

# "The Northwest Review"

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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 JANUARY.

1. Friday—The Circumcision of Our Lord.
2. Saturday—Octave of St. Stephen.
3. Sunday—Octave of St. John Baptist.
4. Monday—Octave of the Holy Innocents.
5. Tuesday—Vigil of the Epiphany.
6. Wednesday—The Epiphany.
7. Thursday—Of the Octave.
8. Friday—Of the Octave.
9. Saturday—Of the Octave.
10. Sunday—1st. after Epiphany. Finding of the Child Jesus among the Doctors.
11. Monday—Of the Octave.
12. Tuesday—Of the Octave.
13. Wednesday—Octave of the Epiphany.
14. Thursday—St. Hilary B. and D.
15. Friday—St. Paul, H.
16. Saturday—St. Marcellus, P. and M.
17. Sunday—2nd. after Epiphany. The Holy Name of Jesus.
18. Monday—Chair of St. Peter at Rome.
19. Tuesday—St. Canute, K. and M.
20. Wednesday—SS. Fabian and Sebastian, MM.
21. Thursday—St. Agnes, V. and M.
22. Friday—SS. Vincent & Anastasius, MM.
23. Saturday—Espousals of Our Lady.
24. Sunday—3rd. after Epiphany. St. Timothy, B. and M.
25. Monday—Conversion of St. Paul.
26. Tuesday—St. Polycarp, B. and M.
27. Wednesday—St. John Chrysostom, B&D
28. Thursday—Of the Most Holy Sacrament.
29. Friday—St. Francis of Sales, B. and D.
30. Saturday—St. Martin, Vand M.
31. Sunday—4th after Epiphany. St. Peter Nolasco, C.

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

SATURDAY, JAN. 9, 1885.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Holy Father has sent 1,000 lire to the Little Sisters of the Poor at Cuneo.

Gounod is busy with the composition of another oratorio. The subject is St. Francis d'Assisi.

Cardinal Manning has accepted the vice presidency of the International Arbitration and Peace Association.

"The settling of the Caroline question, the agreement to which was signed last week by the Powers concerned, is certainly a great moral triumph for the Papacy.

Prof. Fred Grey, late of New York, but now of Montreal, has abjured Protestantism and joined the Catholic Church. He is the nephew of Earl Grey, of England.

Mrs. Bancroft, the well-known actress, was received into the Church on Saturday last. Her reception took place at the Church of SS. Peter and Edward, Buckingham Gate, London England.

An Irish parliament is now a foregone conclusion, & the talk of the London "Tablet" of the impossibility of granting one to Ireland to the contrary. The only question is as to how much power it shall have.

The "Germania" says the Holy Father has desired to learn the condition of the Catholic missions in the German colonies. He has expressed to the Prussian ambassador his astonishment at the feeling of bitterness in Berlin.

The Rev. Father Lory, S.J., director of St. Boniface College, will preach in St. Mary's Church on Sunday, the 16th inst. On Wednesday evening last, the feast of the Epiphany, the Reverend gentleman preached an able sermon to the people of the Immaculate Conception.

The Rev. Father Ouillette, Rector of St. Mary's Church, entertained his Choir at the presbytery last Wednesday evening. The supper prepared was an excellent one. The evening was spent in a very enjoyable manner.

## FRANCE.

The French Minister of Instruction continues to wage war against the parish priests of France. This infidel executive would deny priests a voice in the selection of those who make laws affecting morality and education, the two important questions which, above all others, it is their sworn duty to watch and guard against the march of infidelity, the destroyer of Christianity and the moral system based thereon. The priests are the spiritual guides of the people and the custodians of the most important influences which concern humanity and to deny them the right to take common part with the people in the choice of the persons who are to make the laws of the country would be to decitizenize them. The Freemasons and other illegitimate cabals may unfurl their banners on all occasions without hindrance, but M. Goblet will not allow the same liberties to Catholics. They are religious and according to him they are entitled to no freedom; but anti-religious unions are permitted every liberty. Since the elections the Minister of Instruction has become more violent in his hostility to the parish priests, and the cable reported the other day that he cut off the stipend of one hundred, which, by the way, is a direct violation of the concordat, for no other reason than that they voted against an abortion of a Republic which has ever conspired to overthrow Christianity. This wretched man, who in the name of liberty, has trampled upon every cherished heritage of Frenchmen, is going from bad to worse. The broad brimmed hat of the cure or the white coronet of a Sister of Charity infuriates him—even as a red rag maddens a bellowing bull. His late unjust and arbitrary conduct has in many cases, it is reported, produced cruel results. Haste the day when the Church in France can fling to the winds the proffered aid of the government.

## THE IRISH QUESTION AND THE "MANITOBA."

Our ponderous neighbor the "Manitoba" in its excruciating efforts grapple with the English political crisis exhibits a great lack of information concerning Imperial affairs. But that as it may, what we here wish to allude to is its open hostility to the Irish National movement, in referring to which our contemporary has adopted a course which, to ourselves, seems very singular for a Canadian paper. In all fairness it may be asked why Canadians should oppose the granting to Ireland of a local parliament. Our contemporary, to support itself, makes a copious use of phrases which had their origin in the London Times and which have been used by that brutal organ to damn the Irish cause, such as "Dangerous to the nation," "the Dis-memberment of the Empire," etc. It is inconceivable why the "Manitoba" should take such a very unfair and unreasonable stand on this important question, which is of so great moment to the Irishmen in this country as well as at home. If it is desirous of estranging the many warm supporters of that nationality which it numbers it certainly could not adopt a course more likely to meet with success. How can Canadians, with any degree of reason, quarrel with Irishmen on this question of Home Rule. Why should they object to the restoration to Ireland of legislative independence; to the demand of Parnell that Ireland be restored the rights of which she was deprived a century ago by such shameful means. Is the "Manitoba" endeavoring to develop in this country the old race hatred that is now evidently reviving in England—that hatred that lashed them with whips under the Stuarts, and with scorpions under the Cromwells, Williams and Georges. It is a sad spectacle to see a public journal in these days of education and on the verge of the twentieth century openly favor the oppression of a nation.

It must be plain to thinking men that the voice of the Irish people, speaking through Parnell, is no arraignment of the English people, but a calm demand for just rights; and the leading men of England—men who speak and write as philosophers—are emphatic in declaring that the time for conceding those rights has arrived. In other words, the time is when England should extend the same legislative privileges to Ireland as she has conceded to Canada, Australia and New Zealand. And but the other day Mr. Herbert Gladstone addressed these very important words to an anti-Irish correspondent:

"There will be no peace in Westminster until English parties will consent to apply constitutional principles to Ireland, and to give up the useless attempt of governing Ireland without considering the Irish."

This, together with the very significant declaration of Mr. Gladstone him-

self, which was published in the "Manitoba" a day or two ago, makes it clear that if the English Premier can get the bulk of his colleagues to follow him he will not hesitate granting to Ireland all that her people demand. And yet in the face of all this the "Manitoba" talks about the "dismemberment of the Empire," and other equally absurd argument. We have had two or three occasions recently to disagree with the stand it has taken on the Irish question and we would advise it to be careful less its utterance should arouse a spirit of vengeance among a large number of its friends.

Our contemporary is also greatly mistaken when it says that Salisbury, will secure the reasonable "wing" of the National party. There will be no "wing" and when the British Commons opens our neighbor will discover this. Mr. Parnell is the leader of perhaps the most compact and disciplined party that ever existed. He is the leader of a band whose fidelity is based as much upon personal admiration for his stirring qualities as upon a conviction that through him their native land will receive the greatest possible amount of justice; and from the unparalleled crisis which the Nationalist voter has created Parnell is practically the dictator of British politics and intends to ask the English people to give to Ireland a home government, similar to the Canadian House, and this, as we understand it, the "Manitoba" would deny them.

## VANDERBILT'S WILL.

The conditions of Mr. Vanderbilt's will, just published, make it certain that the late millionaire will be remembered only as a fabulously rich man. He has disposed of one hundred and ninety million dollars in all, the bulk of which goes to two sons. In the distribution of his immense fortune he has shown no spirit of patriotism, and we might also say benevolence, for although we find \$1,000,000 given in benefactions, it is a very insignificant parcel out of a fortune like Vanderbilts. It would probably be no more than three or four weeks income at the time of his greatest prosperity. Living or dead he can only be regarded as a money grabber. He had it in his power to show the world that he was not the abject slave of the "almighty Dollar," an impression which was created in the minds of the people by his grasping life. A million or two less to his eldest sons would have been a matter of no consequence and would have endowed a great national educational or benevolent institution. But he preferred to leave his wealth unbroken to his family. His country therefore owes him nothing.

## ST. BONIFACE COLLEGE

The Students of this classical institution gave a very entertaining literary Concert on Wednesday evening last in the basement of the College. Masters La Riviere, Royal, Brisbois, Versailles, sustained their parts excellently in a comical farce entitled, "Le Malade Imaginaire" which was productive of much amusement. The prominent people of the town of St. Boniface were present as well as a number of local and visiting priests. Conspicuous among whom were the Rev. Father Camper and Bro. Mulvehill of St. Laurent, and Rev. Father Dugas; also Hon. Mr. LaRiviere, Hon. J. Royal, Judges Dubuc and Prud'homme Senator Girard, Mayor Bernier, N. D. Beck, J. H. Pilet, as well as a large number of ladies. The affair was highly creditable to the faculty of the College.

There was also a lottery in connection with the soiree, which was attended with success, the object of which was to raise a fund to purchase a sporting outfit for the students' use during the summer vacation.

## To the Priests in the Northwest.

Our Reverend Missionaries throughout the country can do a great deal towards increasing the circulation of the "Northwest Review." A few words from the resident clergyman would secure many accessions to our subscription list. We would kindly ask them to use their influence in behalf of the "Review." It is the only English Catholic Journal in the territory, and should therefore be encouraged. Since the first publication the paper has gradually increased and is now in every corner of the Northwest. But we wish to augment the volume of news and we can only do so by a hearty support from our Catholic friends in all parts of the province and territory, which we trust will be extended to us on all hands during the ensuing year. We would also ask as a favor of our reverend friends to send us at their convenience a budget of news from their respective districts. All communications will be welcomed and published.

## Bill Nye on Columbus.

Probably few people have been more successful in the discovering lines than Christopher Columbus. Living as he did in a day when a great many things were still in an undiscovered state, the horizon was filled with the golden opportunities for a man possessed of Mr. C's pluck and ambition. His life at first was filled with rebuffs and disappointments, but at last he grew to be a man of importance in his own profession, and people who wanted anything discovered would always bring it to him rather than take it elsewhere.

And yet the life of Columbus was a stormy one. Though he discovered a continent wherein a millionaire attracts no attention, he himself was very poor. Though he rescued from barbarism a broad and beautiful land in whose metropolis the theft of less than half a million of dollars is regarded as a petty larceny, Chris himself often went to bed hungry. It is not singular that the grey-eyed and gentle Columbus should have added a hemisphere, too, where pie is a common thing not only on Sunday but through the week, and yet that he should have gone down to his grave pie-less.

Such is the history of progress in all ages and in all lines of thought and investigation. Such is the meagre reward of the pioneer in new fields of action. I presume that America has a larger pie area than any other land in which the Cockney English language is spoken. Right here where millions of native born Americans dwell, many of whom are ashamed of the fact that they were borne here, and which shame is entirely mutual between the goddess of liberty and themselves, we have a style of pie that no other land can boast of.

From the bleak and acid dried apple pie of Maine to the irrigated mince pie of the blue Pacific, all along down the line igneous, volcanic and stratified pie America, the land of the freedom bird with the high instep to his nose, leads the world.

Other lands may point with undissembled pride to their polygamy and their cholera, but we reck not. Our polygamy here is still in its infancy and our leprosy, has had the disadvantage of a cold backward spring, but look at our pie.

Throughout a long and disastrous war, sometimes referred to as a fratricidal war, during which this fair land was drenched in blood, and also during which aforesaid war numerous frightful blunders were made which are fast coming to the surface—through the courtesy of participants in said war who have patiently waited for those who blundered to die off, and now admit that said participants who are dead did blunder exceedingly throughout all this long and deadly struggle for the supremacy of liberty and right—as I was about to say when my mind began to wobble, the American pie has shone far resplendent in the full glare of noonday sun or beneath the pale green of electric light, and she stands forth proudly to-day with her undying loyalty to dyspepsia untrammelled her deep and deadly gastric antipathy still fiercely burning in her breast.

That is the proud history of American pie. Powers, principalities, kingdoms and hand-made dynasties may crumble, but the republican farm of pie does not crumble. Tyranny may totter on its throne; but the American pie does not totter. Not a tot. No foreign threat has ever been able to make our common chicken pie quail. I do not say this because it is smart; I simply say it to fill up.

But would it not do Columbus good to come among us to-day and look over our free institutions? Would it not please him to ride over this continent which has been rescued by his presents of mind from the thrall of barbarism and forked over to the genial and refining influences of prohibition and pie.

America fills no mean niche in the great history of nations, and if you listen carefully for a few moments you will hear some American, with his mouth full of pie, make that remark. The American is always frank and perfectly free to state that no other country can approach this one. We allow no little two-for-a-quarter monarchy to excel us in the size of our failures or in the calm or self-poised deliberation with which we erect a monument to the glory of a worthy citizen who is dead, and therefore politically useless.

The careful student of the career of Columbus will find much in these lines that he has not yet seen. He will realize when he comes to the research necessary before such an article on the life and work of Columbus could be written, and he will thank me for it; but it is not for that I have done it. It is a pleasure for me to hunt up and arrange histori-

cal and biographical data in a pleasing form for students and savants. I am only too glad to please and gratify the student and the savant. I was that way myself once and I know how to sympathize with them.

BILL NYE

P.S.—I neglected to state that Columbus was a married man. Still he did not murmur or repine.

B. N.



## 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 Humberson.

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.



## NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed respectively "Tender for Hot-water Heating Apparatus, Post Office, &c., Building, Winnipeg, Man.," and "Tender for Hot-water Heating Apparatus, Warden's House, Stony Mountain, Man.," will be received at this office until Monday, the 18th proximo, for the erection and completion of HOT WATER HEATING APPARATUS, at the Post Office, &c., Building, Winnipeg, Man., and the Warden's Residence, Manitoba Penitentiary.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the Dominion Public Works Office, Winnipeg, Man., on and after WEDNESDAY, 30th inst.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an "accepted" bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, "equal to five per cent." of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,  
A. GOBEL,  
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,  
Ottawa, 29th Dec., 1885.

—A FEW—

## LADIES'

## Mantles and Ulsters

LEFT AT

LESS THAN COST!

A. Pearson,

## Buffalo Store

Cor. Main St. and Portage Av.