

The Northwest Review

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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

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

CALENDAR FOR AUGUST

Dedicated to the Glories of Mary.

1. Sunday 7th after Pentecost. St. Peter in chains.
2. Monday St. Alphonsus Liguori Pont. Doct.
3. Tuesday St. Stephen martyr.
4. Wednesday St. Dominick Conf.
5. Thursday Our Lady of the snows.
6. Friday Transfiguration of our Blessed Lord.
7. Saturday St. Cajetan and St. Donatus conf.
8. Sunday 8th after Pentecost. St. Cyriac and Companions.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

With July ends the first year of the Northwest Review and to those of our subscribers in places not within easy reach we will send out bills, we trust our good friends will respond readily thereby enabling us to meet heavy debts which must be paid at once. We do not like to trouble our readers unnecessarily; but we must have the wherewithal to meet our obligations and where will it come from if not from those indebted to us. The small amount owing by each individual can easily be spared and as we have not troubled our friends in this respect for a year, we anticipate immediate and generous responses to our appeal. To those of our readers sending in advance for the incoming year we would mention the fact that the subscription price has been reduced to \$2 which we hope will be appreciated. We will endeavor to see many of our friends along the main line within the next month and hope they will be prepared for us and assist us to secure new subscriptions.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Lord Lansdowne sails on the 5th of August for England.

Hon. Oliver Mowat, Premier of Ontario, is, was sixty six years old on the 22 inst.

Sir Charles Tupper is to sail for Canada on the 16th August on important business.

The noise of the recent volcanic eruption in New Zealand, could be distinctly heard 300 miles away.

Sir John and Lady McDonald will remain in British Columbia for three weeks. The premiers health is improving.

The chorus of the Milwaukee Saeng, erfest numbered 300 hundred voices, the orchestra comprised 100 instruments.

On Tuesday last at Montreal the pallium was conferred upon Archbishop Fabre by Cardinal Taschereau amid great prompt and splendor. There was an attendance of about 17,000

Several of the New Brunswickers who tried Orange growing in Florida have returned home to their native province. They report the climate malarial and the growth of orange trees slow.

The English government has declined Francis' proposal for a joint control of the New Hebrides Islands, thus compelling France to recognize the independence of the New Hebrides. There is great rejoicing in Australia over it.

On Monday night a lady in Chicago while walking with her husband and children on Michigan Avenue in the full glare of the electric light, had a satchel containing money and diamonds valued at \$7,000 forcibly taken from her. She escaped with the booty.

Sir George Stephen Bart with Lady Stephen general manager Van Horne and other magnates of the C. P. R., arrived in the city on Tuesday and after a run down to Bois des Evian, Holland etc, left on Thursday for the Pacific Coast.

Hon. Thomas T. Munison Legislative Councillor and minister of the Nova Scotia government, died on the 22 inst in the seventyninth year of his age. He was first elected to parliament in 1855. In politics he was a Liberal Anti-Confederate and repealer.

The 'Times' has preferred grand charges against the English War Office, some months ago an action at law arose over the estate of the inventor of machine guns. Among his papers were found evidence showing that in order to secure a hearing at the proper department he had been compelled to bribe three officials and then learned from one of the leading dignitaries that it was useless for him to look for the adoption of his invention unless he was prepared to pay in bribes, more than was being paid by some rival inventor whose weapon was under favorable consideration.

On the 21 inst was the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the first Canadian railway, the Champlain and St. Lawrence from Laprairie to St. Johns, fifteen miles. The rails were of wood, with flat bars of iron spiked to them. The company to build the road was chartered on 25 Feb 1832, eleven years after the locomotive made its first trip between Stockton and Darlington, and two years after the completion of the first railway in the United States. Five years elapsed between the charter and the rolling stock, and the first train, with the Earl of Gosford and suite on board, made its journey from Laprairie to St. Johns and back, the return trip occupying fifty minutes.

If there is one man more than another in England who assumes an air of wisdom dealing with the Irish question it is that old fossil John Bright. But his logic is very often lame footed. For in stance, in his speech in Birmingham last week, he argued that only three millions of the Irish population demanded Home Rule, and that it would be a dreadful peril to consent to 'what would really be a revolution in Ireland' at the bidding of one-twelfth of the population of the United Kingdom. If we grant the assumption that it would be a revolution to allow the majority of a nation the right to manage their own domestic affairs, is it not absurd to contend that such a concession would involve danger to the interests of the people as a whole? Thirty-three millions, wealthy and well armed, afraid lest three millions, with the most meagre resources, should carry out a scheme of separation? If Mr. Gladstone had employed in favor of his policy an argument so utterly foolish there would be some ground for asserting that he had taken farewell of of common sense.

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP GOOLD.

Dr. James Alpius Goold, Archbishop of Melbourne, Australia, died somewhat suddenly on the 12th ult. of suffusion of blood to the heart, at the age of 75. His remains were laid at rest in St. Patrick's Cathedral on the following Tuesday. The deceased prelate was born in the city of Cork, Ireland, and at an early age he devoted himself to the service of God in the priesthood, and entered the order of St. Augustine: to be trained by the discipline of that illustrious body for the work to which he was dedicated. Soon after his ordination he went to New South Wales, where he labored for years under Archbishop Polding. He was consecrated Bishop of Melbourne, at Sydney, August 6th, 1843, by His Grace Archbishop Polding, assisted by the late Bishop Murphy of Adelaide, South Australia. His first visit to his See at Melbourne, a distance of over 500 miles, was made on horseback. He found the new diocese almost destitute of all the outward appliances of the ecclesiastical system. There was a very small band of priests the churches were few in number and of humble character, there was neither convent nor college in the whole diocese. But he met the difficulties of his position with great spirit and perseverance. The erection into an independent colony of the territory included in his diocese, the rapid introduction of a numerous population which followed that event, and the discovery of Gold in Victoria, afforded most unusual scope to the efforts of the zealous bishop. As the result of the labors which he organized and directed magnificent churches, large convents and numerous educational establishments are springing up in all parts of the diocese. He was appointed Archbishop of Melbourne in 1876.

Dr. Goold was for many years before his death an uncompromising advocate of Catholic Schools, for in Australia as in the United States; Catholics have to support their own schools and educate the children of their non-Catholic fellow citizens as well.

THE DILKE CASE.

One of those mephitic cases that so often shock decency and humanity in places where, on account of superabundance of religious influences that prevail, they would not ordinarily be looked for, has just been concluded before the Divorce Court in Christian England and a more loathsome expose of the depths to which immorality has reached among the higher classes in that country, could not well be made. Much stress has been laid upon the laxness that is said to characterize the morals of the Indians of the Northwest, but so far nothing has been said that will approximate in brazen turpitude the baseness of those who figured in the Dilke-Crawford scandal. The guilt of the accused parties was established at the first trial, but owing to some technical informalities the court did not then go through the form of dissolving the marriage tie between Mrs. Crawford and her husband, but it has done so now, and they are at liberty to contract other marriages and live in legalized adultery during the remainder of their lives. We say 'legalized' because marriage being a sacrament, and indissoluble except by the death of one of the parties to it, a decree of divorce giving the parted principals permission to marry again, is nothing more or less than legalizing what cannot be designated properly by any other term than that which we have applied to it. About Seventeen years ago a similar case was before the same Divorce court in which some of the highest notables in the land were implicated and the defendant stated in the witness box that she did not that there was any harm in such conduct as all were guilty of it—showing a most deplorable condition of society among the aristocracy of England. The Divorce court affords a safe avenue for them to break up family ties and gratify their sordid passions and we need not wonder that advantage is so often taken of it by those who are guided only by their own elastic consciences, acting upon the laws made by man and setting the laws of God at defiance. We do not say, or mean to insinuate, that all who go into the divorce courts are of that character, far from it, but we may safely say that are all have recourse to it with a view to forming other matrimonial alliances. And if that prospect were not before them they would not seek refuge under its wing. The Catholic Church allows divorce in some cases; that is a complete separation, but she does not permit either the husband or wife to marry another while one of the parties is living. The history of Christianity prove that. With out the aid of the Divorce court members of a certain class of the human family can put away their wives and marry others. As for example, the husband of one of our Queen's daughters who discarded his morganatic wife with her (and his) six or seven children in order to marry the young princess, who was about half his own age. Although the marriage was a morganatic one she was nevertheless his lawful wife in the sight of God who is no respecter of persons.

It is devoutly to be wished that it will be a long time before this fair land of ours is tarnished with a law that makes lechery lawful, and the habitues of the divorce court respectable.

A NEW SECT—"THE PERFECT ONES"

It might have been supposed that the sect, producing power evolved from the great religious upheaval that took place in the sixteenth century, mis-called the Reformation, had reached its limits before now, and that the ingenuity of man for inventing new forms of religion had been exhausted, but such is not the case. Still another "road to heaven" has been discovered by a Mrs. Hannah Martin of Cincinnati, Ohio, who has gathered a band of followers around her who worship her as the Deity. She tells the 'Perfect ones,' as she calls her disciples that she has passed through all the deaths known to this world, and has taken on the gladness but retains her earthly form; that she is not the Hannah Martin they see, but a being infinitely higher; the temple of God in fact, and that in her they behold his glory. As a proof of her statements she says that eight years ago while a member of the Methodist Church, she received a promise from God, that at the expiration of certain time he would send his spirit into her body; about two months ago the time elapsed, and she felt herself lifted up from the world. She began by taking on this godly spirit at her birth, it came to her gradually, and she has been constantly growing until she has reached perfection. It is said to see so much mental aberration, but not surprising where the infallible guidance of the true Church is not followed.

TIM HEALY ON HIS DEFEAT.

Mr. Healey, speaking of his defeat, said, "The wonder is I am not beaten by more, The Catholics are 900 behind in the register and the majority against me was only 180. It was the 'no Popery' cry that defeated me. The Presbyterian ministers took alarm lest the Belfast Queen's College, which is in the hands of Presbyterians, should be taken from under Home Rule. They also feared for their pockets, as they deprived their sustenance from a fund arising out of investments in land. It was a natural though unfounded alarm. They moved heaven and earth to arouse sectarian apprehensions, and succeeded in exacting more implicit political obedience than I have ever seen yielded to the much abused Catholic priests. It would make your heart bleed to see poor tatterdemalions of tenants who stood as much in need of protection against landlordism as the peasants of Mayo, marking their ballot papers for the landlord candidates because they had a notion that I was the Pope in disguise. Sexton-victory hurt me for the reason that when they saw Belfast fall to us they thought the heather was on fire. Besides, the election was taken on an expiring register and most of the deaths and changes of residences occurred among our friends. On a new register and at another time of the year I will win at a canter."

GOOD NEWS

By this time Sir John McDonald is at Port Moody, the jumping-off place for the present of the Pacific railway, where a warm welcome awaits him. The cable this morning brings news which, if known to the British Columbians, will doubtless tend to augment the enthusiasm. Lord Salisbury having announced his intention of giving his favorable consideration to the scheme for establishing a steamship line between the Gulf of Georgia, China, Japan and Australia, it will be remembered that just before Lord Salisbury went out of office, he had all but decided to grant a postal subsidy to such a line. The matter was discussed in the House of Lords shortly after the change of government and Lord Granville promised to obtain the views of the permanent officials of the Postoffice and War Departments, but weightier subjects probably prevented him from doing so. Lord Salisbury is now apparently determined to take the question up in earnest. He is said to take a lively interest in the railway, regarding it as a work of Imperial Character, and he certainly could not show his appreciation of our enterprise in a more striking or satisfactory manner than by asking Parliament to assist the company in an indirect way in establishing a steamship line on the Pacific ocean.

LITANY OF THE HOLY NAME OF JESUS

On June 8th, 1816, the late Sovereign Pontiff, Pope Pius IX, through the Sacred Congregation of Indulgences, issued an authorized version of the Litany of the Most Holy Name of Jesus, and signified his intention of granting to the faithful an indulgence of 300 days when ever bishops should apply for this favor for their dioceses. Recently this last condition has been removed. Pope Leo XIII, has extended the indulgence of the late Pope to the whole world; and a decree of the same Sacred Congregation dated January 19th, 1886, grants the indulgence to all the faithful of both sexes and makes it applicable to the souls in purgatory, the conditions being that it should be the authorized version which is used, and that it should be said devoutly and with contrite heart. The indulgence, however, can be gained but once in the day.

NAPOLEON'S OPINION OF CHRIST

I know men said Napoleon, and I tell you that Jesus was not a man! Alexander, Caesar, Charlemagne, and myself founded empires; but upon what did we rest the creation of our genius? Upon force. Jesus Christ alone founded His empire upon love; and at this hour millions of men would die for Him. It was not a day or a battle which has achieved the triumph of the Christian religion in the world; No; it was a long war, a contest for three centuries, begun by the apostles then continued by the flood of Christian generations. In this war all the Kings and potentates of earth were on one side; on the other I see no army, but a mysterious force—some men scattered here and there in all parts of the world, and who have no other rallying point than a common faith in the mysteries of the cross. I die before my time, and my body will be given back to the earth to become food for worms. Such is the fate of him who has been called the great Napoleon! What an

abyss between my deep misery and the eternal kingdom of Christ, which is proclaimed, loved and adored, and which is extending over the whole earth. Call you this dying? Is it not living, rather? The death of Christ is the death of God.

The building prospect of the Manito central railway this year is not very good. There is a hitch about the settlement of the claims of the old contract, Messrs McDonald and Preston who claim \$127,000 and will not make any reduction while the Clemow company to whom the contract has been awarded will not agree to pay so large a sum!

ST. BASIL'S

The Basilian Fathers have labored zealously and unremittently in Toronto for thirty-four years. The value of the services rendered during all these years to the Catholic body and to society is incalculable. Year after year they have sent out bright, well-educated youths, to take their part in the world's work and maintain before all men the honor and credit of the Catholic Church and of old Ireland. During all those years they made no appeal to the public for aid in any shape. But now they find it necessary to enlarge their church and make other improvements; and as these far exceed their means they intend to hold a bazaar in October, at which five hundred valuable prizes will be distributed. They say in a circular which they have issued;

For thirty four years the Community of St. Basil at Toronto, has devoted his life and energies to the cause of intermediate and Higher Catholic education. Thus far we have asked help from no one. Now, however, new demands have been made upon us—and we feel ourselves unable to meet them. For the first time, therefore, we appeal to the public for assistance. Some year ago when the State withdrew its subsidy from colleges the other denominations at once took action to measure to repair the loss, and today all their colleges draw supplies from a generous endowment fund, Catholics alone did nothing for their colleges. His Lordship Bishop Carbery of Hamilton, said to our boys some time since in our study hall: 'In Ireland we have plenty of preparatory schools and colleges, but we have no institution where young men who; having finished their college course and taken up law, medicine or arts at a University, enjoy the protection extended to you in St. Michael's College by the Basilian Fathers.' To enable us to continue and perfect the system of protection and to finish St. Basil's Church, we now invite the co-operation of our people who have at heart the cause of Catholic Education. Our appeal is made by way of a Bazaar and no project has come before the public with stronger claims and more distinguished patronage. The whole hierarchy of Ontario have given us prizes and kind words of encouragement. His Eminence Cardinal Newman, Archbishop Walsh; of Dublin, and Croke, of Cashel, the Very Rev. and Rev. Clergy of Canada and the United States; Charles Stewart Parnell, M. P. of wide world fame; and a host of long tried friends, have heard of our efforts and come to our aid. His Holiness, Pope Leo XIII., in proclaiming the Jubilee, recommends the faithful when giving alms to remember educational institutions. 'Seminaries for the Clergy.'

DON'T UNDERVALUE THE BOY

The following sound reasoning we find in the American Agriculturist. It would be a benefit to both fathers and their sons if its precepts were often regarded.

Too many men make boys feel that they are of little or no account while they are boys. Lay a responsibility on a boy, and he will meet it in a manly spirit. On no account ignore their disposition to investigate. Help them to understand things. Encourage them to know what they are about. We are too apt to treat a boy seeking after knowledge as mere idle curiosity. 'Don't ask questions' is poor advice to boys. If you do not explain puzzling things to them you oblige them to make many experiments before the find out; and though experimental knowledge is best in one sense, in another it is not, for that which can be explained clearly does not need experimenting with. If the principle involved is understood, is no further trouble, and the boy can go ahead intelligently.

Do not wait for the boy to grow up before you begin to treat him as an equal. A proper amount of confidence, and words of encouragement and advice, and giving him to understand that you trust him in many ways, helps to make a man of him long before he is a man in either stature or years.

The Boston Journal of Commerce also makes a good suggestion to parents and reports to the above. Give him tools says the writer, and let him find out for himself whether he has got any mechanical taste or not. Do not discourage him, as parents are apt to do by saying; 'Oh, it is no use for you to try to do anything with tools. I never had any taste that way, and of course you have not.' If a boy find he can make a few articles with his hand, it tends to make him rely on himself. And the planning that is necessary for the execution of the work is a discipline and an education of great value to him. The future welfare and happiness of the boy depends on the surroundings of his youth. When he arrives at that period in his life when he is obliged to choose what profession or what line of business to follow, it is highly important that he should take no false step. And if in his youth he has cultivated a taste for any particular branch—the choice of a profession or business will be made more easy.