

Northwest Review.

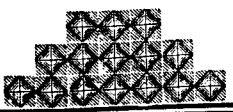
"AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM."

THE ONLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ENGLISH SPEAKING CATHOLICS WEST OF TORONTO.

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TO THE

CATHOLICS

OF

WESTERN CANADA.

THE

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the interests of
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TO THE SACRED HEART.

Oh! Sacred Heart of Jesus,
Sweet fount of love divine,
Behold Thy children gather
Around Thy shrine altar shrine.

They bring the fairest flowers,
And buds of beauty rare,
That blossom in their gardens,
The rose, the lily fair.

The snowballs shed their petals
Before our Lady dear;
The tender buds of spring have gone,
But summer flowers are here,

They lift their gentle faces
To greet the glowing noon,
And bask within the sunshine
Of the radiant days of June.

Even so our souls uplifted
Bask in Thy love divine,
O Sacred Heart accept us
And make our hearts all Thine.

OUR CATHOLIC SCHOOLS

As Discussed by Rev. Father Lan-
gevin, D.D., Sunday Last at
St. Mary's.

Strong Appeal Made to Catholics
—Mgr. Tache—Bishop Gran-
din in Attendance.

Sunday in St. Mary's church, during
the solemn High Mass, which was com-
menced at 10.30 a. m., Rev. L. Langevin,
D. D., O. M. I., and superintendent of
missions (also whom recent reports credit
with having received the appointment of
co-adjutor bishop to Mons. Tache),
ascended the pulpit, and taking for his
text "Going therefore teach all nations,"
preached a most eloquent pointed and
touching sermon, which; owing to the
course followed, deserves mention. The
sermon could not be recalled a purely
religious pulpit-like discourse, but rather
a strenuous and fervent appeal to the
Catholics of Manitoba to stand by the
doctrines and teachings of their Church in
the matter pertaining to their separate
school.

Father Langevin, starting from the
suggestion of his text, pointed out that
it was the solemn duty of Catholics to
provide their children with Catholic
school whenever and wherever the possi-
bility for so doing existed. In proof of
this teaching he quoted from instructions
given by the late Pope Pius IX, to the
American hierarchy, as follows:

"Do not allow religion and piety to be ex-
cluded from your schools; all ought to be per-
suaded that the preservation is of great
advantage, not only to citizens and families,
but also to the very prosperous American
nation."

After dwelling upon this at some
length he made a bitter attack on those
Catholics, who for any motive whatever
believed that they were justified in send-
ing their children to non-sectarian
schools, and said that the Catholic who,
in opposition to the teaching of the Catho-
lic church, asserted his right to send his
children to such schools, was no
longer a Catholic. "Some of our Catholics
take the liberty to air their views in the
public papers or elsewhere—views direct-
ly in opposition to our teachings. I
say they are no longer Catholics. They
tell us that our schools are not equal to
other such institutions. Have they read
the list of awards granted us by the
Commissioners of Education at the Chi-
cago World's Fair? Do they know that
the Province of Quebec obtained more
than 60 per cent of such awards? and
remember the judges were not Catholics.
Professor Peabody, Chief of the Depart-
ment of Liberal Arts at the World's Fair,
speaking of the Catholic educational ex-
hibits, said they were the gems of his de-
partment."

Father Langevin then went on to show
other reasons why Catholics should not
send their children to Protestant schools,
and again quoted an extract from the
instructions of Pius IX., heretofore men-
tioned.

It must be looked to first if in the school
(non-sectarian) there is a danger of per-
version which cannot be remote; for instance,
when things are taught or done contrary to
Catholic doctrine and good morals, and can-
not be heard or done without injury to the
soul. Such danger, it is evident must be
avoided at any temporal sacrifice, even that
of life.

"In speaking thus," Father Langevin
said, "hear in mind that I am not assert-
ing that there does actually exist in
those schools anything that is offensive
to morals. Nevertheless you Catholics
have your Catholic schools here, and you
are in duty bound to support them. Nor
are we alone in this doctrine. In Can-
ada and the United States the Metho-
dists, the Anglicans, the Presbyterians all
insist in having their religion taught in
their schools. Here in Winnipeg we
read of such a Minister wishing such a
school to be called Methodist, another
wishes his styled Presbyterian and so on.
Why? Because they know that unless
they teach their religion in their schools,
the time would not be far distant when
there would no longer be that religion.
We Catholics unfortunately are deprived
now from municipal or provincial aid.
Certain men have passed a law to that
effect. They call it a law, but it is not a
law, for St. Thomas defines law to be a
disposition of reason promulgated by
legitimate authority and for the good of
the whole community. Now this is not a
disposition of reason, it is perversion.
A law cannot be just; there is no
such thing as an unjust law, for the very
moment it commences to be unjust, it
ceases to be a law. I will not say that
in depriving us Catholic of our rights,
the men who acted thus were instigated
by any enemy to us, because we are Catho-
lics. I believe moreover that the
majority of Protestants are favorable to
us, and are inclined to give us our rights.
They are our adversaries, not enemies."

Here Father Langevin quoted from
the address of Mr. Bonney, president of
the Educational Department of the
World's Fair:

"But a greater agency of union and pro-
gress still remains to be named—the illus-
trious head of the Roman Catholic Church,
Pope Leo XIII., than whom no more able,
enlightened and benign Pontiff has borne
the name of Holy Father in a thousand
years. Like the morning bell of a new age,
his earnest words in speaking of the Amer-
ican people are:

I love them and I love their country. I
have a great tenderness for those who live in
that land, Protestants as well as Catholics.
Under the constitution religion has perfect
liberty, and is a growing power. Where the
church is free it will increase. My
only desire is to use my power for the good
of the whole people, Protestants and Catho-
lics alike. Is it any wonder that Pope Leo
XIII. is respected and beloved by the Protes-
tants to whom these words are addressed?"

Father Langevin concluded his re-
marks in a most touching allusion to
Mons. Tache, in which he said: "You
Catholics who are prone to the soldiers
who desert their General, after he has
waged war through the turmoil and
thick of battle. They were deserting him
on the battlefield, after he had worked
for their interests for years. There is
today, not far from here, an old man,
who for fifty years has suffered the trials,
tribulations and hardships of the North-
west. He has fought for you and today
in St. Boniface he is dying in agony—
agony brought on and intensified by the
insincerity of those who have made him
false promises. That man is Mons.
Tache. He is today dying in agony. Are
you Catholics going to turn your back
upon him? are you going to desert him,
and thus break the noble heart, which is
his? No, my dear people, you will not be
so ungrateful. You will keep and pre-
serve your Catholic school, and do what
you can for their maintenance."

Mons. Grandin, Bishop of St. Albert,
was present during the mass. The choir
sang beautifully, and an unusually large
attendance listened to the preacher's
words. During the reference to Mons.
Tache many displayed a marked feeling
of tenderness, and tears were noticeable
too.

In the afternoon at 4 Bishop Grandin
administered the sacrament of Confirmation
to a number of children. The evening
services were as usual. In the singing
of vespers there is a great lack of
harmony; even the regular choir do not
sing the psalms in unison; this could be
overlooked in the boys, but it is not
justifiable among trained singers. The
better effects of the solos during benedic-
tion are marred by the earlier singing
of the vesper psalms.

MONSIGNOR KNEIPP.

A. Description of Things at Woerishofen.

Woerishofen, the now famous Bavarian
village, was almost unknown ten years
ago, but the translations of the works of
Cure, Dr. Kneipp, and his wonderful
cures, have brought its name into pro-
minence. Thousands of invalids now
flock to Woerishofen to be cured by the
doctor-priest. This year, according to
the official figures of the Kneipp Verein,
fifteen thousand persons visited the place
for treatment. They came from almost
all countries, representing all classes, from
the Archbishop of Prague and the great-
banker, Rothschild, of Vienna, to the
humble priest and common workmen,
and from princesses, daughters of Don
Carlos, down to peasant girls. And they
all go barefooted! Even the Asiatic, in
his national costume, can be seen in this
village.

But let us go into the consultation room.
It is a rather small whitewashed apart-
ment, without furniture other than a long
table at which doctors and scientific men
are seated. In the centre sits the Able
Kneipp. At first sight his rustic appear-
ance is somewhat surprising. He still
look like an old weaver in the garb of a
priest. His features are strongly ac-
centuated. Enormous bushy black
eyebrows add to the austerity of his
expression. But his eye, singularly soft,
becomes at times wonderfully penetrating.
He smokes an enormous cigar, and
nibbles fruit while his patients one by
one file before him. The patient in a
few words tells his trouble. The Abbe
looks at him, rarely examines him. In
his cavernous voice he dictates the treat-
ment to his secretary, who sits by his
side, and that is all. The whole thing
lasts scarcely two minutes. In silence
the doctor listens and takes notes. It is
actually a clinic, and the are simply
students of the doctor-priest, who asto-
nishes them with the accuracy of his
diagnosis. They admire the power of
his profound knowledge of the human
body.

On coming out of his consultation
room we see a number of people bare-
footed and barelegged wading about in a
stream—men with their trousers tucked
up above their knees priests with their
soutanes shortened, and women contend-
ing with the difficulties presented by
their garments. Indeed one would fancy
they were a lot of big children trying to
amuse themselves, if it were not for their
serious countenances. They are simply
obeying their orders, taking their "walk
in the water."

The spectacle presented in the exercis-
ing room is still more comical. In one
large room a crowd of patients go through
the wildest manoeuvres and contortions,
accompanied by the strangest gestures.
Some jump; others work their arms;
others dance. They look like a group of
dervishes or a pack of circus performers
going through some extraordinary
rehearsal. In utter amazement you
press your forehead and ask yourself
how you are lost your senses. But keep
cool; you are simply in the presence of
the Kneippists at exercise. At the close
of it they become once more like the
ordinary individuals, except they are
always barefooted.

You must not be astonished if, on
going into the dining-room of a hotel, you
find the greater portion of the people at
the table with bare legs and bare feet.
During the first few days of my visit to
Woerishofen I was hypnotized by all the
bare feet. There were big fat feet, short

feet, long feet and thin feet; and, more-
over, they were all colors, for at the end
of a certain time the sun and the water
get in their rainbow fine work. It is
enough to give one the nightmare. Each
pair of feet has its particular character-
istic. I never imagined that feet could
tell so many things. I remember seeing
at a concert one evening a violinist in
faultless full dress, with the exception
of aboes and stockings; but there was no
room for astonishment, because in the
front row of seats the Cardinal Arch-
bishop of Prague and two princesses, the
daughters of Don Carlos, all barefooted.

But a subject of perpetual amaze-
ment at Woerishofen is the number of strange
costumes that are to be seen there. For
example, I gazed at a young ecclesiastic
with a white lawn tennis cap on the side
of his head and a light overcoat over his
soutane. He was calmly smoking his
cigarette. I also saw a little fat man,
wearing an enormous sombrero that
seemed to cover him completely and made
him look at a distance like a gigantic
walking mushroom. On drawing nearer
I discovered that this great mushroom
possessed enormous naked calves, which
the tails of his coat slapped as he walked.
On inquiry I found that he was an Ameri-
can, and a most worthy gentleman, too.

At the close of the consultation a res-
pectful crowd surrounds the doctor and
follows him. Woman kneel down to kiss
his hands. He gently brushes them
aside. On looking at the old priest,
clothed in his well-worn soutane, indif-
ferent to all these demonstrations of
gratitude, one cannot help feeling ad-
miration and respect for him. He seems
to care for nothing except the relief he
can give to the suffering.

But let us follow him. He is now going
to his conference. On a little plank
platform a rustic chair is placed. Here
is where Dr. Kneipp develops his system
in his conferences, which are half scien-
tific and half popular. Even after the
conference his labors are by no means
ended. The people grab at his soutane
and catch his hands. One wants to know
some detail in the treatment, another
begs him to visit some sick friend. He
replies to one and follows the other,
forgetful of his seventy-three years of the
own existence, and thinking only of
relieving his patients.

With the money he received he built
a hospital for the poor, and his only
recreation is in the Kinder Aay, among
the poor children he gathers in and
cares for in the large building that he
has erected for them. In this asylum I
found many French children there of all
nationalities. The charity of Kneipp
knows no frontiers.

As for honors, the good Cure cares little
for them. In proof of this one example
is sufficient. When he was recently
appointed Chamberlain of the Pope, he
did not even open the envelope that
contained the document conferring the
dignity upon him until the day after he
had received it, and not even then until
several clerical friends who were aware
of the fact came to congratulate him. In
his own blunt manner he asked the
meaning of the congratulations. They
called his attention to the letter. He
took it out of his pocket, opened it, read
it, and tears filled his eyes. He did
nothing that he was worthy of the honor.

Monsignor Kneipp, as he is now called,
still remains the humble Cure, the
former weaver. Intelligence and learn-
ing have simply enlarged his great
heart, and of all the impressions that
one brings back from Woerishofen, that
is the most vivid and the most striking—
Catholic Univer.

Catholic Notes.

One of New York's good things is St.
Joseph's Day Nursery. It is connected
with three parishes, the Sacred Heart,
the Blessed Sacrament, and the Paulist
Fathers. Over one hundred little ones
are cured for daily for a charge of five
cents each. Two meals are provided: there
is a kindergarten, and it supplies many
of the children with clothing.

"A children's Catechism" has been
gotten up by the Reverend Father
Reichart, of Heaton Norris, England.
Cardinal Vaughan says of it: "This
book supplies a much felt need, and
does so in a very efficient and satisfac-
tory way. The clearness and simplicity
of its style, combined with the soundness
of its matter, will make it a most useful
help to all our clergy engaged in the
important work of receiving converts
into the fold of the One true Church. It
may prove equally available in the
country to put into the hands of persons
needing instruction in the faith."

Five boys, whose ages ranged from 5
to 19 years, inmates of the Catholic
Sisters of Mercy home in Tarrytown,
N. Y., have died from poisoning, the
result of eating herbs picked on the play
grounds of the institution. Seven more
boys are critically ill from the same
cause.

The upper chamber of the Hungarian
legislature has defeated the civil mar-
riage bill by a majority of twenty-votes.
The Catholic Church cast all its influence
against the infamous measure and scored
a decided triumph.

Bishop McDonnell will head the
pilgrimage to the grotto of Our Lady of
Lourdes, on July 18. The pilgrims will
comprise Catholics from Chicago, Bro-
oklyn, New York, Philadelphia, Boston,
St. Louis, Indianapolis, and other cities.

The American Protective Association
controls the board of education in Canton,
Ill., and at a meeting of the board
Tuesday, to engage teachers for the
ensuing year, four Catholic teachers
and one Catholic janitor were dropped
from the school force and Protestants
engaged to take their places.

The new marble altar for the Church
of St. Jean Baptiste, New York, was
broken on its way from Europe. It will
take some time to repair it.

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NOTICE.

The editor will always gladly receive (1) ARTICLES on Catholic matters, matters of general or local importance, even political if not of a party character. (2) LETTERS on similar subjects, whether they are asking information or controversial. (3) NEWS NOTES, especially such as are of a Catholic character, from Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia. (4) NOTES of the proceedings of every Catholic society throughout the city or country. Such notes will prove of much benefit to the society themselves by making their work known to the public.

OUR ARCHBISHOP'S LETTER.

St. Boniface, May 10th, 1893.

DEAR SIR,—I see by the last issue of the NORTHWEST REVIEW that you have been entrusted by the directors of the journal with the management of the same. The company for the present retaining charge of the editorial column. 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 gratefully, if can be expected that the material part of the publication should remain without remuneration. I therefore strongly recommend to all Catholics under my jurisdiction to give a liberal support to the NORTHWEST REVIEW. It has fully my approval, though, of course, I cannot 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 expound, 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 the 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, O. M. I.

The Northwest Review

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Sister Caroline, a Sister of Charity who made herself famous by nursing the wounded soldiers before Sebastopol in the Crimean war, and who afterwards managed the military hospital during the French campaign in Mexico, died recently.

The Voce della Verita, of Rome, publishes a letter from Mr. Gladstone in reply to a communication from Mr. Farabuleni, an attaché of the Vatican, asking the ex-Premier's opinion as to the present status of Ireland. Mr. Gladstone says that disunion and discord are the only obstacles to the progress of the Irish cause.

It now turns out that the Grand Master of "the Loyal Orange Lodges" of Canada, and President of the "American Protective Association," Trainor once passed himself for a Catholic and canvassed for a Detroit Catholic paper and the story is repeated of his rattling rosary beads in his pocket to rouse the devotional sympathy of those he was canvassing among. So consummate a hypocrite makes a fitting leader and president for the P. P. A.

It is idle for young men to think they can suddenly become rich. If you wish to secure a sufficiency of worldly wealth you must begin at the bottom of the ladder, and ascend step by step. Begin quietly, take the world as it comes, rest satisfied with your portion, and show you are a man of principle and integrity. These qualifications will, in time, push you forward, and win for you the approbation of a discerning public. Nor will it lessen your importance or derogate from your respectability to engage in laborious work. This is a business country, and all must labor, and there is no odium or disgrace attached to the humblest calling.

Here is a sample of P. P. A. wisdom: "Every thinking man and every man of letters outside of Romanism knows just what Popery is; that it is simply a corrupt political organization, to be treated as any other corrupt political party is treated."

Such a statement would indeed sound strange coming from 'thinking' men and men of letters enrolled under the standard of the P. P. A., for thinking men and men of letters in their ranks are as scarce as the proverbial hen's teeth, but coming from an organization whose members openly deny their connection with it, by denouncing the P. P. A. to their Catholic customers and secretly attending the meetings of the dark-lantern crowd, who answer to numbers and not to names in their meetings, we simply treat the statement as the wandering of a weak mind.

The silver jubilee of the ordination to the priesthood of the Rt. Rev. Matthew Harkins, D. D., Bishop of the diocese of Providence, was recently commemorated at his cathedral.

As the REVIEW goes to press we are able to announce that His Grace Archbishop Tache is slightly improved. His condition last evening was alarming, and about nine o'clock His Lordship Bishop Grandin administered the last Sacraments. We earnestly pray the merciful God to spare the life of our dear and venerable Archbishop. But if it be His holy will to take him away in death, then may the Saviour of mankind grant him peace and quiet during his last hours on earth, and may his soul ascend directly to heaven, there to receive the award of a long career of holiness and merit. Almighty God, if it be Thy will spare the life of our dear Archbishop!

How little wisdom there is in the suggestion to take church property is well shown by in Mgr. Farley in an article in the Forum as follows: "It is well known that taxes are paid as an equivalent for the protection afforded. As the churches are the most powerful protection of governments it would not be just to make them pay tribute to the State. Where would the latter be without the former? If the restraints which religion affords were removed from society anarchy would soon take the place of law and order. The influences of the churches, which are preaching in favor of the maintenance of law, is much more potent than military power, and in place of hindering the erection of Church buildings the interest of the State demands that more be built."

The Medicine Hat News, a weekly rag edited and conducted by a little band of Orange hoodlums in the west, treated its readers last week to one and a half columns editorially of the most ignorant vulgarity imaginable, directed against us for having pointed out to them a few plain facts in a recent issue in reply to a fanatical clap-trap article against the Catholic hierarchy and separate schools, of which none other than the "learned editor" of the News, and a few "paid editors" would bring discredit upon their calling in stooping to do. However, seeing that the weather is very warm, and that the 12th of July is close at hand, we are charitable enough to overlook this deplorable exposition of ignorance, as we suppose the "learned editor" of the News is getting his war paint on in preparation for the glorious 12th, and taking everything into consideration no doubt at the time of writing he felt rather out of sorts. But, at the same time, were you to ask this man why his "little band" were so jubilant on the above date, we venture to say that his answer would be about as intelligent as the amount of intelligence contained in the article referred to.

The Kansas City Catholic says:

"The number of convictions for murder in the United States during the year 1892 was over five thousand, while the number of murders for which there was no conviction must easily have been double, if not treble, that number. This is appalling, and is, as it were, a pulse by which you can know the strength and weakness of Christianity in the land. True Christianity, that of the Catholic Church, not only teaches in a perfunctory manner, but carries into every transaction and state of life the conviction, making such conviction the rule of action, that every human being possesses a soul made to God's image and likeness, in anything else earthly is as nothing, and unshriven and unprepared before its God is the greatest of human crimes, and that this covers the most wretched or even abandoned. Of course, the taking of human life by due process of law, or in defence of one's own life, or in public armed war, is outside the above; but the murders that are a special evil of this age are through uncontrolled passion and can be controlled only by Christian dogma. Outside the Catholic Church this sacredness of human life is realized in theory, but in theory only, and having neither catechisms for their youth, nor Confession and the Sacraments for their adults, the carrying of this conviction into the affairs of life as a rule of human action, is simply impossible. To make matters worse in our age and land, mixing with those who have no such conviction made into a rule of all human action, dulls the sense of even the practical Catholic, and wholly weakens the action of the nominal Catholic. The sacredness of human life is not fully realized, does not carry with it the same sanctions, outside the fullness of Christianity is in the Catholic Church."

A PROVIDENTIAL POPE.

During the sixteen years that he has so illustriously occupied the Chair of St. Peter, there have been many and plain evidences afforded that in Leo XIII., Divine Providence gave the Church a Sovereign Pontiff admirably qualified to guide it aright through perils and dangers to counteract the wiles of its enemies, and to strengthen the faith and increase the devotion of its faithful children.

In the admirable article contributed by him to the North American Review, Cardinal Gibbons points out another providential feature of the elevation of the present Pope to the exalted position he now occupies, when, after alluding to the fact that Cardinal Pecci took no active part in the debates of the Vatican Council of 1869-70 he asks if it may not have been "a particular design of Providence that he who was to be elected the head and judge of his brethren in 1878 should

not have been involved in their disputations in 1870, but that he should enter into his high office, joyfully hailed as the harbinger of peace and concord by prelates of every shade of theological opinion?" The marvelous successes that have attended the administration of Leo XIII., particularly its achievements in the line of harmonizing dissidences, and rendering former foes of the Church, fair if not friendly to her, fully justify the Cardinal's inquiry, as they also constitute one of the clearest evidences that the Church was divinely provided with its present illustrious head.

THE CITIZEN'S RIGHT.

Our Catholic fellow-citizens are not to be bowled down because they take an active part in politics and reap the reward which comes to many of them when the party they belong to is successful. Some of our sectarian exchanges grieve because Catholics get into office. Are not public positions open to the Catholic citizen as well as to the Jew, heretic or infidel? We would deem it a sorry day for Catholics, as Catholics, when they would become the adherents of any one political party. Catholics have their full share of intelligence, they reason for themselves, and they are as diverse in their views on the political issues of the day, as the members of any other religious body, and are as fully set in their opinions. The usufruct they propose to participate in when successful. To say they seek office because they are Catholics is too absurd to entertain the thought. This is the meat for the hyena of bigotry to make him show his ugly fangs. Catholics should take an active interest in politics. This is the duty of every conscientious citizen. The trust of citizenship is so sacred that it would be almost a sacrilege to divert it from its legitimate and direct use, by not exercising every privilege it bestows, especially the priceless one of franchise. It is our duty to study the constitution and the laws that we may fully understand their privileges; it is our duty to become as fully acquainted as we can with the political bearings of every question of national or local policy, and then form our opinions in accordance with the laws of God. He who does so makes the only true citizen. And such as he may worthily seek the benefits and emoluments of that citizenship without having his motives impugned.

SACRED HEART.

Holy Mother, the church being ever watchful over the daily welfare of her spiritual children brings to us Catholics special forms of devotion from time to time during the year. In the beautiful month of May she presents us with Mary, the Immaculate Queen of Heaven that we may strew our garlands of sweet scented flowers at Her feet and offer Her the choicest bouquets of roses which we can cull from the luxuriant garden of prayer. Scarce have the last hours of May died out, when June, in all the plenitude of summer succeeds and then our good Mother, the church, once again brings to us a tender object of devotion. This time it is the Sacred Heart of Jesus. Now that we are in the midst of this month set aside by the church for particular homage and respect to the Sacred Heart it gives us pleasure to recall some of the sentiments which prompt the Catholic soul to love the sweet Heart of Jesus. Happy coincidence too that is whereby May has been dedicated to Mary, the Immaculate Queen, immediately preceding, as it does, June, when the dear Heart of Jesus claims all our love. Mary is, as it were, the gateway through which we must pass if we come to Jesus. During May we have been telling her child-like of our wants, and now as she leaves us, she hands us over into the embracing arm of her beloved Son, her Lord, and our Lord. This devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus besides appealing to the most tender instincts of us Catholics, comes to us with a divine sanction, and is thus more urgently advocated. The heart is the seat of the affections, it is symbolic of love. When with mortal beings it means all this, how much more can it and actually does mean as applied to Jesus. The Sacred Heart of Jesus—words are unable to express the infinite abundance of love which is contained therein. In paying homage to the Sacred Heart, we not only worship Jesus but we appeal to that infinity of affection, which comes forth like a drowning sea, making us participants more of heaven than of earth. Our present Pontiff, Leo XIII speaking of this devotion says: "We desire with all the ardor of our soul that the devotion to the Sacred Heart may be propagated and diffused over all the earth. . . . The Heart of Jesus is the perfect model of all sublime virtues, the exhaustless treasury of all the riches of heaven. . . . It was a merciful invention of unselfish love, thus to present to the eyes of man, rebelling in his pride against all authority and all restraint, yearning insatiably for earthly goods and sensual delights, the Sacred Heart, in which no other emotions can find place but those which spring from deep humility, unflinching meekness, perfect obedience, unexampled self-renunciation, with purity and sanctity unknown elsewhere. It was a marked

effect of infinite mercy that sinful man deserving punishment from the injured Majesty of God, should thus be permitted to find in the Heart of Jesus a refuge to receive and shelter him, an ark of salvation offering the means of escape amid the universal shipwreck, the true Propitiatory, where justice is appeased and flings the scourge aside. Strive then with charitable zeal to win men to a close union with the Sacred Heart, to make them imitate and love it, etc."

When we pause to consider the millions upon millions of cruel pangs that are hourly being inflicted upon the tender and loving Heart of Jesus by the base and blasphemous profanations of the Holy Name, pur own hearts should at once extend themselves in sympathy and we should strive to alleviate the insults, by our devotion to the loving Heart of Jesus. Our lips should be ever ready to pronounce some ejaculation such as "Sweet Heart of Jesus be my salvation" whenever we hear the Holy Name profaned or insulted.

The golden jubilee of the apostleship of prayer is being celebrated this year, and the occasion ought to instill in our minds the desire to propagate this devotion. Every home should have a picture of the Sacred Heart hung upon its walls; and children should be taught from their infancy to lip sweet ejaculations, in which the Sacred Heart is honored and glorified. These practices are simple but beautiful: they will bring down upon us and our offspring the abundant blessings of the Almighty and will contribute much towards ensuring our eternal salvation.

MAKING THE BLIND SEE.

In a few days the children attending our schools will be dismissed for a couple of months well earned holiday. We use the term well-earned advisedly for we believe we are right in saying that in no year during the existence of Catholic schools in this city have the scholars attended with more regularity and certainly not in large numbers, than they have during the scholastic term just coming to a close. It must be a source of great consolation to our venerable and venerated Archbishop, and to his devoted and zealous clergy, to see that in spite of all the enemies of our faith have done our schools are not only still in existence out, taking everything into consideration, flourishing. And what must be the feeling of our enemies in the matter? Of course they have the satisfaction of knowing that their taxes for the education of their children are made lighter by the amount taken from the pockets of Catholics, or in other and historic words that they are "making the beggars pay," and it may be that there is a relish added to this in the knowledge that had we not been robbed of our guaranteed rights and our funds confiscated we would by this time have considerably improved our schools so far as regards equipment. Apart from this however it must be gall and wormwood to them to see that notwithstanding all they have been able to do the schools still exist; that the number of scholars is constantly increasing, and that the efficiency of the teaching staff is not merely maintained, but improved, and will, so far as results go, more than bear comparison with that of the teachers employed in their pet establishments. We have not the slightest doubt that the time will come when the hardships we are undergoing in this matter will cease, for if everything else fails us we may certainly expect that our patient perseverance in maintaining our schools will surely sooner or later awaken the Protestant conscience to a realization of the terrible injustice of which we are now made the victims. We feel that our Protestant fellow citizens can scarcely hope to be excused for their blindness, but at the same time we are willing to believe that the majority of them do not yet see the full extent of the injury they are doing their Catholic neighbors. Many of them no doubt still think it is merely stubbornness which makes us refuse to accept the public schools as places in which to educate our children, but the day must come when they will understand that it can only be conscientious motives which actuate us. We are quite aware that Manitoba has more than its share of unreasoning and savage bigots who would, if it were in their power, make it impossible for a Catholic to live in this fair land, and unfortunately in the school question it is just this class which has been able to influence the bulk of the people. There are however thousands of well meaning Manitobans who daily try to act up to the injunction to "do unto others that which they would others should do unto them," and we do not think it is too much to expect that when the time comes that these good people see the wickedness and injustice of the school policy which they are now supporting, and which could not continue for a day without their support, they will be ready to make reparation. Nothing will more quickly and surely convince them that it is a matter of conscience with us than to let them see possible sacrifice to educate our children in those truly Christian, Catholic schools, which were guaranteed us by the constitution, and for this reason we think that the fact that we have arrived so

satisfactorily at the end of another school year will not be without its good effect in hastening forward the time when justice will once more prevail, and the Protestant majority will be ready to relieve us of the burdens under which we now suffer, and themselves of the disgrace which must attach to them for just so long as they support the outrageous system of spoliation and plunder under which money is forcibly extracted from Catholic pockets to be applied towards the expenses incurred in the education of Protestant children in Protestant schools.

WINNIPEG PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The Free Press in one of its issues last week published an illustrated article on the so-called public school system as it exists in this city. The illustrations were all excellent cuts of the substantial, elegant, and costly school buildings with which Winnipeg is now dotted, and most of which have been erected within the past few years. The letter-press portion of the article called attention to the great strides made in school accommodation since the first school was opened here in a log building in 1871, and a perusal of the article showed that no period in the history of education since Winnipeg became a city had seen greater provision made for the education of the rising generation by the establishment of modern and well-equipped buildings than has the last four or five years. We are aware that there are a good many estimable people in Winnipeg who consider that the system of education in vogue here is something to be very proud of. Next to the fine proportions of our policemen and our smart and capable fire brigade their delight in pointing out to strangers the magnificent public school buildings which they consider as evidence that we have nineteenth century ideas regarding educational matters. It is true that many of them are unable to say much of the results of the training received in those schools, but they are undoubtedly proud of the buildings, and it may be that the Free Press article was published with a view to pander to this feeling. To our mind however there are other lessons which may be learned from a study of the pictorial part of the article we refer to, and one of these we will take the liberty of laying before our readers. Although we are no lover of the system of education by law established in this province, we are free to confess that we would not be disposed to quarrel with those who believing in it endeavor to secure for their children all the advantages which are to be derived from modern school buildings with up-to-date equipment, provided that in doing this they violate no moral law of right and justice. When however it is borne in mind that a no inconsiderable portion of the expense incurred in erecting these palaces of education falls upon a section of the people who in conscience cannot make use of the advantages thus secured, and when in addition it is remembered that the fact of this being compelled to pay out their hard-earned money for something from which they receive no benefit makes it almost impossible for that section of the people to provide the necessary facilities for the education which they feel in duty bound to give their own children, all right-minded people will surely admit that there is a grievance, and that the conscience of the tyrannical majority must be very dull indeed if it finds nothing in a consideration of the Free Press article but matter for satisfaction. We feel that if we were one of a majority engaged in coercing other people to help pay the expense of educating our children, we would not be able to look upon one of the school buildings erected under such a system without suffering a very painful twinge of conscience. We Catholics want our children to be educated, but we have no desire that others be made to bear even the smallest portion of the cost of that education. We wish to improve our schools as much as possible, but we will always do it at our own expense, and we should consider it a violation of the precept against theft to assist in passing or supporting a law under which those who differ from us on conscientious grounds would be compelled to contribute towards the building expenses. It is indeed strange to us that our Protestant fellow citizens do not look upon the matter in this light, we believe that individually they are generally in private life and in their business transactions scrupulously honest both in intention and in fact, and we confess we cannot understand how it comes about that in a public matter of this kind they should be so regardless of the just rights of their neighbor. Surely it would be more to their credit if all their school buildings were fashioned after the style of that original one built in 1871, than it is to be consenting parties to a system under which money is wrung from an outraged minority to assist in building and maintaining the grand structures to which they now send their children.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

In one of our English exchanges just to hand we read that during the great Lenten season upwards of five hundred persons received conditional baptism, and that as a result of that mission

there are at the present time several hundreds of Protestants under instruction in the great metropolis. We have it on the highest possible authority that there were more converts received into the church in England during 1893 than in any other year since the Reformation and there is every indication that at the close of the year it will be found that the figures for this year will be far in excess of last year. One important feature is that the converts are taken from every race and degree in social life, and although a large majority of course come from the Anglican church, still the number received from the numerous dissenting sects is we are told proportionate to the total number of non-conformists to be found in the kingdom as compared with members of the established church. As is well known a goodly share of the converts from Anglicanism are from the ranks of the ministry, and Catholic authorities state that they expect in the near future a large number of Anglican clergymen will see that they can no longer occupy the places they now fill, but will be convinced it is their duty to tender their allegiance to the Catholic church. One significant sign of the times is the information recently published in one of the great daily newspapers that a large number of Anglican clergymen, dissatisfied with the position of the Anglican church as a whole, and eager for union with the See of Rome, have addressed to the Vatican a communication asking for enlightenment on certain points. The first of these is with regard to the "branch theory" and another in a query as to the validity of Anglican orders. The "branch theory" it is said keeps separated from the Catholic church many clergymen who were it not for misconceptions on the point, would be ready to be reconciled to the Holy See, and the writers of the letter ask that a congregation of Cardinals shall with the approval of the Holy Father, take up the Anglican question and authoritatively deny the theory. With regard to the validity of Anglican orders it is maintained in the letter that although the Catholic church considers the question of Parker's consecration merely historical the promulgation of the fact that the ordinations of Anglican clergymen sub tacita conditione is forbidden would clear up the matter. With reference to this letter the Liverpool Catholic Times points out that the authorized teachers of the Catholic church in England have so frequently, so fully, and so clearly expounded the Catholic principles on the two subjects that it appears extraordinary there can be any possible room for taking erroneous views with regard to them, nevertheless if the Anglicans by whom the communication was sent to the Vatican, and who undoubtedly have better means than outsiders of knowing the state of feeling in the church of England, are persuaded that a more thorough and authoritative insistence on the Catholic tenets will be of service, they may no doubt confidently count on receiving it. In a long article on this matter the paper we have referred to concludes by pointing out that "year by year the Anglican church is being brought nearer to Catholicism and those who have been promoting the Romeward movement have at the same time been infusing fresh spiritual life into the establishment." Quoting from "The Tourists' Church Guide" it shows that the number of Anglican churches in England and Wales has almost doubled since 1882, being now 5,957. At 250 pence is used; at 406 there is a daily celebration of the Holy Eucharist; the "eastward position" is adopted at no fewer than 5,037; "Eucharistic Vestments" are worn at 1,370; and altar lights are used "during the sacrament" at 2,707. There is much food for thought in these figures, as showing the feeling that exists today amongst the active members of the church of England in the old country, and those who realize what an important effect the return of a large number of the English people, and especially of their spiritual leaders, to the faith of their forefathers, would have throughout the English speaking world, will watch with the very deepest interest for the development in this direction which many well-informed dignitaries in England evidently expect.

THE ONTARIO ELECTIONS.

Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty is a motto which the Catholics of Ontario must keep before them in the struggle now going on in Ontario. To them it is not a question of personal likes or dislikes for the candidates of either party. They must go further and consider the policy and principles of the parties, Liberal and Conservative, and in what way the selection would effect their rights and liberties. The Ontario Government, led by Sir Oliver Mowat, has never distinguished itself by being generous to the Catholics, who form the minority in that province and any one that says so, is not speaking truthfully. Had the Catholics of Ontario their due, they would have a much larger representation in the legislature of that province and they would be entitled to many more positions of emolument under the Crown. But those things, while they are unfair and unjust in themselves, and are a real grievance, they do not so seriously affect the liberties of Catholics, as a whole, and we can afford to await a better and more

liberal spirit in the minority—a spirit similar to that which impels the Catholic majority in Quebec to treat with kindly and generous consideration the Protestant minority of that province.

scarcely any one outside knew anything of it. It will effect a great many Canadians. More than four-fifths of the murders in the United States last year were committed by men who had no regular occupation.

In 1886, the Mail attacked the rights of Catholics to their schools; in 1890 the Equal Rights party was called into existence for the express purpose of defending Mowat, because he refused to endorse and approve of their fanatical efforts to confiscate the constitutional liberties of the Catholics; in 1894, a similar attempt is being made by the opponents of the government under several names, prominent among them being the diabolical P. P. A. On all previous occasions, the common sense and the liberalism of a vast majority of Protestants, who refused to believe all that was said against their Catholic neighbors, turned back the tide of fanaticism and religious hatred with which the Conservative leader and his party sought to inundate Ontario, and saved the honor and prestige of that province, by triumphantly returning the government. The 26th day of this month will decide the question either for honor and Mowat or disgrace and P. P. A. rule!

It is related that a chronic office-seeker died a few years ago, and his friends asked a well-known journalist for an epitaph for his tombstone. The journalist suggested the following, which was not, however, adopted: "Here lies John Jones in the only place for which he never applied!"

General News. Mrs. Hanna Chard, nearly all of whose forty-eight grandchildren and one hundred and forty-two great-grand-children helped to celebrate her one hundred and fifth birthday last week, at Ferris, N. J., takes great comfort in her pipe. She allows herself just four smokes a day.

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

Troy Laundry. 465 Alexander St. West. TELEPHONE 362. MISSES KILLEN & ANDERSON Proprietors.

Consumption may be avoided. It comes from a germ that takes root and grows only when the System is Weak and Lungs are affected. Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil, with hypophosphites of lime and soda, overcomes all the conditions which make consumption possible.

FURNER'S 422 Main Street, Winnipeg, MILLINERY, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, NEW GOODS Received Every Week.

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WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. Keep the Works in good order. W. H. COMSTOCK, Brockville, Ont.

EDWARD L. DREWRY'S The Most Extensive & Complete Brewery and Malthouse in Western Canada. EDWOOD AND EMPIRE BREWERIES, WINNIPEG, MAN.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R. Time Card taking effect Monday, Nov. 20, 1905. MAIN LINE. Table with columns for North Bound, South Bound, Stations, and Freight.

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH. Table with columns for East Bound, West Bound, Stations, and Freight.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH. Table with columns for East Bound, West Bound, Stations, and Freight.

St. Boniface Academy CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF CHARITY. Under the patronage of His GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF ST. BONIFACE.

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We have an immense range of Summer Shoes.

White, Tan, Grey and Black. We aim to please in Artistic, Durable, Comfortable Foot-Wear.

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CITY AND ELSEWHERE.

A LIGHT fall of rain last night.

BRANCH 52 C.M.B.A. meets to-night.

The Virden Chronicle has ceased publication.

A REGULAR meeting of Branch 163 C. M. B. A. was held last evening.

This is the time of the year when the man who has been at peace all winter has a falling out with his hammock.

MILITARY men before going to encampment should go to Walsh's and get one of those Mackintosh coats.

A CLOCK maker is the only one who can wind up his business affairs and have them continue to run.

QUESTIONS relating to the delimitation of Chili and Peru have been submitted to His Holiness the Pope for arbitration.

Boys who have a chance to get an education, but choose to get out and earn money early, never know until too late the terrible mistake they make.

THAT SUMMER GARB, There's a plenty of blossom upon the vine, And the youth we will soon behold, One day with a filmy suit so fine And the next with a frightful cold.

A COUNTRY paper, reporting a meeting of a Woman's Dress Reform League, says: "Thirty odd women were present."

SOME men have three cheeks—a cheek bounded by the right ear, chin and nose, a cheek bounded by the left ear, chin and nose, and a cheek unbounded.

THE razor-toed shoe is the proper thing in footwear just now. Unfortunately, however, the prices are such that a man is liable to get strapped in buying a pair.

THE unemployed are told by the authorities to "keep off the grass," and by the landlords to "keep off the land." And yet liberty is supposed to reign.

REV. FATHER GERMAIN, of Fort Qu'Appelle, a pioneer missionary worker, left Friday evening for Montreal on a visit. This is his first trip to that city in thirty-five years.

The Celtic chair to be established at the Washington Catholic University by the Ancient Order of Hibernians, will be given the title of the Daniel O'Connell Chair.

MR. J. D. McDONALD returned from St. Paul last week, where he had been attending the eleventh annual convention of the Catholic Order of Foresters, a delegate of St. Mary's Court No. 276 C. O. F. of this city.

THE total daily average number of patients treated in the General Hospital for the week ending Saturday, June 10, was eighty-nine, of which fifty-three were males and thirty-six females. Eighteen outpatients were also treated during the week.

A horseman thinks the fact that the number of horses produced in every country of Europe is every year decreasing, should encourage our horse breeders to prepare for the inevitable demand that must soon come from that source.

THE New York Daily News—a paper read and patronized by many Catholics—says that: "Saint Peter has the honor of being the founder of the Catholic Church." Not so. Christ was the Founder of that Church. Catholics who take their religious instruction from the Daily News will surely come to the wall.

At a solemn Mass sung by Bishop Maershart in Guthrie, Oklahoma, the Indians formed the choir. This is not to be wondered at. All through the Northwest the Indians still chant the old Gregorian Masses taught them by the missionaries nearly three hundred years ago.

It is said that the cost of reporting the last Coughlin murder trial at Chicago was \$6,437.95. This, however, is one of the smallest items in the account. The two trials of this man have undoubtedly cost the people more than a hundred thousand dollars. It costs a good deal, sometimes to get a Chicago man into the penitentiary and to get him out again.

"AFTER the ball" isn't a circumstance alongside in the manner in which Sweet Marie's existence is being embittered, says an exchange. After the ball was a German air plagiarized and "Sweet Marie" is a mixture of Irish airs, "the Shan van Vocht" being one element, which, by the way, did service in "Baby Mine" some years ago.

THE floods, that have devastated British Columbia along the course of the Fraser River, have reached Colorado and other states. Twenty-five of the Coxeyites who departed from Denver in boats are said to be missing. The Platte river was a raging torrent last week, and many of the boats with human freight were wrecked. Assistance was

asked from Denver by telegraph and skiffs were sent out from that place at once.

BISHOP GRANDIN, of Prince Albert, arrived last week from the west.

TODAY is the fifty-seventh anniversary of Queen Victoria's ascension to the throne.

OUR issue of May 30 appears to be in good demand. Can it be that we trampled on somebody's corns.

A. McKINNON, of the Canadian Anthracite Coal company, has returned from a visit to the company's mines in the Rockies.

ON Friday morning the 22nd inst., there will be chanted the anniversary Requiem Mass for the late John Leblou, in St. Mary's church at 7.30.

MONSIEUR PROULX, rector of the branch of Laval university in Montreal, who has been on a visit to His Grace Archbishop Tache, returned home by Thursday evening's express.

A MEETING of the exhibition grounds and buildings committee was held Monday afternoon, when steps were taken to carry out desirable alterations in certain of the buildings.

MR. H. A. COSTIGAN, collector of inland revenue, left the city Thursday last for the northwest, on an official trip. At Edmonton Mr. Costigan will license a brewery. The brewery will be run by Thomas Cairns, who formerly operated a brewery at Portage la Prairie.

MR. M. HUGHES, the undertaker, was taken to the hospital yesterday afternoon suffering from an attack of typhoid fever. We sincerely hope that Mr. Hughes' illness will be of a short duration, and that ere long he will be able to attend to his business affairs as usual.

BEFORE the close of the present month a unique ceremony will be participated in by Christians of every denomination in Montreal. The Montreal Historical Society is erecting in St. Ann's Market Square an obelisk to commemorate the spot where the first religious service held on the island of Montreal took place.

MR. WM. JORDAN, who is the owner of a number of the finest cabs in the city announces that hereafter he will not keep carriages on the stand for hire. Parties in need of a handsome turn-out will now find them in readiness at all hours, at his cab stables at the corner of Portage avenue and Fort street.

A MOST enjoyable time was spent in Friendship hall last evening, a full report of which we hope to be able to give to our readers in our next issue, being that of a complimentary banquet tendered to Mr. Michel Caron, of Chicago, high treasurer of the Catholic Order of Foresters and other high court delegates of the order now in the city, by St. Mary's Court No. 276, C. O. F., of this city.

THE various Catholic societies of this city will attend High Mass at St. Mary's church on Sunday next in a body, when it is said there will be a special collection taken up in aid of our separate schools. As in accordance with all other occasions when you are called upon to contribute to a just and noble cause such as the one in question, and in keeping with your former good reputation in that regard we would remind you not to forget your purse boys.

CONFIRMATION services took place at St. Mary's church on Sunday last at 4 o'clock, when a large number of young ladies and others received the Sacrament of Confirmation from the hands of Bishop Grandin, of Prince Albert. Just before the administration of the Sacrament Rev. Father Langevin, D. D., of St. Mary's came forward and in his usual eloquent manner impressed upon the minds of the young people the great importance of the Sacrament of which they were about to receive.

Man wants but little here below, He is not hard to please; But woman—bless her little heart!—Wants everything she sees.

J. R. HOPPER found guilty at Three Rivers on Saturday on a charge of attempting to drown his wife was on Monday sentenced to twenty-five years in the penitentiary. Hopper spoke for three hours from copious notes he took during the trial, claiming that witnesses and jury were prejudiced against him. The judge, before passing sentence, said the prisoner had a fair trial and that his own relatives if they had been on the jury, could not have done otherwise than give the same verdict.

BESIDES being the month of the Sacred Heart, June contains many important feasts. Last Wednesday was that of the great St. Anthony of Padua; tomorrow we have the feast of good St. Aloysius; on the 24th the great religious—and for French-Canadians the great national—feast of St. John the Baptist; on the 29th the double celebration of Saints Peter and Paul takes place. Truly it is a month of great rejoicings. Quite a number of eminent bishops will observe the anniversaries of their respective consecrations during the remainder of June. It is a month of light, warmth, and flowers, a month therefore of faith, charity and hope.

St. Boniface College.

Closing Exercises and Distribution of Prizes.

Last night was a happy time in the history of the scholars attending St. Boniface college, it being the annual distribution of prizes for efficiency in the work done during the year. The school room was most tastefully decorated with flags and green foliage and presented a most inviting appearance to the visitors. The prizes were handed to the pupils by the Rev. Father Drummond, and Father Charron also assisted him in the work. Prizes were given for diligence in work during the year and His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Schultz gave a medal for general efficiency and this was secured by Joseph Trudel. There were some eighty or ninety children present last night and the rector made an appropriate address to them. At the close the rector commended the archbishop to their prayers owing to his critical condition.

A Beautiful Prayer.

All parents should teach little children this beautiful prayer: Father! now the day is past; On thy child thy blessing cast; Near my pillow, hand in hand, Keep thy guardian angel band; And throughout the darkening night, Bless me with a cheerful light; Let me rise at morn again; Free from every thought of pain; Pressing through life's thorny way, Keep me, Father day by day!

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For anything in the line of Men's Furnishings, come to our store. We lead—others follow. Largest stock—best chance to select in the city. Prices the lowest. If you want a ready-made Suit for \$3-50 or anywhere up to \$7-50 make us a call.

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HOW IS THIS? Something unique even in these days of mammoth premium offers, is the latest effort of Stafford's Magazine, a New York monthly of home and general reading. The proposition is to send the magazine one year or one dollar, the regular subscription price, and in addition to send each subscriber fifty-two complete novels during the twelve months; one each week. Think of it! You receive a new and complete novel, by mail, post paid, every week for fifty-two weeks, and in addition you get the magazine once a month for twelve months, all for one dollar. It is an offer which the publishers can only afford to make in the confident expectation of getting a hundred thousand new subscribers. Among the authors in the coming series are: Wilkie Collins, Walter Besant, Mrs. Oliphant, Mary Cecil Hay, Florence Marryat, Anthony Trollope, A. Conan Doyle, Miss Braddon, Captain Maryat, Miss Thackeray and Jules Verne. If you wish to take advantage of this unusual opportunity send one dollar for Stafford's Magazine, one year. Your first copy of the magazine, and your first number of the fifty-two novels (one each week) which you are to receive during the year will be sent you by return mail. Remit by P. O. Order, registered letter or express. Address STAFFORD PUBLISHING CO., Publishers of STAFFORD'S MAGAZINE, P. O. Box 1084, New York, N. Y. Please mention this paper.

GRAND JUBILEE.

Grey Nuns Celebrate Their Fiftieth Anniversary. The Grey Nuns (Sisters of Charity) celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their arrival in St. Boniface to day and to morrow. The event has been looked forward to with joy and will be solemnly commemorated. To-day at 7.30 in the evening the Provencher Academy will hold a seance. A description of a journey from Montreal to St. Boniface by canoe will be given in song. To-morrow at 9 in the morning solemn pontifical mass will be celebrated. At 2 in the afternoon the Provencher Academy will give another seance, this time by the little orphan children. The same will be repeated by the boys and girls of the Industrial School. At 4 p. m. a solemn Te Deum will be sung in cathedral, followed by benediction. Music will be rendered by the children. At 7.30 p. m., St. Boniface Academy, pupils will discourse in English and French—100 of them in all—the stories of the many houses established in the Northwest by the Grey Nuns, the daughters of Marie D. Youville. At 9.30 p. m. a grand and brilliant illumination of the grounds surrounding the Archbishop's residence and the convent will be seen. During the illumination there will be a promenade.

A Beautiful Prayer.

All parents should teach little children this beautiful prayer: Father! now the day is past; On thy child thy blessing cast; Near my pillow, hand in hand, Keep thy guardian angel band; And throughout the darkening night, Bless me with a cheerful light; Let me rise at morn again; Free from every thought of pain; Pressing through life's thorny way, Keep me, Father day by day!

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W. H. Comstock, Brockville, Ont. Dear Sir:—Am selling your "Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills" in this locality. I have customers who come 20 miles for the sake of getting Morse's Pills. This speaks for itself as to their value. I use them in our family with "the most satisfactory results." My wife has been cured of sick headache by their use. We could not do without them. Yours, etc., A. KRAMPEN.

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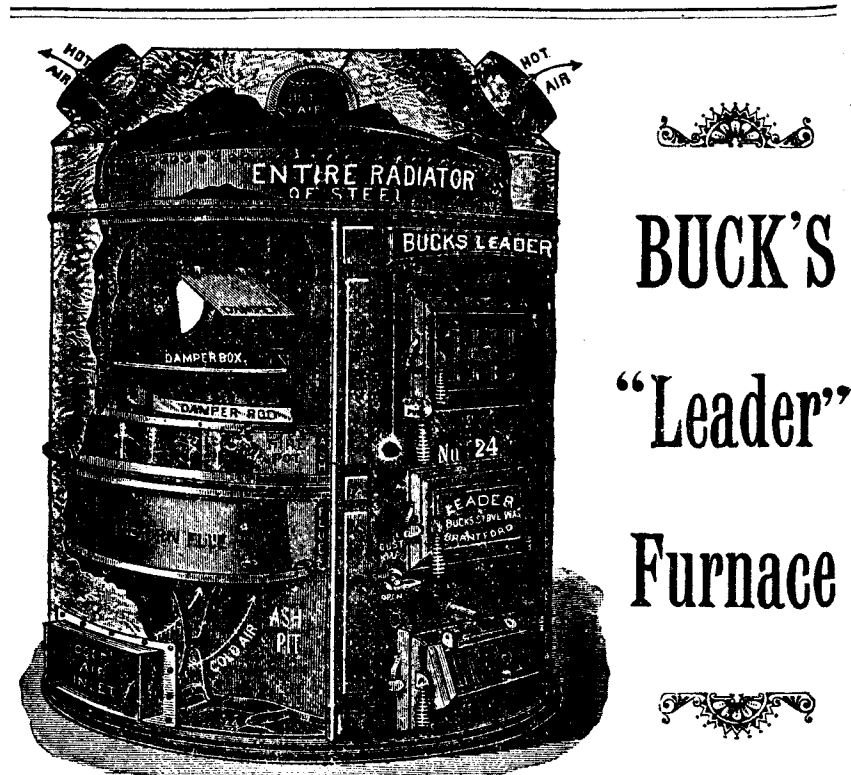
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