

Northwest Review.

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"AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM."

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

VOL. XI, No. 27.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1896.

2.00 per Year.
Single Copies 5 cents.

FROM THE EDMONTON PAPERS.

Important Address by the Catholics of Edmonton, and Reply of Archbishop Langevin.

Last Sunday in spite of the storm, which raged all day, a large concourse of people gathered at the General Hospital to assist at the ceremony of blessing the building. Punctually at the appointed hour a procession was formed in one of the wards on the ground floor in the following order: Father Le Marchand, Crossbearer, two acolytes; Fathers McCarthy, Lestane, Leduc, Bishops Grouard and Grandin and Archbishop Langevin. They passed through every room and ward in the building sprinkling holy water and repeating the prayers and responses provided for such occasions by the church. The spectators were then invited to assemble in one of the large wards, where they were addressed by Archbishop Langevin, who congratulated the people of Edmonton in having secured the services of the Sisters of Charity and particularly of Sister Mary Xavier from St. Boniface and eulogized the services of the medical profession. His Grace speaks excellent idiomatic English with scarcely any trace of French accent and his remarks were received with profound attention. He was followed by the venerable prelate of St. Albert, who spoke in French praising the work of the Sisters of Charity, who in ministering to the sick and suffering were doing it to Christ himself. A collection for the Hospital was taken up which realized \$55.00 and the crowd adjourned to the little church of St. Joachim, which was speedily packed to its utmost capacity. As soon as the Archbishop was vested in his mitre and cope and had taken his seat in front of the altar, Mr. N. D. Beck, on behalf of the Catholics of Edmonton, read the following address:

TO THE MOST REV. ADELARD LANGEVIN, O. M. I., D. D., ETC., ARCHBISHOP OF ST. BONIFACE:

MY LORD ARCHBISHOP,—We, the undersigned, on behalf of all the Catholic population of Edmonton, whatever their mother tongue may be, are deeply gratified to greet you on the first occasion of your coming among us since your consecration as Archbishop.

We felicitate you on your elevation to that high and holy office. We recognise in you one who has already proved himself to be a worthy successor to the late Monseigneur Tache, who in the same office labored so long and faithfully and well for the spiritual and temporal welfare of all his flock.

We pray that you may be spared AD MULTOS ANNOS to continue and develop the work of which he laid the foundations so well and true.

The name of Archbishop Tache—and already yours too—is for ever inseparably linked with the question which now most agitates the minds of the people of Canada,—the Manitoba school question. Although so-called, and strictly speaking correctly so, it is in reality one which also affects deeply all Catholics elsewhere throughout the whole Dominion, but especially us of the Northwest Territories, one which affects us by no means merely by sympathy but very deeply by a consideration of our own interests; for our rights, we do not say our privileges, in regard to the education of our children, have also, though not yet to so large an extent, been grossly invaded, and we believe that our liberty in this regard will in the future be more or less greatly curtailed according to the degree in which our fellow Catholics of Manitoba suffer defeat or triumph in the trying fight in which they have been so long engaged.

With regard to our own schools we still maintain the position taken in the name of the lay Catholic population by the Catholic separate school trustees throughout the territories in 1893, when petitioning for the disallowance of the ordinance of 1892, namely, that since the passage of that ordinance the so-called Catholic schools of the Territories were then, and still are Catholic in name only, and in view of the oft repeated assertion that the agitation against the present school system is an agitation on the

part of the ecclesiastical authorities only, we may on this occasion be permitted to declare that the movement for the disallowance of the school ordinance of 1892 had its origin, not with the ecclesiastical authorities, but with the lay trustees of our own separate school from whom the first of the many petitions for disallowance emanated.

In reply to the denials and specious arguments on the part of the Executive Council of the Legislative Assembly to those petitions the truth of the statements and conclusions contained in them was unanswerably established by a memorial from your venerated predecessor and we look with entire confidence to Your Grace as the Metropolitan of the ecclesiastical province of which we form a part, to aid us with your great ability and the prestige of your high position in freeing ourselves from the fetters placed on us by the school ordinance of 1892.

That ordinance compels us to use for the qualification of Catholic teachers and for the instruction of Catholic children a series of text books uniform with those used in the case of Protestant teachers and Protestant pupils and of a character to which as Catholics we cannot fail to object most strenuously. It compels us to submit to the inspection and superintendence of the entire system of our schools by non-Catholics who have, at best and to say the least, no sympathy with our views concerning education, and religious instruction is prohibited under severe penalties save for a meagre half hour at the close of the school hours—and yet we are told that our schools are Catholic.

The present school system of the Territories—like the present school system of Manitoba—is based upon a false and abominable principle that is "the echo of the cry 'We have no king but Cæsar.'"

It is a gross violation of the natural and God-given and inalienable rights of parents in respect to their children, rights which it is beyond the power of man by legislation or otherwise to take away, save unjustly and by force. We gladly acknowledge the right and, under circumstances, the duty of the state to aid the parent in the performance of his duty in this regard, to provide for the parent's neglect; but the parent is first, the state last. No school system will be satisfactory unless and only in so far as it is based on a recognition of these principles. The school law of the Territories prior to the ordinance of 1892 as actually administered was under the circumstances tolerable as an approximate application of these principles, but we declare the system imposed on us by the ordinance of 1892 to be intolerable.

We have said much upon the school question, but Your Grace will, nevertheless agree with us, that we have given it no undue prominence.

Concluding, we again greet Your Grace, and tendering to you and their Lordships, who are beside you, the expression of our profound respect and reverence, we ask Your Grace's blessing upon ourselves and our children.

Archbishop Langevin in reply expressed his thanks for the expressions contained in the address and for the opportunity which it gave him of stating his views. The school question was looked upon as of the very first importance by Catholics, who in their present stand on the subject were fighting for their rights, and would defend these rights if necessary to the death. They were not slaves. This question was not one that could be settled by synods. It must be settled by that court of highest jurisdiction, the parliament of Canada. And unless parliament granted Catholics their school rights confederation could not stand. He could not understand how, when a government does its duty, it should not be supported. This was not a question of Catholic or Protestant, but of right and justice. A commission of enquiry had been suggested. For five years we have had nothing but the school question. Every one knew about it. It was strange that the matter had been before the courts from year to year and yet we knew nothing of it. Even the children could tell of the school question. No—we need no commission! but justice and right. A commission on this question would be an insult to the country and every one in it. When England made her laws she did not possess all the land she

does now. And when she makes her treaties these treaties stand good even if she adds to her possessions. If Australia did not belong to England, English treaties would stand just the same. Then it should be so in the case of Canada, as in that of England. An addition to the Territory of Manitoba did not abrogate the agreement regarding Manitoba. Catholics claimed their constitutional rights. They claimed that the minority in the Territories have the same constitutional rights as in Ontario. As long as you in the Territories have not your school books, your teachers, your inspectors, your training for teachers, you have no separate schools in fact. Are your interests protected on the council of public instruction by a representative without a vote? The council meets and may listen to your representative, but does as it pleases afterwards. Such a system could not be accepted. He had a direct interest in the school question in the Northwest, as a part of the district of Assiniboia was included within his diocese. The Catholics of the Territories were bound in conscience to fight to obtain here what they in Manitoba wanted, and were bound to have. He was pleased to see that the laity were with the hierarchy on this question. It had been insinuated that the hierarchy held stronger views on this subject than the laity, and he was glad to have it thus proven that it was not so. The duties of the hierarchy and laity were the same. It was the duty of every Catholic to educate the children under his care according to his conscience. The first right in respect to education belongs to parents, and parents were bound as well as the clergy to answer before God for the education of their children. As you give them food and raiment you must give them moral training. At the great tribunal you will be asked the question "did you give moral and religious training?" Catholics as well as Protestants wanted a first class education, and he denied that the education of Catholics was inferior to that of Protestants. Our public men can perform their duties as well as others. A Manitoba member had admitted to the speaker that the Catholic members of parliament were superior to the Protestant members in education. We want our children to be good and then to be learned. Catholic children should receive Catholic instruction. Under the present regulations in the Northwest, when the children had been tired with the day's work, during the last half hour religion was allowed to be brought in. This could only tend to disgust the children with religious teaching. Food must be given daily. Moral training should be instilled in the minds of the pupils throughout their whole course of study. In conclusion he thanked his beloved people from the bottom of his heart for their address. He was sure that the bishops of St. Albert and Athabasca-Mackenzie sided with him in the stand taken on this question and in his gratitude for the expressions contained in the address.

His Grace concluded his address, of the impassioned eloquence of which, the above gives a very meagre idea, with the episcopal benediction. It is needless to add that his speech, coming at this particular juncture made the profoundest impression on his audience. Bishop Grandin then spoke in French, thanking the Archbishop for his address, after which the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament followed with His Grace as celebrant. During the afternoon's different ceremonies the Edmonton Brass Band, whom His Grace especially thanked for their services, rendered the following programme: at the entrance of the bishops, Matador Quickstep; during the blessing of the building, Golden Shower Waltz; during the collection, Wanotrum Waltz; at the entrance of the bishops into the church, Dauphin Quickstep and a closing piece, Velvet Galop. The music was well rendered and added greatly to the enjoyment of the spectators of the ceremonies. The choir may also be congratulated on the way in which they sang the service, without any special preparation for the occasion. After the ceremonies several prominent citizens among whom were Messrs. N. D. Beck, F. Oliver, Duplessis, J. Kelly and J. Fairbanks, had the honor of dining at the presbytery with the bishops and archbishop.

The Meaning of President Cleveland's Message.

From the Tablet.

There is some danger lest in the natural resentment caused by the manner of President Cleveland's message to Congress we should in this country overlook, or ignore, the sentiment and the line of reasoning which lies beneath it, and which have so warmly commended it to the hearts of the American people. The American, looking around and seeing his own sisterhood of Sovereign States, united in one Republic, without an army and without a navy and yet with unarmed hands sheltering and shielding the peace of a hemisphere, cannot help contrasting the lot of the New World with that of the Old. And the result of the contrast is a passionate resolve to keep the blood tax from the Americas, and to see that the New World is not made a scene for a repetition and renewal of the feuds and the ambitions of Europe. The Americas have been parcelled out; how the doctrine of the HINTERLAND has been pressed, and they know how certain it is that in a little while all the Old World quarrels, the dynastic bickerings, the rivalries, the frontier disputes, and the standing armies of Europe will be mimicked and reproduced upon the soil of Africa, from Alexandria to the Cape. With this tremendous object-lesson before them the American people have turned for protection to that doctrine of "hands off," which was first enunciated by President Monroe at the suggestion of an English statesman, Mr. Canning. The days of the Holy Alliance are over and done, and that form of organized oppression is no longer to be dreaded, but the fear of European entanglements and a murderous competition in armaments remains. The Monroe doctrine may not be a part of any code of international law, but it is a part of the settled policy of the United States, and that within the knowledge of all the world.

Even Lord Salisbury, though denying its applicability in the present case, does not dispute its reasonableness as a canon of conduct in the foreign policy of the United States. He admits that the American Government would be well entitled to resist any attempt by a European power to make new conquests in the American hemisphere, and he probably sympathized warmly with the United States Government when it ordered Napoleon III out of Mexico. Now obviously, from an American point of view, it matters not at all whether European aggression takes the form of an invasion by some Power such as Germany, having at present no footing in the hemisphere, or consists of a violent extension of frontier on the part of a power such as England, already settled there. The new invasion and the seizure of fresh territory are equally attempts to extend the political systems of Europe in the New World, and, therefore, infringements of the Monroe doctrine. So far the British and American diplomatists are at one. But Lord Salisbury urges that in the dispute with Venezuela Great Britain is not seeking to annex the territory of another Power, but merely claiming her own. This is denied by Venezuela and has been denied for half a century. Their contention is that under cover of a frontier dispute, Great Britain is trying to extend her political system in America by filching valuable land from a feeble neighbor. Whether there is a case for the interference on the part of the United States on the basis of the Monroe doctrine, depends absolutely upon whether Great Britain is lawfully entitled to all that she has seized from Venezuela. Under these circumstances the United States Government suggested that the question of the disputed territory should be submitted to international arbitration. The decision of such a tribunal would have settled the quarrel, and also have obviated the necessity of invoking the Monroe doctrine. Unfortunately, the British Government would not consent to arbitration and Mr. Cleveland was at once placed in a dilemma. A sister republic was appealing to the United States and complaining that she was suffering a violent wrong at the hands of a European Power seeking to extend its frontier by force. How should he be deaf to such an appeal? He had begged both

parties to let their claims be adjudicated upon by an arbitrator, and Lord Salisbury had refused. Disappointed in his attempt to get a judicial decision with the consent of both parties as to whether Great Britain was offending against the Monroe doctrine, or merely claiming her own, Mr. Cleveland had only one course open to him. Unwilling to construe the refusal of Great Britain to go to arbitration as an admission that her claims would not bear investigation, he has invited congress for the satisfaction of its own conscience, to hold an inquiry and determine for itself the proper line between Venezuela and British Guiana. Mr. Cleveland has exhausted every effort to induce this country to let a judicial tribunal decide the issue, and having failed, before yielding to the supplication of Venezuela to go in and vindicate the Monroe doctrine by force, he has asked Congress to appoint a commission, which, after carefully taking evidence, will report to him whether there is a case for interference or not. The only fault we find with the President's action is that he has been needlessly abrupt in closing the door to negotiations, and by appealing publicly to Congress has made their resumption very difficult. A little more patience would have given statesmen on this side of the Atlantic time to understand the vastly different proportions which this dispute assumes in London and in Washington. In England the whole business is regarded merely as a vexatious little affair which will have to be attended to some day or other, but which meanwhile can drag itself along as it has been doing any time for the last fifty years; in the United States, on the other hand, where the spectre of British aggression always looms so large, the quarrel with Venezuela seems directly to concern the national honour, and the most sacred and cherished traditions of American life.

For our part we regret deeply that both Lord Salisbury and Lord Kimberley have refused to submit the whole question to arbitration. It is surely irrelevant to contend that our right to the territory within the Schomburgk line is too clear for dispute; the fact remains that it is disputed and has been disputed for years. And surely the fact that upon the merits of our case we are bound to win, is the poorest of reasons for refusing to go before an international tribunal. And it has not been the fault of Venezuela if this case has not been submitted to the decision of the most august Judge in Christendom. Mindful how effectively Pope Leo arbitrated between Germany and Spain in the case of the Caroline Islands, the President of Venezuela, as far back as the summer of last year, commissioned Archbishop Tonti, Vicar Apostolic at Caracas, to go to Rome and beg the Sovereign Pontiff to use his good offices to settle this dispute. Leo XIII in the cause of peace was quite willing to undertake the difficult duties of arbitrator, but the intervention which Prince Bismarck had sought Lord Kimberley declined. The decision of such an arbitrator, in whose favor it were given, would have been gladly accepted as final by the Catholic people of Venezuela, while our own Government, if they had had the instinct of a statesman among them, would have welcomed an honourable and dignified way out of a difficulty which now threatens us with the most hideous calamity which could possibly befall either branch of our race. When we remember how little it matters to the permanent interests of England whether the frontiers of British Guiana are set a few miles this way or that, and how infinitely important it is to us, and to our children's children, to avoid a struggle with our kindred in the United States, we may well wonder at the blindness which led Lord Kimberley so to throw away this unique opportunity of bringing a long quarrel to an honourable close. If all the Guianas were blotted from the earth to-morrow the English future would remain absolutely unaffected, and yet it is for so poor a thing as a patch of one of them that our statesmen decline the good offices of the Holy See, and risk a serious quarrel with the American people. Happily we feel sure that, whatever the blunders those in high places may commit, the saving common sense of both nations will forbid the worst. The spirit that rang out in the brave and generous words of the American Ambassador on Wednesday night, words for which in the hereafter two nations will bless him, will find an answering echo in millions of hearts on both sides of the world, and guard its peace.

The Northwest Review

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
WEDNESDAY
WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL
AUTHORITY.
At 184 James Avenue East.
WINNIPEG.

Subscription, - - - - \$2.00 a year.
Six months, - - - - \$1.00.
All Postage is paid by the Publisher.

P. KLINKHAMMER,
Publisher,

THE REVIEW is on sale at the following places: Hart & McPherson's, Booksellers, 364 Main street; and R. D. Campbell's, Bookseller, 532 Main St.

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The London Tablet's leader on the Venezuela question is printed here as a specimen of judicial calmness in the midst of the shrieks of two nations. The editor of the Tablet, though a staunch Tory, is able to enter into the minds of Americans and put himself in their place. He is too sure of his admitted loyalty to think himself obliged to boast of it. Nor is he afraid to blame his own leader, Lord Salisbury, for not accepting the proposed arbitration. Well were it if some of our American Catholic contemporaries, who are just now making themselves supremely ridiculous by their clamors for war, would take a leaf from the admirably written and charitably conceived article in the great metropolitan weekly.

The reports printed in another column of the Edmonton Catholics' address and of His Grace's reply bear on their face the evidence that the laity are not a whit behind the clergy in denouncing the treatment Catholic schools are receiving in the Northwest Territories. In fact, the address of the laity is much more scathing than the Archbishop's reply. The former says "the present school system of the Territories is based upon a false and abominable principle," "is a gross violation of the natural and God given rights of parents," is "intolerable," and begs His Grace to aid the Catholics "in freeing themselves from the fetters placed on them by the school ordinance of 1892." Surely, this is stronger language than any used by the Archbishop. And yet, as if this honest report was too fair, the Calgary Herald suppressed all allusion to the address and blamed Mgr. Langevin for having painfully surprised his listeners by an uncalled for tirade. All that His Grace said was suggested and distinctly called for by the indignant protest of the laity.

Last Friday the Free Press published a long screed on the School question from a correspondent signing Elva. The burden of this silly performance was that the intelligence and progress of Ontario and Manitoba should be forced upon the stagnation and retrogression of Quebec. Now it so happens that the facts are dead against Elva. There is vastly more intelligence and more real progress in Quebec than in either Ontario or Manitoba. Solvency is a sure test of progress. Property owners are far more solvent in Quebec than in Manitoba or even Ontario. John Talbot Smith proved, some years ago, that the farms of the "premier province" were at least twice as heavily mortgaged as the farms of the "pivot province." Of late years the latter has great-

ly outstripped the former in agricultural improvements, such as the spread of creameries and cheese factories. Newspapers are supposed to be a sign of progress. Well, La Presse of Montreal, a French Catholic paper, has a wider circulation than any other paper in the Dominion, wider even than that of the Star, whose readers are largely Catholic, and which also thrives in the "stagnant" province. As regards intelligence, culture and refinement of a high order are more general in Quebec than in any other part of Canada. The old province contains more college men in proportion to its population than any other region of America and perhaps of Europe, and the curriculum of its colleges is, though less showy, much more substantial and elevating than the cramming and multifarious smattering of non-Catholic colleges. Not long ago Principal Grant gave a list of famous living French Canadians all trained in the "stagnation and retrogression" of Quebec. Our own Archbishop, quite lately in his reply to the Edmonton address, quoted a Manitoba member as saying that Catholic members of Parliament were superior to Protestant members in education. But, alas! none are so blind as those who refuse to see.

Mr. Ewart's pamphlet in reply to Mr. Wade's comes in the nick of time. A glance at it shows that it is, like everything Mr. Ewart writes, concise, convincing, crushing. To set off Mr. Wade's title page quotation from Victor Hugo Mr. Ewart prints a most apposite and telling passage from Lord Salisbury. It would be difficult to present in a more striking manner the contrast between the two pamphlets. Victor Hugo is the worst possible authority on any question; literary insanity is his forte; no man of judgment or taste would think of quoting his testimony on any subject; at best he might, with pardonable indulgence, be called, as Lamartine called him, "the sublime child," a creature of impulse and passion. The passage from this energumen, which Mr. Wade quotes, is a typical specimen of foundationless rant, the raving of an apostate Catholic ruined by prodigious pride. The Marquis of Salisbury, on the contrary, is a master of sane and vigorous thought and language, more terrible to his enemies by what he says than even by the trenchant words in which he says it. No man is more justly and appropriately quotable than he, and few of his many terse and really deep sayings are wiser and better expressed than the one Mr. Ewart has chosen. Hugo is a mad poet, a fool, whose influence tends to spoil and degrade the French language. Salisbury is a wise, strong statesman, in whom clearness of thought is sustained by strength of will. As Hugo just suits Mr. Wade, so Salisbury just suits Mr. Ewart.

"A DECLARATION OF WAR."

The Catholic laymen of Edmonton, in an address presented to His Grace, Mgr. Langevin, during his visit to Mgr. Grandin, have "declared war" against the Masonic programme of D. J. Goggin, which has for its aim the destruction of the Catholic character of the separate schools in the Northwest Territories. There is no uncertain sound in the language of this address. It shows that the Catholics of the Northwest Territories have a grievance in educational matters, much more dangerous because less brutal and more treacherous than the grievance in Manitoba. In Manitoba the brutal directness of the attack on the minority is so flagrant as to defeat its object, while in the Territories the thing is done with scientific slowness and hypocritical suavity. In Manitoba the Government openly appeal to the lowest passions and prejudices of the electors, while in the Territories the cunningly devised methods of Mr. D. J. Goggin are hidden beneath the cloak of a kindly interest in the improvement of Catholics. In Manitoba the appeal is to an ignorant and intolerant rabble, while in the Northwest Territories the end aimed at is accomplished by an insidiousness which lurks behind a smiling pretence of friendship. In Manitoba the Catholic minority receive a brutal denial when protesting against the

wrongs inflicted upon them, while in the Territories west of us the protests of the Catholics are met with a semblance of humility on the part of Mr. Goggin, who takes refuge behind skillfully prepared regulations, which, he regrets, prevent him granting any relief to the aggrieved complainants. With a stereotyped smile, the Past Grand Master of Freemasonry meets the complaints of the minority, and, while assuring them of his undying friendship for them and deep reverence for their conscientious convictions in the education of their children, he regrets most earnestly that he is powerless to grant them relief—all owing to those unfortunate regulations of the Department of Education. If the Catholics could only induce the Department of Education to relax or change these regulations, devised by himself, he would be so glad to grant the prayers of his dear Catholic fellow-subjects; but as matters now stand he is the unfortunate and most unwilling instrument of their misery; he is the creature of painful circumstances over which he has no control; he loves Catholics very dearly; he esteems them highly; he recognizes their unhappy lot; he hopes that they will not blame him, but those unspeakable regulations, gentlemen, come between him and his love for you. The most worshipful Grand Master of Masonry, with all the craftiness of his chief, knows how to make his methods most effective while hiding from public view the secret machinations of his sect. No vulgar display of intolerance; no abusive and brutal assault on Catholics; this would weaken his designs, or render them abortive. That kind of warfare may suit the vulgar and ignorant herd in Manitoba; but for the clever and astute leader of "The Craft" in this country, it is beneath contempt.

The devil is an accomplished diplomat, who knows all the weaknesses of human nature and, therefore, knows how far he may go with safety in his soul-destroying programme. He commits no stupid errors in its execution, and loves to clothe his designs in the garb of respectability and apparent goodness. He is neither vulgar, stupid, nor ignorant. He laughs at his agents when they work into his hands and curses them when they defeat his designs. He prefers to work in secret and to hide his hand lest its hideousness might, if revealed, frighten the dupes of his arts. He employs, therefore, as the executors of his purpose, men versed in all the arts of deception. For this end he has established secret means; oath-bound secret Conclaves, where the light of day never penetrates, and where his cunningly hatched schemes are prepared and launched upon an unthinking and easily duped world. He sees in the Spouse of Jesus Christ, the Catholic Church, the one insurmountable obstacle to the accomplishment of all his designs on the human family and he has sworn to destroy her influence. He knows that he can never blot her out, but he wishes to do the next best thing; that is, destroy her influence. He realizes that the best way to do this is to corrupt the fountains from which the young draw their knowledge. He knows that if he can succeed in hiding the saving truths of Christianity from one generation of men, he will have no difficulty with the generations that will succeed them. How can this be done? By secularizing the schools and degrading the name of Jesus Christ. He suggests that the easiest way to settle religious disputes is to refuse state aid for the inculcation of religion. "Why should the state, which exists in order to deal with temporal matters, recognize or bother itself with spiritual affairs? Let the Churches and Sunday schools attend to that. It is their proper duty, not the state's." Freemasonry is the instrument by which this programme of the Devil is carried out, and it is the enemy which is, to-day, threatening, nay, accomplishing the destruction of Catholic schools in the Northwest Territories.

We are pleased to notice the "declaration of war" which the Catholic laymen of the Territories have made upon this insidious foe of their holy religion,

threatening to destroy their God-given parental rights.

THOSE BYE-ELECTIONS.

The Tribune sees in each bye-election resulting against the Dominion Government a victory for Manitoba, and even goes the length of saying that the Catholics in the East are not interested in separate schools generally, and especially that they are indifferent to the maintenance of Catholic schools in this province. In making these statements the Tribune is judging the Catholics of eastern Canada by its own narrow standard. It assumes that they are governed by the same ignorant and intolerant passions and prejudices which actuate itself and those who follow its lead. Not so. Catholics are governed in their public and private acts by well defined and intelligent rules, and cannot, therefore, be largely influenced by passions and prejudices which have their origin, life and action in ignorance and the evils flowing therefrom.

In all the bye-elections the Catholic voters have been governed by just principles. In Ontario, they had been driven out of the ranks of the Conservative party by the narrow intolerance of that party in local politics. Mr. Meredith and the local politicians of Ontario belonging to the Conservative party made open and cruel war upon the separate schools of Ontario and sought, by exciting the passions and ignorant prejudices of the ultra-Protestant element, to defeat Sir Oliver Mowat and destroy the schools of the minority. For twelve years, the Catholics of Ontario have been witnesses of this savage onslaught carried on by the very men who are now posing as the champions of their co-religionists in Manitoba. For twelve years those men were seeking to take away from Catholics the very privileges which they half-heartedly promised to support the Dominion Government in restoring to the minority in Manitoba. Is it any wonder that those Catholic electors should look with some degree of suspicion on the professions of men who have systematically opposed their educational rights for twelve years? They reason thus: "The rights of Manitoba Catholics have been invaded. Under our Constitution it becomes the duty of the Dominion Government and Parliament of Canada to supply a remedy. In doing so, that government and parliament are merely doing an act of simple justice for which they deserve no special thanks. Why should we abandon our party and fly to the arms of our erstwhile persecutors, simply because the Dominion Government has promised to do an act of simple justice demanded by the Constitution? Up to the present time they have only made promises and we prefer to wait and see what these promises will amount to. If the Government bring in a just measure of relief, and if the Liberal party, to which we belong, in any way oppose the bestowment of that relief, then, as Catholics, we will place principle before party and give our hearty support to the Government. Meantime we decline to be moved by appeals founded only on promises. We have stood by Sir Oliver Mowat's Government because its policy was one founded on justice and opposed to tyranny and persecution, and, should our party oppose the Government in granting a full measure of justice to our co-religionists in Manitoba, we will stand for justice and right and support the men who maintain it." That is the position of the Catholics of Ontario, and we submit that it is one founded on common sense and justice. Those who, for party reasons, interpret it as indifference to so essential a principle as the maintenance of Catholic schools in Manitoba will, should the occasion arise, find that the Catholics of Ontario, like the Catholics of Quebec and the rest of Canada, rise above party and stand as one man in the sacred cause of Catholic education.

That the Dominion Government has suffered defeat in two constituencies in Quebec, which have heretofore returned conservative members, must not be taken as indifference to the cause of the Catholics of Manitoba; but rather the opposite. Neither can it be taken as an in-

dorsement of Mr. Laurier. The true cause of the defeat of the Government is to be found in the fact that Quebec overwhelmingly indorses the position taken by Mr. Angers on the school question, and is determined that he will not suffer personally by the stand he then took. Mr. Angers said that there was no just reason for delay in granting relief after the decided refusal of the Manitoba Government to recognize the decision of the Imperial Privy Council. The result of the further negotiations of the Dominion Government amply justifies Mr. Angers' position and, evidently, Quebec is of the same opinion. So strongly entrenched is Mr. Angers in the hearts of the people of Quebec, that Sir M. Bowell cannot persuade a Quebec representative man to take his place in the cabinet. The best thing Sir Mackenzie can do is to get Mr. Angers back into his cabinet as soon as possible, by promptly taking steps to restore to the minority in Manitoba their Catholic schools. Mr. Angers has proved himself, on more than one occasion, a tower of strength in his own province and, by his resignation, he has shown his devotion to principle at any cost. The sooner the Government recognize this, the better it will be for them, if they value their prestige in Quebec.

NOTES FROM PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

St. Cuthbert's Christmas Tree Entertainment.

St. Cuthbert's Church Christmas Tree Celebration which took place in the Sunday school room on the 27th inst., was a success. Misses Maggie Bemister and Tessie Thomas deserve credit for the labor they expended in preparing the pupils and making all other arrangements, and the success achieved was greatly due to their efforts. The entertainment opened with a chorus, "Jolly Old St. Nicholas," by Mary Fitzgerald, Lillie Thomas, Mary Costigan, Kathleen Bemister, Frank O'Reilly, Humbert Costigan, Eddie McFarlane and Teddie Lyons, and was very appropriate and well rendered. "Vocal Solo" by Miss Lillie Thomas showed that the little lady of eight summers possesses a full rich voice and under a competent professor promises to be more than ordinary. "Tableau" sketches from child's play, performed by little Miss Mary Costigan and Master Thomas McFarlane representing an aged couple enjoying the happiness of life; the scene was comic; the two little mites performed their parts admirably. Duet "Whispering Hope" by Miss May Mawhinney and Mr. Alexis Phillion; this was the classical number of the evening, showing that Miss May Mawhinney and Mr. Alexis Phillion are not only possessors of rich voices, but have passed through the mill of drill. Recitation by Miss Maggie Bemister, who gave proof of her declamatory powers, rendered "The Last Shot" in good form, which in itself is a difficult piece and yet this promising young lady acquitted herself in a manner worthy of a professional singer. Solo by Mr. Casolo with his splendid, deep, rich, soft and melodious voice fully maintained his well known and well deserved renown. Tableau, "May Queen" was an excellent advertisement of the salubrious climate of Portage, which produces beauties such as took part in the tableau, who are as follows: "May Queen," Miss Irene Hagarty; "Maid of Honor," Miss Geraldine Ryan and Belle May Fitzgerald; "Spring," Miss Patty Hagarty; "Summer," Miss Clara Bemister; "Autumn," Miss Maggie Bemister; "Winter," Miss Tessie Thomas. "Comic Song" by D. B. Thomas was acceptably rendered. Tableau, "Indian Scene," was quaint and produced what was intended—intense merriment. Miss Tessie Thomas, Miss Maggie Bemister, Miss Clara Bemister, Miss Patty Hagarty, Mr. Bertie Ryan, Mr. Alexis Phillion and Mr. D. B. Thomas were the characters. Vocal solo by Mr. Alexis Phillion was rendered in a style which proved that Mr. Phillion is the possessor of a splendid voice, well trained. Violin solo by Miss Patty Hagarty filled the hearts of the audience with sweet, melodious strains which could only be accomplished by the bow of this young lady. Recitation by little Master Joseph Costigan was a magnificent effort in paving the way for the appearance of Santa Claus, who filled the younger part of the audience with delight. Mr. Bertie Ryan acted the part of Santa Claus in a creditable manner while he was distributing the presents which were numerous and a great number costly. Some of the young gentlemen were very fortunate in receiving from St. Nicholas negro dolls, white mice, cigars and a week's supply of small fish.

The painstaking, energetic and popular parish priest, Rev. Father Sinnott, who has lately arrived here as our parish priest, did all he could in assisting the young ladies in making the entertainment a success.—Com.

Biliousness, Fever and Ague.

So pleasantly do Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills search out and drive away the seeds of diseases that all persons living in a country where fever and ague and all other bilious diseases are prevalent, will find they should never be without them.

A BROAD-MINDED DOCTOR.

RELATES SOME EXPERIENCES IN HIS OWN PRACTICE.

Believes in Recommending Any Medicine That He Knows Will Cure His Patients.—Thinks Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a Great Discovery.

"AKRON, PA., April 24th, '95. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co.:

GENTLEMEN,—While it is entirely contrary to the custom of the medical profession to endorse or recommend any of the so-called proprietary preparations, I shall, nevertheless, give you an account of my wonderful experiences with your preparation, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.



D. J. ALLBRIGHT, M. D.

brought to prescribe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills about two years ago, after having seen some remarkable results from their use. Reuben Hoover, now of Reading, Pa., was a prominent contractor and builder.

He, however, did as she desired, and if appearance indicates health in this man, one would think he was better than before his paralysis. "Why," says he, "I began to improve in two days, and in four or five weeks I was entirely well and at work."

Having seen these results I concluded that such a remedy is surely worth a trial at the hands of any physician, and consequently when a short time later I was called upon to treat a lady suffering with palpitation of the heart and great nervous prostration, after the usual remedies failed to relieve, I ordered Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Yours respectfully, J. D. ALLBRIGHT, M. D.

St. Boniface Academy CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

Under the patronage of His Grace THE ARCHBISHOP OF ST. BONIFACE.

TERMS—

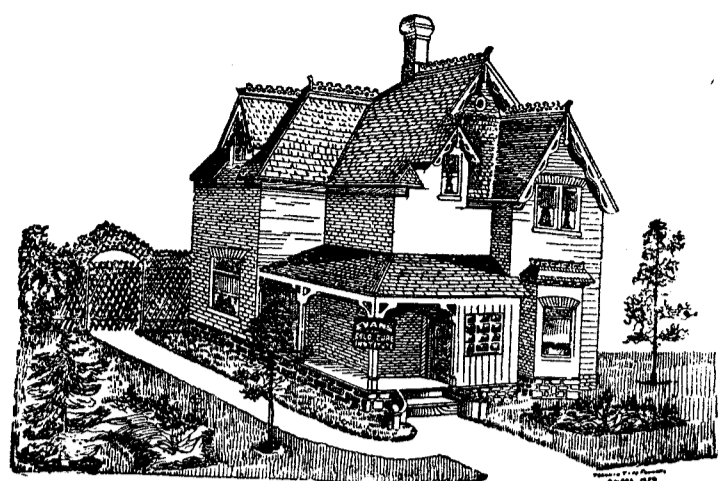
- Entrance Fee—once for all.....\$ 5
Board and Tuition, per month..... 10
Music and use of Piano..... 3
Drawing..... 1
Bed and Bedding..... 1
Washing..... 2
Payments to be made every two months in advance.

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

EVANS

GOLD CURE

INSTITUTE



Drunkenness is a Disease.

FATHER McGLYNN SAYS

As the Gold Cure is doing a noble work, it has my heartiest approval.

REV. DeWITT TALMAGE, in a recent sermon said :

"In my church, there are men who once were under the serfdom of strong drink, but are now clothed in their right minds, and when I say, what has been their history? they say: 'We were restored through the Gold Cure.'"

ROBT. G. INGERSOLL says :

"Thousands and thousands of people have been saved, have been rescued, have been cured."

THE ONLY GENUINE GOLD CURE WEST OF MONTREAL.

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ROYAL SCALP FOOD Price \$1.00 6 Bottles \$5.00 Exp. Pd.

ONE HONEST MAN AND BUT ONE RELIABLE HAIR FOOD. NO DYE.

We feed the Hair that which it lacks and nature restores the color.



- CURES BALDNESS, STOPS FALLING HAIR, CURES DANDRUFF, RESTORES FADED AND GRAY HAIR TO NATURAL COLOR AND VITALITY. PERFECTLY HARMLESS. WARRANTED. CLEAR AS WATER. NO SEDIMENT. NO LEAD. SULPHUR OR CHEMICALS.

THEORY. ROYAL SCALP FOOD destroys the diseased germs of the scalp and a healthy action is set up. It contains the principal properties of the hair that are necessary to its life without which it will not grow.

ROYAL SCALP FOOD CO. Box 305, WINDSOR, ONT.

WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD

- Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.
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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. NORMAN, Ont., January 15, 1896. W. H. COMSTOCK, Brockville, Ont. DEAR SIR,—Your "Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills" are the best regulator for the system that humanity can use.

A STIMULANT. A TONIC. A FOOD.

FOR OLD PEOPLE. FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

Should you find the cold, raw autumn wind chilling you to the bone and making you feel as though you will be almost impossible to stand the still colder weather yet to come. Try say a half-pint bottle a day of our Extra Porter; the cost will be but a trifle over five cents per day and may do you a great deal of good.

EDWARD L. DREWRY, WINNIPEG.

Manufacturers of the celebrated Golden Key Brand Ferreted Waters, Extracts, etc.

AUSTEN'S Shorthand College.

And Commercial Training School. Stovel Block, McDermott Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Special Summer rates for Shorthand, Typewriting, Commercial Arithmetic, Penmanship, Single and Double Entry Bookkeeping, etc., etc.

For terms and information call upon our address the principal GEO. AUSTEN, first holder in Canada of American Shorthand Teachers, Proficiency Certificate, Graduate and ex-Teacher (certificate) of Pitman's Metropolitan School of Shorthand, London, Eng.; late Shorthand Instructor, Winnipeg Business College.

TUITION IN SHORTHAND by Mail—Write to P. O. BOX 888, WINNIPEG.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

Time Card taking effect on Sunday, Dec. 16. 1894.

MAIN LINE.

Table with columns for North Bound, South Bound, Stations, and times for the Main Line route.

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

Table with columns for East Bound, West Bound, Stations, and times for the Morris-Brandon Branch route.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

Table with columns for West Bound, East Bound, Stations, and times for the Portage La Prairie Branch route.

Stations marked "*" have no agent. Freight must be prepaid. Numbers 107 and 108 have through Pullman Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Winnipeg and St. Paul and Minneapolis. Also Palace Dining Cars. Close connection at Chicago with eastern lines.

ENGLISH ALE

Having purchased a stock of Lucas' Celebrated English Ale at a great reduction, we are willing, until New Year, to give our customers the benefit of our bargain. Such a chance to buy the real English Ale at local sale price, was never offered before, and we have no doubt it will be fully appreciated.

Quarts, \$2 per doz. Pints, \$1 per doz.

RICHARD & CO., WINE MERCHANTS, 365 Main Street.

The NORTHWEST REVIEW is the official organ for Manitoba and the Northwest of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association.

Logos for C.M., B.A., and other organizations.

Meets at Unity Hall, McIntyre Block every 1st and 3rd Wednesday. Spiritual Advisor, Rev. Father Gullett; Pres., L. O. Genest; first Vice, E. Driscoll; second Vice, R. Murphy; Treas., N. Bergeron; Rec. Sec., H. A. Russell; Assistant Rec. Sec., M. E. Hughes; Fin. Sec., D. F. Allman; Marshal, E. Laporte; Guard, C. J. McNerney; Trustees, J. O'Brien, T. John, G. Germain, E. L. Thomas and R. Murphy; District Deputy, P. Shea; Representative to Grand Council, F. W. Russell; Alternate, Dr. J. K. Barrett.

Branch 163, C.M.B.A. Winnipeg

Meets at the Immaculate Conception School Room on first and third Tuesday in each month. Spiritual Advisor, Rev. A. A. Cherrier; Pres., A. Picard; first Vice, M. Buck; second Vice, J. A. McInnis; Treas., P. Klinkhammer; Rec. Sec., P. O'Brien; Assistant Rec. Sec., A. Macdonald; Fin. Sec., Rev. Father Cherrier; Marshal, F. Wellnitz; Guard, L. Huet; Trustees, J. Markunski, J. A. McInnis, J. Schmidt, M. Buck, F. Wellnitz. Representative to Grand Council, P. Klinkhammer; Alternate, Jos. Shaw.

ST. MARY'S COURT No. 276.

Catholic Order of Foresters.

Meets 2nd and 4th Friday in every month, in Unity Hall, McIntyre Block. Chaplain, Rev. Father Gullett, O. M. I.; Chief Kan., D. F. Allman; Rec. Sec., T. John; Fin. Sec., H. A. Russell; Treas., G. Germain. J. D. McDonald, D. H. C. R.

St. Joseph and Catholic Truth Society

OF NORTHWESTERN CANADA.

Meets every Thursday at 8 p. m., at 188 Water Street. Honorary President and Patron, His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface. Pres., A. H. Kennedy; Rec. Sec., T. J. Coyle; Fin. Sec., N. Bergeron; Treas., G. Gladstein.

St. Boniface College.

This College, situated in beautiful and extensive grounds, is a large and commodious four-storey building provided with electric light and an excellent heating apparatus.

The Faculty is composed of Fathers of the Society of Jesus, under the patronage and control of His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface.

There is a Preparatory Course for younger children, a Commercial Course in which book-keeping, shorthand and telegraphy are taught in English, a Classical Course for Latin, Greek, Mathematics, French and English Literature, History, Physics, Chemistry, Mental and Moral Science and Political Economy. The higher classes prepare directly for the examinations of the University of Manitoba, in which the students of St. Boniface College (affiliated to the University) have always figured with honor.

TERMS :

TUITION, BOARD AND..... \$10.00
WASHING.....Permonth, \$15.50

TUITION ALONE \$ 3.00

For half-boarders, special arrangements are made according as pupils take one or two meals at the College.

For further particulars, apply to THE REVEREND THE Rector of St. Boniface College.

St. Boniface, Manitoba.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FROM HALIFAX
Mongolian-Allan Line..... dec 28
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FROM ST. JOHN N.B.
Lake Winnipeg-Beaver Line..... Jan 8
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Cabin, \$40, \$45, \$50, \$60, \$70, \$80.
Intermediate, \$25 and \$35;
Steerage, \$16 and upwards.

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 DURABILITY
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Our \$3.00 Calf-Skin Boots made on the Walkenphast Last are very easy and durable. Sole is Goodyear - Welt. No nails or tacks to hurt in these famous Boots for either Lady or Gentlemen.

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CALENDAR FOR NEXT WEEK.

JANUARY.

12, First Sunday after Epiphany.
 13, Monday—Octave of the Epiphany.
 14, Tuesday—St. Hilary, Bishop and Doctor.
 15, Wednesday—St. Paul, First Hermit.
 16, Thursday—St. Marcellus, Pope and Martyr.
 17, Friday—St. Anthony, Abbot.
 18, Saturday—St. Peter's chair in Rome.

CITY AND ELSEWHERE.

Mrs. Joseph Couture left for St. Jean-Baptiste last Friday.

Mr. Beandro, the well-known Rat Portager, was in the city last week.

Answer to C. of P. la P.—Very welcome; glad to hear from you again.

Mr. F. W. Russell left the city on Monday on a business trip to the Southwestern portion of the province.

Mr. John Dupas, who has been spending a few days at Mr. Joseph Roy's, his brother-in-law, left for La Broquerie last week.

The Catholic schools of the city reopened after the Christmas holiday yesterday and the attendance of scholars was most gratifying.

Mr. W. Kenneally has sent out invitations for a dance which he is to give on the 10th inst., to guests of the Queen's Hotel and their friends.

Mr. P. Shea, of the Winnipeg Brewery, took advantage of the holiday season, and left the other day accompanied by his son, to spend a few weeks at Banff, N. W. T.

Branch No. 163 of the C. M. B. A. held a regular meeting in their hall over the academy of the Immaculate conception last night when the officers were installed.

Mr. John Chisholm, has been confined to his house for some time lately with an attack of inflammation of the lungs, but we are now glad to see he is able to be around.

Mr. L. S. Jutras, who has been spending his Christmas holidays with his brother, Rev. J. N. Jutras, parish priest at Letellier, returned to the city the other day to resume his studies at the Medical College.

The Philadelphia Catholic Times and Catholic Standard have coalesced into the Catholic Standard and Times. Its intelligent estimate of our school difficulty shows that the new management is fully in touch with all parts of the continent.

We are glad to be able to report that the venerable Rev. Father Fox, O. M. I., who has for some weeks been confined in St. Boniface Hospital with an attack of bronchitis, has recovered. We understand he returns to Rat Portage on Thursday.

On January 2nd Rev. Father Filiatrault, who was a member of the Board of Studies and Council of the University from 1890 to 1892, was appointed Superior General of the Jesuits in Canada, to succeed Rev. Father Renaud, who had held that office since Sept. 13th 1891.

Last Friday evening the Rev. J. N. Jutras, parish priest of Letellier, had a box social in aid of the funds of the parish at which was realized the sum of \$60. A very pleasant evening was spent by the parishioners at which music and songs were indulged in.

A regular meeting of the Catholic Truth society will be held in the rooms on Water street to-morrow (Thursday) evening. The members have decided to set apart a certain portion of the results of the recent lecture for the purchase of new books for the library and also of publications of the English Catholic Truth society for general distribution. This is a step in the right direction and will no doubt tend to attract a large number of new members, and the society will thereby be enabled to continue this branch of their work in which they have been hitherto seriously handicapped by want of funds.

The new officers of Branch No. 52 of the C. M. B. A. were duly installed at the meeting held last Wednesday evening by Grand Deputy J. K. Barrett. Notwithstanding the fact that it was New Year's day, there was a very large gathering of members. Amongst the business transacted was the vote of a liberal amount in aid of the fund for the purchase of heating apparatus for the new isolated ward St. Boniface Hospital. This is not the first time by a good many that Branch No. 52 have made substantial donations to the hospital and the generosity of the members in this respect cannot be too highly commended and is only one more evidence of the great value of such an association as this. It should also be an incitement to all eligible Catholics in the city to associate themselves with such a noble organization which in actions of this nature proves that the members not only desire to band together in their own interests and for the purpose of providing provision for their family after they have departed, but are also ready to assist worthy objects of charity whenever it lies in their hands to do so.

Wedding Trip.

Mr. Remi Benoit and his young and charming bride are visiting St. Boniface during their honeymoon. They are the guests of Mrs. F. Desourdis, the bride's aunt. We trust the good wishes of their many friends will be an earnest of their happiness through the journey of life.

GEO. E. L.

St. Mary's Choir Dine.

The members of St. Mary's Choir and the gentlemen of the committee were entertained to dinner in St. Mary's presbytery last evening at 7.30. To say that Mrs. Hample had charge of the menu is to say that everything was perfect. After full justice had been done to the good things for the inner man, the evening was spent in speechmaking and singing.

The Courier Democrat, of Langdon, N. Dakota, had a holiday number of twenty pages, illustrated with views of churches, principal public buildings and residences in this thriving town. The citizens of Langdon, though numbering as yet 1200, have spent, during 1895, more than \$62,000 in building improvements. Among the Catholics who have thus contributed to the progress of the place we notice Mrs. M. O'Brien, who spent \$12,000 in improvements; County Judge Dorval, \$2,000; Mr. F. McHugh, \$4,000; and Dr. E. I. Donovan, \$5,500. The Catholic church edifice has also been improved to the extent of \$900. Of the pictures of elegant homes given in this fine number of the Courier Democrat, two of the most artistic belong to Mr. Pat. McHugh and W. J. Mooney, directors of the First National Bank and Pioneers of Langdon. By the way, at least four out of the seven directors of this prosperous bank are Catholics, the two others being Dr. P. C. Donovan of Neche and Mr. E. W. Conmy.

The Late Mrs. Northgraves.

The late Mrs. W. J. Northgraves passed peacefully away on New Year's eve., at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. W. H. Hastings, 404 Bannatyne avenue. The deceased lady was well known and highly esteemed in Belleville, Ontario, where her husband carried on an extensive jewellery business for many years. She was a sister-in-law of Rev. Father Northgraves, the able, talented and scholarly editor of the Catholic Record, of London, Ontario, and the mother of Mrs. (Judge) Doyle, of Goderich, Ont., and Mrs. William Walsh, Mrs. W. H. Hastings and Miss Northgraves, of this city. On the 20th May, 1894, Mr. and Mrs. Northgraves celebrated their golden wedding and the venerable partner of this happy union, who is left to mourn the loss of his dear wife, has the deepest and most heartfelt sympathy of all who knew them. The funeral left her late residence on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock for St. Mary's church, where a solemn requiem service was celebrated. The remains were then laid to rest in the Catholic cemetery, Fort Rouge. The pall bearers were: Messrs. D. Smith, E. Cass, Ed. Lloyd, J. J. Golden, Joseph Carey and Dr. Barrett. The Review extends to the bereaved family and friends its heartfelt sympathy. R. I. P.

Death of Mrs. J. P. Beauchamp.

The many friends of Mrs. J. P. Beauchamp, of Qu' Appelle, were shocked to read in the Free Press of her sudden death. All who knew this amiable and truly Christian lady and her respected and hospitable husband, will be filled with sorrow at the sudden termination of so useful a life and deeply sympathise with her bereaved husband and his four young children in their irreparable loss. Those who had the privilege of visiting the happy Christian home of Mr. Beauchamp and partaking of the hospitality of the happy pair could not but be edified at the Christian simplicity and peaceful love that united all the members of the family. The Review offers to the bereaved husband and family its deepest sympathy in their sad and unexpected bereavement, and we trust that Almighty God, who took from them a devoted wife and loving mother, will console them in this their hour of deepest affliction.

The funeral took place on New Year's Day in the blinding blizzard. If it had not been for this, no doubt the number who followed to the cemetery would have been greater; as it was there was quite a number. The cortege left the residence of Mr. Beauchamp at about 10.15 a. m. The following acted as pallbearers: Messrs. G. S. Davidson, D. S. McConell, R. Johnston, E. Whalen, A. Raymond, E. Warner. On arriving at the R. C. Church where a large number of people had assembled a solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Roy, assisted by Rev. Father Manuel, who together with the choir from the mission at Fort Qu' Appelle came to assist. After Mass the funeral procession left for the cemetery. R. I. P.

ALBERT EVANS
 281 Main Street.
 Agent for Steinway, Chickering and Nordheimer Pianos. Cheapest House in the trade for Sheet Music, Strings, etc. Pianos tuned.

St. Ann's Academy.
 (KAMLOOPS, B. C.)

Re-opened on the 26th of August. Pupils attending the institution have every facility of perfecting themselves in the French and English language. Gratuitous lessons are given in plain sewing and fancy work, while great attention is paid to the training and department of the pupils. This school is pleasantly situated in the healthiest and most picturesque part of the city of Kamloops. Music on piano and stringed instruments is thoroughly taught at this Academy.

For terms apply to the
SISTER SUPERIOR.

Christmas Perfumes
Fancy Toilet
Articles.

W. J. MITCHELL,
 CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

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YOUR ESTEEMED PATRONAGE SOLICITED.

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Calder!

Prices tell and Everybody tells the Prices.

Fine imported citron, orange and lemon peels, per lb, 20 cents.
 Fine Cal. raisins, 3 lbs. for 25 cents.
 Fine Vostezza currants, 3 lbs. for 25 cents.
 Extract Lemon and Vanilla from 10 cents up.
 Preserve Ginger in 1, 2 and 5 lb. jars 25 cents, 60 cents and \$1.00.
 C. and B. Marmalade in 1 lb. jars 20 cents.
 Self-rising Buckwheat, in 2 lb. packages, 15 cents.
 Try a pound of our 35c Teas, they will please you.
 Finest Finnan Haddies, per pound, 10 cents.
 Coal and Wood, the Best, Prompt delivery.

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NOW IS THE TIME

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MAIL CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, 14th February next for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on proposed contracts for four years over each of the following routes, from 1st April next:-

Ferndale and Hillburn, once per week, computed distance, 7 miles.
 Morris and Canadian Pacific Railway station and Northern Pacific Railway station, twenty-one (21) times per week, computed distance 1 mile and 1/2 mile respectively.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contracts may be seen and blank forms of Tender obtained at the Post Offices on the respective routes and at this office.

W. W. McLEOD,
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 Post Office Inspector's Office,
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Watches
 At lower prices than ever offered before at

D. R. Dingwall,
 548 Main Street

We have just opened up a FINE LINE OF

Catholic Prayer Books
Hart & MacPherson,
 BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS

384 Main Street. - - - Winnipeg, Man

Catholic Book Store
 ST. BONIFACE.

Books, Stationery, Pictures and Picture Frames, Religious Articles and School Requisites. FRENCH INKS a specialty. Wholesale and Retail. Correspondence solicited.

M. A. KEROACK.

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GILMOUR & HASTINGS, BARRISTERS, etc., McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man. T. H. GILMOUR. W. H. HASTINGS.

A WHOLESALE CLOTHING STOCK.

From MONTREAL, containing also FURS.
 PANTS by the thousand.
 Boys and Youths' SUITS.

A good Tweed Suit, worth \$7.50, sold at \$4.50
 A splendid Business Suit, worth \$10.50, sold at \$6.50
 A handsome Tweed well-made Suit, worth \$13.50, sold at \$7.50
 An up-to-date Tailor-made Suit, worth \$16.50, sold at \$9.50

A beautiful range of Suits in straight fronts, double-breasted and 3-button Cutaways, made of the finest goods, with the highest class of trimmings, cheap at \$25.00, sold at only

\$14.50.

A. CHEVRIER,
 Sign:
THE BLUE STAR.
 434 Main Street.

T. D. DEEGAN.
 CLOTHING & FURNISHINGS,
 HAS REMOVED TO
 556, Main Street,
 Next Door to A. J. Smale & Co.'s Shoe Store.

THE Best

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