

The Northwest Review

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E. J. DERMODY.

Publisher and Proprietor.

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The Northwest Review is the official organ for Manitoba and the Northwest of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association.

NOTICE.

The editor will always gladly receive articles on Catholic matters, matters of general or local importance, even political of a party character.

OUR ADMINISTRATOR'S LETTER.

ST. BONIFACE, 28th Dec., 1894. To Mr. E. J. Dermody, Proprietor of Northwest Review:

MY DEAR MR. DERMODY.—As New Year's Day is coming near at hand, I am glad to be able to send you herewith the heartfelt expression of my earnest wishes for a happy and prosperous year for yourself, and an increasing prosperity for your paper.

The Northwest Review

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

In another column we give a condensed report of the able speech delivered by the Hon. Mr. Prendergast on the clause in the speech from the Throne relating to the Manitoba school question.

We see by the press despatches that the Hon. Theo. Davie, premier of British Columbia has been elevated to the Chief Justiceship of his province.

"PROFESSOR" SIMS AGAIN.

There has been a big row among the leaders of the A. P. A. in the United States and one section of them, led by that erstwhile Canadian, backwoods pedagogue, the self-styled "Professor" Sims, who repudiates his former colleagues and denounces them as being un-American.

THEIR PRINCIPLES.

"Professor" Sims presided as chairman and at the opening of the convention read the declaration of principles and resolutions:

"Equal rights to every true citizen,

regardless of color, creed or former nationality. The absolute separation of the state from the church.

"That no citizen shall be proscribed because of his religious belief from any of the privileges guaranteed to him by the constitution of the United States, nor shall any organization, either secular or religious, be permitted to adopt any test whereby its members are obliged, coerced or intimidated to act in violation of the constitutional provisions for the guarantee of religious liberty."

"Professor" Sims then declared that the A. P. A.; the association which he worked for all it was worth, is un-American. Of course the Ex-Canadian pedagogue is a good judge of all things "American".

"1. Its secret partisan political methods are a conspiracy against the rights of American citizenship and a menace to honest popular government.

"2. Its constitution by which despotic power is vested in its officers is a violation of the constitution of the several states and of the United States and a menace to the personal liberty of its members.

"3. Its usurpation of powers such as are alone vested in the constitutional courts of the republic and its refusal to allow its members to appeal from its actions to the civil courts, make it organized insurrection.

"4. Its so-called advisory boards in which are vested all the political action and liberty of its members, is a conspiracy to control their franchises of citizenship in violation of the constitutional and legislative provisions and laws for the protection of the independence of the citizen voter.

"5. Its claim to be a protective association of the liberal institutions which are founded upon the constitution under existing conditions is a misnomer, under cover of which it is organized as a secret political machine run in the interests of hoodling politicians.

"6. As now constituted and controlled it is the enemy of free speech, a free press, liberty of conscience, religious liberty and political independence. Notwithstanding this truthful indictment of an organization as ever disgraced any free land, by one of its own associates, yet we would advise our American friends to watch this new organization carefully.

MEKE BRAVADO.

The Attorney-General of Manitoba is a good type of the political demagogue. He threatened and ranted about what his government would do, were the Dominion Parliament to attempt to interfere with the public schools act of 1890.

The Hon. Mr. Prendergast very fully answered that style of argument in his speech last week. He said that the Catholic minority had no intention to ask that the acts of 1890 be interfered with.

The Rev. Dr. Carman, a Methodist divine recently said. "On civil and political grounds in this free country all who choose such a faith may of course without let, or hindrance enjoy it and pay for it.

That exactly and fully expresses the

views of the Catholic minority on the present acts. We say, let the majority have any school system which suits them, but let them pay for it. But at the same time and for exactly the same reason, why force that system on Catholics who do not for one moment accept it and who have always opposed it, for their own use and object to be taxed for it.

The Imperial Privy Council have emphatically said that these acts have destroyed certain rights and privileges which belong and were guaranteed to the Catholic minority by the Constitution of Canada. All the Catholics say is: "We do not object to this school system for the majority because it pleases them, but now that the highest court in the Realm says that in passing it you destroyed rights belonging to the Catholics, we ask you to relieve us from the operation of that act in so far as it affects these guaranteed rights of ours.

The highest court in the Empire has decided that the rights and privileges of the Catholics have been invaded and, despite all your bravado and treason, those rights and privileges must and shall be restored—if not by you, then by a superior power—a power you must obey.

MISLEADING AND DISHONEST.

During the debate on the Manitoba school clause on the speech from the throne, the Hon. J. D. Cameron, provincial secretary made two statements that very forcibly demonstrated the fact that the Greenway government is ready to descend to any misleading and dishonest statement to bolster up their iniquitous policy towards the Catholics.

Mr. Cameron said, (1) it is a misnomer to call the present public schools, "Protestant," and (2) over 30 per cent of the Catholic schools which existed prior to the acts of 1890, had accepted the law and became public schools.

Now let us examine these statements in the light of facts. The present public schools of Manitoba are a continuation of the former Protestant schools. They are exactly the same in every particular; the same religious exercises, the same text books, and the same teachers the only difference is that before 1890 these schools, which are acceptable to Protestants, were supported by them, while now Catholics are required to support them also.

With regard to the second statement, viz: that 30 per cent of the former Catholic schools are now public schools, we will, while admitting the statement, explain why! In the province of Manitoba there are large sections occupied entirely by Catholics. There are no Protestants in these sections to force the Catholics to pay tribute to them, in the form of taxes to educate their children.

There is no intention in the minds of the Catholics to ask that they be deprived of it. They want it, therefore we are anxious that they should have all they want. Let our Protestant friends understand this thoroughly. The fact that they want the act is to us the strongest reason why they should not be deprived of it. But if they want it, let them pay for it. If a man wants a certain kind of coat and is willing to pay for it, it would be a gross interference with his liberty to say that he cannot have it.

and obliging inspector who was sent out by the government to bring these schools under the act, was not going to see too much. This admirable arrangement served two purposes; (1) it allowed something which could not be prevented unless the government killed off the Catholic population and (2) it enabled the government to say that 30 per cent of the old Catholic schools had accepted the public schools acts and came under its operation.

A BEAUTIFUL TRIBUTE.

The eloquent member for West Assiniboia, N. F. Davin Esq., paid the following glowing and graceful tribute to the memory of the late Sir John Thompson, at the press banquet in Toronto.

"But let us take what might well be described as an almost incredible career having everything in it of the true romantic that of the late premier. Ten years ago to the mass of Canadian people he was unknown, to-day he is among the most renowned of Canadian statesmen.

The month of March is upon us and the Northwest Review reminds its Catholic readers of this fact and once more presents them with the beautiful prayer to St. Joseph which was composed and enriched with many indulgences by our Venerable and most Holy Father, Leo XIII.

THE MONTH OF ST. JOSEPH.

This great and mighty Pontiff, witnessing the deeds of wickedness perpetrated by the many powerful enemies of our Holy Church, and remembering that the great and glorious St. Joseph was the guardian of the Universal church, appealed to him in the terms of this touching prayer.

CATHOLIC NOTES.

There are now twenty-two Catholic daily papers in Italy. February 20th, was the seventeenth anniversary of the election of Pope Leo XIII.

The library of the Vatican was commenced 1,417 years ago. It contains 40,000 manuscripts, among which are some by Pliny, St. Thomas, St. Charles Borromeo, and many Hebrew, Syrian, Arabian and American Bibles.

Prayer to St. Joseph.

We come to thee, O Blessed Joseph, in our sore distress, and having sought the help of thy Most Blessed Spouse, we now confidently implore thy assistance also.

It is remarked that King Humbert at his speeches in opening the Italian Parliament never invokes the benediction of God, which the German Emperor never omits to do at inaugurating the sessions of the Reichstag.

The Pope has received from the president of the Transvaal Republic a diamond weighing 971 karats. It is practically perfect, the only blemish being a tiny spot invisible to the naked eye.

Regulations for Lent.

To-day (Ash Wednesday) the Holy season of Lent commences. Following are the regulations for the days of abstinence and fast:

I. All days within the Lent, Sundays excepted, are Fasting days, on which only one full meal is allowed, with a partial refectory or collation in the evening.

Young persons who have not completed their twenty-first year of age, and those who have reached the period of life when old age itself is an infirmity: likewise the sick, nursing women, and all who are employed at hard labor are exempt from the law of Fasting, and may therefore take their usual number of meals every day in Lent.

II. The law of Abstinence, which forms part of the penitential discipline of Lent, prohibits certain kinds of food, and all are bound by it who have completed their seventh year of age, unless they be sick or have obtained a dispensation.

By the common law of the Church, delivered down from the first age of Christianity, flesh meat, eggs, milk, butter and cheese have been excluded from the food of the faithful throughout the entire Lenten season. This law is still in force, except in so far as it is relaxed by dispensation; and no one but the supreme Head of the Church has power to give a general dispensation from it.

III. In virtue of this Apostolic Indult permission is given to use flesh meat on all Sundays at every meal; also at the one principal meal on all Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, except Saturday in Ember week (9th March) and Holy Saturday.

IV. Permission is given to use eggs, milk, butter and cheese on all days at both the principal meal and the collation to those who come under the law of Fasting. To young persons under twenty-one years of age, and others not bound to fast their use is permitted at every meal: but they are forbidden to use flesh meat oftener than once a day, that is, at the principal meal, except on Sundays.

V. No one is permitted to use fish and flesh meat at any one meal, whether on Sundays or week days, within the Lent. The use of flesh meat at dinner does not, however, prevent the use of a morsel of fish at the evening collation.

VI. Dripping, or lard, may be used in the preparation of food on all days, except Good Friday.

Should any further relaxation of the Fast or abstinence be required by particular persons, they may obtain it from their respective pastors, who are authorized to grant it to them, provided true and sufficient cause be assigned. The collation allowance is confined to ten ounces of food.

CATHOLIC NOTES.

Items of Interest to Catholic Readers Gathered from Many Sources.

There are now twenty-two Catholic daily papers in Italy.

February 20th, was the seventeenth anniversary of the election of Pope Leo XIII.

Archbishop Walsh has given \$500 to the Dublin Council of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

It is announced in diplomatic circles that we shall very shortly have a Russian Legation in Rome accredited to the Vatican.

The Manitoba school case promises to play a very important part in the next general election in the Canadian Dominion, and great curiosity will be felt at the outcome of the contest.

The library of the Vatican was commenced 1,417 years ago. It contains 40,000 manuscripts, among which are some by Pliny, St. Thomas, St. Charles Borromeo, and many Hebrew, Syrian, Arabian and American Bibles.

The much-talked-of Oriental seminary which his Holiness wishes to establish in Constantinople will soon, it appears, bear a accomplished fact. Negotiations between the Propaganda and the Turkish Government have led to a very satisfactory understanding.

A book upon which the Empress Eugenie is at present engaged will contain some unpublished letters of her husband and the late Prince Imperial. The proceeds of its sale will be handed over to the fund for the widows and orphans of the French soldiers killed in the Franco-German war.

There is a proposal to establish a Catholic diocese in Wales, owing to the increase to the number of adherents of the Church in the principality. At present Wales is divided among some of the English dioceses.

It is remarked that King Humbert at his speeches in opening the Italian Parliament never invokes the benediction of God, which the German Emperor never omits to do at inaugurating the sessions of the Reichstag.

The Catholic priests of New York city have formally protested against any enactment which will legalize the selling of liquor on Sunday.

Last month Miss Sidebotham, sister of the Member of Parliament for the Hyde division of Cheshire, was received into the Catholic church.

The London, Eng. Spectator, commenting on the repeal of the anti-Jesuit Law, says: "We are always pleased to see a purely physical one; and the resistance of the Papacy to the master of legations has therefore our sympathy.

There is not an argument used by Prince Bismarck against the freedom of the Roman priesthood which is not an equally good argument against the press."

In the French Chamber last week an amendment to suppress the French Embassy to the Vatican was rejected by 348 votes against 165.

Miss Eily O'Connell, in religion Mother Mary Benigns, the grand-daughter of Daniel O'Connell, died lately in the Ursuline Convent at Waterford.

Rev. Andre M. Garin, O. M. I. died last week in St. John's Hospital, Lowell, Mass., at the age of 73. During his early career he was a missionary among the Indians in the Canadian Northwest.

Dakowski, the Polish prisoner at Green Bay, whose case caused so much comment because of the attempt of the sheriff to extort a confession from him by sending a party to him disguised as a priest, has been released for lack of evidence.

In the leper hospital at Gotemb a Japan Catholic priest and nuns take care of one hundred victims of the hideous disease, besides attending many more as out-patients for whom they have no accommodation.

Dr. Joseph Zemp, the present president of the Swiss Confederation, gave a good example as a devout Catholic the other day. He came to the church at Berno to go to Confession. As the other penitents recognized the supreme officer of the Republic near the Confessional, they endeavored to make room for him.

A munificent donation has been made to the Catholic University of Washington by Joseph Banigan, who has given Bishop Keane \$50,000 to found a chair of political economy. This generous benefactor to a good institution has already founded St. Mary's Home for Working Girls in Rhode Island. The new school of that science of which the Irish-American has furnished so genuine an appreciation will be opened next October, and it is expected, will have for professor a distinguished divine from the University of Paris.

Regina Notes.

The elevation of Rev. Father Langevin to the Episcopate is hailed with delight by the Catholics of Regina, and all here and in the tributary country look with pleasure for an early opportunity of paying their respects to His Grace.

Since my last notes timber has been our constant guest but not in such unwell come mood as it appears to have displayed in more southern climes, traffic being scarcely ever impeded and no cases of loss of life nor even of severe frost bites occurring in this vicinity.

Just now a "chink" is making its genial influence felt and the thermometer only goes up from 25 to 40 above zero.

Thanks to the efforts of our member those of our farmers requiring seed grain are assured of being supplied by the government and a greater average than ever will doubtless be seeded in the hope that another crop such as that of '91 will cause 95 to make amends for the comparative failures of the past 2 years.

It is now settled that we are to have our Territorial exhibition immediately after that of Winnipeg and already a good deal of work has been performed by the various officials, and committees which goes to assure a successful show.

Two rinks from Regina, among them subscribers to the Review in the persons of Messrs A. McDonald and E. McCarthy are making things interesting for some of their opponents at the big spiel and ere this appears in print they will doubtless have returned with one or more trophies of the fray.

Mr. A. Monroe of Winnipeg is a welcome addition to Father Sinnott's household as well as to the staff of Sunday school teachers and occasionally to the choir. Mr. S. Beaton is once more amongst us from the north, we hope to remain.

The pruning knife is being applied to the branches of the Police Force and a number of the men are being dismissed. Reasons, doubtless good ones, exist in most cases but real hardships can already be pointed out. An extra slip from the "social glass" and the private or non-com is "fired." The same for a breach of discipline such as dodging church attendance and spending the time allotted for the same around some convenient corner. But no such stringent rules have terrors for his superiors. They "parade" it is true (too true unfortunately) to the church doors but pass on for their "spiritual" support to the hospitable portals of the club. Very edifying indeed for constables, and civilians as well to see our government teams making their rounds after services to the church for one grade and to the aforesaid "club" for another.

"Black Communists."

"Bismarck," says the Rock, "once called the Jesuits the 'black Communists.'" We could easily believe any amount of crime in the case of the "man of blood and iron," but we never yet heard him called "a fool" in the ordinary acceptance of the term. He hates the Jesuits, that is natural; he hates the Church of which they form the "imperial guard," he hates religion; men of his condition always must. But he never called the Jesuits "black Communists," for the simple reason that, as we hinted above, he is "not a full." For the very opposite reason the Rock may believe the fathers of the Society to be "black Communists." Such a foible will do no harm, and, if it pleases the Low Church people, well, they really have so little that is pleasant in their career of ignominious strife to keep their heads above water that he would indeed be a severe master who would deny them so easy a recreation. The Jesuits, we feel sure, would be the very first to say, "Let them alone; they are amused, and it does not hurt us."—The Universe.