

# The Northwest Review

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

Subscription, - - - - \$2.00 a year.  
Six months, - - - - \$1.00.

P. KLINKHAMMER,  
Publisher,

THE REVIEW is on sale at the following place: Hart & McPherson's, Booksellers, 364 Main street.

## ADVERTISING RATES.

Made known on application.  
Orders to discontinue advertisements must be sent to this office in writing.  
Advertisements unaccompanied by Specific instructions inserted until ordered out.  
Address all Communications to THE NORTHWEST REVIEW, Post office Box 508, Winnipeg, Man.

# The Northwest Review

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

**Sadlier's Directory.** Sadlier's Catholic Directory for 1896 has just come to hand.

Though its appearance is rather tardy—in the fourth month of the year—it is very complete. Besides the usual and chief departments for the United States, Canada and Newfoundland, the editors, adopting a suggestion we made last year, have given us the hierarchy and statistics for Mexico and Central America, where we find more than fourteen million Catholics. Then follow the hierarchy of the West Indies and South America, with accurate statistics of over 37,000,000 Catholics, and, as several dioceses give no statistics, the total must be near forty millions. The same synoptical and statistical method is observed for Australasia and Polynesia, Austria-Hungary (including Bosnia and Herzegovina), the German Empire, Luxemburg and Switzerland. The Directory proper comprises over eleven hundred pages with 116 pages of advertisements, truly a bulky and invaluable volume, not dear at the price, \$1.25. But, how comes it that Hoffmann Brothers can afford to publish almost as large a directory with three quarterly clergy-lists, all for 50 cents? Sadlier's is, of course, the oldest, being now in its sixty-fourth year; but, since the Hoffmanns began, eleven years ago, they have constantly set the pace which Sadlier has followed after in all but the price. Hoffmann Bros. were the first to publish an alphabetical list of places, list of Catholic newspapers, arrangement of missions under their respective parishes, coats of arms of bishops, statistics of religious orders, maps, portraits, etc. On all these points Sadlier has followed suit and even, in some cases, improved upon his younger rival. But why is the price more than double? The General Summary gives the Catholic population of the United States as 9,410,790, and of Canada as 2,107,357. We find there are now seven Catholic dailies in the United States, but as yet not one in English. Of course the detailed department for Great Britain and Ireland, covering 172 pages, is a special feature of Sadlier's Directory which the Hoffmanns have not attempted, and this may account, to a certain extent, for the higher price of the time-honored "official" publication. We should like to see the totals of the Catholic population summarized at the end of each department. The totals we give above for the West Indies and South America are the result of our own laborious calculation from the data scattered through the book. Why not also publish a table of Catholic populations all over the world up to date from local directories of France, Spain, Belgium and other European countries?

**Retribution.** Alison, in his History of Europe, relates how Napoleon, hearing that the Pope had excommunicated him, peevishly exclaimed: "Does he expect that

the weapons shall fall from the hands of my soldiers?" The weapons did fall from the hands of Napoleon's frozen army retreating from Moscow. Something similar has happened lately. The weapons made for the use of Pius IX's army of defence against the Italian invaders, and engraved with the Pontifical arms, were presented in 1870 by Count Antonelli to Menelek, king of Abyssinia. Now those very same guns, in the hands of the Abyssinians, have killed thousands of Italians commanded by General Baratieri, who was one of the followers of the infamous Garibaldi. Baratieri himself is so utterly disgraced that he dare not appear in public. But this is not all; the German ship, which, having been accidentally sunk in the Suez canal, delayed the arrival of reinforcements, bore the name of the valiant old general of the Pontifical army, Kanzler. The Almighty can afford to wait and never forgets.

**Donahoe's Magazine.** One of the most strikingly realistic and useful articles that have ever appeared in any Catholic magazine is Mr. P. O'Neill Larkin's "Abuses in the Steerage" in Donahoe's Magazine for April. Mr. Larkin travelled in the steerage of the Cephalaria—probably a disguised name for one of the better class of steamships—and makes "an almost ideal steerage passenger" . . . . . opulent in all the chief requirements for the steerage: a rugged constitution, jaws fully equipped with excellent natural teeth, a strict observer of discipline, an equable temper, capable of sleeping on a hard bed, and proof against seasickness in the roughest weather." While frankly praising what was good or even tolerable, this calmly judicial passenger blames the officers for unpardonable rudeness to the men in the steerage, for allowing sailors to insult defenceless women by their attentions and indecent songs, for insufficient accommodation below and no accommodation at all on deck for weak persons in want of fresh air, and for making an exorbitant profit out of the steerage passengers. This eminently practical article concludes with the announcement that an amendment to the present steamship laws will be very soon introduced in congress, for the full protection of young immigrant girls.

Father Currier writes vigorously and with proofs of Spanish misrule in Cuba. The "Twin Opals" is a most edifying and ably written analysis of the noblest traits of Irish character, so lofty indeed as to be quite unintelligible to any one not familiar with Catholic thought. "A Game of Chess" is an admirable translation of a typical French "jeu d'esprit." We have already had occasion to advert to the excellence of the editorial department in this first-class magazine, and last week we copied most of its Easter poem. There are many other graceful verses in this number, several timely articles which we have no space to mention and plenty of fine engravings.

**Catholic World.** The April number of the Catholic World is rather better than usual of late. It opens with a short poem on the resurrection by Jessie Willis Broadhead. Bishop Maes, of Covington, Kentucky, writes entertainingly of "The Shoe in Symbolism," and shows that the act of kissing the Pope's shoe does not imply the least degree of servility. Mr. William Seton discourses, with the enthusiasm of a naturalist, on the wonders of the New York Museum of Natural History. He is more easily satisfied with the guesses of evolution than most Catholics accustomed to close reasoning are inclined to be. "Zilpah Treat's Confession," the author of which is modestly anonymous, makes ample amends for other short stories which the editor too mercifully tolerated in recent numbers. The experience of Zilpah is better than many a sermon. Father Dallow describes the church and ceremonies which commemorate the miracle of Orvieto in 1263, when the Sacred Host, in the hands of a priest tempted

by doubts as to the Real Presence, shed blood that stained the corporal. Father Dallow recently saw these stains himself. Other interesting articles are a learned and suggestive essay on the meaning of "Alleluia"—All praise to the Eternal; "Early Labors of the Printing Press," by the Rev. Charles Warren Carrier; "In the Land of the Jesuit Martyrs," a retrospective and up-to-date sketch of heroes and those who honor them, by our distinguished friend, Dr. Thomas O'Hagan; "Forsworn," an Irish story of broken temperance pledges; "John Harvard's Parish Church," St. Saviour's, Southwark, by Mr. Jesse Albert Locke, a well-known convert; "For the Party, for the State, or for the Nation," and "Supersensitive Constitutionalism" by the Rev. Thomas McMullan; also a thoughtful sonnet by Caroline D. Swan, a graceful little lyric on St. Joseph by Mr. William D. Kelly, and the usual Talk about new books and Columbian Reading Union.

## McCarthy, a Liberal Leader.

In the late unparalleled obstructionist sitting of the House in Ottawa, a very noteworthy fact was the alliance between the Liberals and the McCarthys. Some of the former, that is, almost all the French Liberals, kept away from the House and left the dirty work to their new allies; others openly sided with McCarthy's henchmen, our persecutors. Of these was Mr. Choquette who, servilely copying Mr. McCarthy's motions, objected to the speaker's substitute on the plea that he was not acquainted with both languages. It is quite clear that Mr. Laurier leaves the management of the party to the doughty Dalton. It is with the great leader's connivance that the member for North Simcoe strains every nerve to kill the Remedial Bill.

The fact of this monstrous partnership between French Canadian Liberals and the great anti-Catholic agitator, the sworn foe of everything Catholic and French, was pointed out last Friday morning by the Hon. W. B. Ives, who, glancing in the direction of Mr. McCarthy's desk, remarked that, though not one of the latter's partisans was present, the obstruction to the bill was as furious as ever. Successful dissimulation is no longer possible. Masks might as well be dropped. Here are Catholics who, while taunting the Conservatives with having a Protestant leader **anxious to restore our schools**, choose as their ally, nay as their temporary leader, a Protestant **anxious to destroy our schools for evermore!**

Once more we say to all Catholics and especially to French Canadians in the Province of Quebec: "Those who oppose the Remedial Bill prove themselves to be the enemies of the constitution and the worst foes of their own race and faith." As Hon. David Mills has wisely said, for a real statesman this is not a question of separate schools, but a constitutional question. We may add: For every Catholic it is a question of conscience. Mr. Laurier may override the Catholic conscience and defy the clergy, but he will not escape the reprobation of all honorable men.

## A Silly Shibboleth.

About as silly a shibboleth as has ever been adopted by a political party is that of the Canadian opponents of the Remedial Bill dealing with education in Manitoba. "No coercion!" they shout in parliament, on the platform, and in the press; and so vigorous is their denunciation of the Government's policy that one might well imagine Manitoba was being threatened with some such iniquitous system as that to which Ireland has frequently been subjected. Divested of all the claptrap with which perfervid debaters and ultra-patriotic editors seek to enshroud it, the "coercion" in question amounts simply to this:—Premier Bowell's government says to Manitoba: "The highest legal authority in the British

Empire states that you have wronged the Catholic minority. We have called on you repeatedly to redress that wrong; and, as you have failed to do so, we purpose redressing it ourselves." Imagine a sneak-thief, when forced by a policeman to give up the purse he has snatched from a lady's hand, appealing to the popular sympathy by vociferously shouting: "Let me alone. No coercion!"—Ave Maria.

## "TO JOIN LAURIER."

The secular press is circulating the rumor that Mr. Greenway's visit to the East is for the purpose of joining Mr. Laurier and running for a western constituency in the coming election. It appears that if Mr. Laurier is returned at the next election, Mr. Greenway is to have a seat in his cabinet. This is rather hard on Mr. Joseph Martin whose name has been associated with that future distinction for some time past. But then there is that little if yet standing between these gentlemen and the coveted prize. In the interests of Canada, as a whole, and Manitoba, as an important part thereof, it is to be hoped that the day is far distant when the destinies of this young nation shall be placed in the hands of such men as Greenway or Martin. Mr. Laurier was once the Leader of a proud Party, whose policy was not an appeal to the worst passions of the people and whose public men were the fearless champions of sound statesmanship; but, to-day, it is a union of discordant elements, held together merely by a determination to reach the Treasury Benches. Spoils, not principles, is the watchword of the leaders of the various factions into which the once great Liberal party is divided.

The report tells us:

"The intention was to make a determined fight in all the provinces, and with Greenway leading in Manitoba, Mowat in Ontario, Blair in New Brunswick, and Fielding in Nova Scotia, the quartette would be a hard one to defeat. It was also suggested that the present visit of the premier to the East was for the purpose of conferring with the party leaders on the plan of campaign."

Greenway and Mowat! Manitoba and Ontario! What a contrast! Mowat and separate schools! Greenway and anti-separate schools; and at the head of both, Mr. Laurier, riding the Protestant horse in Ontario, while, in Quebec he thanks God that there were no Orangemen in his party and objects to the Remedial Bill because it does not go far enough! If these contradictory elements could possibly coalesce, what word in the English language could fittingly describe the coalition?

The Liberal party expect to gain power by playing on the passions and prejudices of the electors on the Manitoba school question. That question is one of constitutional justice to the Catholics of Manitoba, not because they are Catholics, but because they are the minority. It has been forced into the political arena because redress must come from a political court; but that fact in no way lessens the justice of the case. Were the Liberal party actuated by a proper sense of justice; were they anxious that justice be done to the minority; were they willing to see the judgment of the Privy Council recognized and obeyed; in a word, were they possessed of sufficient patriotism and loyalty to their country's best interests, they would scorn to make a political foot-ball of a question involving such grave constitutional difficulties as the guaranteed rights of minorities. This manifest dishonesty cannot bring anything but humiliation and defeat on the party that appeals to such agencies. There is enough of common sense and loyalty among the electors of Canada to make them hesitate to place the destinies of their country in the hands of men whose only policy consists in appeals to the worst passions and prejudices of the people. In a young nation like ours, with its great undeveloped wealth and illimitable resources, race and religious turmoil is, in the last degree, injurious to our progress. Its effect on this province, for the past six years, has been most baneful and our people are crying out against it. Nine tenths of the people, in

their heart of hearts, long to see it settled and done with; but this does not suit the politicians. In can never be settled except on the lines of justice and the constitution. Politicians may blunt the sense of justice of the people for a time by appeals to religious prejudices; they may excite the passions of the mob; but the question will remain and continue to fester until it is settled on the lines of justice and fairplay to the aggrieved minority, until the constitutional liberties guaranteed by the compacts of Confederation are honestly and faithfully recognized and carried out. Let the Liberals of Canada understand that, though the people may be deceived for a time, 55 per cent of them cannot, even if they would, successfully oppress 45 per cent of their fellow-citizens, especially on a question affecting their conscientious rights, privileges and liberties.

## AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Referring to the nomination of Mr. R. L. Richardson, of the Tribune, as Liberal candidate for Lisgar at the next general election, we append the following extracts, one from the People's Voice, of Winnipeg, where Mr. Richardson is well known and his character fully understood and appreciated, and the other from the Toronto Globe, a partisan newspaper that knows nothing about Mr. Richardson, but is ready to endorse him because he received the nomination of its party on account of the intrigues of the Greenway government and as a reward for his "eminent services" to those delectable statesmen.

**RICH AT HOME:** The People's Voice, speaking of a cash deposit as a preventive "against ridiculous characters becoming notorious by nominating them on every occasion," closes with this telling reference to the nomination of R. L. Richardson:

"However, in view of the fact that at least one other nomination has recently been made outside of Winnipeg, which savors highly of the ridiculous, if not of indecent ambition, we would strongly urge that the Dominion Government be asked to confine the nuisance to residents of the constituencies afflicted, as a safeguard against possible success through impositions made easy by lack of knowledge of the candidate offering."

**RICH ABROAD:** The Toronto Globe says: "Mr. R. L. Richardson has been nominated by the Liberals of Lisgar for the Commons. Mr. Richardson is the editor of the Winnipeg Tribune, one of the most able and energetic journalists of Manitoba, a good Liberal, but by no means a slavish partizan. He is a vigilant guardian of the interests of his Province and is thoroughly trusted to put the public interest first under all circumstances, and if the people of Lisgar elect him to Parliament they will get a capable and energetic representative and do a service to the whole Province."

It is unnecessary for us to draw any comparison between the opinions of the People's Voice and the Toronto Globe. In Winnipeg, where Mr. Richardson is known, the citizens will be able to estimate these commentaries at their true value.

## UNREASONABLE OPTIMISM.

The Free Press is waxing optimistic. Because Sir Donald A. Smith kindly said that good will come of the conference lately held in Winnipeg, our benevolent contemporary hopes the country will now see "that the members of the Manitoba government are not the uncompromising enemies of the minority or the uncompromising opponents of an amicable adjustment of the long standing school difficulty. That is in itself a long step towards a settlement and it removes from the province the stigma of intolerance. The Manitoba government and the Manitoba people are not deaf to reason nor blind to justice." Let us see. Sir Donald A. Smith, on the floor of Parliament, said that separate schools were a condition, if not expressed, at least understood, of the compact under which the people of Manitoba came into Confederation. Sir Donald was not speaking of something of which he was not personally seized, when he made this statement. He was speaking as the commissioner of the Dominion government, sent here in 1870 to settle the difficulties which arose on account of the arbitrary manner in which the agents of the government had involved it in their treatment of the Red River settlers. Sir