

The Northwest Review

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Publisher and Proprietor.

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NOTICE.

The editor will always gladly receive articles on Catholic matters, matters of general or local importance, even political or social subjects, whether conveying or asking information or controversy.

OUR ARCHBISHOP'S LETTER.

St. Boniface, May 10th, 1888. Mr. E. J. Dermody. DEAR SIR,—I see by the last issue of the Northwest Review that you have been entrusted by the directors of the journal with the management of the same.

The Northwest Review

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

That so many young, and for that matter too elderly, staid ladies are afflicted with moral dyspepsia is due in a great measure to the so-called literary trash they swallow.

A Jersey Protestant paper speaks in alarming tones of the progress recently made in the Island by the Roman Catholics. "Our churches are nearly empty," it says.

The Dublin Irish Catholic announces the death of Rev. Father Degnan, S. J., editor of the English Messenger of the Sacred Heart.

Bishop Spalding says this of the secular press of to-day: "The newspaper is the sewer of average opinion. It is well this should have issue, but when we drink or bathe we should seek other places than a sewer."

SHOULD BE CONSISTENT.

A congregationalist paper truly says: "Neither prosperous business nor integrity of the nation can be assured without great increase of confidence based on the conviction that men are controlled by the sense of supreme obligation to God."

Any expectation of true morality must be based on the conviction that men are controlled by the sense of supreme obligation to God. And consequently the integrity of a "nation" is best promoted by "teaching" in our "schools" about this "supreme obligation to God."

OUR NEW PREMIER.

Last week we closed an article on Sir John Thompson with the hope that his mantle might fall upon a worthy successor. Although his successor is not a man of such ability, force, or resource as Sir John, yet we believe that His Excellency made a wise selection when he sent for the Hon. Mr. Bowell, and invited him to form a new cabinet.

The fact that Sir Frank Smith is an enthusiastic supporter of Mr. Bowell's claims and that his selection has been received with favor by the Catholic section of the party, who have had daily associations with him for many years, proves beyond doubt Mr. Bowell's fairness and fitness for the position.

Mr. Bowell may rest assured that so long as he treats the Catholics of this Dominion with simple fairness and that courtesy which one gentleman owes to another, he will receive at their hands equal courtesy and from the Catholic section of his party a loyal and unswerving allegiance.

A DANGEROUS POLICY.

The Provincial Opposition in Ontario have, in their desire to defeat the Mowat Government, adopted a policy of race and religious bigotry that is a disgrace to our boasted civilization. The only alleged reason that can be given for such a suicidal policy is that Sir Oliver Mowat has been unduly partial to the Catholics of Ontario!

to grant them simple justice, they appealed to Protestant prejudice, because of his (Sir Oliver's) partiality to the Catholics. When the Catholics of Ontario refused to listen to an appeal to their prejudices, then the Ontario Opposition did not hesitate to make a similar appeal to the prejudices of the Protestants.

Because the government of Sir Oliver Mowat recognized the fact that the Catholic minority of Ontario were granted certain constitutional rights and refused, at the bidding of a few political demagogues, to abolish these rights, then he is accused of being partial to the Catholics! Because Sir Oliver, unlike the demagogues of this province, who call themselves brother Liberals, refused to violate the constitutional rights of the Catholic minority, he has been charged with being unduly partial to Catholics!

The first election held under Mr. Marter's leadership occurred in London, a seat previously held by his predecessor, Chief Justice Meredith. The candidate selected to contest that vacant seat in the interests of the Opposition was a Mr. Essery, who was twice elected Mayor of London, by the Protestant Protective Association.

The second motive. When we consider our infinite obligations to God for His manifold benefits showered down upon us, and being inflamed with a restless desire of showing ourselves truly grateful, though wholly unable during the time of this mortal life to thank Him as it is fitting, we use the best means we can devise to procure worthy thanks to be given Him by some soul or souls freed by our means, which both day and night may praise, extol and thank this Divine Goodness.

Since the above was written we are pleased to see by the secular press reports that Mr. Marter has had the patriotism and common sense to realize the danger of further continuing a policy of

opposition to separate schools and had the courage to drop that narrow plank from the party's platform.

OUR DUTY TO THE DEAD.

It ought not to be necessary to inform any well-instructed Catholic of the duty of praying for the dead, but merely to exhort to its due performance. It is of faith that there is a state of after purification, and that the souls therein detained are helped by the prayers of the living.

One great advantage of spiritual works published before the rise of Protestantism was that the writers could count upon their reader's firm belief in the dogmas upon which any devotion was based. Possible objections or prejudices had not to be considered; nor was there danger of being misunderstood, so perfect was the bond of sympathy existing between author and reader.

"Now we will pass to the motives which pure charity toward God doth present to us, and afterward we will come to those motives which well-ordered charity toward ourselves doth offer us. To our present purpose, then, A soul which is enamored on perfection, and desireth to please God in the highest manner, hath very many and efficacious motives to make her forward to aid the souls in purgatory."

"The first motive. God is of an excellency, worth and perfection so infinite that He deserveth all possible love and honor. This consideration maketh us cast about to see how we may procure that this Excellency may be more perfectly loved and glorified; wherefore, considering that on earth we know Him so imperfectly, and love Him so coldly, and glorify Him so meanly, we rest little satisfied with all which can be done by us on earth; and so we seek yet further, and consider how perfectly God is known by the blessed in heaven—how they glorify that Godness, how they glorify His majesty. Hence we burn with an ardent desire that God in this sublime manner be more known, loved and honored; and then marking that it is in our power to procure this by obtaining the delivery of some soul or souls out of purgatory, which, being freed from thence by our means, would forever love and honor God in that most perfect manner. Hence we break forth into those amorous words: 'Bring my soul out of prison (O Lord!) that I may praise Thy name.' And we bend ourselves wholly to procure the deliverance of these souls out of pure love to Almighty God."

"The third motive. When we consider how great a Majesty how infinite a Goodness, how great a Benefactor we have so often and so grievously offended, we feel in ourselves a strong and working desire of repairing this dishonor done to that Majesty, and cancelling our own gratitude be the greatest honor we can invent to procure; and therefore we employ cheerfully our best goods deeds in working the release of as many souls as we can; that, by their perpetual glorifying God, a more perfect recompense may be made for the dishonor we have done Him."

"The fourth motive is drawn out of the precedent, put together in this manner. God, whose excellency is so great, whose wisdom so infinite, whose benefits so manifold, whom I am obliged to satisfy for so many and so great sins,—this God, I say, taketh all that is done unto his brethren for His sake as gratefully as if

it were done unto Himself, as Christ hath plainly taught us: 'Amen, I say to you, as long as you did it to one of these My least brethren, you did it to Me.' How can I, then, hold myself from using any means by which I may perform a thing as grateful to me dear Lord, as if He had endured the excessive torments of purgatory and I had released Him? My heart is hard, but I must confess that this consideration doth make it yield; and if there were no argument but this, this alone might convince all men."

Quaint, is it not? But it goes, says the Ave Maria, to the heart, and disposes you not to remiss in your duty to the dead—to pray frequently and fervently for those who have gone before that they may "see the good things of the Lord in the land of the living."—American Catholic.

Try the Suggestion.

Dr. Anderson, pastor of the Second Baptist Church, Rochester, is an exception to the general run of ministers of his denomination, who, as a rule, are exceedingly anti-Catholic and apathetic. In a sermon recently he said of the Pope:

"I repeat what I have often said in this pulpit: I believe that Leo XIII. is the wisest, most liberal and most spiritually minded Pope that has occupied the Papal chair in many years. His treatment of republican France and his encyclical on Bible study alone would mark him as a most extraordinary Pope. If there must be a Pope, I hope that it will long be none other than Leo XIII."

He continues: "I do not believe the Roman Catholic Church will ever be reformed from without by the attacks of its enemies. I very greatly deprecate hostility to Roman Catholics personally. Such means exasperate men and harden them in the mold of their conservatism."

"Let us be fair in our discussion of Roman Catholic history and doctrine. What is gained by absurd fables concerning it, or by figures and lies that disgust every educated man?"

In The Northwest.

The following clippings are taken from the "Missionary Record of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, and will no doubt prove of much interest to our Northwest readers."

Mgr. Grandin, Bishop of St. Albert before going home after the funeral of the late Archbishop Tache, gave confirmation in St. Eustache on July 2, 1884. In his address to the children he, Lordship said: "There was an Indian once at St. Albert condemned to death for killing and eating his wife and children. A priest visited and baptised the poor savage, and tried in vain for a long while to instruct him sufficiently in our holy religion for him to make his First Communion. He seemed unable to understand, and every day he would point to a certain number of notches he had made to count the days of his life by, saying 'you see.' However two or three days before his execution the Bishop went and confirmed him. Next day the priest renewed his efforts, but what was his astonishment to find that the Indian understood perfectly all he had explained to him. 'Why?' exclaimed the priest, 'how is this?' The condemned man replied, 'Since that medicine the Bishop gave me I feel two feet higher and all that seemed so strange to me before I can now understand. And so the poor Indian received Holy Communion before his death.'

"What is the origin of the name Qu'Appelle? Fort Qu'Appelle, the Hudson Bay company's post, is no doubt the earliest foothold of the White man in the valley. The Catholic Mission, at some distance from the Fort, was founded by Mgr. Tache in 1855. At that time there was not one Catholic Indian in the district. But some Catholic Half-Breeds used to encamp in the valley, in the season for hunting the buffalo."

Necessity of the Catholic Newspaper.

People will read almost anything they can lay their hands on. Bad newspapers are abundant and cheap; they are read with eagerness. Bad books the same. As for us, Catholics, we have to maintain our faith against misrepresentation; we have to defend our rights against unjust discrimination; we have to oppose to the principles of an infidel, an agnostic, or a sensual world the principle of Christianity; and we have to defend the Church against the attacks of calumny. To do this is the duty of the Catholic press. There should be no household without at least one good Catholic weekly. Please, lend your Review to your neighbor, he will soon like it and not be without it. Then let him subscribe.

Bad Newspaper and Novel Reading.

His Lordship the Right Rev. John Cuthbert Hedley, O. S. B., Bishop of Newport and Menevia, and assistant at the Pontifical Throne, in a pastoral letter said:

"The printing press is one of the greatest of the forces of the modern world. Books and newspapers are not only beyond all counting, but they are absolute necessities of life, even to the poorest; and they work more good and more mischief than armies and parliaments. It will not, therefore, be inopportune, in this Advent pastoral, to say a few words about reading."

There are those who read too much, or with too little discretion and self-restraint; and there are those who neglect to read what they ought. Let us first speak of want of discretion in reading."

It stands to reason that if a book or a newspaper is an occasion of sin, it has to be given up or let alone. All Catholics are taught—and no other doctrine can be reconciled with the Gospel of Jesus Christ—that if a thing is sinful to expose oneself unnecessarily to a temptation to do it, and sinful to dwell upon it in the heart, with desire or even with any kind of lingering consideration. This is especially true of all that regards anger, hatred, or impurity. With respect to theft, violence, murder, or impiety; it may be that most minds are able to hear about them, read about them, or think about them, without feeling any promptings to commit a sinful act. Even this, however, has large and numerous exceptions."

"The Life and Times of Cardinal Wiseman," by Mr. Wilfrid Ward, is in the press, and will shortly be brought out by Messrs. Longmans and Co. Fisher Unwin announces "The Irish Song Book," with introduction and notes by the accomplished Mr. A. P. Graves, and original Irish airs. This should be a valuable book. Another praiseworthy volume from our Irish point of view is Mr. John Denvir's collection touching the Irish in England, an edition of which is now brought out at two-and-sixpence."

LIFE BECAME A BURDEN.

The Wonderful Narrative of a Patient Sufferer.

The After Effects of La Grippe Developed into Inflammation of the Lungs and Chronic Bronchitis—After Four Years of Suffering Health is Almost Miraculously Restored.

Mrs. Sarah Cloutier, who resides at No. 405 Montcalm Street, Montreal, has passed through an experience which is worthy of a widespread publication for the benefit it may prove to others. Up to four years ago, Mrs. Cloutier's health had been good, but at that time she was attacked by that dread scourge, la grippe. Every fall since, notwithstanding all her care to avoid it, she has been afflicted with inflammation of the lungs, which would bring her to the very verge of death. This was followed by bronchitis for the rest of the year. Her bronchial tubes were affected to such an extent that it was with difficulty she could breathe, and a draught of outside air would make her cough in the most distressing manner. "There was," said Mrs. Cloutier to the reporter, "a constant rattling sound in my throat, and in the state I was in death would have been a relief. I could not attend to my affairs nor to my house, and had it not been for my niece, on whom I relied, I cannot say what would have become of me. It was in vain that I tried the numerous remedies given me by various doctors, and when I think of all the money they cost me I cannot but regret I have ever tried them. I had read frequently of the cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I felt that they must contain the truth, for if they were unfounded none would dare to give the names and addresses of the persons said to be cured in the public newspapers. I decided to try Pink Pills, and none but those who were acquainted with my former condition can understand the good I have derived from their use, which continued until I felt that I was completely cured. As a proof that I am cured I may tell you that on my recovery I walked for two miles on a hill road without feeling the least fatigue or the least pain for breath, and since that time I have enjoyed the best of health. Last fall I was afraid that the inflammation of the lungs to which I had been subject at that period of former years might return, but I had not the least symptom of it, and never felt better in my life. You can imagine the gratitude I feel for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I recommend them to all who will heed my advice, and I do not think it possible for me to say too much in favor of this wonderful remedy, the use of which in other cases as well as mine has proved invaluable."

A depraved or watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves are the two fruitful sources of almost every disease that afflicts humanity, and to all sufferers Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are offered with a confidence that they are the only perfect and unfailing blood builder and nerve restorer and that where given a fair trial disease and suffering must vanish. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers or will be sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents a box or \$2.50 for six boxes, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Beware of imitations and always refuse trashy substitutes alleged to be "just as good."