"AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM."

THE ONLY CATHOLIC PAPER PUBLISHED IN ENGLISH IN NORTH-WESTERN CANADA.

VOL. XII, No. 34.

# WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1897.

\$ \$2.00 per year. | Single Copies, 5 cents.

# ST. BONIFACE.

Victory of Lauzon Great His Opponent Over Bertrand.

BARELY DEPOSIT SAVED.

The Anti-Greenway Candidate Elected by a Large Majority.

## DETAILS OF THE CONTEST.

His Grace Archbishop Langevin is Interviewed by a Reporter.

The bye-election in, St. Boniface fill the seat in the rendered vacant by the retirement of Mr. Prendergast was held on Saturday and its results speak volumes. Five hundred and ninetysix votes were polled, of these Mr. Lauzon, Conservative, received 383. and Mr. Bertrand, Liberal, 208, thus giving Mr. Lauzon a majority of 180. Had Mr. Lauzon received ten of the votes polled for Mr. Bertrand the latter would have lost his deposit. As it as the victory is a notable one. It is quite true that His Grace Archbishop Langevin openly directed his people to support the candidate who advocated separate schools, and this no doubt had considerable effect on the result of the election. But it is also true that two governments, the federal and local, took an active hand in the fight and resorted to all manner of means to elect Mr. Bertrand. The Nor-Wester has been informed that whiskey literally flooded the half-breed districts, ready made clothing was handed out in bales to the needy Metis, and all in order to induce them to vote for Bertrand. Mr. Lauzon's supporters knowing of this beforehand traversed every portion of the riding and gave warning to the half-breeds. In one polling sub-division whiskey was visible during polling hours. The Metis drank pentifully of it and the result was they became so stupified that they were unable to mark their ballots for Lauzon as they intended doing notwithstanding the bribes they had received. Another feature of the election is the fact that a majority of 78 against Mr. Lauzon in January, 1896, was turned into a majority of 180 for him. When Mr. Prendergast was elected in 1896 over Mr. Lauzon it was openly known that he received the clerical support, and it was a difficult task to make the half-breeds understand why in the course of one year this support should be turned from the Liberal to the Conservative. Many of the Metis in the country districts did not know there was an election on until they were informed of it by the aspiring candidates or their agents. In one case three half-breeds drove into the town of St. Boniface to vote and before knowing of the Archbishop's wishes they had polled their votes for Mr. Bertrand.

The following tabulated statement gives the figures of each polling subdivision in the elections of Saturday and of January, 1896;

ion,		ž ,				
Polling Sub-division.						
qng-					13	
38			on,	'n.	Prendergast	and.
Polli			Lauzon	Lauzon	rend	Bertrand
-	1				<u> </u>	Ã
No.			1896	1897	1896	1897
No.	Ţ	• • • • • •	16	16	38	. 34
*No.	ž	••••	46	56	36	23
*No.	3		22	35	34	16
No.	9		16	5 <b>5</b>	50	20
	5		21	23 '	25	20
No.	6		19	20	16	15
No.	7		54	56	58	36
No.	8	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	16	28	23	16
No.	9		18			5
No.	10			15	13	
		•••••	48	84	64	24
* To	Cotal		279	388	357	208

\* Town of St. Boniface.

It will be seen from the foregoing table that Mr. Lauzon had a majority in every polling sub-division except one. In polling suv-division No. 1 Mr. Bertrand polled 18 votes more than did Mr. Lauzon, but the explanation of this is that in that sub-division there is quite a large sprinkling of English speaking voters who are Liberals. In the elections of January, 1896, Mr. Prendergast polled 38 votes in that sub-division, because of his being a Liberal. The heavy fall of snow Friday night had no little bearing on the result of the election. Had the roads been in better condition a larger vote would have been polled in the rural districts and it is safe to say it would have added to Mr. Lauzon's majority. But even as it is, Saturday's election is a remarkable one. It certainly must be considered a complete victory for separate schools. Had Mr. Bertrand stood by his guns and maintained the policy originally intendedthat of accepting the settlement of the school question as satisfactory. Mr. Laurier might even in his defeat have some right to claim a certain amount of victory. But as it is the result of the election is an unqualified refusal to abide by the Laurier-Greenway settlement of the Whatever doubt school question. night have existed on this point was more than dispelled by Mr. Bertrand. As published in Saturday's Wester, at a meeting held at St. Adolphe last Wednesday, the following document was read:

"His Grace directs not to vote for a candidate:

1st—Who accepts the settlement. 2nd-Who wishes to swe the same a trial.

3rd-Who acknowledges as his leaders men who approve of the settlement.

First.—That I have never accepted the settlement as such. It does not reinstate us in our former position. It does not remove the question from the political arena. My efforts in the house would be in the direction of improving the law in the Catholic sense. Secondly.-I assuredly expressed the opinion that it would be advantageous to give the settlement a trial. It is now forbidden to us to give or advise a trial of the same. I accept this disciplinary direction and submit to the same.

I condemn the adoption of the school laws of 1890, and will make it my duty to express the blame in the house. This also applies to my first and second

(Sgd,) S. A. D. BERTRAND. According to the above Mr. Bertrand became as ardent a supporter of separate schools as was Mr. Lauzon. and no doubt his flop won many votes for him. But While Mr. Bertrand was thus declaring himself in one portion of the constituency, Mr. Perdue and Mr. Stephen Nairn were pouring forth quite a contrary doctrinal at Martin's school house, in support of the same Mr. Bertrand-a repetition of the tactics which placed Mr. Laurier in power. In the case of St. Boniface, however, such tactics failed miserably. In fact they have but added to the victory of the supporters of separate schools.

## GREAT INTEREST TAKEN.

In a sense there was more interest taken in the result of Saturday's election than in any election that has been held for years in Manitoba. The election cut no figure as far as the local house is concerned, for the increase or diminution of Mr. Greenway's strength by one is of little import. The St. Boniface bye-election was looked upon almost in the light of a federal election, and more so, for an issue was at stake. Had Mr. Berd been victorious, the cause Catholic Schools would be trand would be dead. Moreover, Mr. Laurier had over and over declared to his coreligionists in Quebec that the Catholics of Manitoba were satisfied with the settlement of the school question, and that it was Archbishop Langevin and his priests only who were keeping up the fight. Again the famous Mr. Cyr at a banquet given in Montreal heralded the fact that he hailed from St. Boniface and that all there were perfectly satisfied with the settlement. On the other hand His Grace of St. Boniface said there was no settlement. Who was to be believed. The electors of St. Boniface have given answer and now Quebec knows the actual state of affairs. From six o'clock Saturday evening till well on to midnight the Nor'-Wester's telephone was kept constantly ringing, and the invariable query was: "How is st. Boniface." Nothing else was spoken or Saturday evening.

## JOY IN ST. BONIFACE.

At eight o'clock Saturday evening six polling places had been heard from and they gave Mr. Lauzon a majority of 78. Mr. Lauzon's committee rooms were crowded with enthusiastic supporters all awaiting the final returns. About ten o'clock the results came in Lauzon's majority was increased to 180, the enthusiasm became unbounded. Fire crackers were sent off at a prolific rate, a torchlight procession was formed and cheer after cheer for Lauzon rent the air.

HIS GRACE SPEAKS. On Sunday morning in the cathedral of St. Boniface His Grace Archbishop Langevin preached from the gospel of the day. During the course of his remarks he expressed his satisfaction at the result of Saturiav's election. He thanked all those who had followed his directions. To those who had peen blind enough to disregard his acvice he would not say an angry word. He could appear before them with a branch in each hand. Take branch could be one of palms as indicative of victory, and cypress as sign ficative of sorrow for those of his block who had choose to wander away. He would however, appear with an olive branch significative of peace, rather than with one of palm. He was sorrow to the bottom of his heart that there was even one of palm. He was sorry to the botspoke of them as their father, and it was the dearest wish of his heart that those fathers who had wandered away from and deserted him their spiritual father would never be subjected to

### He repeated that a great victory was won on Saturday. INTERVIEWED.

the pain which he now suffered, by

the desertion of their own children.

Archbishop Langevin kindly accorded a lengthy interview to a representative of the Nor'-Wester on Sunday. His Grace was in his usual good spirits and in his wonted courteous manner welcomed the reporter.

"How does your grace feel over the St. Boniface elections?" asked the Nor'-Wester.

"I consider it a very great victory, answered the archbishop. "Then you are satisfied with the resuit?"

"Yes, I am satisfied. Of course I see that some Catholics must have voted for Mr. Bertrand, and this grieves me. But taken all in all the election is all right. Sometimes it is difficult to induce ardent party men to leave their party, even for their church's sake."

"Will this election have any effect

"I cannot see how it can fail to have considerable effect in Quebec. St. Boniface has been declared to be satisfied with the so-called settlement of the school question, and surely saturday's election must do away with a l such illusion.'

"Does your grace know of a mande ment to be read in the churches next

"I cannot say that such a point has yet been reached. However, everyone knows that the Canadian episcopate are a unit on this question and more over that they are in perfect accord with Rome on the subject."

Several visitors were waiting in the parlor to congratulate the archbishop on his victory, so the reporter withdrew.

PREVIOUS ELECTIONS. Previous elections in St. Boniface resulted as follows:

1883-Hon. A. A. C. LaRiviere 97, E. C. Richard, 44; majority for La Riv-

December, 1886-Hon. A. A. C. La-Riviere elected by acclamation.

July, 1888-Roger Marion, 182, Jos. E. Cyr, 168; majority for Marion, 14. 1892-J. E. P. Prendergast, 313, Roger Marion, 312; majority for Pendergast,

January, 1896-J. E. Prendergast, 357, J. B. Lauzon, 278; majority for Prendergast, 79.

STEINITZ IS DEAD. London, Feb. 21.-A dispatch from Paris says Dr. Steinitz, the great chess player is dead at Moscow. From the Daily Nor'-Wester

## ST. BONIFACE.

The result of Saturday's polling is the election of Mr. J. B. Lauzon as member for St. Boniface by a majority of 180. Mr. Lauzon received 388 votes; his opponent, Mr. S. A. D. Bertrand, received only 208. One effect of the contest is that the Conservative party gains a seat in the local Legislature. Conservatives will derive some satisfaction from this, since the ranks of the Opposition in the Assembly may well be added to with advantage, not only to their party but to the province at large. It is not in the interests of good government that any administration should control so large a proportion of the Legislature as does that of Mr. Greenway. Mr. Lauzon will make a useful member of the Assembly. He is a good speaker in both French and English; he is a shrewd

though of French origin, he is, in most matters ,thoroughly in touch with the sentiments of English speaking Manitobans. The electors of St. Boniface were invited to pronounce upon the general record of the Greenway government, as well as upon a particular portion of that record; and it is but fair to assume that in voting they mind the many kept in of maladministration Mr. Greenway, and by verdict have condemned his policy as a whole as well as in part. But undoubtedly the chief issue of the contest was the School Question. The contest was really a test of the feeling of the French Roman Catholics of Manitoba on the Laurier-Greenway ment," and Mr. Laurier, even more than Mr. Greenway, was on trial at their hands. Mr. Laurier had boasted that he had satisfied the Roman Catholic minority of this Province. Mr. Prendergast, the former member of the constituency, having accepted the settlement when a judgeship for himself was thrown in as part of the bargain, resigned his seat and nominated as his successor Mr. S. A. D. Bertrand. a Rouge of advanced views, who likewise was understood to have accepted the settlement. The gauntlet was thrown down to the Archbishop, and desperate measures were taken to secure sufficient votes for Mr. Bertrand to justify the claim that, even under the shadow of his own cathedral, the Archbishop's flock would not follow their shepherd in his uncompromising repudiation of the "settlement." Messrs. Bourassa and Brodeur were sent up from Quebec to manage the campaign, and every known electoral device was utilized to ensure the success of this bold manoeuver. The Archbishop took up the challenge. His sermon last Sunday week made plain the issue, and the Dominion waited with interest to see how many of his people would disregard his wishes. His opponents, however, soon found the fight utterly hopeless. Mr. Bertrand, in spite of his considerable personal popularity, in spite of the efforts of Messrs. Bourassa and Brodeur, in spite of promises of a railway through the constituency, in spite of the use of all the influence of the federal and provincial governments. in spite of an enormous "barrel," and in spite of his prospects of securing almost the entire Protestant vote of the constituency, found that if he tinued in the field as a supporter of the "settlement," he would not save his deposit. Recognizing this, he recanted. He issued during the week a statement, which was as carefully circulated amongst the Roman Catholics as it was carefully concealed from the Protestants, announcing that he was an opponent and not a supporter of the "settlement," How thorough was that recantation may be gathered from a perusal of the following ex-

"I declare:

tract from it:

"First.-That I have never accepted the settlement as such. It does not reinstate us in our former position. It does not remove the question from the political arena. My efforts in the house would be in the direction of improving the law in the Catholic

"Secondly.-I assuredly expressed the opinion that it would be advantageous to give the settlement a trial. It is now forbidden to us to give or advise a trial of the same. accept this disciplinary direction and submit to the same.

"I condemn the adoption of the school laws of 1890, and will make it my duty to express the blame in the house. This also applies to my first and second declarations.

(Sgd.) S. A. D. BERTRAND." This statement by Mr. Bertrand precludes the possibility of any claim being set up that votes cast for him represent approval of the Laurier-Greenway settlement. It allowed many personal and political friends of Mr. Bertrand to poll in his favor votes which under other circumstances would have been polled against him. In spite of his recantation, howfrom the country points and when Mr. and successful business man, and, ever, Mr. Bertrand saved his deposit not in it."—Puck.

by only ten votes. The fact that he was originally supposed to favor the settlement operated disastrously against him. When the Protestant vote, the compulsory vote and the bought vote are subtracted from the total polled for him, it will be seen how very little bona fide French Roman Catholic support he received, in spite of his admitted personal popularity. The result shows unmistakably that the French Roman Catholics of Manitoba are unanimously opposed to the "settlement." Mr. Laurier has not satisfied them. The School Question, in fact, is not settled. There may be many who will think this deplorable. Still, we must face the facts. In view of the verdict of St. Boniface, it is now idle for Mr. Greenway to mutilate our National School System by proceeding with his proposed amendments; which Protestants do not want, and which Roman Catholics declare they will have none of. It is useless to do anything pending further developments. The election is certainly a tribute to the power of Archbishop Langevin over his people. It is a demonstration which will doubtless stimulate the Quebec Bishops to action. When an advanced Rouge like Mr. Bertrand succumbs in the end to eccleciastical pressure, it may be confidently predicted that the Rouges of Quebec when it comes to the crucial test will not dare support Mr. Laurier in face of the mandements of their Bishops. Conservatives certainly will not rejoice at. a prolongation of the unhappy struggle which their party, at much sacrifice, made so heroic an effort to settle: but they will not be without some secret satisfaction at the poetic justice of the situation should they behold Mr. Laurier ultimately overwhelmed by the storm be invoked for their undoing.

From the Daily Nor'-Wester.

## A MODERN RICHARD.

Mr. Greenway has amazing offrontery to put up a candidate in St. Boniface at all after the manner in which he has treated the people of that constituency. In spite of solemn pledges to the contrary, he has destroyed everything politically most dear to them. He has killed their separate school system, he has made away with the official use of their language, he has cut down their representation in the legislature And yet he has the audacity to go to them with professions of love on his lips. This wooing is comparable only to the wooing of the only to the wooing of the Lady Anne by Gloucester in presence of the corpse of the murdered Henry. One can almost imagine Mr. Greenway soliloquizing in the very words of Crookback Richard:

I have her but I will not keep her long.

What! I that killed her husband and his father. To take her in her heart's extremest

hate, With curses in her mouth, tears in her eyes

The bleeding witnesses of her hatred

Having God, her conscience, and these bars against me

And I nothing to back my suit at

But the plain devil, and dissembling looks

And yet to win her, all the world to

nothing! Ha! hath she forgot already that

brave prince Edward, her lord, whom I some three

months since, Stabbed in my angry mood at Tewks-

bury? And will she yet bebase her eyes on me.

That cropped the golden prime of this sweet prince

And made her widow to a woeful bed?"

The Lady Anne yielded weakly to the flatteries of Richard; and miserably afterwards did she repent her felly. So will it be with St. Boniface should she allow herself to fall a victim to the cajoleries of her enemy. St. Boniface, however, will scarcely be so pliant. Mr. Greenway is more like to encounter from her the scornful indignation of a Margaret of Anjou, than the yielding protestations of a Lady Anne.

First Pig-"And they'll cut us up for pork and use our skins to make foot-

Second Pig-" Well, if they ever make a football out of my skin, I'll be glad I'm

## NORTHWEST REVIEW

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL AUTHORITY.

At 188 James Avenue East. WINNIPEG.

Subscription, \$2.00 a year.

## P. KLINKHAMMER, Publisher.

The Northwest Review is on sale at the following places: Hart & Co., Booksellers, 364 Main St., and G. R. Vendome, Stationer, 800 Main St. opposite Manitoba Hotel.

## ADVERTISING RATES.

Made known on application. Orders to discontinue advertisements mus be sent to this office in writing.

## Advertisements unaccompanied by Specific instructions inserted until ordered out. AGENTS WANTED.

Agents wanted, in town and country places of Manitoba and the Northwest who shall solicit and collect subscriptions for the Northwest Review. Very liberal terms made known on application to the Publisher.

Address all Communications to the NORTHWEST REVIEW, Post office Box 508, Winnipeg, Man.

# Northwest Keview.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24.

TERMS OF

## OUR SETTLEMENT.

## THE CATHOLIC PLATFORM

- 1 Control of our schools.
- Catholic school districts.
- 3 Catholic teachers, duly certificated, but trained in our own training schools as in England.
- 4 Catholic inspectors.
- 5 Catholic readers, our own textbooks of history and descriptive geography, and full liberty to teach religion and comment on religious questions at any time during school hours.
- Our share of school taxes and government grants, and exemption from taxation for other schools.

## CURRENT COMMENT.

The Catholic Victory.

The result of the St. Boniface election is more gratify ing to Catholics than the mere ma

jority, large as it is, would of itself signify. Out of 855 registered voters 598 voted, 388 casting their votes for Mr. J. B. Lauzon and 208 for Mr. S. A. D. Bertrand. As the third of 596 is (in whole numbers) 199 Mr. Bertrand saves his nomination deposit by just ten votes. This is, indeed, a narrow escape. The largest majorities were rolled up in St. Boniface, 70, and in St. Norbert, 60. In one poll only, and that one controlled by employers who are strong Liberals, did Mr. Bertrand secure a local majority of 18. Mr. Lauzon's general majority represents almost a third of the total number of votes polled. The size of this majority will be better appreciated by comparing it with an average eastern constituency of, say, 5000 voters. In this latter case Mr. Lauzon's majority would have been 1678! But the significance of the victory becomes far greater, when we consider that the Liberal candidate would not have secured half of his small minority had he not taken care to condemn the so-called settlement and to promise that he would also publicly condemn on the floor of the house the School Acts of 1890. So strong was the feeling against the Laurier-Greenway deal that even their accredited and chosen representative, chosen and accredited

was obliged in self-defence to profess disapproval of the very measure which he was appointed to represent. All those Catholics who voted for Mr. Bertrand were deceived by this ingenious subterfuge, actuated as they were personal esteem for this popular business man, Thus the issue of the St. Boniface election is a unanimous condemnation, by all Catholic voters, of the so-called settlement. This unanimity of the Catholics is made still more evident by the fact | Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects that there are 115 Protestants on the in relation to education." Sub-section voters' lists for St. Boniface riding, (3) reads: "In case any such Provincial some of whom, by the way, voted for law as from time to time seems to the Mr. Lauzon, and thus a great part of Governor General in Council requisite Mr. Bertrand's minority was due to for the due execution of the provisions the sympathy of Protestants who were of this section is not made, or in case kept in ignorance of his declaration any decision of the Governor-General in condemning the "settlement."

### THE TABLET AND MESSRS. BLAKE AND FITZPATRICK.

The London Tablet was reported by cable, about a fortnight since, as having declared that Mr. Blake's recently adopt ed views on the Privy Council judgment must be accepted as final. This announcement was received with indign ant unbelief by most Catholics who have hitherto known the Tablet as a well informed and thoroughly Catholic journal Unfortunately, the issue of that paper dated February 6th proves that the cable gram was correct. While publishing the Hon. Edward Blake's reply to the Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick's letter asking for information as to what are the remedial powers of the Dominion Parliament in consequence of the Privy Council judgment, the Tablet also prints another flippant and jaunty letter from "A Catholic Canadian " attempting to reply to the weighty letter of "A Priest in London" which we reproduced last week, and then the great London weekly makes the following comment: "We publish elsewhere a document which will have a painful interest for the Catholics of Canada and indeed for their coreligionists all the world over. Our readers are aware that it is thought in certain quarters that some of the Catholic leaders in the Dominion have been tempted to assume a more irreconcilable attitude towards Mr. Laurier's Government than they would otherwise have done, under the impression that the recent judgment of the Privy Council entitles them to, and would ultimately secure for them, a restoration of the old separate school system of Manitoba in its entirety. In consequence of this feeling, and of representations reported to have been made in Rome, the Solicitor-General for Canada has asked Mr. Blake, who triumphantly conducted the Catholic case before the Privy Council, to state his opinion as to the effect of the judgment. Mr. Blake has replied fully, and we fear his opinion must be accepted as final. Practically it comes to this, that the judgment does nothing but establish a moral claim on the part of the Catholics of Manitoba to the favorable consideration of the Government of the Province." The Tablet's further remarks on this subject, though meant as consolatory, reveal how completely the editor has succumbed to the Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick's flimsy cajolery. But we will deal with this latter gentleman presently. First let us examine Mr. Blake's reply.

It is all based on the false hypothesis. submitted to him by Mr. Fitzpatrick, that "the Roman Catholic Bishops of the Province of Quebec have stated to the Cardinal Prefect of the Propaganda at Rome" that the Privy Council declared Catholics "were entitled to their separate schools as they enjoyed them previous to the Manitoba Act of 1890." This, we maintain, is a false supposition. The Bishops never made any such representation to Rome. They simply sent thither copies of the judgment, pointing out at the same time the evident acknowledgment therein contained of a grievance that ought to be remedied. They distinctly refrained from asserting that they were entitled to separate schools PRECISELY as they existed previous to Blake. 1890. Thus, Mr. Blake is fighting a man

with this figment, now that he is bewitch- tion, as it existed before 1890, not even of thing, like the quotation from Laued by the smiles of his party in power, we must needs recapitulate briefly our whole position.

Take, in the first place, the words of Manitoba's Constitutional Act. Section 22, sub-section (2) reads: "An appeal shall lie to the Governor-General in Council from any Act or decision of the Legislature of the Province, or of any Provincial authority, affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Council on any appeal under this section is not duly executed by the proper Provincial authority in that behalf, then, and in every such case, and as far only as the circumstances of each case may equire, the Parliament of Canada may make remedial laws for the due execution of the provisions of this section, and of any decision of the Governor-General in Council under this section." We have underlined the words that prove this enactment to be essentially executive.

Now, were the school acts of 1890 such as to "affect any right or privilege of the Roman Catholic minority in relation to education"? The second Privy Council judgment, though unable to upset its previous incomprehensible decision that these acts were intra vires, did its best to repair the wrong by expatiating upon the grievance which it affirmed to be undeniable, and categorically said that Catholic rights and privileges were affected by the legislation of 1890. Therefore we had the manifest right to appeal. But the right on our part to appeal to the Governor-General in Council supposes the correlative duty on the part of the Governor-General in Council to order the redress of the grievances stated in the appeal. Else the entire fabric of this elaborate statute would be nugatory. No sane mind can, we think, challenge this argument. The only difficulty is as to the manner in which the grievance shall be redressed.

On this point Mr. Blake's oversight of the clear import of the quotation he makes from the judgment is really astounding. When the Lords of the Privy Council say: "it is certainly not cise," that very substantial, though not identically the same, provisions should be made, and indeed they distinctly say. further on, that "all legitimate ground of complaint would-be removed if [the existing] system were supplemented by provisions which would remove the grievances upon which the appeal is founded and were modified so far as might be necessary to give effect to those provisions." If these words of the highest tribunal in the Empire mean anything, they assuredly mean that what Catholics complain of should be altered Now the only things that are altered by the so-called settlement are those of which the Catholics never complained. They never complained that they could not teach religion after school hours, for they knew they always could do so. Neither did they complain that there were no Catholic teachers in the Protestant schools, for there were always some, Nor did they ask for bilingual readers. for they were allowed to teach far more French before than since the so-called settlement. Consequently, concessions have been triumphantly bestowed upon them which are worse than useless and for which they never asked, and the figment of a complete restoration of the past, which they always openly disclaim. ed is set up as an excuse for doing nothing. The dishonesty of the whole proceeding is the more disgusting now that it is calamity for his co-religionists. clothed with the immaculate name of

What we want is-not the complete

from the pen of so temperate a writermore advantageous to the Roman Catholic minority than any Remedial Bill" is lamentably absurd. How can a settlement that gives nothing, nay that it, be "infinitely more advantageous" than a Remedial Bill that would at least have exempted us from paying in our taxes for the support of Protestant schools? Mathematicians teach us that nothing multiplied by infinity still remains nothing, and that a minus quantity multiplied by infinity becomes infinremarks of the Casket:

his duty to his late clients, the Manitoba minority, we do not quite see. It is not easy to understand why Mr. Blake by such special pleading. But the mere should have accepted a retainer from fact that it them for the purpose of obtaining a deeision from the Privy Council which, if is no proof that Cardinal Vaughan, who his present opinion is to be taken at its face, is practically not worth the paper it was written on. If Mr. Blake thinks that paper, approves this stand. We can Parliament is charged by the Constitution with a certain duty, and does not at the same time possess the powers necessary to the fulfilment of that duty, we can only say, with all deference to his high reputation as a constitutional lawyer, that his opinion is diametrically opposed to the hitherto received inter pretation of the British North America the hierarchy of Canada.

Turn we now to the Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick. The intrinsic evidence that 'A Catholic Canadian" is none other than be, since the latter's reply to " A Priest in London," has become overwhelming. The letter which attempts work. First, its appearance the very next week after the object of the attack proves that its author was in or near London at the time. Secondly, it bears all the ear-marks of the Laurier cabinet: prodigious inaccuracy, ignoring of unanswerable arguments, praise of Mr. Laurier's catholicism and of Mr. Prendergast's self-denial, suggestion of further concessions by Mr. Greenway; in a word it is crammed with those stereotyped shibboleths of which Mr. Tarte has made us sick unto death. Of the inaccuracy of this letter an almost incredible instance essential that the statute repealed by the is the repetition for the second time that Act of 1890 should be re-enacted or that Mr. Laurier is the "first Catholic Prime the precise provisions of this statute Minister of Canada." No one but a should again be made law," they evid- member of a Cabinet which the intoxicaently imply, by using the word "pre- tion of newly acquired power, after eighteen years of hunger, has made once oblivious of the past and unmindful of the future, could commit such a prodigious blunder. Those who do not believe that the political horizon begins and ends with a Laurier sunburst will remember a certain distinguished convert to the Catholic Church, for whom his religion was no accident, who was, till his sudden death at the feet of our Gracious Queen, a weekly communicant and who died clothed in all the insignia of fervent piety. Sir John Thompson, we venture to think, was our first Catholic Prime Minister. Compared to his catholicism Mr. Laurier's is a vanishing point, anent which the less said the better. Mr. Fitzpatrick is careful not to reply to what "A Priest in London" says about Mr. Laurier attending a Protestant church, and of course he conveniently forgets the Prime Minister's declaration. last year when he was yet in opposition, that he repudiated all dictation from even the highest exponents of Catholicism, which of course means that he is prepared to disobey the Pope. At best, a Catholic Prime Minister of Canada is far less acceptable to sensible Catholics than a Protestant, because, while the latter makes capital by being generous to us, the former cannot be even just without being accused of partiality. But a Catholic of the Laurier stamp is a real

Mr. Fitzpatrick echoes his leader almost verbatim when he says " no man has made more sacrifices than Mr. Prenas a last resort after others had refused, of straw. To show how poorly he battles machinery of a Catholic Board of Educa- dergast in the Catholic cause." This sort doctrine scattered through this admir-

the name of "Separate Schools"—but a rier's speech about Montalembert, may Catholic atmosphere for our children, go down in England, where the facts are the constituent elements of which are not known; but here, where Mr. Prendetailed at the beginning of our editorial dergast's past is illumined by the fierce page under the heading "The Catholic | light of his present, such an assertion has Platform." In the face of this just claim | a decidedly funny sound. People in this Mr. Blake's thinking "the provisions of part of the world have been searching in the settlement now under discussion vain with microscope, telescope and fluinfinitely "-a strange superlative oroscope to discover those "sacrifices" of which we hear so much. The only thing that looks like one of them is the fact that Mr. Prendergast left the local cabinet in 1889 before the School Acts of 1890 were passed. His friends now say gives us less than what we had without that he then sacrificed his position to his Catholic principles. But, if they looked up the dates more carefully, they would find that Mr. Prendergast's resignation took place before the first move was made against Catholic schools. That resignation was wrung from him by the continual slights put upon him by his fellow ministers. Mr. Prendergast, being itely smaller than before. Hence it is a sensitive man, withdrew and may have that we heartily endorse the following been right, though not heroic, in doing so; but we fail to see therein any sacri-"How Mr. Blake reconciles this with fice made for the Catholic cause.

> It is sad to see the Tablet hoodwinked fact that the editor has "let himself in" is supposed to be the proprietor of the hardly believe that a Prince of the Church would lend a more willing ear to a plausible itinerant cabinet minister, who has failed in his mission to Rome, than to the Manitoba Archbishop and all

## BOOK REVIEWS.

THE AMBASSADOR OF CHRIST, by James Cardinal Gibbons: John Murphy & Co., Baltimore, New York and London.

This is the third in a series of valuable works by the eminent author, the that reply has all the signs of being his two previous ones being "The Faith of Our Fathers," which is the best known and most popular of the American Cardinal's books, and "Our Christian Heritage." Though the latest volume is addressed principally to the Catholic clergy, it contains much that will entertain and edify not only every Christian but every reasonable man. It has all the well known characteristics of His Eminence's style: lucidity, simplicity, directness. There are excellent chapters on Vocation to the Ministry, Truth and Sincerity of Character, the Spirit of Poverty, Sacerdotal Chastity, Advantages and Blessings of a Studious Life. Study of the Scriptures, The Study of the Fathers, the Study of Men and the Times, Instruction and Reception of Converts, Sick Calls and Funerals. We would recommend to all earnest young men and women the two chapters on "Persevering Labor, the Key to Knowledge" and "Discouragements in the ursuit of Knowledge," both replete, like the rest of the volume, with personal experiences and apt anecdotes. One of the best of the latter class is that told about Cardinal Wiseman's marvellous power of improvisation. The gifted prelate was dining at Roulers College, near Bruges in Belgium, when the Professors asked him to say a few words at the reception which was to follow the dinner. He consented, leaving it to them to name the subject. For a few minutes the matter was eagerly discussed amongst them, when at last the Mathematical Professor wickedly suggested "Logarithms." The Cardinal did not hesitate, and the company repaired to the college hall for the Academia and public reception. The elite of the town were there. Some mathematicians had come to pay their respects to His Eminence, for the whisper had gone round that the English Cardinal's address was to be delivered in French and was to be a test of his extempore speaking. In fifteen minutes the distinguished guest was ready. The company were in a little flutter of excitement. The Cardinal was not. He, who could extemporize fluently in six langnages and was conversant with ten others, rose quietly and, after the usual college cheering had subsided, first explained his terms and then went on to discuss the whole subject of logarithms for three quarters of an hour, astonishing all his hearers by his deep knowledge of this mathematical question and by the perfection of his French. On sitting down he was of course greeted with thunders of applause.

A propos of mathematics another very good anecdote is told of Bishop Walmesley, who consecrated the first bishop of the United States; but, unfortunately, our space does not allow of our describing this and many other gems of fact and

able work. Suffice it to say that no clerical student and no clergyman can afford to leave "The Ambassador of Christ" out of his library. Although it lays no claim to great depth, originality or brilliancy of treatment, it is an eminently practical manual, more so, we are inclined to think, than Cardinal Manning's "Eternal Priesthood" and wider in its scope and better adapted to American needs than Canon Oakeley's "Priest on the Mission." The psychological analysis of the gradual fall from grace of unworthy priests (pages 29 and 30) would, of itself, make the book invaluable. This is a specimen passage of the author's wise and tactful manner. He neither minimizes nor exaggerates, but always unfolds with exquisite delicacy of touch the treasures of his accumulated wisdom and the lessons of his ! multitudinous experience, caring litt e if he be thought commonplace, provided only he make his meaning clear and his teaching theologically correct.

al

## Brieflets.

The Hon. C. H. Mackintosu, Lieut. Governor of the Northwest Territories, contributes to the Montreal Star an interesting and comprehensive article on "The Empire's Far Northern Outpost" at Fort Cudahy on the Yukon River. His Honor has an eloquent passage on the achievements of the Mounted Police, that excellently disciplined force to which we owe the contrast between our law-abiding Western country where railway hold-ups are unknown and the lawlessness of the regions in the same meridians south of the line.

"Pa, what does intrepid mean? -" Fearless, brave." -" Well, that's funny. Here's the paper says Col Browne was a man of intrepid courage. Is n't that the same as if it said 'brave bravery." -" Of course it is. The fellow that wrote that has forgotten the little Latin he ever knew."

Telegraphic despatches are getting less impersonal, and therefore more suggestive, than they used to be. One from Toronto, dated Feb. 11th says: "Greenway's attack on the wheat and flour duties is a blow at immigration. It is not the first time, however, this 'Oom Paul' of the the prairie has been willing -to put party before the public good." That 'Oom Paul of the prairie' is a stroke of genius.

A woman who had left the Catholic Church through weakness and professed to be a Protestant, was about to undergo a dangerous operation. During the wanderings produced by chloroform, she suddenly grasped the hand of the Protestant surgeon who was administering it, and cried with accents of heartrending appeal: "For God's sake don't let me die a Protestant!" The Protestant doctor got a sensation.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

From the Daily Nor'-Wester.

Today the Legislature once more assembles. For all the good its meeting will do the Province, however, that useless formality might just as well be dispensed with. In these days, all the Legislature meets for is to enable its members to draw their sessional indemnity, and to put into the necessary statutory form those decrees which the Greenway oligarchy has predetermined. As at present constituted, the Legislature has no parliamentary independence. It is but a mere machine of Greenwayism. It represents on live issues but a small fraction of the people of the Province. By means of Gerrymandered constituencies and doctored voters' lists, however, that fraction possesses an overwhelming majority of seats in the Assembly. The Government supporters have no conception of their duty as representatives of the whole people. They are merely delegates of the local Grit bosses, sent here to give a blind support to Mr. Greenway whether he be right or wrong. That is the only duty they recognize, and they fulfil it faithfully. They obediently vote whatever funds Mr. Greenway chooses to ask. They dare not criticize his measures, even had they the intelligence to do so, which indeed very few of them have. They have allowed him to perpetrate job after job. to run the debt of the Province up to some \$4,000,000, and to enormously inerease the annual expenditure, without a protest. To condone such iniquities as the Northern Pacific contract, the Ryan & Haney steal, the Chicago "side show" affair, the Souris branch scandal, and the Dauphin railway boodle scheme, is as natural for them as to pocket their sessional indemnities. The present session will be sho exception to the rule. They will

meekly vote funds for such misappropriations of provincial moneys in the interest of the Grit party as the bogus "ballot stuffing" prosecutions, and the payment of witnesses to give Free Trade evidence before the Tariff Commission. They will without a murmur whitewash Mr. Greenway for taking without authority \$2,000 from the Provincial Treasury to promote his chances of receiving one of the Jubilee honors. Any other schemes, big or little, Mr. Greenway may have in view for his own advantage they will cheerfully license. Any further legislation he wants for gagging his political opponents they will readily pass: and any kind of Bill he wishes put through for the "settlement" of the School Question they will sanction without consideration, no matter how its provisions may conflict with their past professions. In the face of the number, the ignorance and the servility of the Greenway following, the Opposition will be able to do little. The Opposition, though, can do the public a service by relentlessly criticizing, however hopeless of immediate effect that criticism may appear. While Mr. Greenway may control the Legislature, he does not control the Province. With the people, his power is waning; and he knows it. By vigorously exposing his acts of misgovernment, the Opposition will still further enlighten the people as to his unfitness to administer their affairs, and will ensure himself and his obsequious followers being relegated to their native obscurity on the first opportunity the people have of exercising their franchises.

## OFFENSIVE AND INOFFENSIVE PARTISANISM.

From the Daily Nor'-Wester.

It is a high crime for a Civil Servant to possess political opinions if his opinions happen to be Conservative. But if his opinions happen to be Liberal it is a great virtue. The other day a Conservative immigration official was dismissed because his opinions were "offensive" to the Minister of the Interior. Mr. Alderman Histop was given the position. Within a day or two after his appointment, we find Mr. Hislop being elected a member of the Executive of the Winnipeg Liberal Association. Mr. Hislop's partizanship is not of the "offensive" kind, so there is no fear of his losing his job. Indeed, Mr. Histop no doubt recognizes the fact that now he is a Civil Servant aggressive partizanship of this kind is the surest road to promotion. He is determined not to hide his political light under a bushel; but is resolved that his zeal for Liberalism shall be known unto all men, particularly unto the Minister of the Interior. Is it not time that the Liberals dropped their hypocritical professions about freeing the Civil Servants from partizanship, and boldly avowed their intention of "reforming" the Civil Service in accordance with the doctrine that "to the victors belong the

## Rheumatism Cured.

Soldier's Cove, N. S., Jan. 30 1890. W. H. COMSTOCK, Brockville, Ont.

Your Dr. Morse's Iudian Root Pills are the best medicine for Rheumatism that I have ever used. Last spring I was troubled greative with the my leg; I used one box of Dr. Morse's Pills and I am cured. Yours respectfully,

ALLEN CAMPBELL

## FISHES

Papa, don't fishes have legs?" "They do not," answered papa. Why don' they papa?" "Because fishes swim and don't require legs." The small boy was silent for a few minutes and papa forgot about his questions. Then he said -"Papa, ducks have legs, don't they?"
'Yes." "Then why don't fishes have legs, if ducks do? Or why don't fishes not have legs if fishes don't?" Papa gave it up.—Pearson's Weekly.

## G. R. Vendome

French, German and English Papers.

# STATIONARY,

PRAYER BOOKS AND BEADS.

FANCY GOODS, ETC WATCHES AND CLOCKS.

300 Main St. Opp. Manitoba Hotel.

DOES NOT KEEP

## ${f CARRIAGES}$

ON THE STAND.

## ♦♦♦ NO COLLECTOR ♦♦♦

е	CARRIAGES KEPT AT STABLE	c.
9	By the Hour from, 7 to 22	\$1.0
-	" " 22 to 7	2.0
•	No Order Less Than	1.0
•	Weddings	5.00
	Unristenings	2.00
	Funerals	3.00
;	Church and Return	2.00
	Opera and Return	2.00
į	Ball and Return \$2.00 to	3.00
i	To or From Depot	1.00

Cor. Portage Ave. & Fort St.

Telephone 750.

# St. Boniface College.

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

The Faculty is composed of Fathers

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

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 Literthematics, 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. Beniface College (affiliated to the University) have always figured with honor.

## TERMS:

Fuition Alone .....

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. Ripans Tabules assist digestion.

Ripans Tabules cure biliousness.

# ORTH THEIR

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

To save Doctors' Bills use Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. THE BEST FAMILY MILL IN USE

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS

Neman, Out., January 15, 1890.

W. H. CCMSTACK, Brockville, Out.

DEAR SIR,—Your "Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are the best regulator for the system that humanity can use. Life is as the time-piece: frail and delicate are many of its works. A timy particle of foreign substance adheres to the smallest wheel in the works, and what is the result?—at first, only a slight difference is perceptible in its time-keeping, but wait you as the obstruction grows, the ir. gularity becomes greater, until at last, what could first becomes greater, until at last, what could first be been rectified with little trouble, in the beginning, will now require much ca. e in thoroughly cleansing the entire works. So it is in human life—a slight derangement is neeleated, it grows and increases, imperceptibly a first them rapidly, until what could, in the beginning, have been cured with little tro ble, becomes dimost fatal. To prevent this, I advise a'l to purify the system frequently, by the use of Murse's Pills, and so preserve v.gor and vita'xy.

Yours faithfull.

E. F. Atweller's Safe-Guard.

The Travellers' Safe-Guard.

The Travellers' Saje-Guard.

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

W. H. COMSTOCK, Bruckville, Ont.

DEAR SIE,—For many years, I have been a firm believer in your "Dr. Morse's Indian Root lills."

Not with a blind faith, but a considence wo ought by an actual personal experience of their value and merit. My busness is such that I spend much of my time away from home, and I would not con sider my travelling outfit complete without a box of Morse's Pills.

Yours, &c.,

M. R. McInffe.

A valuable Acticle sells well.

BORACHOE HARPOR, N.S., Jan. 15, 92.
W. H. COMSTOCK, BROCKVILE, Ont.
DRAR SIR,—This is to certify that I deal in Patent Medicines, including various kinds of Pills. I sell more of the Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills than of all the others combined. Their sales I find are still in crossing.

M. L. Nicroses

Calder! Northern

Price-marvels never cease at Calder's. We push the Peg of Results Higher and Higher all THE TIME.

Finest Cape Cod Cranberries per lb.	ŧ
New Laid Eggs per doz	30
Food Table Butter per lb	18
Fine Table Butter per lb	18
Finest Dairy Butter per lb	20
Finest Creamery Butter per lb	25
-lb. Pails Marmalade	65
-lb. Pails Jams, ass't	65
ine large Bloaters per doz	25
fustard Sardines (large tins)	15

525 Main St. Tel. 666.



DIRECT ROUTE TO ALL Eastern Points.

## MONTREAL and TORONTO.

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

DIRECT CONNECTION WITH OCEAN STEAMERS At

HALIFAX, ST. JOHN, **NEW YORK** 

> BAGGAGE CHECKED TO FUROPEAN DESTINATION.

## Special trip Round the World,

\$560.

R. M. S. "Aorangi" intended to leave London March 17th, 1897, via Teneriffe Cape Town, Melbourne, Sydney. New Zealand, Fiji, Hawaii and Vancouver; tickets good for

Shortest and Quickest Route to

Via the famous Empress Steamers. To AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND via the Can. Aus. Line.

Apply for particulars to W. M. Mc-LEOD, City Passenger Agent; J. S. CARTER, Depot Ticket Agent, or to

ROBERT KERR, Traffic Manager, WINNIPEG

FROM HALIFAX.	l -
Mongolian—Allan Line Feb. 27	1
Numidian—Alian Line. Mch. 18 Scotsman—Dominion Line. Feb. 20	F
Labrador—Dominion Line Mch. 6	-
FROM ST. JOHN	3
Lake Superior-Reaver Line Wat at	٥
Lake Untario—Beaver Line Mch. 10	ı
FROM NEW YORK.	ſ
Adriatic-White Star Line Feb. 24	1
Britannic-White Star Line Mch. 8	1
St. Paul - American Line	
dervise-Cumira Lina	1 4
CIDELISH WATER LINE	13
Norwegian—Allan State Line. Feb. 24 Southwark—Red Star Line Mch. 3	-

Southwark—Red Star Line. Feb.
Noordland—Red Star Line. Mch.
Cabin, \$45, \$50, \$50, \$70, \$80 and upwards. Intermediate, \$80 and upwards. Steerage, \$24.50 and upwards.

Passengers ticketed through to all points in Great Britain or Ireland, and at specially low rates to all parts of the European con-tinent. Prepaid passages arranged from all points.

Apply to the nearest steamship or rail-way tiket agent, or to

WILLIAM STITT, C. P. R. Offices, General Agent, Winnipeg.

Ripans Tabules: one gives relief. Ripans Tabules: for sour stomach.

# Pacific Ry.

## Can Ticket You To the South

The first-class line to Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, St. Louis, etc. The only line running dining and Pullman Cars.

## To the East

Lowest rates to all points in Eastern Canada and the Eastern States, via St. Paul and Chicago, or Duluth, making direct connection and quick time, if desired, or furnishing an opportunity to take in the large cities on the route.

## To the West

Kootenay country (the only all-rail servce), Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, connecting with trans-Pacific lines or Japan and Chius. Coast steamers and special excursion steamers to Alaska; also quickest time and finest train service to San Francisco and California points. Special excursion rates the year round.

## TO THE OLD COUNTRY

Berths reserved and through tickets sold for all steamship lines sailing from Montreal, Boston, New York and Philadelphia to Great Britain and Continental points; also to South Africa and Australia.

Write for Quotations or call upon

C. S. FEE.

GENERAL PASSENGER & TICKET AGENT, St. Paul, Min.

> H. SWINFORD, GENERAL AGENT, Winnipeg, Man.

WINNIPEG OFFICE.

Corner Main and Water Streets, in Hotel Manitoba Building.

## Northern Pacific Ry.

Time Card taking effect on Monday,

## MAIN LINE.

North

Bound. Read up				Read	nd. down
Freight No. 165. Daily.	St. Paul. Express 108. Dally.	Miles from Winnipeg.	8TATIONS	St. Paul Ex. No. 104 Daily.	Predght No. 154 Dally.
8.30a	2.44p 2.98p 2.14p 1.55p 1.46p 1.85p 1.20p 1.06p 12.46p 12.20p 12.10p 8.45a	9.8 15.8 28.5 27.4 82.5 40.4 46.8 56.0 68.1 168 288 468 470 481	Cartier St. Agathe Union Point Sliver Plains Morris St. Jean Letellier Emerson Pembina Grand Forks	1.00p 1.11p 1.25p 1.37p 1.55p 2.08p 2.14p 2.30p 2.44p 3.04p 3.04p 10.45p 10.45p 10.45p 10.45p 10.45p	8.17p 8.84p

East Bound Read up		,,	W. Bound Read down	
Frt. No.254. Mon. Wed. and Friday. Ex. No. 204. Tues. Thur. Returday.	Miles from Morris	STATIONS	Ex. No. 208, Mon., Wed. and Friday.	Ft. No. 256, Tues. Thurs.
1.USD 1.U.U78	10 21.2 25.9 88.5 89.6 49.0 54.1 62.1 68.4 74.6	Miami Deerwood Altamont Bomerset Swan Lake. Indian Springs Mariapolis	2.55p 2.55p 8.25p 8.45p 8.55p 4.28p 4.28p 4.58p 5.12p 5.26p	7.00 7.50 8.45 9.10 9.47 10.17 11.17 11.45 12.28 1.08 1.30
12.82p 9.52a 11.56a 9.88a 11.02a 9.17a 10.20a 8.59a 9.45a 8.48a 9.22a 8.56a 8.54a 8.28a 8.29a 8.14a 7.45a 7.57a	86.1 92.8 102 109.7 117.8 120 128.0 129.5 137.2	Greenway Baldur Belmont Hilton Ashdown Wawanesa Elliotts Rounthwaite Martinville Brandon	5.37p 5.52p 6.20p 6.43p 7.00p 7.23p 7.82p 7.82p 7.82p 8.20p	2.079 2.469 8.291 4.181 5.090 5.821 6.000 6.561 7.481

PORTAGE LA PRAIS

TORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.						
West Bound Read d'n	n unc.		East Bound Read Up			
Mixed No. 308 Every Day Except Sunday.	Miles from Portage Junc	STATIONS	Mixed No 801 Every Day Except Sunday.			
7.00 p.m.	0 8.5 10.5 18.0 25.8 28.2 32.2 39.1 48.2 52.5	Headingly White Plains Gravel Pit Spur. La Salle Tank Eustace Oakville	12.17 p. m. 11.50 a. m. 11.42 a. m. 11.17 a. m. 10.51 a. m. 10.43 a. m. 10.29 a. m. 10.06 p. m.			

Stations marked-\*-have no agent, Freight Stations marked——have no agent. Freight must be prepaid.

Numbers 168 and 104 have through Pullman Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Winnipeg and St. Paul and Minneapolis. Also Palece Dining Cars. Close connection at Chicago with eastern lines. Close connection at Winnipeg Junction with trains to and from the Pacific coast.

For rates and full information concerning connections with other lines, etc., apply to any agent of the company, or Chas. S. Fee.

H. Swingered.

CHAS. S. FEE,
G.P.&T.A., St.Paul. Gen. Agt., Winnipeg. CITY TICKET OFFICE, 486 Main Street, Winnipeg.

## **------**A SHAPELY FOOT

AND

A perfect fitting shoe are the combi-nations which lead to the beautiful story of Cinderella. We can furnish the basis of many a romance in shoe wearing, for our shoes will fit any foot no matter how shapely or unshapely. One of the many bargains, Ladies' Kid Button Boots, extension sole for

\$1.25.

A. G. MORGAN. 412 Main St.

CALENDAR FOR NEXT WEEK.

**•••-•••••••** 

## 1897.

FEBRUARY.

## 28 Quinquagesima Sunday. MARCH.

- 1 Monday-Votive office of the Holy Angels.
- 2 Tuesday-Votive office of the Apostles. Shrove Tuesday.
- Ash Wednesday-Beginning of the Lent en fast.
- Thursday-St. Casimir, Confessor
- Friday-The Crown of Thorns.
- Saturday-Votive office of the Immacu late Conception.

## CITY AND ELSEWHERE.

Mr. Alberic Dupas arrived in this city yesterday.

His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface went to St. Leon last

Rev. Father Beaudin, O. M. I., has arrived at the Archbishop's Palace, St. Boniface, where he succeeds Rev. Father Poitras, O. M. I., as Bursar. The latter goes to Rat Portage.

Last week the Catholic Board of Education in Manitoba was constituted and Rev. Father Cherrier was unanimously chosen to be Superintendent of Catholic schools. He started last Monday on a preliminary tour of in-

M. T. D. Deegan on Sunday received the sad news of the death of his mother, and left for Quebec on Monday to attend the funeral.

Rev. Father Haynen, the new assistant priest at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, speaks French, English, German and Flemish.

Next Sunday afternoon at the Church of the Immaculate Conception there will be a sermon in German. followed by benediction of the blessed sacrament.

Rev. Father Cherrier's census of the parish has been so far completed as to show that there are upwards of one thousand souls within the limits, an increase of over three hundred during the past year.

Rev. Father Cherrier is preaching a most interesting and instructive series of Sunday evening sermons at the church of the Immaculate Conception. There should be a much larger attendarce than there has been so far.

There are times when the choir of the Immaculate conception falls very far short of doing itself justice. Sunday evening last was one of these occasions. To those who know what the choir is capable of doing on special eccasions, there seems to be no reason why, with a little effort, their ordinary Sunday evening services should not be more uniformly successful and attractive than they are.

On Sunday at high mass Rev. Father Cherrier announced that he had been appointed by his grace, the archbishop, to act as superintendent of the Catholic board of education, lately recrganized, and as such it becomes his duty to see to the good working of all the Catholic schools of the province. This was a very responsible and difficult work, for which he asked their prayers. It would necessarily take him very often away from the parish, but in order that their spiritual wants might not suffer, owing to his absence, his grace had given him an assistant in the parochial work, viz.: Rev. Father Haynen, now the curate of the cathedral.

THE CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY'S OPEN MEETING.

The members of the Catholic Truth Society are to be congratulated on the success they achieved at their open meeting in St. Mary's school house on Monday evening. The large room was thronged, many in the audience being unable to obtain more than standing room, and the fact that each and everyone present enjoyed the entertainment was evidenced by the hearty applause and the numerous encores, Ex-President A. H. Kennedy presided and opened the proceedings with a few well-chosen remarks, in the course of which he spoke of the aims and objectof the Truth society. The local branch he said, was affiliated with the parent organization, which was doing such magnificent work in England. Considering the great work which it was intended the society should accomplist

it was hard to understand why at. Catholics who were eligible did 12.7 join it. He hoped that one result or that open meeting would be that . society having been brought more prominently before them they would seriously consider the advisability of doing what they could to help them and if they did not find it convenien or possible to become active member they might be of great assistance b presenting them with books or litera ture of any description which wou be very welcome as helping to build up their library.

Following the chairman's speech th musical programme was carried ou as follows:

PART I.

Piano Selection ..........Miss Golden "The Hunter's Call"-

St. Mary's Boy Choir. Mandolin and Guitar Selection-

Hughes Brothers.

J. O'Donnell.

Song ... Mr. N. Tomney.

Song-"Wiped the Tear From Every Eye"-

Rev. Father LaRue, S. J.

PART II.

Cornet Solo ...... Mr. J. Stack Song-"The Band"-

St. Mary's Boy Cheir. Song-"Reve du Prisionnier"-Baron de Galembert.

Recitation-"Flogging the Schoolmaster"

D. Allman. Song-"Queen of the Night"-Miss C. Byrne.

Song+"Jerusalem"....Mr. Kennealey Selection ...... .. Mandolin and Guitar Hughes Brothers.

Song....."Give Us This Day Mr. Tugwell. Mr. J. Stack.

Song ........ Blow High, Blow Low Mr. N. Tomney. National Anthem-"God Save the

> Queen"-Boy's Choir.

Encores were the order of the evening and they were really deserved, for most of the selections were of an excellent nature and weil rendered. L. tween the first and second parts tha chairman asked Rev. Father Drummond, S. J., to say a few words. Need-

less to say, the announcement of th. Reverend Father's name called forth he very liveliest expressions of approval, and when it was seen that he was kindly accepting the invitation th. whole audience went into a rapture or delight. He spoke on Catholic truth and we much regret we are not in a position to give our readers a full re

port of his remarks. On motion of Dr. Barrett, seconded by Mr. J. J. Golden, a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered Father Drummond and to all who assisted in the programme, and here we may mention, that although their names do not appear, not a little of the success of the gathering was due to the hearty cooperation of, and assistance rendered

by, the Brothers of St. Mary's school All who were present at the meet ing will hope that the society will see its way clear to arrange for a repetition at a not late date and that our other Catholic societies may follow their example.

## RELIGION IN NEW ENGLAND.

(Minneapolis Times.) A speaker at a recent Protestant re-

ligious gathering in New York City warned his hearers that "an organized stand is necessary against the aggressive missionary work of the Roman aCtholic church," and added that, "if the Protestant churches were to stand still, the Roman Catholics would make a new France of the New England states."

This reference to the Roman Catholies of the New England states is undoubtedly true, so far as concerns their present numerical superiority there. In those six states they had 1,004,605 communicants in 1890 out of a total chui

membership of 1,760,202; or, in other words, the Roman Catholics were more than all the Protestants by 340,008. In Massachusetts and Rhode Island they comprised about two-thirds of the whole number of church communicants. In Connecticut they were nearly one-half; and even in Vermont, formerly almost wholly Protestant, they were two-fifths of the whole church membership. In every New England state they were at least the most nuv merous of the religious communions,

The preponderance of Roman Catho. lics in New England, once the very citadel of Protestantism, is due, of course to the great immigration of recent years; but it has also occurred, evidently, because of the falling off of religious faith and conviction among the Protestant population. In 1890, only about one quarter of the inhabitants were of foreign birth; and probably at least one-quarter of these were Protestants by rearing; yet nearly three-fifths of the whole church membership was Roman Catholic. Hence we must conclude that proportionately to the entire non-Catholic population the number of Protestants communicants was very small. That is, the Roman Catholics have held their people to their faith much better than the Protestants have done. Their

communicants have increased proportionately to the Protestants, not merely because they have received so many new recruits by immigration, but because so many Protestants have dropped away from all faith and are either infidels or indifferent to reli-

This would seem to indicate that the true course of the Protestant denomination in New England would be to start a movement or revive the faith of their own people, instead of following the advice of the speaker above quoted to undertake resistence to the progress of the Roman Catholics. It is not so much that the Catholics are going ahead as that the Protestants are falling behind. If the Protestant churches succeeded in holding their own as well as do the Roman Catholies, they would no longer be in so ominous a minority among the church communicants.

It behooves them, therefore, to look at home and spend their missionary efforts in their own religious household, rather than to waste their time in contending against Roman Catholics, Moreover, it might be well to consider the wisdom of dissipating so much spiritual energy in the attempt to convert an occasional heathen in foreign lands when the brethren at their own doors are rapidly falling into "heathenism." At any rate, it is very evident that Protestant Christians have too much to do to combat the influences of infidelity that are everywhere undermining their churches and capturing their communicants to have any time to spare for fighting against Christian faith, simply because it differs in form from their own.

# A MINISTER'S STORY

THE PAINFUL EXPERIENCE OF REV. C. H. BACKHUS.

For Five Months He Was Helpless and Endured Agouizing Pains - Could Neither Rise Up nor Sit Down Without Aid -He Tells How He Found a Cure.

From the Tilsonburg Observer.

The Rev. C. H. Backhus is a resident of Bayham township, Elgin county, Ont., and there is probably no person in the county who is better known or more highly esteemed. He is a minister of the United Brethern Church. He also farms quite extensively, superintending the work and doing quite a share of it himself despite his advanced age. Bnt he was not always able to exert himself as he can today, as a few years ago he underwent an illness that many feared would terminate his life. To a reporter who recently had a conversation with him the rev. gentleman gave the particulars of his illness and cure, with permission to make the statement public. The story as told by the Rev. Mr. Backhus is substantially as follows:-About three years ago he was taken ill and the doctor who was callin pronounced his trouble an attack of la grippe. He did not appear to get any better and a second doctor was called in, but with no more satisfactory results, so far as a renewal of health was concerned. Following the la grippe pains of an excruciating nature located themselves in his body. He grew weaker and weaker until at last he was perfectly helpless. He could not sit down or rise from a sitting posture without assistance and when with this assistance he gained his feet he could hobble but a few steps when he was obliged to be put in a chair again. For five months these agonizing pains were endured. But at last relief so long delayed came. A friend urged him to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He yielded to the advice been had not been taking long when the longand them ed for relief was noticed coming. He could move more easily, and the stiffness and pain; began to leave his joints. He continued the use of the pills for some time longer and the cure was complete. Seeing Mr. Backhus now it would be difficult to think of him as the crippled and helpless man of those painful days. Mr. Backhus is now past his 80th year, but as he said, "by the aid of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I am as able as those ten years younger. You can readily judge of this when I tell you I laid forty rods of rail fence this year. I am glad to add my testimony in favor of Dr. Wil-

liams' Pink Pills. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills strike at the root of the disease, driving it from the system and restoring the patient to health and strength. In cases of paralysis, spinal troubles, locomotor ataxia, sciatica, rheumatism, erysipelas, scrofulous troubles, etc., these pills are superior to all other treatment. They are also a specific for the troubles which make the lives of so many women a burden, and speedily restore the rich glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. Men broken down by overwork, worry or excesses, will find in Pink Pills a certain cure. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail postpaid at 50c. a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Beware of imitations and substitutes alleged to be "just as good."

Ripans Tabules cure headache.

## **\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*** BUYING **DRUCS**

in no other business is sophistication easier; nor does any other avenue aftord so ready a means of disposing of worthless articles. You can buy a pair of shoes for \$1 or \$10-it's entirely a matter of quality. There is as much difference in the quality of drugs as there is in shoes, except in purchasing one you can use your own judgment, in buying the other you are entirely dependent upon the honesty and judgment of the Druggist.

In one case it is only a matter of comfort and appearance, and in the other frequently of LIFE or • DEATH.

You can always rely with the utmost confidence on the DRUGS and Medicines which you get at

## W.J.MITCHEL

DRUGGIST.

394 Main St. Portage Ave. WINNIPEG.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

Catholic Book Store

ST. BONIFACE. Books, Stationery, Pictures and Picture Frames, Religious Articles and School Re-quisites. FRENCH INKS aspecialty. Whole-sale and Retail. Correspondence solicited.

M. A. KEROACK.



It matters not whether you are going to work on the farm, in the workshop, or in the Merchant's or Manufacturer's office, you need a thorough Business Education in order to succeed well. Write for the Announcement of Winnipeg Business College. For full particulars, address G. W. Donald, Sec. C. A. Fleming, Pres.;

OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE

SPECIAL LINES

Prices as usual-Right.

White & Manahan's 496 Main Street

WE WILL Sell men's & boys'

AT COST

FOR THE BALANCE OF THIS MONTH.

**)** s

556 Main street.

## DREWRY'S "All Canada Mait" Lager.

A light refreshing beer. In the manufacture of this lager the American system of brewing is strictly followed, the foreman of the Lager Department being a successful Milwaukee brewer of long experience, we carry as large a stock, in proportion to the business done, as any of the extensive brewerles of the U.S., and use only the very best material obtainable. On draught at most of the hotels, delivered to them fresh and cool. direct from our

-ICE VAULTS-EVERY MORNING.

# EDWARD L. DREWRY,

WINNIPEG,

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

CHARD&CO RICHARD & CO.

RICHARD & CO. RICHARD & CO. RICHARD & CO.

RICHARD & CO. WINE MERCHANTS,

365 Main St., Winnipeg.

Grand Deputy for Manitoba

Rev. A. A. Cherrier, Winnipeg, Man. AGENT OF THE C.M.B.A.

For the Province of Manitoba with power of Attorney, Dr. J. K. Barrett, Winnipeg, Man. The Northwest Review is the official organ for Manitoba and the Northwest of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association.

## Branch 52, Winnipeg.

Meets at Unity Hall, McIntyre Block, every lst and 3rd Wednesday.
Spriritual Advisor, Rev. Father Guillet; Pres., Geo. Germain; 1st Vice-Pres., W. J. Bawlf; 2nd Vice-Pres., M. Conway; Treas., N. Isergeron; Rec.-Sec., H. A. Russell; Asst.; M. E. Hughes; Fin.-Sec, D. F. Allman; Marshall, M. Savage; Guard, A. D. McDonald; Trustees, P. Shea, F. W. Russell and G. Gladnish.

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

Meets at the Immaculate Conception School Room on first and third Tuesday in School Room on first and third Tuesday in each month.

Spiritual Advisor, Rev. A. A. Cherrier; Pres., J. A. Mcinnis; ist Vice-Pres., Rev. A. A. Cherrier; 2nd Vice-Pres., J. Perry; Rec.-Sec., J. Markinski; Asst.-Rec.-Sec., P. O'Brien; Fin.-Sec., J. E. Manning; Treas., P. Klinkhammer; Marshall, F. Krinke; Guard, L. Huot; Trustees, P. Klinkhammer, J. Schmidt.

## Catholic Truth Society of Winnipeg.

Honorary President and Patron, His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface. Pres., A. H. Kennedy; Ist Vice, D. F. Coyle; 2nd Vice, M. E. Hughes; Rec. Sec., F. W. Russell; Asst. Sec., G. Tessier; Fin. Sec. N. Bergeron; Treas., G. Gladnish; Marshall, P. Klinkhammer; Guard, L. W. Grant; Librar-lan, H. Sullivan; Corresponding Sec., J. J. Golden.

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 Gulllet, O. M. I.;
Chief Ran., L. O. Genest; Vice Chief Ran., R. Murphy; Rec. Sec., J. Brennan; Fin. Sec., H. A. Russell; Treas., Geo. Germain; Trustees, J. A. McInnis, K. D. McDonald, and Jas. Malton; Representative to State Court convention, J. D. McDonald; Alternate, T. Jobin.

LEGAL.

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

ALBERT EVANS

316 Main Street.

Agent for Steinway, Chickering and Nord-heimer Pianos. Cheapest House in the trade for Sheet Music, Strings, etc. Planos tuned.

We have just opened up a FINE LINE OF

# Catholic Prayer Books. HART & CO.

BOOKSELLERS

AND STATIONERS

364 Main Street. - - Winnipeg, Man

## TROY LAUNDRY. 465 Alanxeder Ave. West.

REMARKS:--Goods called for and delivered. Orders by mail promptly attended to. A list with name and address should accompany each order.

All work sent C.O.D. If not received on delivery, must be called for at Office.

Work turned out within 4 hours notice will be charged lie on the \$ extra. Customers having complaints to make either in regard to Laundry or delivery, will please make them at the Office. Parcels left over 60 days will be sold for charges.

Telephone - - 362. Miss A. KILLEEN, - - - Prop.

WINNIPEG. (Established (879.)

M. HUGHES & SON, Undertakers,

> -AND-Embalmers,

- 212 BANNATYNE STREET, -Opp. Ashdown's

Telephone 413. Telegraph Orders, Given Prompt Attention.



COPYRICHTS &o. Anyone sending a sketch and description may clearly ascertain, free, whether an invention is robably patentable. Communications strictly midential. Oddest agency for securing patents i America. We have a Washington office. Patents taken through Munr & Co. receive secial notice in the

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. tifully illustrated, largest circulation or coentific journal, weekly terms \$5.00 a year; six months. Specimen copies and HAND E.ON PATENTS sent free Address

MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York.