

The Northwest Review

178 PRINCE STREET. PUBLISHED BY E. J. DERMODY.

ADVERTISING RATES. All Postage is paid by the Publishers.

Subscription Rates. The Northwest Review \$2 a year, \$1 for six months.

Club Rates. Six copies of the Northwest Review for \$10.

Agents wanted in every town in the Northwest. Write for terms.

Notice. The editor will always gladly receive (1) articles on Catholic matters...

OUR ARCHBISHOP'S LETTER.

ST. BONIFACE, MAY 10th, 1893. Mr. E. J. Dermody. DEAR SIR,—I see by the last issue of the Northwest Review...

The Northwest Review

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

On our first page appears the beautifully-written and highly-descriptive article on the arrival and enthusiastic reception of the Very Reverend Superior General of the Oblates...

MAY DEVOTIONS.

The devotion which is rendered to Mary at all times and in all places is a devotion which is surpassed in sublimity only by the honor which we render to God Himself.

SENATOR SCOTT'S SPEECH.

The Honorable Senator Scott, the Liberal leader of the Opposition in the Canadian Senate, has made a masterly and exhaustive speech on the Hon. Senator Bernier's motion...

The Hon. Senator's speech, aside from its really able and eloquent treatment of this question, is worthy of our consideration on account of his being in active political life before confederation...

In his treatment of the Northwest and the entrance of Manitoba into confederation, Mr. Scott is again a most valuable and safe witness, because he was in public life at the time...

"After several clauses of the bill had been discussed and voted on Mr. Oliver moved that the education clause be struck out."

"Hon. Mr. Chauveau hoped the amendment would not be carried. It was desirable to protect the minority in Manitoba from the great evil of religious dissensions on education."

Mr. Scott then goes on to show that a similar provision was made in 1875, when he himself had charge of the bill which established separate schools in the Northwest Territories.

CHURCH EXEMPTIONS AND MANITOBA MINORITY.

In every country in the world enjoying a Christian civilization, the exemption from taxation of Church, educational and charitable institutions is a principal universally admitted and practiced.

Not long ago the Free Press, in reply to some objections made by a correspondent to its remarks, that the Catholic school system of the Northwest was "an obsolete school system—a system which if left to itself would inevitably perish of its own dry rot," said:

"In this connection we may ask, what does Father Cherrier think of the hierarchy in Montreal who, by refusing to allow their property to be taxed, compel the Protestants to support the Roman Catholic institutions?"

"The relative population of Protestants and Catholics does not touch the core of the question. Church property in Montreal is exempted from municipal taxation."

Because the city of Montreal, following the practice of every civilized and Christian community in the world, exempted all church property, all educational and charitable institutions, from local taxation, the Free Press had the bad taste to charge this upon the hierarchy of Montreal...

"Now, what the public would like to be advised on is wherein the Manitoba school act interferes with the 'civil and religious rights and privileges' of the Roman Catholics, acts in bad faith with them, or disturbs their religious persuasion."

The Free Press, of a recent date, accepted and proclaimed the following figures as correct. It said:

"Roman Catholic church property exemptions in Montreal amount to \$8,499,100, while Protestant exemptions aggregate \$4,870,750."

The Protestants! "But," answers the French Canadian newspaper, "that makes no difference, the Catholics do not want their church property exempted, and as long as the Protestants of Toronto continue to do this, the separatists of Quebec cannot find fair excuse of shouting 'persecution' and 'robbery' etc., with as much force as if their complaints were not weakened by the example of a paralysed action on the part of their Toronto friends."

As we said before, the exemptions in Quebec are founded on a well defined Christian civilization—a civilization practiced in every part of the Dominion. That this principle is threatened in some of the provinces is only additional evidence of the secularizing and irreligious tendencies of the age.

A LAW THAT CANNOT STAND.

The various provincial papers supporting the Government of Manitoba, and even some that do not, such as the Brandon Mail, are very busily engaged in trying to make it appear that in the present school system in Manitoba the Catholic minority has no real grievance.

"Dr. J. K. Barrett of this city, whose name has become widely known through connection with the Manitoba school case, contributes a paper to the Christmas number of the Owl, a magazine published as we learn from an imprint on the title page, 'by the students of the University of Ottawa.'"

might well do, embarrassed with the abundance of material to support this position. It was redeeming this continent from barbarism before many of the Christian denominations that now envy it had an existence, and centuries before any other joined in the work.

From these matters Dr. Barrett naturally glides into a brief mention of the school question in this province. He claims, what no truthful man will dispute, that the school legislation of 1890 was an act of treachery to the minority; that it abolished Catholic schools and made all schools Protestant, and that it confiscated the property of Catholic school boards and appropriated it to the support of Protestant schools.

Whatever remedy may be demanded by the facts of the case and sanctioned or required by the constitution itself will doubtless be granted. What that is or may be we do not pretend to know; the question involved in it is one which cannot be settled by any newspaper controversy, and we leave it to the tribunal which is provided by the constitution to deal with the situation created by it.

A GRAND WELCOME.

(Continued from page one.)

tion to the most distinguished and, at the same time, the most important position in your Order. We are sure to sincerely hope that you may be guided in the performance of your high duties by the counsel of the Holy Ghost, and that the thoughts with such pleasing recollections that the remembrance of it may induce you to visit us once more in the near future.

This English address was immediately followed by another in French in behalf of the French speaking Catholics of St. Mary's. Mr. J. T. Dumouchel was the reader, and succeeded admirably in expressing the intent of the words.

Archbishop Ireland says: "If the ten millions of Catholics in the United States were worthy of their name, what an impression they would make! That's it. Worthy of their name—the name of Catholic and all that it implies. Where would Apsara be then? Where would bigotry, slander and intolerance? They would vanish into thin air, melt away as the mist in light of the glorious sun. Worthy of our name! How worthy? By our lives that should reflect the glory of the name Catholic. Alas! that so many are unworthy of it! The name of Catholic—so recent in light, so obscure to grace, clothing the Church in weeds, shaming God's law, bringing down obprobrium on the entire body, giving the pretext for unhalloved charges. Stop—think—ask yourself am I worthy of the name of Catholic? As the Archbishop says: 'Speak, speak for truth and virtue, create and execute good works for the interests of our fellowman! Speak in our life's action, humble as may be your sphere, speak, high and exalted as may be your station.'"