

"The Northwest Review"

IS PUBLISHED AT

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ADVERTISING RATES.

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" " " " " "	..	120 00
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Half Column, 12 months	..	120 00
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Quarter Column, 12 months	..	75 00
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" " " " " "	..	25 00
One-Eighth Column, 12 months	..	45 00
" " " " " "	..	25 00
" " " " " "	..	15 00

Transient advertising, 10 cents per line each session.

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, 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 DECEMBER.

- 12 Of the Octave.
- 13 3rd Sunday in Advent.
- 14 Of the Octave.
- 15 Octave of the Immaculate Conception.
- 16 Fast. Ember Day. St. Eustidius B. and M.
- 17 Of the Octave.
- 18 Fast. Ember Day. Expectation of the B. V. M.
- 19 Fast. Ember Day. Of the Octave.
- 20 4th Sunday in Advent.
- 21 St. Thomas, A.
- 22 Of the Octave.
- 23 Fast. Of the Octave.
- 24 Fast. Vigil of Christmas.
- 25 Christmas. Feast of Obligation.
- 26 St. Stephen. Proto Martyr.
- 27 St. John. A. and E.
- 28 Holy Innocents.
- 29 St. Thomas a Becket, B. and M.
- 30 Of the Sunday in the Octave
- 31 St. Sylvester, P. and C.

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

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1885.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The best and most reliable firms advertise in the "Review," and we would ask our readers to examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

As we predicted when writing of the death of King Alfonso, that the prospects for the future peace of Spain looked ominous, it now appears as if our fears were going to pass, for the Carlist leader, Don Carlos, has just issued a manifesto to the people in which he makes a direct bid for the throne. The letter will probably precipitate a "coup d'etat."

Nothing can be more convincing of the feeling in Ireland than the result of the elections in the city of Dublin, which is shadowed by the Castle and therefore the stronghold of the Government. All that bribery, corruption and patronage could do was used to influence the voters but of no avail for in every district an overwhelming majority supported the National party.

The result of the Mayoralty contest cannot be said to be a surprise. When we consider that Mr. Westbrook had been in the field for three weeks previous to Mr. Crowe and had the majority of the electorate pledged to him the wonder is that he did not poll a larger vote. However he has been chosen by the people for the position and there is no doubt but that he will do his utmost to serve the city's interests. The aldermanic ticket is a good one. The past good services of Aids. Pearson and Campbell have been deservedly recognized.

The dishonest attempt of Mr. Ohlen, the Assistant Immigration Agent, to secure the dismissal of the present Vice-Consul to Norway and Sweden for his own personal advancement, deserved the condemnation which it received at a large meeting of the Scandinavians held on Saturday night last. Mr. Ohlen, by his perfidious behaviour, has shown himself unworthy to hold any public or private position and his immediate removal by the Government should be advised.

As was to have been expected the letter of His Grace Archbishop Tache, just given to the public, did not please our friend the "Free Press." The honest and impartial tone of the epistle is not in accord with the wishes of that journal which is more desirous of making a case against the Government than of helping to allay the evil afterclaps of the late and unfortunate rebellion. If the "Free Press" would work half as industriously

for the well being of the country as it does to effect the downfall of Sir John it would become a far more popular paper. Its "crass and incomprehensible" policy is distracting its readers. It is remarkable that while the "Free Press" is habitually finding fault with the Government it has never a word to say in its praise. It may be well to state, for the private benefit of the "Free Press," that His Grace was not dealing with the period previous to the rebellion but solely on the present condition of affairs.

"MORS OMNIBUS COMMUNIS."

The sudden death of the great monied man, William H. Vanderbilt, is a striking lesson. It forcibly shows the logic of the heading of this article that death comes to all. Regardless of his boundless wealth, his almost unlimited power, his horses, carriages, and sylvan retreats, he was powerless at the dread beck of death. With his immense riches what possibilities of doing good were not within his reach—such as feeding the hungry, clothing the naked and housing the homeless. Did he do this? Or in pondering over the words of Holy Writ: "What shall I do because I have not where to lay up together my fruits," did he resolve: "I will pull down my barns and build greater; and into them will I gather all that is grown to me and my goods." But it is for the Lord of Heaven to judge not man.

PARNELL AND IRELAND.

The struggle in Ireland and England is now over and the position of the different parties can now be judged with some certainty. The plans which the Nationalists have so long been engaged in perfecting have reaped their full measure of success and Parnell holds the balance of power in the palm of his hand. The result of the struggle just closed shows that the Irish leader formulated his plans with marked ability. He will go the British Parliament with eighty-six followers and lay before the House the demands of the Irish people, which is simply that Ireland must have her own representatives legislating for her interests at College Green; and, looking at the matter in all seriousness this concession cannot be denied them, whether it be Gladstone or Salisbury who shall sit at the head of the Commons. If Parnell goes with the Conservatives the Liberals cannot carry on the Government with the small majority they would have, besides there is Bouchere and several other Liberals who would support Parnell on all questions relating to Ireland; and should the Irish leader take sides with the Liberals the Conservatives would certainly be crushed, and thus does Parnell become the dictator of British politics. The silly notion that the two opposing parties would coalesce to vote down the Irish party may be put aside for already Mr. Gladstone, now that he finds himself in a tight place, is making loud professions of good will to Ireland, and expresses his willingness to favorably consider any fair measure tending to a solution of the Irish question. What a change has come over the Grand Old Man. A year or two ago he put off Parnell with a "non possumus," but today we find him at the feet of the leader of the Irish people. When such conciliatory words can be wrung from the staid old Premier of England the situation must be getting serious. But, like the far-seeing man that he is, knows that demands of the Irish people are just and must soon be granted, gracefully bows to the inevitable.

That was a grave error of Davitt's, who, because the Liberals in Scotland appeared more favorable to the Irish cause, threw the Irish vote with them. He could not see that Parnell was trying to balance the two great parties that he might the better be able to dictate his terms. But Davitt, although a powerful man and an organizer of unusual ability, is not far-seeing and should have been willing to leave the control or such a matter to the leader. Notwithstanding Parnell's band cannot be ignored and if they but act in a compact body they can turn the scales every time and the Government, be it Conservative or Liberal, will either have to grant his demand for domestic government in Ireland or step down and out before the end of 1886.

THE ENCYCLICAL.

This week we give a portion of the Encyclical letter just issued by our Holy Father. It is taken from the New York "Freeman's Journal." This translation is claimed to be identical with the Latin and the most accurate English translation placed before American readers, that already published and widely copied is said to contain many inaccuracies. We advise all Catholics to read this letter, it is the most important document that has come from the Holy

See for many years and one pregnant with force and meaning for Catholics. It treats with the great public questions now agitating the public mind, and while not abating one title of the rights and claims of religion, it inculcates respect for all governments that are "ably, wisely and justly" governed. The secular press, which is now paying great attention to this Encyclical, which is remarkable for its elegance of language, and completeness of exposition of the relations between Church and State, has certainly made a grave error in asserting that the "policy" of Leo is a reverse of that of Pius IX. If the Syllabus or the latter differed from the Encyclical of the present Pontiff, it did so inasmuch as the needs of the times during the reign of Pius IX. differed from those of the present. The Syllabus of Pius IX. dealt with such elements in the then existing systems as needed condemnation and condemned accordingly, while the present Encyclical deals, as it were, with the better side of those same systems, and approves of everything that tends to make the State "preside wisely over the citizens; and augment the public good." Both the Syllabus of Pius IX. and the Encyclical of Leo XIII. treat of principles. The one condemns false principles in relations of Church and State and the other approves of true principles in the same relations.

BRUTAL.

WAR OF RACES

Yes, necessary, and war to the teeth if required

Will an already outraged public stand quietly by while a great demonstration is being made over the burial of that red-handed rebel and traitor

Louis Riel!

No, decidedly no!

Let the truly loyal proceed to St. Boniface to-morrow morning,

Where the Traitor

is to be interred, and if anything is said insulting to British Canadians, let them pull the cathedral down upon the heads of the tribes that exalt the rebel, and so blot them from the face of the earth.

God Save the Queen

The above seditious and malignant appeal was widely circulated, in the form of a handbill, on the eve of the funeral of Louis Riel. That such a spirit of hatred and bigotry existed here, where there is so much loud talk of liberalism we confess we did not believe. But it is clear that wherever the "Brethren" are hatred and intolerance towards everything Catholic rankles in their breast, and only needs occasion to show itself. That this disgraceful and disloyal placard emanated from a hot-bed of Orangism will not be denied. The "truly loyal" sentiments of the bill is sufficient to convict them. "Truly Loyal" and "Defenders of the Faith" are pet phrases of the "Order" though they are not one whit more loyal than anyone else if indeed they can be considered loyal in view of the above appeal, which is directly inciting to riot; and as to whether they are looked to by the followers of Luther as the defenders of their peculiar theological idiosyncracies we are not prepared to say. There is one thing certain, however, and that is, that the Orange serpent is in our midst, its venomous breath is poisoning the pure atmosphere of this peaceful country, and if it should ever fix its fangs on us the peace of this part of the Dominion will be at an end. The ascendancy of Orangism in any part of the Dominion, it is a well known fact, has always been productive of discord, bigotry and hatred between the people, who would otherwise have lived in peace and good fellowship. These people insisted on the hanging of Riel both privately and publicly, to avenge the death of Scott, which by the way, was avenged by the murder of several Half-breed, and now that they have had their thirst slaked with the blood of the unfortunate man the sleuthhounds are still unappeased. Their savage nature would not permit of the poor man's bones receiving a quiet burial by his Metis friends. It is inconceivable how men with profuse expressions of Christianity and loyalty on their lips can act so. But we have it that it is not the true patriot that boasts of his loyalty, nor the true Christian that glories in his virtues. Here is another sample of the bitterness of the hatred of these bigots, who have defamed everything Catholic. Previous to the hanging of Riel these TRULY LOYAL citizens sent to Archbishop Tache a letter, which contained these characteristic words: "The Rope for Riel or a shot for Tache." In view of such conduct on the part of this association is it any wonder that Catholic Canadians become indignant and rise up against them. Can Catholics be blamed for resenting these indigni-

ties to which we are being subjected by these "brutal bigots," as they were recently styled by an Englishman in the Toronto "Mail." What we have shown concerning the "Order," that huge piece of inconsistency, ought, we think, be sufficient to convince those Catholics, who are fostering the Orange element in the heart of a Catholic society, that this cabal is our implacable foe and that the sooner communion with them ceases the better.

It is to be presumed that the authors of the handbill in question forwarded a copy of it to Her Majesty. Of course she would not feel flattered to know that seditious literature is being circulated in her name by her "Truly Loyal" subjects who once threatened to kick her crown into the waters of the Boyne, but it would show her how "Truly Loyal" are the Brethren in her distant colony.

But the Truly Loyal didn't go to St. Boniface; or if they did go they were prudent enough to refrain from interfering with Riel's funeral and to allow the Cathedral to stand. We presume they know enough of the Half-breed now to keep away from him.

This most revolting and flagrant breach of common decency has been styled a "joke" but when it is known that hundreds of copies of the seditious handbill were to be had in the store of a prominent merchant on Main street, and who is soliciting the patronage of the general public, the "joke" business is certainly out of the question.

There is no denying the fact, for it is plain to every fair thinking person, that until this scurrilous and bigoted portion of the population, which has lived on lies and fattened on vituperation, has been consigned to oblivion there will never be a national sentiment in Canada.

The Northwest Review as an Advertising Medium.

Persons desirous of bringing to the notice of the people of the Northwest could employ no better medium than the "Review." Being the only Catholic paper published in the English language in this country, it cannot fail to have an extensive circulation. We will call the attention of our readers' under the head of "Special Notices," to the different kinds of goods advertised, believing that a benefit will alike be conferred upon both buyer and seller. The best and most reliable firms advertise in the "Review," and we would ask our readers to examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

RIEL'S REMAINS

Quietly Laid to Rest in the St. Boniface Cemetery.

The scene witnessed on Friday last at the Riel home in St. Vital was a sad one. The afflicted mother and bereaved wife surrounded the body of the deceased showing signs of intense grief, and many of the friends who came to do homage to him whom in by gone years they revered, were moved to tears.

Within and about the humble yet comfortable domicile of the Riel family Half-breed men and women were constantly bestirring. They offered up prayers for the repose of the soul of the dead and mingled tears with the members of the bereaved family over their bereavement. While they were thus engaged the bell in the little Catholic church of the parish ever and anon awoke the stillness of the night with its metallic anthem and added to the solemnity of the occasion. Bright lights shone from the windows of the dwelling and illuminated the pathway of the sentry, who continued his careful vigil during the long and many hours of night. For they had heard that an attempt would be made to capture the body. When the grey streaks in the starry heavens gave warning of approaching dawn, preparations were made for the funeral. By 8 o'clock a large crowd assembled to pay their last respects to the dead. The hands of the clock pointed to 8.30 when the mother, wife, sister and brothers took a farewell look at the corpse and the casket was sealed. About a dozen stalwart Half-breeds then entered the room and placing the coffin upon their shoulders bore it to the Cathedral at St. Boniface—a distance of about five miles. As the remains of her son were conveyed from the house Madame Riel was carried away with grief, and tears ran down her wrinkled cheeks. The wife of the deceased was also deeply affected, and seemed to take comfort in fervently kissing the pretty dark-eyed child she pressed fondly to her bosom. There were between sixty and seventy sleighs and carriages in the procession. Two men formed an advance guard to avert a collision with evil disposed persons. As the cortege neared St. Boniface the death knell of the cathedral chimed tolled forth. The gates of the edifice were thrown open and Rev. Father Dugas, and a number of

acolytes appeared chanting prayers for the dead and escorted casket to the catafalque. The latter encircled with a framework of lighted candles. A large assembly of prominent citizens of St. Boniface and Winnipeg, together with the Half-breed populace, filled the cathedral, which was draped in mourning. His Grace, Archbishop Tache, occupied his customary place on the throne.

The Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Dugas, assisted by Fathers Cloutier and Messier. The choir also assisted in the services. At the conclusion of Mass no move was made to remove the remains to their last resting place. Consequently the assembly dispersed and the casket remained in the cathedral until the afternoon, when it was quietly interred.

ST. BONIFACE ACADEMY

CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

This Institution, under the distinguished patronage of His Grace THE ARCHBISHOP OF ST. BONIFACE, is conducted by Sisters of Charity. The latter would respectfully direct the attention of parents and friends of education in general to the condition of well-being and comfort in which they begin this scholastic year. The new edifice, situated a few steps from the old one, is equal to any establishment of the kind in Canada or elsewhere. Spacious apartments, well lighted and ventilated; comfortable class-rooms; vast dormitory; bath rooms; water-works; the most improved system of heating, and perfect security against fire; gardens and play-grounds, laid out in the most salubrious and agreeable sites; such are some of the principal advantages afforded by the new building. The course of studies followed by the pupils, under the direction of His Grace THE ARCHBISHOP TACHE, comprehends religious instruction, the usual branches of English are French education, pleasing arts and domestic economy. It has received the approbation of most competent authorities. Difference of religion is no obstacle to admission, but external compliance with the rules is required from all. The St. Boniface Academy counts thirty-seven years of existence. Reports of conduct and progress of each pupil will be sent occasionally to her parents and guardians.

TERMS.—Entrance fee (once for all), \$5.00. Board and Tuition, per month, \$10.00. (A deduction is made when two or more of the same family are sent.) Music and use of piano, per month, \$3.00. Drawing, per month, \$1.00. Bed and bedding, per month, \$1.00. Washing, per month, \$2.50. Payments to be made every two months in advance.

Pupils coming from other institutions must furnish certificates of good conduct from the establishment they left.

Every pupil should be provided with sufficient underclothing, a plain toilet case, a table knife and fork, spoons and goblet, six table napkins and a napkin ring.

The uniform, strictly obligatory, is a black merino dress, and a mantle of the same color, a straw hat trimmed in blue for summer, and a white hood for winter, a white veil of plain net. Parents are invited to inquire at the institution for certain particulars before preparing the uniform. When desired it can be furnished in the establishment, as also articles for toilet, drawing and fancy work, but payment in advance is required. School books and stationery are furnished at current prices. Other books and letters are subject to the inspection of the Directress. No deduction for pupils withdrawing before the end of the two monthly term, unless in case of sickness or for other cogent reasons. Pupils receive visits of their parents, near relatives and guardians, on Sunday, between the hours of divine service and after Vespers, until 5.30, and on Thursday from 1 to 5.30 p.m. No other visitors are admitted unless they are recommended by parents or guardians.

Tender for a License to cut Timber on Dominion Lands in the North West Territories.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tenders for a timber berth," will be received at this office until noon on Monday, the 11th day of January next, for a timber berth of fifty square miles, situated on the Nelson River, about 75 miles below the discharge therein of Lake Winnipeg, and being partly in the Provisional District of Saskatchewan, and partly in that of Keewatin, N. W. T. Sketches showing the position approximately of this berth, together with the conditions on which it will be licensed, may be obtained at this Department, or at the Crown Timber Offices at Winnipeg and Prince Albert.

A. M. BURGESS,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior,
Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, Dec. 6th, 1885.



—A FEW—

LADIES'
Mantles and Ulsters

—LEFT AT

LESS THAN COST!

A. Pearson,
Buffalo Store

Cor. Main St. and Portage Av.