

"The Northwest Review"

IS PUBLISHED AT

No. 31 McDermot St., Winnipeg

Every Saturday morning.

SUBSCRIPTIONS:—One year, \$2.50; six months \$1.50. Clubs of five, \$2.00. Strictly cash in advance.

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Notice of Births, Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents each insertion.

Correspondence conveying facts of interest will be welcomed and published.

J. J. CHADOCK, Editor and Publisher.

CALENDAR FOR FEBRUARY.

- 1. Monday. St. Ignatius, B. and M.
2. Tuesday. Purification of the B. V. M. Candelmas.
3. Wednesday. St. Blaise, B. and M.
4. Thursday. St. Andrew Corsini, B. and C.
5. Friday. St. Agatha, V. and M. First in the month.
6. Saturday. St. Titus, B. and C.
7. Sunday. Fifth after Epiphany.
8. Monday. St. John of Matha, Conf.
9. Tuesday. St. Cyril of Alexandria, Band D
10. Wednesday. St. Scholastica, Virgin.
11. Thursday. St. Raymond, Conf.
12. Friday. Votive Office of the Passion.
13. Saturday. Votive Office of the Immaculate Conception.
14. Sunday. 6th after Epiphany.
15. Monday. Votive Office of the Holy Angels
16. Tuesday. Votive Office of the Holy Apostles.
17. Wednesday. Votive Office of St. Joseph.
18. Thursday. Votive Office of the Most Holy Sacrament.
19. Friday. Votive Office of the Passion.
20. Saturday. Votive Office of the Immaculate Conception.
21. Sunday. Septuagesima Sunday.
22. Monday. Chair of St. Peter at Antioch.
23. Tuesday. Prayer of our Lord.
24. Wednesday. St. Matthias, Apost.
25. Thursday. St. Peter Damian, B. and Conf.
26. Friday. St. Margaret of Cortona.
27. Saturday. Votive Office of the Immaculate Conception.
28. Sunday. Sexagesima Sunday.

THE PRESS—THE PEOPLE'S DUTY.—If you wish to have an honest press you must honestly support it.—Archbishop MacHale.

SATURDAY, FEB. 13, 1886.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

England has recognized the new government of Peru.

The Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Lieutenant of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Read Cardinal Newman's beautiful verses on our first page entitled "Valentine to a little girl."

Elsewhere, we reproduce an excellent article on the question why there are not more converts to the Catholic Church.

The "Freeman's Journal" commenting on Mr. Gladstone's election address, says the Prime Minister explicitly recognizes that no settlement of the land and education question in Ireland is possible without Irish self-government.

Mgr. Capel is still active as a writer. "The Pope: The Vicar of Christ; the Head of the Church" is the title of a "brochure" from his pen, which has just been published.

The distinguished Anglican clergyman Dr. Lee, of All Saints', Lambeth, is publishing a new historical sketch entitled "Edward the Sixth, Supreme Head." It will contain several facts, and possibly certain conclusions, not on record in the ordinary histories of the reign in question.

A Protestant clergyman, formerly American Consul at Amsterdam, says: "During the last thirty years the Roman Catholic Church has been extending its influence in Holland, until to day the Romanists command nearly one-half of the population, and have to a great extent the control of the public schools and of popular elections." This does not read like reports read before foreign mission boards.

Archbishop Corrigan has received a cablegram from Rome announcing that Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, will be created a Cardinal at the coming consistory.

London, England, has been the scene of Socialist riot for several days

Canon J. B. Carnoy, who holds the chair of Cellular Biology in the faculty of science at the Catholic University of Louvain has lately published a remarkable work on cell-diaision in arthropods. His investigations deal with questions that agitate the minds of the leading scientists of the world. When we see a priest of Holy Church so eminent for scientific attainments producing a work unalloyed by any of the vague theorism so common with certain pretended scientists, it is an assurance that the cause of Science is still safe, and indubitable evidence that Faith is not antagonistic to it.

One of the most excellent hand books of Catholic controversy to put into the hands of the advanced Anglican is Count John Nicholas Murphy's "Chair of Peter." Speaking of the Pope's arbitration in the Caroline Islands dispute he says: "Here, on the initiative of a leading Protestant power, we have a practical recognition, by both States, of a principle which operated so beneficially in the Middle Ages, in averting war and its attending evils."

The Rev. James Balmes was a very eminent and profound philosopher and holy priest. Young and old would do well to make his sentiments their own with regard to "prohibited" books and other dangerous reading. He says, "I confess that prohibited books should be read only through necessity"—he is, of course speaking here of those competently authorized to read prohibited works, as he was himself. "You know how deeply grounded in my heart religious sentiments and belief are; and yet before and after reading a prohibited work, I must have recourse to the Bible, to Kempis, or Fray Louis de Granada. What will happen in expert and sickle youth without this preservative? Such an idea horrifies me; deeply have we to bewail the effect in the depravation of public morals."

A meeting of Englishmen and Scotchmen in favor of Irish home rule has been held. Lord Ashburnham presiding. Messrs. Joseph Cowen and Justin, members of Parliament, made addresses. The meeting adopted a resolution to form an association for the purpose of advocating the granting of a Parliament to Ireland. Subscriptions to the association fund were received to the amount of £400.

We give this week a translation of the Pope's Letter to Bismarck, which we published in the original last week. A poor and incorrect translation has appeared in several newspapers, among others, in the Catholic Review, one usually so careful and accurate. We believe our production is above criticism. We give also a translation of Bismarck's reply.

Referring to the late Mr. Doutré, Monsignore Fabre is reported to have spoken as follows: "An illustrious citizen, whose conversion we had hoped for until the end, passed away without granting the Church this supreme consolation. Over one thousand Roman Catholics accompanied the remains to the cemetery. This fact is a cause of sorrow for us and a great scandal for you all. It is an evidence of weakness which ought to be regretted by the participants until their deaths."

Mr. Doutré had once been a Catholic, yet for many years past he had been an active and openly aggressive opponent of the Church and all her teaching, being the main supporter of the Institut Canadien, a literary Society under the ban of the Church because of the immoral and infidel works its members gloried in encouraging. Mr. Doutré's case is unhappily not that of an ordinary Protestant whom we might well and gladly believe had lived and died in invincible ignorance of the true Faith.

M. Gounod is engaged upon his work "Joan of Arc." In accordance with his request, the Archbishop of Rheims has given him permission to place his composing-table at the foot of the High Altar in the Cathedral, which is adorned with a picture of the Holy Virgin of Domremy. The composer feels that he will thus succeed in obtaining during his task some inspiration which will enable him to make this work—which he ardently wishes to be his masterpiece—worthy of its sublime subject.

It is not true, as stated by the daily press, that the Prince of Monaco has expelled the Jesuits from his territory. The Prince simply desired to secure their college with the view of utilising the building for government offices. In deference to popular opinion, however, he has desisted from this project. Premier de Freycinet has informed a

committee of the Chamber of Deputies that he is examining the petitions to abolish gambling at Monaco, and is personally negotiating with the Prince of Monaco for the suppression of tables.

We shall have something to say next week by way of comment upon some of the "replies" to Archbishop Lynch which are appearing in "The Mail" and "The Globe" of Toronto. We have no hesitation in venturing the assertion that the letter in the Globe of the 6th inst. attributed to Cardinal Manning is not genuine—is a forgery.

LORD RIPON IN THE CABINET.

The choice of the Marquis of Ripon as First Lord of the Admiralty is full of promise for the future of the Liberal Cabinet just formed in England. The new Ministry is strong in talent, but weak in principles. To mention only the best known names on the list, Sir William Harcourt, with all his wit, is strangely deficient in tact; Earl Spencer showed no very remarkable statesmanship in Ireland; Earl Roseberry is as yet only a promising popular peer with a turn for clever speeches; Messrs. Chamberlain, Mundella, and Morley are what Germans call fierce "progressive" men who spurn the grave lessons of history; and, as to Mr. Gladstone himself, every one knows that his policy is as uncertain and untrustworthy as his mind is prolific in expedients. But the new Cabinet can boast of one man at least who is strong and fearless in the cause of justice. The Marquis of Ripon when Viceroy of India, proved himself a hero in the truest Christian sense. With generations of prejudice to hamper him, with the clamorings of placemen to deafen him, he determined on giving the native population what he deemed to be their due, and he gave it. For that brave deed obloquy was heaped upon him by the keenest pens in England. His name was cast out from amongst his fellows as an alien and well-nigh as a traitor. But what cared he? Few as are the years that have elapsed since he resigned his post as Grand Master of the English Freemasons to become a Catholic he has already learned the highest lessons of practical Christian humility and deep reverent faith. Such men when gifted in mind and heart as he is, are simply dauntless. Nor are their lives written in water. India will never forget what Lord Ripon achieved for her sons.

Another India, worse managed than ever Hindostan was, may well look hopefully towards the first Lord of the Admiralty. Ireland might have had him for her Viceroy; but he will do her more good at a distance. The Irish hatred of the office itself would have made him powerless for good in spite of his staunch Catholicity. In any other post in the Cabinet he will always be on the side of equity, and therefore ready to give Ireland fair play.

For he is one of those rare Englishmen with whom fair play is not a mere idiom, but a standard of every day practice. To be sure all Englishmen love fair play. The recognition of this love is the great lever which other nations use in order to pry out of the jaws of the British lion the bone he would not otherwise drop. But with most Britons the love, as regards others, begins and ends in theory, though as regards themselves, it is eminently practical. Of this flagrant contradiction between the theory and the practice, not of Englishmen only, but of all who ape the follies of Englishmen, it is hardly necessary to remind Canadians that have read their country's history, and still less Manitoba bans that know what has happened here since 1869. The difficulty is to get an Englishman to see that men of other countries have the same rights as himself. In most cases it requires, if not a surgical operation, at any rate weary iteration of fact and argument; and even then, if he begins to catch a glimpse of the truth, it were safer to let him change without forcing him to admit that he has ever been in the wrong; else he may lose his temper and relapse into his habitual mistiness of mind. But the Marquis of Ripon is made of nobler stuff. In intellectual discernment he is equal and probably superior to any of his colleagues, not excepting his versatile chief. We would say more. Seen from far and near, by intimate friends and distant but careful observers of the political world, he stands head and shoulders above any other statesman in the British Empire. In diplomacy Lord Dufferin is the only man that can be compared to him, without equalling him. And in energy and quiet resoluteness of will he has absolutely no rival in this age of weak expediency and shifting political platforms; for Bismarck is out of court when there is question of conscience. Conscientiousness is the

very mainspring of Lord Ripon's conduct private or public. A Canadian priest, who was for a time in close relations with him, wrote of him as "everything that could be desired, humble, pious, full of faith, a lover of the poor," adding, unconsciously revealing how secondary these other qualities are, "besides these supernatural virtues he is talented, gentlemanly, urbane, with much judgement tact, and common sense." Truly, a very uncommon balance of perfections. And yet this was only his home side, long before he revealed himself in India. Are we not warranted in hoping that he will urge the other Ministers to give Ireland fair play? He may find them recalcitrant; but he is not the man to yield his point for the sake of power. His only ambition is to do good. He would not hesitate to leave the Cabinet rather than patter with conscience.

However we trust he will remain, because he is the only constant quantity in this sum of Liberal statesmen; the other factors are always apt to fall backwards into anti-Catholic prejudice, or forwards into infidel sociology, he alone has the solid groundwork of true principles; he will be neither an extremist nor a coward; and, when his fellow Ministers learn his worth, in the days when the G. O. M. shall be no more, we should not be surprised to hear of Lord Ripon as Prime Minister. Would that he were already at the helm! Before the rising surge of Socialism—as the latest news seems to show—"the people's William" is utterly powerless.

LEO XIII POPE.

To His Excellency, Prince Otto Von Bismarck, Lord High Chancellor of the German Empire, greeting.

When the Caroline Islands affair was settled on the terms we had proposed, We took care to communicate to His Majesty the Emperor of Germany the satisfaction We felt at this happy understanding. But We wish to express the same feeling to you also, Illustrious Prince, who of your own accord advised and suggested that this issue should be proposed to Us for decision. Nay we take pleasure in declaring, as a fact, that, if We have been enabled to unravel the many entanglements of this question, it is in a great measure due to the zeal and constancy with which you have continued to second our efforts from the beginning to the end. Wherefore we thank you that, owing chiefly to your advice an excellent opportunity has been afforded to Us of exercising, in the interests of peace, a very high function, one which is assuredly not new in the annals of the Apostolic See, but one which had long ceased to be called for, though there is hardly anything that so plainly suits the temper and the attribute of the Roman Pontificate.

You at least have freely followed your own judgement, and, viewing the matter in its true light rather than that of public opinion or precedent, you have not hesitated to trust in Our rectitude. In this, you have, as it seems, secured the expressed or tacit approval of unbiassed men, and in particular you have delighted Catholics all over the world; for the honor done to their Father and Pastor must have strangely won them. Undoubtedly your political foresight had very largely contributed to creating for the German Empire that exalted station which is acknowledged and allowed by all; but, as is befitting at the present time, you are casting about for the resources and the elements of enduring power that will daily add to the stability and prosperity of the Empire. Now your wisdom cannot but see how potent for the maintenance of public order and civil government is that authority which We hold, especially if it were free to act without let or hindrance. May We not then, be allowed to forecast the future, and to presage what yet remains by what has been done.

Meanwhile that you may have from Ourselves some memorial of the fact and some pledge of our good will, We appoint you by these letters "Knight of the Order of the Soliery of Christ," and we have ordered the insignia of the dignity to be borne to you together with these very letters. Finally from our heart We invoke upon you all sorts of happiness.

Given in Rome at St. Peter's, on the 31st day of December, 1885, in the eighth year of our Pontificate.

LEO XIII POPE.

Bismarck to The Pope.

"Sire,—The gracious letter with which your Holiness has honored me, and the high decoration accompanying it, gave me great pleasure, and I beg your Holiness to deign to receive the expression of my profound gratitude. Any mark of approbation connected with a work of peace in which it has been given me to co-operate is the more pre-

cious to me because of the great satisfaction it causes his Majesty, my august master. Your Holiness says in your letter that nothing is more in harmony with the spirit and nature of the Roman Pontificate than the practice of works of Peace. That is the very thought by which I was guided in begging your Holiness to accept the noble office of arbiter in the difference pending between Germany and Spain, and in proposing to the Spanish Government to abide by your Holiness's decision. The consideration of the fact that the two nations do not stand in the same position towards the Church which venerates in your Holiness the supreme chief never weakened my firm confidence in the elevation of your Holiness views, which assured me of the most perfect impartiality of your verdict. The nature of Germany's relation with Spain is such that the peace which reigns between these countries is not menaced by any permanent divergence of interests by rancors arising from the past, or by rivalry inherent in their geographic situation. Their habitually good relations could only be troubled by fortuitous causes or misunderstandings. There is therefore every reason to hope that your Holiness's pacific action will have lasting effects; and first among these I count the grateful recollection the two parties will retain of their august mediator. For my own part I shall gladly avail myself of every occasion which the fulfilment of my duties towards my master and my country may furnish me to testify to your Holiness my lively gratitude and my very humble devotion.



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday 19th of February, 1886, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, fortnightly, each way, between Fort Alexander and Peguis, from the 1st of April next.

The conveyance to be made on foot, on horseback, or in a suitable vehicle. The Mails to leave Fort Alexander every alternate Monday morning and arrive at Peguis on the following Tuesday evening. Leave Peguis the following Wednesday, and every alternate Wednesday thereafter and arrive at Fort Alexander on the evening of the next day (Thursday), or if more suitable for persons tendering:

Leaving Peguis every alternate Monday morning and arrive at Fort Alexander on Tuesday evening. Leaving Fort Alexander on the following Thursday morning and arrive at Peguis on Friday evening.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Fort Alexander, Peguis, Dynevor, and Selkirk, and at this office.

W. W. McLeod, Post Office Inspector Post Office Inspector's Office, Winnipeg, 8th Jan., 1886.



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Post Master General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday the 19th of February, 1886, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, twenty four times per week each way, between Rat Portage Post Office and Railway Station from the 1st April next.

The conveyance to be made on foot or in a suitable vehicle. The courier to leave the Post Office and Railway Station with the mails, on such days and such hours as may be from time to time required; to deliver the mails at the Railway Station within ten minutes after leaving the Post Office and at the Post Office within ten minutes after the arrival of each mail train.

Printed notices containing further information as to condition of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Rat Portage and at this office.

W. W. McLeod, Post Office Inspector. Post Office Inspector's Office, Winnipeg 8th Jan., 1886.

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