# Ilatherest \% Geviett: 

the only catholic paper published in english in north-western canada.
vou. xu, xo. 12. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1896.

SAND CASTLES.
watch the children on the shore,
With pail and spade at play; I watel , and threescore $y$.
wateh them digging dike and wel With shining pebble, weed and shell,

Beneath the sun their rell towers rise
with wall With walls embeatlicd wide;
A kerchief on their tlagstaffiles,

Their glacis glitiers, fenced wit
Alternate black and white; To them botin seem allike un
The coming sea and night. They cannot think their castless port Is fenced as though their ti
They toll as
For ever would remain; Nor dream their ramparts must dectl
Which now or oboidy stand,
And that to-morrows sun will shine
But on the bare wet stand. Ah, ide work : and yet I think
They are as wise as we, Who build our castres on the brink

PAROCHIAL FREE SCHOOLS.

An Excellent Educational Experiment.

From the Catholic Columbian
On account of his stand on the publ school question and his arivocacy Archbishop Ireland's position in regard to parochial schools has been misunderaim is to establish freeschools for Catholic children, and siuce experience ha Christian schools, then the Christian schoole mast be made public' or free schoois. In accorpart of the Archbishop. mination bas isued the followinfi circular letter to be read 'in all the diocesan

## churcter

theruw open the doors.
Brethren: We beg leave to make upon the advice of our clergy, we have
resolved to put into force in regard to parish schools.
and pacte hitherto to the growth and prosperity of parisin schoois
has been the payment of a monthly stipend by the pupils. True, children unable to make this pay ment were exompt from it. © the school a distinction be-
ween pupils. The set:ools have suffered in many ways from the requirement that even those who were able pay for their childrep's tuition And then, atter all due efforts made in collecting the stipend, the amount ceived during the yar to be expended for the maintenance of the schools, and pastors were compenesures to make up the usually large deficit.
Henceforward the parish schools in English-speaking parishes will be free
to all pupils attending them. No stipend will bil. exacted or received from any will be pleasing to pupils and to parents, the attendance upon our schools. Parents will see in this regulation a new evidence of the zeal of their pastors for Cath olic education, and orsible to meet the
to do all that is possible wishes of the people.
From this regulation we except the Cretin sehool for boys under the charge less a parish school than a genera St. Paul, and for this and other reasons must be treated differently from our other schools.
how expenses whli be mer.
Of course, the expenses of maintaining way. Pastors will take the amount o those expenses from the regular church receipts of the parish, or will rely upon
extraordinary measures which their own judgment may commend. Catholics will, we are very sure, co-operate with their pastors in maintaining the paris
 children of their parisbes to attend nembers of the diocesan school board $w$ parish in which there is no school, fo the tuition of its children in a neigbbor ing parish, and that sum must be duly All parishes, in other words, must pro vide for the education of the chiidren within their limits, either by building
ap schoollouses of their own, or by conributing in aid of scho
he good standing of catholic schools. We take the occasion to pay a jus
ribute of praise to our parish sichools and to the devoted and self-sacritiing the efficiency of these schools there :i equipped for the duties which they as sume, and the results of their work ar
seen in their pupils, who in their selio seen in their pupils, who in their setio
arly attainments compare most favo ally with the pupils of other echools. hroughout the whole city of St. Pan Christian Brothers. The pupils the Christian Brothers. The pupils school; no other testimony is needed in boys is a matter in which the Church vitally interested. Parents should no neglect it, when such a great opportunity
of securing it is offered in the Cretin school.
We had, until very recently, hoped opening of a similar school in Mine polis by the Christian Brothers. The we have the positive promise of the Rev Superior of the Christian Brothers that
weshall have a school for boys opened under their charge in Minneapolis by September, 1897
the greatest biebsing obtainable. Of the inestimable blessings of a Cath olic education for their children, we
need say but littie to Catholic parente. me that nothing takes the place of the Papils of Catholic schools learn thorough ly their religion, and are made to prac
tice it in daily life. If the faith of you children is to be with them a strong and living faith when they have grown th
manhood and womanhood, it must be come to them now, as it were, a second olic school. Faith is there srounder in olic school. Faith is there grounded in
to children, so that it never leaves then joice when the opportunity is offere them to send their children to a Catbo
lic school. A Catholic education is the greatest blessing they can confer upon
their little ones. We appeal most earnestly to the faith of Catholic parent love for the souls of their children, to practicable, to Catholic schools.
Praying God bles
$\xlongequal{\dagger} \begin{aligned} & \text { John Ireland, } \\ & \text { rchbishop uf St. Pau }\end{aligned}$

The Dublin Convention. It is too soon yet to deternine what
the success of the recent Irish Conven tion may be. That will depend entirely upon the good sense of the people of Ire land. One thing at least it bas done: it has sbown who among the warrin
Irish leaders are Ireland's true friend and who are traitors to her canse.
It has proved a veritable Judgment of It has proved a veritable Judgment of
Solomon upon the rival clainants for Solomon upon the rival claimants
the Irish leadership. Mr. Dillon, like the real mother in that case, was will ing to forego his claim to save the nati-
onal life of his country. Not so with Messrs. Healy and Redmond. Each of These, like the false claimant before the
court of the Wise Man, would rather see Ireland cleft in train andone of its bleed ing sections given into their keeping than to have it pass whole and united
out of their bands. With Dillon his out of their first : with With others thei country was first : with the others their
own petty jealousy and insatiate ambi own petty jealousy and insatiate ambi
tion. This revelation stiould make an easy matter for the Irikh people judge between the rival parties; and
the coalition of these has been prove to be impossible, the uxfermination the implacable facti
course that remains.

If any doubt could possibly remain a press Timothy M. Healy and John Red mond, it wonld surely be set at rest by the words of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain in New York the other day. The sentiments of the brilliant Colonial Secretary
on the question of Home Rule for Ire land are well known. His desertion Mr. Gladstone on that question long ag
earned for bim among the people of Ire land a scriptural prenomen which is land a scriptural prenomen which
much lises honorable than that given him at baptism. Perhaps there is
living man whose name is so cordiall hated of the Iriet as that of the able and not over scrupulous Liberal-Unionis leader. This, then, according to a Nem
York press reporter, is what Mr. Cham berlain things of the
"That is Dillon's co
ealy's. Withous Healy the In. It is no would be similar to Hamlet withont the prince. The convention is simply Dil prince. The convention is simply bn-
lon's conceit. Healy and Redmond are accepted as the better quality of Irisb
As to what constitutes the bette quality of Irishmen, opinions will doubt
less differ ; and very few men of tha less differ; snd very few men of tha
nationality will be found willing to ac cept that of Mr. But it will surely be inter
on the point. esting to all Irisinmen to know, what mos aware of, that the work that Messre Hualy and Redmond are doing commends itself so heartily to one of the
arch-enemsies of their country. It make the duty of all Irishmen with respect to those

An "Ex.Priest" Converted.
The Catholic Union and Times give
space in its latest issue to an artic
which proves that "while the lamp hold
out to barn the vilest sinner may return.
Henry Anthony Koehler Henry Anthony koehler, widely adver
tised by the A. P. A. and by a certain
class of irotestanıs as an "ex-priest,
buis repented of his flanderous and sals bious sermone and statements, written voluntary ret.action and sworn to it in
the presence of a notary public. Thi unfortunate man has been for more tha wo years an evemy of truth and decency in the hands of the vilifiers of the and conventual life and the practices of the Catholic Church. Many Baptist endorsement and were not ashamed to lend their churches as audience bouses for his filthy discourses, even thougt his ove for drink had more than once land
dim belind the bars of the police tation. He claimed to have been Franciscan monk in Cincinnati for abo church on account of its corrupt prac tices."
TLe
TLe grace of God bas at length overand in his sworn statement, published in
the Union and Times, he confesses that,
far from being a priest, he has been a
Protestant ministe for thirty-five years, and becahe a Catholic only on June 22
1896. He acknowledges the falsity 896. He acknowledges the falsity
his firmer accusations against then Church and her ministers, denounces the A. P. A. as a dangerous body, begs parics for the scandal occasioned and offer to do anything in his power to atone for
his offences. All this in an open letter O Very Rev James A. Lanigan, adminWrator of the diocese of Buffilo, by a notary.
It is to be hoped that the repentant straight and narrow way into which the wercy of God has permitted him

## Catholic Increase <br> The statement columns a week was a five-old increase of the Catholic population in non-Catholic countrie ing of the present century. The fo owing are the statistics as given by the Economiste Francais, a journal, says the certainly not addicted Cathol Catholic gains <br> termany Twitzeria furkey in india. <br> nda.... Indo-Chin hina. <br> he United millious) ( $n$ nad <br> Antiles and Britlo Gulana <br> Africa............ England and Hollad <br>  <br> The grea <br> reat Britain

 Ressia and Oceania In mates, Africa countries, notably the United States and migration. It would be interesting compare the proportionate growth of th Catholic population to the whole populaensus returns of the latter for the first ears of the century only in the case ofEngland and Scotland. The combined opulation of these two countries in 180 hing over $30,000,000$ a three fold inrease in that time. On the other band many Catholics in Great Britain in 1890 as there wert at the beginning of the century. In the 61 years between 1829 and 1890, the population of Holland in creased conisiderably less than twofold, in the latter something short of $4,000,000$ Tbe Catholic increase in that country in the period between 1800 and 1890 was nearly fivefold. There were more than three times as many Catholics in Switzrrand in 1890 as there were in 1800 ,
while the whole population increased by less than one-fourth in the last forty
ears of that period. In 1850, years of that period. In 1850 , it was
$2,392,740$; in $1890,2,914,000$. The growth of Catholicism in Russia, despite the persecutiou to which it has been sub

The Vice Rector of Ottawa Uni-
The eievation of the Rev. M. F. Fallon U. M. 1., to the vice-rectorstip of the gratulation not only to the recipient on
the hour hinself, but to the institution
and and its patrons and the cause of Catholi,
education in Canada generally. Father Fallon, who has been a professor in the
University for several yar. is a young
man of great zeal and of lofty ideals

$\qquad$
has done so much to give a literary tone
to the institution. No Catholic in Cana-
da has a keener appreciation of necessity for a a strong and reputable of the character of many of the journals
tit at are published Cathoric paparst, than Fander ther name on
The new appointee will, owing to the ill The new appointee will, owing to the ill-
ness of the Very Rev. Father McGuckin,
Rector of the University the the trol of the institutition largely in con- his
tands and it is needless to say he will
make his influene

The Cath Ottaw. egan its 49 th seholastic year on Wed nesday, the 2nd of September. The folowing is the list of the Faculty and
professors in the various conrses. All are members of the Oblates of Mary Imachat
Rector, Very Rev J. M. MuGucik
Vice-Rector
Secretary, Rev. H. A. Constantineav.
'Treasurer, Rev. A. Martin.
Prefect of studies, Rev. W. J. Murphy. Pret, Rev. W. Patton Protessor of Physica and Astronomy Rev. W. Murphy.
Professors of English, Rev. M. Fallon, Rev. C. Sloan, Rev. L. Tighe.
Piofessors of Greek. Rev. Rov. W. Pation, Rev. C. Gauvreau. Professors of Latin, Rev. N. Nilles,
Rev. A. Antoine, Rev. W. Howe, Rev. Hev. A. Antoine, Rev. . . . .
Professor of French. Rev. C. Gohiet Rrofessor of Lacoste, Rev. Father Dubrenil. Profersors of Mathematics,Rev. A. An-
oine, Rev. C. Sloan, Rev. A. Lajeuesse, Rev. J. Gillis.
Professors of Natural Science, Rev. C Gauvreau, Rev. A. Lajeuenesibe.
Professors of History, Rev. N. Nilles, Rev. W.. Pattan, Rev. W. Howe.
Professors of Music, Rev. O. Lambert, Professors of Music, Rev. O. Lambert,
Rev. A. Lajeunesse, Rev. W. Kulavy.
ommbrcial cotrse.
Prefect of studies, Rev. A. Henault. Professors of English, Rev. L. Tighe,
Messrs, Ryan, Calvin, Kingsley, O'Reilly Messrs. Ryan,Calvin, Kingsley, O'Reilly.
Professors of Mathematics, Messrs. Professors of Mathematics, Mes
Fleury, Clancy, O'Meara, Payment. Professors of History and Geography
Messrs. Ryan, Calvin, Kingsley, Fleary Messrs. Ryan, Calvin, Kingsley, Fleury
Professor of Commercial Law and Professor of Commercial Law and
Commercial Geography, Rev. D. A. Sul lival.
Profes
Professors of Bookkeeping, Rev. J. C.
Duffy, Rev. D. A. Sullivan. Duffy, Rev. D. A. Sullivan.
Professor of Physics, Rev. J. C. Duffy Professors of Freneh, Rev. T.Campeau Rev. N. Rouzeau, Rev. J. Benoi Prof. A. Lajeunesse.
The school year at Ottawa covers a
period of ten months, with a vacation of three weeks at Christmas.

Lectures on the Beach at Hast-

## ings.

The recent prominence of the vexed question of the Reunion of Christendom
says the Hastungs Observer of Saturday (says the Hastings Observer of Saturday
last) has resulted in the formation of band of Catholic lecturers, who with the approval of Cardinal Vaughan, and under the directicn of his brother Mgr.
John Vaughan, have for the past few months been delivering lectures in the London parks and other public places. These lectures have created consider able attention, owing to the lecturer being men of education and culture drawn mainly from the ranks of the
legal and other professions. Mr. Drummond, barrister-at-law, well known a a constant vsitor to this town, is one of evenink gave the first of a course of
lectures on the beach. in his openin remarks Mr. Drummond said that the Re-union of Christendom, with the Ro-
man Church excluded, could hardly be considered a re-union at all, even if 1 could be carried out; bat it was per-
fectly plain that as long as the English people retained the erroneous notions of lic Church which they had imbibed from the prejudiced teaching of those who Re-union was out of the question. Th lectures he proposed to give were an at tempt to remove at least some of these
false ideas. All he asked for was a fair hearing, and he had little doubt that as an Englishman,speaking to Englishmen,
he should obtain it. Mr. Drummond then explained the do
Mr. Drummond's address was listened 2 larye audience, perfect order and gcod eoling being maintained throughout the proceedings. Questions were invited by
the lecturer but none were asked.

The Northwest Review
of the Red River troubles," p. 24 that the principal one in this move-
ment, the leader of the so-called Can adian party, staked of sufficient land (had he gained possession of it) to make him one of the largest landed propretors in the Dominion." Naturally sale robbery. Mr. George sted $\mathrm{J}_{\mathrm{r} ., \text { in " Administration of the Earl }}$ Dufferin," writes: "Rumors of all kinds prevailed. It was said that the plots of ground, where some of the
halfbreeds had dwelt and reare halfbreeds had dwelt and reared
families for fifty years, would ber families for fifty years, would be tor
from their possession by from their possession by the Govern-
ment of Canada, and the adrift ; their rights to themselves cas invaded, their houses taken from them enormous taxes would be levied, an them. They would be bought and sol like slaves. With these views firmly
established in. the very hearts of the populace we cannot wonder at the
popularity of the movement which was reated to resist to the death what some called Canadian coercion. Our
only astouishment is, all considered, that there was not more blood spilled.... The mad freaks of Colonel Dennis and Captain hostility of the forces of Riel, and Mr. Macdougall's presence on the border was a constant menace to the rebels,
who, with wonderful forbearance, who, with wonderful forbearance
committed scarcely any violene committed scarcely any violence $t$
him or his immediate staff." Finally Lieutenant-Governor Archibald test ified before the Commons committee: In fact the whole of the French half breeds, and a majority of the Eng lish, regarded the leaders in those dis turbances as patriots and heroes; an any government which should attempt to treat them as crimin
als would be obliged to disregard the principles of respons. ible government."

Dumb
Dogs.
Though Archbishop IreCatholic commendation very striking pronouncement, as wil be seen from a glance at it elsewhere in an epoch-making document, the genral press despatches have, with thei ususal one-sidedness, failed to notice it. Keenly alive as our opponents ever distort certain ago to seize upon and hgs of the other sayings and do Paul, they will be sure to ignore this one, because it goes counter to thei pet views on public schools. It is the story of the conspiracy of silem gainst the Catholic Church

## Clerical

Claptrap.
Akin to thi
other consp
other consp
shibboleths,
tance of which occurred last Thursdar when the corner stone of the publi school at Selkirk was laid by the grand master and officers of the grand lodge
of Manitoba with Masonic ceremonies On that occasion an Anglican clergy man said "it was most appropriat that the Masonic body should be asked to lay the corner stone of a building intended for the purposes of education. He said that Masonry itself was of that the object of true education and o Free Masonry were the same, viz., the upbuilding in our people of character which is the one enduring element in all life and history." Doubtless there is a grain of truth in this otherwise
missfire paradox; it is quite true that the upbuilding of character is tha object of all education worthy of name and the promoters of our public sch wholesome reminder, seeing that the system generally ignores the religiou foundation of all character-building value, what the influence on educati of a secret society? We take it th character here means moral excellence and moral excellence implies eellence m of the children of God and the
qualities which it is the essentia
purpose of Masonry to destroy system of lying shibboletbs in wh victims bind themselves blindly rulers bereft of all legitimate autho dom. It is abdicate their moral free om. It is a cowardly system of fals fraternal (?) that excludes from it Masons, and pins the all whe are no unmanly and puerile secrecy. wonder, then, that the Vicar of Chr anti-Catholic, but as not only natural ethics. Socrates and Cicer eathen though they were, would ha spurned it as an assault on their man
hood. And yet, in this hour of trial when the local government is profes ing a wish to conciliate the Catholic
minority, the solemn tomfoolery nked to the sacred cause of educatio with the tawdry tinsel of clerical clapanciling Catholics to indeed, of re schools.

Mummery. We We heartily con
gratulate the C. B. A. on having rejected the proposal,
made in their late Convention, to inmade in their late Convention, to in-
troduce grips and pass-words. Such devices are unnecessary and childish in the extreme. Catholics ought to hav nery. Otho with this Masonic mum already copied too much of the paraphermalia of forbidden lodges. Le he C. M. B. A. remain free and frank all its ways. It has nothing to be counts the light of day

## his gracers return.

With heartfelt joy do we welco od, the chief Pastor and Father in , the Most Reverend Archbishop t. Boniface. His Grace bas visited the tomb of the Apostles in Rome and has enjoyed the privilege of a special audice from the successor of the Head of e Apostles. From recently reported ne gather, as we also dod Archbishop we gather, as we also do from private
letters, that the Holy Father has full pproved the stand Mgr. Langevi takes and that this stand has not clanged since His Grace left us last July. As we go to press the train bearing to our Bishop Arebishop and his suffragan We know His Grace will gladden the nd speedy raturn inck by his happ. speedy return in excellent health On his arrival he will be besieged by a ith questions admirers plying him rust those friends will remember that His Grace's leisure is, especially a ing point.
the rbish race convention
The newspapers are just to hand con taining lengthy reports of the proceed ings at the great Irish Race convention held in Dublin during the first days of his month, and it is plain to see that the athering was a great success. It is true hat the two factions known as the Red mondites and the Healyites held them selves aloof, and through their organ but their best to make the affair a failure ve the strength and truly representat United States and the British from the waited States and the British colonies on them from the sources we beks mad tioned were reodered harmless, and the convention spoke with a weight and authority which will undoubtedly cemen force poople at home into one compa about the unity of the parliamentary re presentation. The delegates from abroa were not cominitted to either of th were not comaitted to either of the
varions sections, they went into the con various sections, they went into the con
vention prepared to go earnestly into consideration of all the points at issue,
and they have declared in the name of the Irish race that dissension mus Healy and theil followers are in the wrong. at the convention, and profess
sneir intention of still following in the We
ary, th
Bays:
a chousand
lor weveral years past and others for
horter periods; but it may confidently
be expected that the people at home will,
lesson, and will return to parliament a bndy of men really devoted to Ireland's best interests, united under and loyal to the leader who may be selected by the
majority. Although we in this part of
amesand yet lost to the Irish Catholic not been thrown into the pubith. Had they abse
the absehce of anything better, they would have in all prohatly been saved ow, tossed upon of being, as they are abt and error, or irreligion
$\qquad$ the country were not represented, still selves on the fact that the colate ourfrom the Dominion were accorded the wase of honor in the convention. This he gathering meet at the instance of Canadian archbishop, the Most Rev. Dr Walsh, of Toronto? Amongst the repre entatives from Canada who numbered best known public men and it is eviden hat they made a splendid impression. or all these reasons then, Irish symathizers all over the world, and especi-
ally here, may well rejoice that the con-
peaking, umion is once more practically d in Ireland.
hews of archbishop ireland
When the late lamented Archbishop
Tache was struggling to maintain the inority in regard to elucation and in clear and moderate language, defin ne the position of the Church on this ved to the enemies of our caus is grace, A rchbishop Ired attitude o radicting that of his episcopal brother Manitoba.
This journal fully met and refuted and pointed out that the our opponents Archbishops, while the same sirit, varied immensely in law. Arch bishop Tache was contending for a lega and constitutional right which had been confiscated, while the Archbishop of St Promise witheavoring to effect a com his people might be relieved from pay ing a double burden, but one which hose authorities had a legal and conthe Archbishopht to impose. Because ight in law prop St. Paul, who had no ght in law, proposed to make certain hose who had a legal right to refucit our enemies in Manitoba argued that His Grace of St. Boniface should be
 and accept any gave to the minority the majority would be prepared to offer as a settlement. They labored to offer riously to show that Archbishop industriously to show that Archbishop Ireigious views on the importance of relerate than those of our much more mod They went sofaras to say that the A bishop of St. Paul did not look upon rel igious instruction as essential in the education of the children of the Church anent the attitude of wore being mad His Grace and Lis clergy were maintain ing at tremendous sacrifices parochia schools in which were educated the child-
ren of the diocese. We would refer those who believed, or professed to beliene, that the Archbishop of St. Paul did not look pon religious instruction as essential in recent pastoral letter, which we publish n another column of thisissue. In that "The bis Grace says
rove it beysond a doubt-is the moat fruitful
of all tnatitution arpetuatilon of the falth of this countran a," ays:
"It seems to us, with all respect, that the
Archbishop might even have gone a sten Archbishop might even have gone a step
further and elainmed that the pagt has proven
beyond a doubt that the Cathoilic school 15 the
most fruit trat of at most fruitral of all ingitutions for the pre
servation of the fatith in this country. This
has been ahundnatis
proved evary
The absence of the Catholic school in many parts of the United States has been
the direct cause of the Joss of the the direct cause of the loss of the faith of

MATTERS POLITICAL
From a Manitoba point of view the most interesting incident of the week in
connection with the political situation as been the frantic pofitical situation Joseph Martin, backed iny some of Mr . riends, to secure the vacant portfolio his minister of the interior. In the lang ge of the Tribune the members of the abinet have decided that Winnipeg's Thiepresentative is "impracticable." ected and we how Mr. Martin could have understand hat his claims to the have imagined onsidered. It seemes, however would be really did believe that be could be the into the cabinet and now bis dreake over, even his strongest political enemies him, a feeling, though, which with for empered by the reflection that he has to thank for the position in which he finds himself.

The letters of the GovernorGovernmes Tupper stow that the late from office. They shew also that the epresentative of Her Majesty in this ominion took ground which can hardyritish paid to be in accordance with trange recedents and gave some very strange reasons for doing so. There is
little doubt that the be thoroughly discussed in matter will and it is hard to see how Lord Abriament or his present advisers can satisfactorils neet all the criticism with which they wlll undoubtedly be assailed.

Another letter which has been laid ad been brought to bear, and which pistle of considerable comment, is the Major-Genajor-General Gascoigne to ter for his resignation asking the latKingston Military College. It woud of the pear that the commander of tha apdian forces wrote the letter very Canalingly, but acting; under orders, and it will be interesting to hear why such or ders were given. We believe that Maj, Tupper and some relative of Sir Cbarles this with his hasty people are connecting The matter has an removal from office. bear thorough iuvestigation, and will in view of the fact thrat there seemstally o doubt that the dismissed official be every way fitted for his position and ard of efficiency under his high stand-

Preliminary objections in the Macveek election petition were heard last the Winnipeg case. The argument in is sill in progress. It is diflenced and derstand what the prifficult to unpetitions hope to gain. It is not these they will be successful, and even if thely are, the present member will undoubtedly be returned again. We should not be surprised if the Winnipeg case were ithdrawn in view of the unsatisfactory his friends to Ottawa. Mr. Martin and
Traly the
Truly the present government seem
to have prepared for themselves of trouble by their action lives a peck and they now, no ductob, fervently session, that they bad not carried their tive tactics so far as they did. Above all they must wish that the school question had been settled by the late governcont, and it may be taken for granted would if they had the time over again they
wo would do their best to so arrange
matters that they would have to deal they would not with such
troublesome subject. With that few other questions which are and sult of their old time obstruction, out of
the way, they the way, tead of the stormy and sath sailing, in- have ge which they are experiencing voyhich threatens still worseriencing and

The member for Lisgar, in his paper. Che Tribune, claims to bave had a good
deal to do with the discovering of allegernment's methods of dealing with
gover convict-made binder twine. Althongh be, of course, puts the matter in the
very worst light there e much reason for his frothy seem to tions or for the scare headlines under
which they were given to the public. If


NORTHWHST RPVIEW, WHDNESDAY, SFPTMMBER


