! I recognise her here!"

A young man, who was sitting on the

steps with a drawing before him, heard these words, looked up, and while a bright sudden Italian smile flashed on his dark countenance, without speaking be nodded assent. This silent gesture vague, mysterious, melancholy beauty of Campagna—the contrast between the brilliancy of its coloring and its utter desolation-was so truly rendered in the hasty sketch before him, that, pointing contemplating his canvass—
to it, he said in bad Italian, but with a smile—
"Not so beautiful—not so holy as her face, by one half!"—And he broke his

Campagna,) or here! (touching nis own forehead.) It is a great pain to conceive

young painter. Words sometimes affect more love in the expression of her as in a singular manner. A phrase, a mouth, than ever Raphael or Domeni centiment which we may often have heard before, at times unaccountably arrests our attention; touches, perhaps, some chord which, by a remote and scarcely perceptible vibration, reaches Our own heart, and by a kind of magnetic power instantaneously produces sympathy between us and the speaker. in this case it may have been that the Italian's melancholy and passionate love of his art, the disproportion which he simply expressed in a few words between the creations of his fancy and the work of his hands, answered to the feel-ings of one, who like Leslie, under a cold and quiet manner, hid a keen sensibility and a lively imagination. To be a poet

comes sometimes with a strange power, and unlocks in an instant the floodgates which have been closed for years.

The acquaintance which had commenced on the steps of St. John Lateran soon ripened into intimacy. Leslie's flery and poetic nature, which the quiet round of domestic duties and interests, and the mild light of an early and unthwarted affection had not roused unthwarted affection had not roused, now sprang into existence, or rather became conscious of its own strength, and in Leonardo Ferrari he found a companion whose character and tastes were at this moment exactly suited to his own. He was an enthusiast and an what both were, without, in either case, artist. At once indolent and eager, simple in his character, and impassioned in his language, he was a true Italian. In his romance, there was a nature; in his passion, a simplicity; in his eyes, a fire; and in his manner, a languor which characterizes that nation, and seems a type of that country, which one of their poets so mour fully addresses

shy and silent man; one whom the waytaring man and the fool, the babbler of many words, or the scribbler of many

pages, has passed by with indifference or gazed at with contempt; and it is to such as these that one word, one look, comes sometimes with a strange power.

"Deh, tu fossi men bella, o almen piu forte, Ond' assal piu ti paventasse o assi Tamassi men." For two months Leslie and Leonardo and eternal faith; in the catacombs, religious devotion to his art, which belonged more to a past than to the present era, and recalled the days when an artist seldom seized his pencil to trace on his canvass the image of our Lord, of his blessed mother, or of the saints, without first kneeling to pour forth his soul in prayer. Leslie learned Italian, and for the first time read the sublime they crossed the plain of Lombardy in works in that language, as he sat on the the night, and arrived at Verona early in works in that language, as he sat on the broken marble sarcophagus, which formed the garden-seat of Leonardo's studio. A few flowers grew in that court—a small fountain played in the centre, and two imprisoned birds sung their wild notes over his head. The

canvass, to which the artist was transplanting one of his mental visions. The subject he had chosen was the resurrection of Jairus's daughter, and into this picture the painter had thrown his whole solul: there was but one figure in it, that of the maiden rising from the bed of death. The expression of her face, her attitude, told the story (if one may so speak) better than if the figures of our Lord, of his apostles, of her parents, and of the scoffers who in that solemn hour became believers, had been also deimbued with the order of ideas and of picted; and imagination portrayed them more vividly, perhaps, than if the hand holy-there was at once such awe and such serenity in the expression of those arge eyes, which an instant before had been closed in death; a vague regret for the vision that was flown—adawning joy for the life that was regained; on her brow the seal of another world, whose threshold she had passed; on her half-As he was standing one morning on the steps of the church of St. John Lateran, and gazing on the view before him, he exclaimed, half aloud: "This is ination was more and more captivated by its divine and its earthly beauty. He thought that he had never seen anything so fair in form or so angelic in express.

on, as the maiden of Leonardo's design. One day that he was seated in his favorite retreat, and reading the "Jerusa-lemme," he had just paused after that made them acquainted, and a few words line which forms the touching conclusion passed between them. This young man of Clorinda's history, "Passa la bella was a painter, and as Leslie glanced at donna e per che dorma" He fixed his his work, he was struck with the extra-ordinary talent which it evinced. The stretched over the narrow court, and mused in silence over the incomparable beauty of that passage. He was startled from his revery by an exclamation of Leonardo's, who, with folded arms, was gregate of troops furnished the

"And this, also is Rome!"

"An, not more like Rome." exclaimed the young artist, "than the creations of Leslie's feet, who picked them up with a man are like the works of nature! What smile at this impassioned manner of I can do with these," he added, holding venting a moment's discouragement, and tain the exact geographical position up his palette and his brushes, "is so inquired who the ideal might be of Mt. St. Elias has finished its anhke what I see there, (pointing to the that could throw into shade the creation before them.

"Do you not know?" said Leonardo; is 17,201 feet high. vividly, and to render faintly!"

This was said so earnestly and unaffectedly, that Leslie instantly felt inclined to like and to know more of the young painter. Words sometimes affect. chino painted; and what can I do? Alas! I wish sometimes that I had never seen her, or that she was not so beautiful. It

makes me hate my pictures!"

"And break your brushes," observed
Leslie, as he collected the pieces; "but I am sorry, Leonardo, that that design of yours is a portrait. I have always disliked that practice of introducing living persons into ideal scenes, espe cially where the subject is religious."
"But what," cried Leonardo, "what is
so religious as Ginevra's face? You have

never seen her at her prayers?" "Never anywhere," replied Leslie, ith a smile. "I wish I had."

with a smile. "I have sometimes gone to the church in the very depths of his soul, and to of San Giovanni, when the rays of the find no words in which to give life and form to the thoughts which struggle flood of light through the painted winwithin him; to feel the might of genius and the strength of inspiration; to be consumes him in secret, and to have no mould in which to cast the burning torrent; to feel the sacred flamedying away for lack of air and light to make glad or mournful music in his secret soul, and never hear with his outward ears one note of those mysterious melodies vibrate down of light through the painted windows of the choir, at the hour when she kneels at the altar-rail to say her evening prayer. O, Leslie, I have gazed upon her, till I have been frightened at the halo of light which has played about her brow, and fancied that she might be translated from earth to heaven in a sudden ecstasy of devotion. Alas! that those mysterious melodies vibrate ed me to see the golden lights round through the air; to feel that he can love Mother Agnese's ugly head. I knew she with passion, or thrill with indignation, would not go straight to heaven, whatwhile his voice is mute, his hands weak, and his eyes dim, is a pain that has, probably, been experienced by many a Leslie.

"Where does your sister live?" asked "At home in Verona," replied the

young artist. There is something in the sound of

Verona, which, to an Englishman, is at once familiar as a household name, and romantic as the very cream of a poet. It speaks to the imagination as Italy does; it touches the heart like the haunts of our youth. Nature, architecture, the associations of history, the traces of the middle ages, and of the glories of Lombardy adorn it on one hand; and on the other, genius has made it our own, and has thrown over it a spell which can never be broken as long as Englishmen read Shakspeare, and glory that his language is their mother tongue, and his great name compatriot with their own. Leslie was twenty-three; he had gone through a period of happiness and a speaks to the imagination as Italy does reaching the highest intensity of which these feelings are susceptible. He had grieved, and his heart had been softened, his grief had passed away, and his imagination had been excited. He had passed through scenes, he had studied a language, which had roused all the dormant romance of his nature; and he had not lost the habit which characterizes Englishmen at all times of their lives, more especially if they are only sons and heirs to large fortunes, of doing For two months Leslie and Leonardo spent such days together as can be spent when they please, how they please, and all these circumin Rome alone. Among the ruins of departed glory, scattered as natural will not, perhaps, appear very surprising ornaments among the fairest and most that on the day that followed this confantastic scenes that nature ever created the state of the studio Leslie and antastic scenes that nature ever created; versation in the studio, Leslie and among the relics of a stupendous human Leonardo, in a little open britska, were among the relics of a stupendous human Leonardo, in a little open britska, were power; amidst the memorials of a divine flying over the Campagna in the direction flying over the Campagna in the direction and eternal faith; in the catacombs, those dark palaces of the glorious dead; in the matchless arena, where the blood of martyrs has washed away the foul tains of heathen idolatry, and the image of the Dying Gladiator fades before that of the Saint who yielded his body to the lions, and committed his soul to his God; in the aisles of St. Peter's, in the salleries of the Vatican, in the gardens of the Villa Doria, they wandered to the Villa Doria the Vill of Bologna, and with the ultimate inten-tion of visiting Verona. Leslie had evinced a sudden wish to see Juliet's the Villa Doria, they wandered that indescribable Italian smile, so unlike together. Many a lonely church, many a adherted villa, many a silent pine-grove they visited in the twilight hour; and in the day Leslie was often in the studio, where Leonardo worked with that religious devotion to his art, which helponed to a neither that the street: it will shine on his configurations.

GRANTLEY MANOR. Italian sun shed its intense light on the market-place beautiful to the eye. Think walls of the studio, and Leslie's eyes of whotever has charmed you most in walls of the studio, and Leslie's eyes of whatever has charmed you most in often wandered from his book to the the quaint, angular, righly-ornamented canvass, to which the artist was trans- | artificecure of the middle ages-think

"The light wings of Zephyr wax faint with perfume."

Think of picturesque groups of dark-eyed women, with their white mezzaros and their coral necklaces, holding out to you Turn from bundles of these flowers. them and glance down the street which opens on the market-place; fix your eyes on a small wooden balcony—for it is the palcony of the Capulet House, and the Capulet crest surmounts the doorwaythe form of Juliet rises before you as you gaze, and a voice in your ear seems to whisper the very words of Romeo.

(To be continued.)

FROM MANY SOURCES. In Chinese chronology the year 1892 is the year 7,910,341.

An irrigation Canal in Utah and Idaho will irrigate about 100,000 acres of land.

The largest number of men enlisted from the thirteen States of union army in the war of 1861-5 was 2,320,272.

The expedition sent out by the United States government to ascerwork. The mountain is just a mile from the exact centre of Alaska and

Probably the largest serpent of which actual measurements have been taken was an anaconda which Dr. Gardner found dead and suspended to the fork of a tree during his travels in Mexico. According to Dr. Gardner it measured thirtyseven feet in length.

ON TRIAL FOR 90 DAYS.

The finest, completest and latest line of Electrical appliances in the world. They have never failed to cure. We are so positive of it that we will back our belief and send you any Electrical Appliance now in the market and you for Three Months. Largest list of testimo on earth. Send for book and journal Free W. T. Baer & Co., Windsor, Ont.



ANY SHAPE OR FIGURE

496 Main Street.

DO YOU KNOW?

——Т**НАТ**——

LARGEST STOCK, THE FINEST COODS THE BEST MAKES.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Are to be found at the Manitoba Music House.

482 Main Street, Winnipeg.

M. A. KEROACK.



\$25,000 IN REWARDS.

Seventh half-Yearly Literary Competition of The Canadian Agriculturist.

RICHARD & CO., IMPORTERS OF

Wines, Liquors, Cigars.

St.Leon Mineral Waters

Only 50 cents per gallon. 365 Main Street, Winnipeg.

Steck.

P.BRAULT& CO., ---- IMPORTERS OF ----

Wines,

Liquors, Cigars.

513 Main St., Opposite City Hall. Special Attention to Family Trade and

Orders from the country. An Excellent and Pure Native Wine in Stock at \$1.50 per Gallon.

Drewry's Celebrated, etc. etc. Telephone 241.



# PRINTING!

Billheads, Letterheads,

Noteheads.

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Visiting Cards. Receipt Books.

Cheque Books,

Dodgers,

Society Work,

Pamphlets,

Voters' Lists.

Constitution and

By-laws

Northwest Review.



## ORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GO

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

Dr. **Morse's** Indian Root Pills.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

Dr. Morse's Indian

Root Pills. To save Doctors' Bills use Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

THE BEST FAMILY PILL IN USE FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS

Keep the Works in good order.

Keep the Works in good order.

Norman, Ont., January 15, 1262.

W. H. Comstock, Brockville, Ont.

Dear Sir,—Your "Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pils' are the best regulator for the system that humanity can use. Life is as the time-piece: frail and delicate are many of its works. A tiny particle of foreign substance adheres to the smallest wheel in the works, and what is the result?—at first, only a slight difference is perceptible in its time-keeping, but wait you; as the obstruction grows, the irregularity becomes greater, until at last, what could have been recrified with little trouble, in the beginning, will now afquire much care in thoroughly cleansing the entire works. So it is in human life—a slight derangement is neglected, it grows and increases, imperceptibly at first, then rapidly, until what could, in the beginning, have been cured with little trouble, becomes fluost fatal. To prevent this, I advise a'l to purify the system frequently, by the use of Morse's Pills, and so preserve vigor and vitality.

Yours faithfully,

H. F. Atwelle.

The Travellers' Safe-Guard.

AMAGAUDUS POND, N.S., Jan. 27, '96.

M. H. Comstock, Brockville, Ont.
DEAR SIE,—For many years, I have been a first believer in your "Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills."
Not with a blind faith, but a confidence wrought by an actual personal experience of their value and merit. My business is such that I spend much of my time away from home, and I would not consider my travelling outfit complete without a box of Morse's Pills.

Yours, &c.,
M. R. McIwis.

A valuable Article sells well.

Medicable Article sells well.

Borachors Harbor, N.S., Jan. 19, 90.

W. H. Comstock, Brockville, Ont.

Drar Sir,—This is to certify that I deal in Parent Medicines, including various kinds of Pills. I self more of the Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills than of all the others combined. Their sales I find are ctill had creasing.

N. L. Nicholson.

OUR LOW PRICES.

Drewry's Celebrated Aies, Perter
The past weeks have demonstrated that the purchasing public appreciate our extremely LOW PRICES for Stylish and Serviceable Footwear. Our selection of Shoes has never been so universally admired, and our LOW PRICES so thoroughly approved of.

All our Goods are fresh and new. We have not any old or shop-worn Goods to offer you,

OUR - REDUCTION - SALE

Includes everything in stock. Never before has there been such an opportunity to buy reliable footwear for so little money.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES AND ONE PRICE.

RICHARD BOURBEAU.

360 Main Street.

N.B.-LADIES' FINE BOOTS A SPECIALITY.

### GAREAU MERCHANT TAILOR

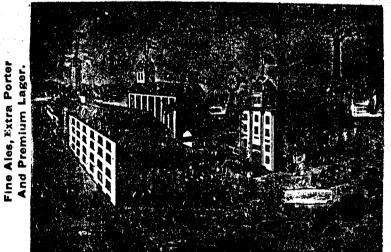
Has just received a large stock of

Suitings, Overcoatings & Pantings suitable for Fall and Winter wear.

A full stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING of the best material always on hand. GENTS' FURNISHINGS. FUR COATS, CAPS, ETC.

IN GREAT VARIETY. Sign of the Golden Shears, opp. N.P. Hotel, 324 Main Street, Winniper

EDWARD L. DREWRY'S



REDWOOD AND EMPIRE BREWERIES, WINNIPEG, MAN.

### The Canada North-West Land Company Limited

Have the option of selecting under the terms of their agreement with the Canadian Pacific Railway,

Over 2,000,000 Acres of the Finest Agricultural Lands in Manitoba er the North-West Territories, Which they offer for sale on Easy Terms. Payments by Installments. No Cultivation Conditions.

Write for Particulars of the Company's system of accepting shares instead of Cash in payment of Lands, by which a considerable saving is effected. TOWN LOTS for sale in all the Towns and Villages on Main

Line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, BETWEEN BRANDON AND THE ROCKIES.

COAL LANDS RED RIVER LOTS. Maps and all other information can be obtained at the office of the Company.

Winnipeg Office: 339 Main Street. London Office: 90 Cannon St., E. C JOHN R. NESBITT, Secretary W. B. SCARTH, Land Commissioner.

## "BANKRUPT STOCK"

CLOTHING THE BLUE STORE

Men's and Boys' Suits Sold at Half Price. Remember THE BLUE STORE. 434 Main Street.

AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM, THE NORTHWEST REVIEW is unsurpassed in reaching the Catholic population in the Northwest. 



### 20 per cent. Discount

Moccasins, Mitts and Gloves, Gentlemen's lking Boots, Skating Boots and Slippers. By Styles of Ladles' Boots, Shoes and

25 per cent. off.

A. G. MORGAN. 412 MAIN ST., McINTYRE BLOCK

### CITY AND ELSEWHERE.

IF any of the readers of the REview who are in possession of news signature, it will gladly be pub-

Is it cold enough for you?

THE Legislature re-opened Monday

Our fuel dealers are the most pleasant looking men in town.

That January thaw has been post-poned indefinitely.

HUGH J. MACDONALD, M.P., and Mrs. Macdonald, are in Ottawa. A NIGHT lark is followed by the morn-

ing swallow.

Wine is like certain horse race entries in that it is compelled to wait for age.

A woon dealer who trusts impecunious customers does a very fuellish business.

The organization of an old settlers' association is talked of at Kildonan. THE most talkative man makes phew

remarks these cold days.

A STATE dinner was given at Government House on Thursday evening last.

MINNEDOSA has invited tenders for the utilization of the available water power

NINETY-SIX immigrants registered as actual settlers at immigration hall during

THIRTY-SEVEN thousand women are now employed as telegraph operators in the United States.

Mr. N. Boyn, M.P., has sufficiently recovered from his late injuries as to be able to attend his sessional duties.

This cold weather has one good effect in that it makes a fellow religious—on his sneeze generally, you know.

Our office "devil" gave as his reason for being so peevish all day that he had to get up s'early these cold mornings.

JOSHIA WOOD, M. P. for Westmoreland, is an applicant for the lieutenant-governorship of New Brunswick.

THE youngest member of the British house of commons is twenty-two years of ace: its oldest is on the shady side

Dr. O'Donnell, who has been attending the sanitary conference at Ottawa returned to the city on Saturday, The amount of insurance on the stock of Walsh & Co., who were sufferers in the late fire, was \$20,000.

Among the attractions in town this week will be the opening of the Women's Mock Parliament at the Bijou opera

house to morrow evening.

THE business failures in the Dominion last week numbered fifty-four, against forty-eight the previous week and thirty-four for the last week of 1892.

has introduced a bill providing a system of insurance for all new civil servants in the inside service instead of the system of a superannuation fund.

city solicitor was asked to prepare a by-law for the passing of all money by-laws, making 40 per cent. of the resident votes and two-thirds majority necessary to

gathering.

Ir is generally understood that the railroad are to the World's Fair from Manitoba points will be about \$28, and the Brandon Sun says if the Northern Pacific can be induced to put a daily train on the Morris-Brandon branch it will be well patronized if the above rates should be made.

A New York tailor has a sign which bears a foaming beer glass together with this legend: "Millionaire tailor, 110 this legend: "Millionaire tailor, 110 years old. We work for money and not for fun, and we want our money when the work is done. A schooner given away to each customer.

According to statistics gathered by Col. R. T. Auchmuty, said to be the founder of the New York trade schools, it is shown that out of \$23,000,000 paid yearly for mechanics in the building trades of New York city less than \$6,000,000 goes to American-born men.

EXPERIMENTS with different kinds of lights for libraries show that 550 hours of an electric light of 144 candle power produced no yellowing effect upon the leaves of books while 240 hours of 50 candle gas light produced a noticeable change of tone.

In the United States coat of arms there are 13 stars, 13 letters in the scroll held in the eagle's beak, 13 marginal feathers in each wing, 13 tail feathers, 13 parallel lines in the shield, 13 horizontal bars, 13 arrow heads in one foot, and 13 letters in the words "quarter lealur." dollar.'

It is said that American women spend annually on powder, lotions, creams, extracts, etc., \$6,000,000. What a saving it must be for our Manitoba women, where they require only a walk in "this action is subversive of the leading prinbracing atmosphere," and to stand under an electric light to make them appear most beautiful.

Mr. McGibbon, counsel for the Consumers Cordage Company, writing to the Ottawa papers respecting the duty on Somewhat more than 1,000,000 Cana-dians have crossed over into the United States since 1881. binder twine, says the status quo to the American combine is totally misrepre-sented. He favors an extension of the duty because of the 1,500 hands employed in the company's mills.

HON. MR. LARIVIERE, the popular member for Selkirk Co. was on Friday benored by being elected chairman of the Commons Debates Committee at Ottawa, vice Hon. Mr. Desjardins, who If you can draw up four gallons of water with a well bucket, how many could you draw up with a sick one? is a fitting tribute to Mr. LaRiviere's

> P. Gallagaer & Sons, butchers, go a long way to get dressed sheep. Recently two carloads were received by them one from Picton, N.S., and one from St.
>
> John N.B. The car from Picton was sembled, and the advice of the Supreme sold to a local speculator without being solicitor. Solicitor. 6. That to Vancouver, so that the mutton was sent clear across the continent from ocean to ocean.

J. FRED DORAN, of Montreal, has applied to the Dominion Senate for a di-vorce. He recites that he married Mary Augusta Wood, of Winnipeg, in 1883, Canon Fortin performing the ceremony. The couple lived together for six months, then respondent he alleges deserted him and after several years removed to Paris France where the married Emile. Paris, France, where she married Emile Julien Ampiard.

MR J. W. MACINTOSH, of Moose Jaw, special immigration agent of the Northwest Assembly, is in Toronto at present. He will hold meetings and deliver lec-The report that Charles Donohue, a Virden farmer, had been frozen on the prairies, proves untrue. As yet no casualties from the severe storm have been Assembly are now hard at work in Ontario and Quebec endeavoring to secure emigrants.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement appearing in another column of this issue, of the Mission to be preached at St. Mary's.

Perry, Ont, is engaged in making a mammoth cheese for the Chicago fair. It will be seven feet high and nine feet in diameter, and will require for its making the milk of 600 cows for three days.

The first division in the Patrice.

We call the attention of our readers to the effect, is one which provides that parties inserting, or proprietors of newspapers publishing advertisements requesting the return of lost goods, "No questions asked," will be subject to a guns and other dangerous weapons must not be sold to boys under sixteen years of age. Dealers selling guns must take a note of the number, name of maker and purchaser of each gun sold.

The first division in the Patrice.

The Montreal Municipal.

The Montreal Municipal. Among the alterations and additions to the criminal code, which will shortly come into effect, is one which provides

the milk of 600 cows for three days.

The first division in the British House of Commons this session took place last Thursday, when Gladstone was sustained by a majority of 97, in a House of 670 members. The G.O.M. had a majority of only 40 after the last general election.

Hon. Mr. Forrer, Minister of Finance, has introduced a bill providing a system of incompany and the state of the injunction issued by Judge Doherty, but owing to doubt as to the legality of the election, the city clerk for the present declines to take the responsibility of making any proclamation. The M.P.P's for the city, acting on a petition signed by several thousand electors, are endeavoring to have the government declare the election void. government declare the election void, and call for a new election on March 1st.

H. L. Belanger, a young son of the late Chief Factor Belanger of the Hudson's Bay company, arrived in the city from Cumberland, and will remain until the body of his father is brought here for interment in St. Boniface cometery.

DENIS HOGAN, who was found dead in his house at Emerson, last week was for many years section boss on the C. P. R. at that station. Foul play was suspected, and Detective McKenzie acting under instructions from the attorney-general's department visited Emerson. After carefully investigating the matter DENIS HOGAN, who was found dead in Ar a meeting of the City Council Legis-lative Committee held on Friday, the city solicitor was asked to prepare a by-law for the passing of all money by-laws, making 40 per cent. of the resident votes time.

making 40 per cent. of the resident voices and two-thirds majority necessary to carry.

A watermelow was on exhibition in the Santa Fe railroad office in Chicago recently which measured thirty inches in length and weighed 122 pounds. It readers. She died at the Rosin House on Sunday morning, being on her way with her husband and shild to visit in length of the county.

California.

The average number of patients France. Solemn Requiem Mass took treated in the hospital for last week was place on Monday morning in the Church French Canadians, of Chicago, met recently for the purpose of selecting a date for the holding of the eighteenth annual convention. August 22 was decided on, Chicago to be the place of gathering.

August 21 annual, of St. Mary's many members of the Community of Nuns in Notre Dame street, with their pupils as the late lamented lady was herself formerly a pupil of St. Mary's Academy. The interment subsequently took place at St. Laurent.

### Charity Concert.

At a meeting of the Catholic Societies of Winnipeg held recently it was decided to have the annual charity concert in aid of the funds of St. Vincent de Paul's and of the Ladies' Aid Societies in the Bijou Opera House on St. Patrick's day. On motion of J. J. Golden and Dr. Barrett, of a social or personal character and of an interesting nature, will Cleveland in a recent speech: "We should strive to rid ourselves and our should strive to rid ourselves and our states."

On motion of J. J. Golden and Dr. Darrett, ex-Ald. Smith was called to the chair. On motion of J. H. Kennedy and M. Hughes, J. J. Golden was appointed see should strive to rid ourselves and our retary. Dr. Barrett moved and J. H. Kennedy and J. H. Kenne should strive to rid ourselves and our countrymen of the idea that there is anything disgraceful in economy, whether in public or private life."

We Hughes, J. J. Golden was appointed secretary. Dr. Barrett moved and J. H. Kennedy seconded, that the chairman and secretary of this meeting together with the presidents of all the Control with the presidents of all the Catholic societies of Winnipeg be a committee of management to carry out the object in

view. Carried.

The assistance of the Ladies' Aid was solicited and a portion offered. Other committees being named, the committee adjourned to meet again on the 12th inst., at the St. Joseph's Friendly Union rooms at 3 o'clock p.m.

C. M. B. A.

Office of the Grand Council of the C. M. B. A. of Canada, London, Jan. 26th, 1893.

To J. S. McGarry, Esq., Supreme President, C. M. B. A., Franklin, Pa:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER-At a joint meeting of the Trustees of the Grand Council of Canada and the Committee your Council at their Montreal Convention, it was unanimously decided to firmly and finally protest in their capacity as officials of this council, and more particularly as members of the association as a whole, against your action in issuing a charter for a Grand Council for the Province of Quebec; not only on the ground that it has caused friction would have existed, but because such ciples upon which this association is founded; contrary to the constitution; a repudiation of the authority of the Supreme Council; and a branch of the compact between that body and this

The effect of establishing a Grand Council in Quebec under existing circumstances and at the request of not more than one-fourth of the branches in Quebec is to admit.

1. The right of the minority to rule

the law, public policy and reason.

2. The right to establish two Grand Councils in the Territory or Province, which is contracted.

which is contrary to the constitution.

3. The right of the Supreme President to abrogate, at will, the charter of any Grand Council, without cause, and without the consent of the holders of the

charter. 4. That no subordinate body can have any assurunce that its agreements with the Supreme body will be carried out. 5. That the Supreme President has the right to over-ride the expressed views of

6. That subordinate councils will be It proper, even though it be in direct op-position to the expressed wish of the re-ligious authorities, whose views such matters have, heretofore, always receiv-ed that respectful consideration to which they are entitled.

they are entitled. The establishment of the Grand Council of Quebec cannot be justfied, and can only be looked upon as a deliberate effort to completely sever all connection between the Grand Council of Canada and the Supreme Council; and it such a regrettable result is to be reached we desire to place the responsibility for it

where it properly belongs. We ask you, now that you must be aware of the illegal manner in which the Quebec Grand Council was organized, to recall and cancel the charter issued to that body, so that the agreement between the two Councils may be honestly carried out and the fraternal relations existing between them perpetu-

ated. This protest and the statements con-

MARKET REPORT.

Condensed Report as Taken From The Commercial.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT .- Prices in Manitoba markets have not materially changed, prices to farmers ranging from 50 to 54 cents per bushel for choice hard wheats, equal to No. 2 hard and better.

FLOUR.—There is no change yet to note. Prices here are quoted as follows to the local trade in small lots per 100 pounds; Patents \$1.95; strong bakers \$1.75; XXXX 75 to 90c; superfine 60 to 70c. Brands of some mills sell at 5 to 10c under these prices, even a small lots. Round lots at a discount under quotations.

MILLSTUFFS.—Somewhat firmer feeling in bran. We quote bran selling to local dealers at \$8 to \$9 per ton, as to quantity,

## Estevan COAL

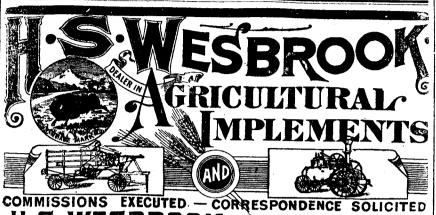
## LEHIGH VALLEY COAL

For sale only by the undersigned.

SHIPMENTS BY RAIL TO ALL POINTS.

WOOD OF ALL KINDS

Dominion Coal, Coke and Transportation Co Ld Head Office, 400 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.



H.S. WESBROOK, WINNIPEG. MAN.

also been a little firmer in the country. St. Boniface Academy The shipping value, however, is not materially changed, though prices were a little firmer east at last report.

Barley.-No business reported and prices nominal in the market at 20 to 25c which made the arrangements with Winnipeg. Shipping value about the same as oats.

> GROUND FEED.-There is the usual wide range in prices according to quality. Clear oat and barley feed brings \$12 to 14 per ton, as to quantity and quality. Mixed mill feed at \$9 per ton upward.

MEALS, ETC.,-Rolled and granulated oatmeal held at \$1.80 to \$1.90 per sack, according to brand, and standard meal 5c lower, these being prices to retail. For particulars or uniform etc. enough traders. Commeal \$1.65 to \$1.70 per 100 lbs. Split peas \$2.60 to 2.65 per 100 lbs. Beans \$1.75 to 1.90 per bushel. Pot barley, \$2.50 per 100 lbs. Pearl barley,

CURED MEATS .- Prices remain strong at recent advances. Local prices are:
Dry salt long clear, bacon, 10\(^2\) to 11\(^2\) smoked long clear, 12\(^2\) to 12\(^2\) e; spiced rolls, 11\(^4\) to 11\(^2\) c; breakfast bacon, 14\(^4\) to  $14\frac{1}{2}c$ ; smoked hams, 13 to  $13\frac{1}{2}c$ ; mess pork \$20 to 21 per barrel.

birds are held, but are in few hands and held firm. It is said that 14c was asked by one holder of turkeys.

Butter.—Market very slow at prices of last week. We quote round lots of good to choice dairy at 15 to 16c. A selected lot might bring up to 17

ected lot might bring up to 17, and straight No. 1 at 18c. Add 1 to 2c per pound for small lots, dealers' selling CHEESE.—Jobbing at 10 to 11c per lb. Eggs.—Single cases quoted at 20c per dozen, larger lots 18 to 20c as to quality

Fresh not quotable. VEGETABLES -Following are prices a which dealers buy on the street market: Potatoes 35 to 40c per bushel; turnips 25c bushel; oabbage 40 to 75c dozen: celery

30 to 50c dozen. Onions 2 to 2½c per lb. HAV.-Prices are temporarily deranged

### Rheumatism Cured.

SOLDIFR S COVE, N.S., Jan. 30, 1890. W. H. Comstock, Brockville, Ont. DEAR SIR :- Your Dr. Morse's Indian

Root Pills are the best medicine for rheumatism that I have ever used. Last spring I was troubled greatly with it in my leg; I used one box of Morse's Pills, and was cured.

Yours gratefully, ALLEN CAMPBELL.

L. J. C. et M. I.,

MISSION

Will be given in ST. MARY'S CHURCH, WINNIPEG, by the REV. FATHERO'RIORDEN, O. M. I., to commence at the High Mass, on the first Sunday in Lent, February 19th, 1893.

The Masses on Suhdays during the Mission will be at 7 and 8.30 a.m., and the High Mass with a sermon, at 10.80 a.m.

Vespers on Sundays will commence at 7.15 p.m. to be followed by a sermon, and Benediction of the Blessed Sacramen.

The Masses on week-days will be at 6.30, 7.30 and 8.30 a.m.

On week-days there will be an instruction after the 8.30 Mass, and after the Rosary in the evenings, which will commence at 7.30 p.m., and will be followed by the Benediction of the B. essed Sacrament.

There will be no sermon or Benediction on Saturday evenings.

Confessions will be heard on Sundays before the Masses.

On week-days confessions will be heard in On week-days confessions will be heard in the mornings up to the last Mass; after 10 o'clock p. m., and after the evening service.

'Behold now is the acceptable time, behold now is the day of salvation."-II Cor., vi., 2.

### BALDWIN & BLONDAL, PORTRAIT and - LANDSCAPE

PHOTOGRAPHERS, 207 Sixth Ave. N., Winnipeg.

Have Beserved Negatives of Best & Co

Copying, Enlarging, India Ink, Crayor and Water Color work, done promptly. Orders for above requested by Mail.

SUCCESSORS MOVIMEN FULLS TO THE BLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO CATALOGUE WITH STORY THROUGH STORY CONTROL OF THE CATALOGUE FIRE AS FORM 241, Main St., Winnipeg. "Please Mention This Paper."

CINCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY GO

CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF CHARITY. Under the patronage of HIS GRACE THE

ARCHBISHOP OF ST. BONIFACE.

-TERMS-

Entrance Fee—once for all \$5 00
Board and Tuition, per month 10 00
Music and use of Piano \$-00
Drawing 100
Bed and Bedding 100
Washing 250

For particulars or uniform, etc., enquire at Academy.

### ST. MARY'S ACADEMY

Directed by the Sisters of the Holy Name o Jesus and Mary, Winnipeg, Man. TERMS-

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## onthern

Time Card taking effect on Sunday 20th, 1892, (Central or 90th Meridian time)

North Bound.			,	South Bound.	
Brandon Ex., Tues., Th. & Sat.	St Paul Express. Daily	Miles from Winnipeg	STATIONS	St. Paul Express. Daily.	B. andon Ex. Mon Wed. Fri
2.55p 2.45p 2.30p 2.17p 1.59p 1.50p 1.20p	3.45p 3.31p 3.13p 3.01p 2.51p	3.0 9.3 15.3 23.5 27.4 32.5 40.4 46.8 56.0 68.1	Portage Jct. St. Norbert. Cartier St. Agathe Union Point Silver Plains Morris St. Jean Letellier Emerson	12.09p 12.23p 12.41p 12.49p	1.24 1.37 1.55 2.02

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

					Doung	
	Frt. No. 13 Mon. Wed. Frider	Pass. No. 136 Tues. Thur. Saturday	Miles from Morris	STATIONS	Pass. No. 137 Mon., Wed, Friday Freight No. 139, Tues., Thurs, Sat.	
	11 40			Winnipeg	100p 300a	
i	7 80x	1 15p		Morris	2 30p 7 30a	
I	6 40r	1258p	10	Lowe Farm	3 03p 8 15a.	
ļ	5 46r	12 27p	21.2	Myrtle	3 31p 9 05a	
Ì	0 241	$1215\mathrm{p}$	25.9	Roland	3 43p 9 25a	
ľ	1100	11 57a	33.5	Rosebank	4 02p 9 58a	
i	8 002	11 43a 11 20ว	39.6 49.0	Miami	4 15p 10 25a	
I	258n	11 08a	54.1	Deerwood	4 38p 11 15a	
l	2180	10 49a	62:1	Altamount	4 50p 11 48a	
l	1 48 n	10 33a	68.4	Somerset Swan Lake	5 10p 12 28p	
I	1,175	10 19a	74 6	Indian Springs	5 24p 1 00 p	
ĺ	1258p	10 07a	79.4	Marieapolis	5 39p   1 30 <b>p</b> 5 50p   1 55 <b>p</b>	
ı	1222p	9 50a	86.1	Greenway	5 50p 1 55p 6 06p 2 28p	
ı	11 51a	9 85a		Balder	6.21p 3 00p	
ľ	11 04a	9 12a	102	Belmont	6 45p 3 50p	
	1026a		109.7	Hilton	7 21 p 4 29 p	
	9 49a	8 40a	17.1	Ashdown	7 85p 5 03p	
	9 35a		20	Wawanesa	7 47p 5 16p	
	8 48a		29.5	Rounthwaite	8 14 p : 6 09 p	
	8 10a	7 48a	37.2	Martinville	8 35p 6 48p	
	: 30a	7 30a	45.1	Brandon	8 55 n   7 30m	

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