

# "The Northwest Review"

IS PUBLISHED AT

No. 31 McDermot St., Winnipeg

Every Saturday morning.

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

## ADVERTISING RATES.

re Column, 12 months	\$300 00
" " " " " "	120 00
Half Column, 12 months	120 00
" " " " " "	60 00
Quarter Column, 12 months	75 00
" " " " " "	30 00
One-Eighth Column, 12 months	45 00
" " " " " "	15 00

Transient advertising, 12 cents per line first insertion; 10 cents each subsequent insertion.

Orders to discontinue advertisements must be sent to the office in writing.

Special Notices, set in nonpareil type, leaded, and located on the eighth page immediately over the city news, at 10 cents per word each insertion. No notice inserted for less than \$1.

Professional cards (run in and without display) \$1 per month.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out.

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.

- Monday. St. Ignatius, B. and M.
- Tuesday. Purification of the B. V. M. Candelmas.
- Wednesday. St. Blaise, B. and M.
- Thursday. St. Andrew Corsini, B. and C.
- Friday. St. Agatha, V. and M. First in the month.
- Saturday. St. Titus, B. and C.
- Sunday. Fifth after Epiphany.
- Monday. St. John of Matha. Conf.
- Tuesday. St. Cyril of Alexandria. Band D.
- Wednesday. St. Scholastica. Virgin.
- Thursday. St. Raymond. Conf.
- Friday. Votive Office of the Passion.
- Saturday. Votive Office of the Immaculate Conception.
- Sunday. 6th after Epiphany.
- Monday. Votive Office of the Holy Angels.
- Tuesday. Votive Office of the Holy Apostles.
- Wednesday. Votive Office of St. Joseph.
- Thursday. Votive Office of the Most Holy Sacrament.
- Friday. Votive Office of the Passion.
- Saturday. Votive Office of the Immaculate Conception.
- Sunday. Septuagesima Sunday.
- Monday. Chair of St. Peter at Antioch.
- Tuesday. Prayer of our Lord.
- Wednesday. St. Matthias. Apost.
- Thursday. St. Peter Damian, B. and Conf.
- Friday. St. Margaret of Cortona.
- Saturday. Votive Office of the Immaculate Conception.
- 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. 6, 1886.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

St. Valentine's Day is near at hand.

The Canadian College at Rome will cost \$200,000.

The Federal House opens on the 25th instant.

Mr. Morley, Prof. Freeman, and others are forming an association of Englishmen and Scotchmen to promote Home Rule.

The Most Rev. Geo. Butler, D. D., Catholic Bishop of Limerick, died in that city on the 3rd inst.

The Archbishop of Canterbury will present in the House of Lords a bill for the reform of the Established Church of England.

The Marquis Zappi, ex general of the Pontifical troops and military commander of Rome in 1870, has just died in Florence, Italy.

An Italian version of a collection of poems written by Pope Leo XIII has been published in Paris by the Abbe Brunelle.

Mr. Frechette, the Canadian poet laureate, will shortly sail for Paris to overlook the printing of his new volume of verses "Epoques Nationales."

The Holy Father has conferred upon Senor Canovas del Castillo, the Spanish prime minister, the same distinction he recently bestowed upon Prince Bismarck—the decoration of the Order of Christ.

A new handbook of Catholic Controversy is "Plain Reasons against believing Dr. Littledale," being a criticism upon his "Plain Reasons against joining the Church of Rome," by the Rev. A. Mills, priest of the Diocese of Westminster.

The solemnity of the Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary, known otherwise as "Candlemas," will be celebrated upon Sunday next, the 7th inst. In another column will be found an admirable article upon this Feast for which we are indebted to a contemporary.

"The North German Gazette" is unstinted in its praise of the Pope's mediation in the Carolines dispute, and says nobody else would have been able to bring about a peaceful settlement.

It is rumored on reliable authority, that negotiations are proceeding satisfactorily toward a settlement of the long vexed question of the confiscated property of the Jesuit Fathers in Canada.

Solemn High Mass for the repose of King Alfonso was recently celebrated in the Cathedral at Yokohama, in Japan. All the dignitaries of the State and Imperial household were present. This is the first time the high Japanese officials have attended a similar ceremony since the time of St. Francis Xavier, 300 years ago.

According to Sadlier's Almanac for the year the Roman Catholic Church in the United States has twelve archbishops, 62 bishops, 7,296 priests, 1,621 ecclesiastical students, 6,775 churches, 1,071 chapels, 1,733 stations, 36 diocesan seminaries and houses of study for regulars, 85 colleges, 618 academies, 2,621 parochial schools, (attended by 492,949 pupils) and 449 charitable institutions.

Next Easter falls on the latest date on which it is possible to occur, April 25, under the rule of the Council of Nice, which decreed that Easter shall be observed on the Sunday after the full moon following the 21st of March. Its earliest possible date is March 22. It is 152 years since Easter day has been so late. It will not again fall on that day till 1943. Ash Wednesday will fall this year on the 10th of March.

The conferring of a baronetcy upon Mr. George Stephen, naturally recalls to mind the first Canadian Sir George, Sir George Etienne Cartier. It is a curious coincidence that Sir George "Etienne", being translated into English, becomes Sir George "Stephen", and no less curious that Sir George the second should have put the last touch to the great conception of Sir George the first, the "Englishman speaking French", who once spoke in the House those remarkable words: "All aboard for the West."

During the past year 200 churches have been robbed in Spain. It is noted that these robberies are confined to rural churches; that they take place when antiquarians or such are about in search of valuable curiosities; that the thieves are rarely if ever discovered, and that the articles are in every case of real worth. The Spanish paper from which these facts are gathered considers it somewhat remarkable that these robberies never occur in celebrated churches such as those of Seville, Toledo or Burgos, where the treasures are well known.

In several of the late numbers of "The Irish Ecclesiastical Record" there has been discussed the question: Can a priest say Mass privately for a deceased Protestant? Both the affirmative and the negative have been contended for. The former view has certainly been very generally acted upon. One of the writers remarks that "more than one bishop, and many priests, secular and regular, in several dioceses, of various nationalities, from different colleges and seminaries at home and abroad, have told me that they have always held it and have not hesitated to put it into practice."

Herr Kopp, Catholic Bishop of Fulda, has been appointed by the Emperor William a member of the Upper House of the Prussian Landtag.

Dr. Dinder, Dean of Konigsberg, has been appointed Archbishop of Posen by the Pope with the Imperial consent. The late Archbishop of Posen had been in exile for many years.

These are additional circumstances, to that of the Papal mediation and the amenities which it has occasioned, which have a certain weight to lend to the prophecy pronounced that Germany will be the means whereby in the not far distant future the Papal States will be restored to the Holy Father.

A committee of Catholic citizens of Quebec has been formed, under the auspices and patronage of His Grace Archbishop Taschereau, of Quebec, to present an address of thanks from the Catholic people of the Dominion of Canada to our Holy Father Pope Leo XIII, testifying of their sincere and open obedience to the grand pronouncement he has lately delivered to the Christian world on the Christian constitution of States—the "Immortale Dei" Encyclical.

We presume that this action which in ordinary circumstances, might be taken to be entirely unnecessary, as being but the expression of the mind of the faithful throughout the world, has been thought to be opportune in this case by reason of the utterances of a portion of the Press during the recent political agitation in Quebec.

The Montreal Star declares itself to be in a position to state, on the authority of a cabinet minister, that between the present time and the opening of Parliament, a general amnesty will be granted to the halfbreeds now undergoing terms of imprisonment for complicity in the late Northwest uprising. The question of liberating the Indians has not yet been definitely settled beyond it having been agreed that on no account did any of those who were implicated in any of the murders be included in the amnesty. The halfbreed prisoners who will receive their liberty by this amnesty include all of Riel's council, most of whom surrendered to General Middleton, or were captured either at Batoche or Gardupuy's Crossing. The names of these men, with the terms of imprisonment to which they were sentenced are as follows, Alex Cayen, Maxime Dubois, Philip Gardupuy, Maxime Lepine, Philip Garnot, Pierre Vandal, Pierre Henry, Albert Monkman, Pierre Parenteau, James Sharps and Baptiste Vandal, sentenced to seven years' imprisonment each, Alex Fisher, Pierre Gardupuy, and Moise Oulet, three years' imprisonment, and Joseph Arcand, Ignace Poitras, jr., and Moise Parenteau, sentenced to one year's imprisonment each.

The Vandal brothers have since been in fact released. In their case the matter has been expected owing to death and other distress in their family.

## LEO XIII AND BISMARCK.

The Pope has lately conferred upon Prince Bismarck the Order of Christ accompanying it with a Latin letter stating that it is in acknowledgement of the Chancellor's initiative in invoking the mediation of the Holy See in reference to the Carolines question. This Order is the highest Pontifical Order and has never before been conferred upon a non-Catholic and is given almost exclusively to sovereigns. We are indebted to the London Tablet for the following account of the Order.

The history of the Order is a curious one. Its origin is to be sought in one of the Medieval Militant Orders of Knights, founded in 1317 by Denis, King of Portugal, upon the ruins of the Great Order of the Templars—suppressed in 1312—in order to defend the empires of the Algarves against the Moors. The Order, under the title of "Knights of Jesus Christ," was confirmed by Pope John XXII, by a Bull of March 14th, 1319, which prescribed for them the rule of St. Benedict and the statutes of the Cistercian Order, besides granting very extensive privileges. The Abbot of Alcobaza was commissioned, in the Pope's name, to receive the oath of the Grand Master. The Pope reserved to himself also the right of admitting candidates to the Order, and extending its privileges and insignia to others. The Knights had to take the three vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, till in 1500, Pope Alexander VI. released them from this obligation, for the old crusading zeal had died out, and the Knights lived in the world like ordinary seculars. Meanwhile repeated victories over the Moors had rendered the Order very rich. It possessed 450 commendatories with a yearly income of 1,500,000 livres. In 1550 Pope Julius III. attached the dignity of Grand Master for ever to the Portuguese Crown. In 1797, after several attempts at reformation, the Portuguese Order was altogether secularised, and became a simple civil Order of Knighthood reserved to nobles; in 1834 the greater part of the income of the Knights was confiscated. The privilege reserved to the Holy See by John XXII, of creating Knights of the Order, was fully exercised by that Pope and his successors; for he himself established a sister Order—"Ordine di Cristo"—in Italy, with like privileges and customs: a broad white woollen mantle, and on the breast a red cross with a small silver cross upon it. Pope Paul V. in 1605 gave the papal Knights the rule of St. Augustine; but in course of time the Order in Italy followed the course of the Portuguese branch, and became the honorary distinction like all modern "Orders." The Knights now wear a golden cross with red enamel, of which the ends run out into two points.

The Holy See now-a-days disposes of five honorary Orders of Knighthood: that of Christ, referred to above, and consisting of only one class, "Cavalier," that of St. Gregory the Great, founded by Gregory XVI. in 1831, and containing three classes, those of Grand Cross, Commander and Knight; the Golden Spur, created by Pius IV. in 1559, also known as the Order of St. Sylvester, and in two grades, Commanders and Knights, styled "aurate militie equites;" the Order of Pius, established by the late Pontiff, with two classes; and, lastly, the Holy Sepulchre, conferred by the Patri-

arch of Jerusalem by delegation of the Pope, but also sometimes by the Holy Father himself.

## THE POPE TO BISMARCK.

LEO PP. XIII.

Excelso viro Othoni Bismarck principi, imperii germanici magno Cancellario, salutem.

Cum de Carolinis insulis, in eas, quae a nobis propositae fuerant, conditiones auspicio convenerit, laetum ea re animum nostrum serenissimo Germaniae imperatori significandum curavimus. Se eadem animi sensa declarare tibi quoque volumus, amplissime princeps, qui ut ille controversia ad componendum preponetur, tuo fuisse iudicio tuaque sponte auctor. Immo profiteri libet id quod rest, si varias difficultates inter curam negotii, expedire licuit magna quidem ex parte studio constantiaque tribuendum tuae cum obsequi opera nostrae ab initio ad extremum perrexeris. Itaque gratam tibi voluntatem testamur, quod tu potissimum consilio oblata nobis occasio est peropportuna ad exequendum; concordiae gratia munus valde nobile: non illud profecto inter res gestas Sedis Apostolicae novum, sed optari longo intervallo desitum; quamvis nihil fere sit quod cum romani pontificatus ingenio naturaeque tam luculente consentiat.

Tu quidem iudicium tuum libere secutus et rem ex veritate magis, quam ex aliorum opinione aut more aestimans, nihil sane dubitavisti, quin aequitati nostrae confideres. Quia in re aut aptam aut tacitam approbationem virorum incorrupte iudicantium visus es habere comitem, libentibus nominatim toto orbe catholicis, quos certa inire capere habitus parenti ac pastori suo debuit honor. Civilis prudentia tua plurimum sane valuit ad pariendam tantam imperio germanico magnitudinem quam agnoscunt et fatentur universi; illud autem, quod consentaneum est hoc tempore spectas, ut stet et floreat quotidie magis imperium potentia ad diuturnitatem opibusque munitum. Sed minime fugit sapientiam tuam quantum virtutis ad incoluitatem ordinis publici rerumque civilium in ea potestate resideat, quae geritur a Nobis, maxime si fuerit, omni amoto impedimento, ad agendum libera. Liceat igitur praecipere cogitatione futura et ex iis, quae acta sunt, auspicio capere reliquum.

Interea, aliquid ut habeas a Nobis, tuis cum facti, tum voluntatis nostrae testimonium, te per has literas renuntiamus "Equitem Ordinis Militiae Christi," cuius insignia dignitatis una cum his ipsi literis ad te perferri iussimus. Denique fausta tibi omnia ex animo adprecamur.

Datum Romae apud S. Petrum die XXXI. Decembris, anno MDCCCLXXXV Pontificatus nostri octavo.

LEO PP. XIII.

## ENGLISH POLITICS.

In the recent elections the Catholics of England for the most part voted for the Conservative candidates; not so much however, because the candidates were conservative as because in most cases the liberal candidate would not, and the conservative candidate would, give the pledges in favor of religious education formulated by the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster in his pastoral letter published just previous to the elections. Irishmen also looked rather to the conservatives than to the liberals.

Lord Salisbury's ministry has been obliged to resign and Mr. Gladstone is again found at the helm of State. His Cabinet has been officially announced as follows,

Mr. Gladstone, Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury.

Sir Farrer Herschill, Lord High Chancellor.

Earl Spencer, Lord President of the Council.

Mr. H. C. Childers, Home Secretary.

Earl Roseberry, Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Earl Gravelle, Secretary for the Colonies.

Earl Kimberly, Secretary for India.

Mr. H. Campbell-Bannerman, Secretary for War.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Marquis of Ripon, First Lord of the Admiralty.

Mr. J. Chamberlain, President of the Local Government Board.

Mr. George Trevelyan, Secretary for Scotland.

Mr. A. J. Mundella, President of the Board of Trade.

Mr. John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland.

We believe that both Catholics and Irishmen may hope for great things from this Ministry. The choice of Mr. Morley, who is pledged to Home Rule and who is so much in earnest as to have been

active in the formation of an association of Englishmen and Scotchmen for its furtherance, would seem fully to justify the best hopes of Irishmen. The naming of the Marquis of Ripon a member of the Cabinet and the appointment of Mr. Russell, perhaps the foremost lawyer of England and an exemplary Catholic may well give confidence to Catholics generally that that their interests will be fairly well safeguarded.

A New Orleans judge has a clock made of flowers, by which he can always tell the time of day. He had noticed that at almost every hour in the day some plant bloomed, and working on this principle has selected plants of different kinds and place them in a circle, twenty-four in number, one for every hour of the day and night. At the top of the earthen clock is planted the portulaca which always blooms about ten minutes before 12 o'clock noon. At the hours of 1, 2 and 3 he has different varieties of the same plant, all of which bloom within a few minutes of the hours opposite which they are planted. At 4 o'clock he has the common plant known by that name. At 5 the garden nastago, at 6 the geranium triste, at 7 the evening primrose, at 8 the bonanox, at 9 a silent noctiflor, at 10 a cactus, at 11 another variety of cactus, and at 12 midnight, a blooming cereus. The plants opposite 1 and 2 in the morning are different varieties of cacti, at 3 the common salisfy, at 4 the chioory, at 5 the snowthistle, and at 6 the dandelion. Of course it is only an hour clock and another disadvantage is that many of the plants do not bloom during half the year.



## WELLAND CANAL ENLARGEMENT.

### NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for the Welland Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the eastern and western mails on Monday, the 25th day of JANUARY next, 1886, for raising the walls of the locks, weirs, etc., and increasing the height of the banks of that part of the Welland Canal between Port Dalhousie and Thorold, and for deepening the Summit Level between Thorold and Ramey's Bend, near Humberston.

The works, throughout, will be let in sections.

Maps of the several localities, together with plans and descriptive specifications can be seen at this office, on and after MONDAY, the 11th day of JANUARY next, 1886, where printed forms of tender can be obtained. A like class of information, relative to the works north of Allanburg will be furnished at the Resident Engineer's Office, Thorold; and for works south of Allanburg, plans, specifications, etc., may be seen at the Resident Engineer's Office, Welland.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and, in the case of firms, accept there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the same; and further, an accepted bank cheque for the sum of "Two Thousand Dollars" or more—according to the extent of the work on the section—must accompany the respective tenders, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works, at the rates stated in the offer submitted.

The amount required in each case will be stated on the form of tender.

The cheque or money thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

A. P. BRADLEY,

Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,

Ottawa, 9th December, 1885.

## 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, six times per week each way, between Stonewall Post Office and Railway Station, from the 1st of 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 at 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 the mail trains.

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 Office of Stonewall and at this office.

W. W. McLeod,

Post Office Inspector.

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