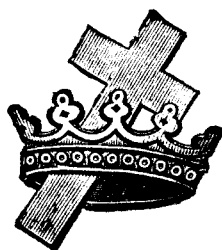


Northwest Review



Senate Reading Rm dec 7

"AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM."

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GENERAL INTENTION FOR JULY 1898.
NAMED BY THE CARDINAL PROTECTOR AND BLESSED BY THE POPE FOR ALL ASSOCIATES.

Catholic Interests in Ecuador.

From the Canadian Messenger.

In her preface to the Life of Garcia Moreno, the greatest Catholic hero of our own days, Lady Herbert puts and answers thus that very pertinent question—Where is Ecuador?—"It is a South American Republic, twice the size of France, having Columbia to the north, Peru to the south, Brazil to the east, and the Pacific Ocean to the west. A double chain of the Andes runs through its whole length, so that it has three regions absolutely distinct from one another, i. e., the plains by the sea-coast, the upland between the high mountains, and the savage country beyond, which divides it from Brazil. In the plains the vegetation is glorious, the great heat of the sun and the plentiful irrigation from the mountain torrents, combine to produce every description of beautiful tree and shrub, besides cocoa, coffee, cotton, the sugar-cane, and every kind of grain and fruit. The table-land above is a splendid oasis, three thousand metres above the level of the sea, and favoured by the most delicious climate all the year round. Here the greater part of the population of Ecuador is concentrated. There stands Quito, the capital of the country, and other important towns like Cuenca, Riobamba, Abato, Ibarra and others. Here also are the great farms called HACIENDAS, often as large as an English county, upon which are pastured three or four thousand head of cattle, and fifteen or twenty thousand sheep.

"When we leave this high ground and descend the slopes of the Andes, towards the east, we come to the immense plain called the Napo, full of virgin forests and inhabited by two hundred thousand savage Indians. This is a brief description of the country where the interesting life of Garcia Moreno was passed, and where he died a martyr."

But as it is not for the mere material prosperity of Ecuador that the Holy Father wishes us to pray during this present month, but for its moral and religious welfare, the consideration of the natural features of the country is little calculated to enlist our sympathies for a nation which God has blessed with a dwelling place, one would fancy, resembling more the Garden of Eden than other region on the face of the earth. Other nations there are, indeed, which stand far more in need of our prayers in this respect, and for which the necessities of life are a matter of every-day anxiety and care.

To excite our sympathy as Catholics and as Associates of the Apostleship of Prayer other more weighty reasons must give heed for the nonce to the present precarious condition of our fellow Catholics in that country, its day of glory and gladness followed by its period of trial, suffering and mourning.

"The history of the people," says Lady Herbert, "goes back to the very first centuries of our era. But in the fifteenth, the Incas of Peru conquered the country, established themselves

at Quito, and reigned undisturbed for forty years. Then came the discovery of America by Columbus and the Spanish occupation. "The Spanish Sovereigns, at the news of the wonderful discovery, were fully impressed with their great mission. They sent in every ship bishops, priests and religious Orders, who evangelized by degrees the whole country; so that civilization and religion went hand in hand.The advice given by Columbus was: 'Your Highness should permit no one to settle in South America who is not a good Christian, for this enterprise has no other object than the glory of God and the good of His Church'."

The earlier history of European colonization and the nature of the complex causes which led to the struggle for self-government are known to most of our readers. What happened in the British Colonies in the northern half of the New World, was to be enacted in the southern portion as well. One by one these colonies were to be torn from their mother country. The first actor in the drama was Bolivar. Setting foot in Venezuela in 1810, he proclaimed the independence of the people and formed a Republic composed of the three States of Venezuela, New Granada and Ecuador under the name of "Colombia." Defeated at the outset and banished from the country, he returned in 1817, and at the end of a few years had driven the original rulers from Colombian soil. Thereupon he was hailed as the "Liberator" of his people. But though he had freed this part of South America from a distasteful yoke, the tyranny of the Revolution, which he was unable to stem, had replaced it, and it finally wrought his own ruin. "He died," says the author already quoted, "literally of a broken heart on December 17, 1830, being only forty-seven years of age. The total dismemberment of Colombia followed, and each State set up for itself and became an independent Republic. One of these was Ecuador. Torn to pieces by internal revolutions, it was left to Garcia Moreno to make it what the Holy Father Leo XIII called it THE MODEL OF A CHRISTIAN STATE.

"Only thirty years after the death of Bolivar, this man, by the grace of God and a faithful following of His counsels, swept away the villains who were fattening at the expense of the people, established as Catholic a Government as that of St. Louis of France and dragged the whole nation out of the chaos in which it was plunged. In 1862, in spite of the Radicals and Socialists, he signed a Concordat which restored entire liberty to the Church.

"In 1867, he established a Constitutional Government destined to make his people a true flock of Jesus Christ. In 1870, he alone had the boldness to protest against the invasion of the Pontifical States, when, by the official recognition of an usurping power, kings and emperors made themselves the accomplices of Italian brigands. He even obtained from the Congress of 1873 a national subsidy in favour of the captive and despoiled Pontiff. At the same time, he consecrated the Republic to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. He found the country in a state of bankruptcy and ruin: but in ten years he managed to realized such marvellous improvements in the finances, as well as in the material and in-

tellectual condition of the people, that the most vivid imagination was surpassed by the reality.

"Naturally the Socialists and Freemasons whom he had dismissed from the Government, and even the theorists who believed in 'a Free State' were mad with rage against him, and finding that they could not overturn one who was looked upon as the Father of his people, his death was decreed by the Masonic Lodges. He was warned of his danger, and wrote these beautiful words to the Pope: 'May I be deemed worthy to shed my blood for the cause of the Church and of Christian society?' God thought him worthy. On August 6, 1875, he fell under the daggers of the assassins. His last words were the cry of a martyr: DIOS NO MUERE—"God never dies." Alone among the chiefs of modern States, Garcia Moreno restored to his country a truly Christian Government. Alone amidst weak princes and feeble kings, and the vile flatteries of a still more vile populace, he gave to the world the example of unshaken firmness in the accomplishment of what he felt to be DUTY. Alone as a heroic martyr to the cause of Christian civilization, he gave his blood for the noble end which he defended, Garcia Moreno appears, then, as the only great politician of the nineteenth century, and as a type, too long lost, of the real saviour of his people."

After the death of Garcia Moreno the Vice-President Leon assumed the reins of Government until the elections for a new President could be held. The Liberal Borrero was chosen. He was what might be termed a "Moderate," and did more harm to the cause of Religion than if he had been an open enemy, for the Radicals made use of him as a tool, during a period of transition, to accomplish more surely their purpose. His first act was to inveigh against the Constitution which he had sworn to defend.

The Radicals enchanted at his proposed reforms, began to agitate the whole country in his favour. An old officer laid bare the plot of the Revolutionists, who wished to substitute Pedro Carbo for Borrero and bring back Urbina, a man devoted to their cause, as General-in-chief of the army. "I pity Borrero," exclaimed the veteran. "If he yields to the Radical cry, he will lose himself and the country with him. His only chance is to adopt the motto of Garcia Moreno: 'Liberty for all and for everything except for evil and for wrong-doers.'"

The temporizing policy of Borrero proved indeed fatal to himself and to Ecuador; he allowed the most shameful abuse of religion in the papers, and dismissed such of the Ministers as were unfavourable to his new plans of reform. To his great disgust, however, the people remained faithful to their late chief, and on the anniversary of his death, in 1876, made a magnificent demonstration in his honour. But Borrero continued blind to the political wisdom of his predecessor. A rising at Guayaquil, of which the Radicals were the authors, was put down without much difficulty; but the ringleaders were set free, and to propitiate them, he appointed their favourite, Vintimilla, commandant of the troops at Guayaquil. The latter was a man without faith or princi-

ple, ignorant, stupid, a drunkard and a gambler. Vintimilla promptly dismissed all the good and faithful officers and replaced them with his accomplices. Then it was, when all means of defence had been removed, that the conspirator threw aside the mask, had Borrero arrested and imprisoned, and finally drove him into exile.

The decree of February 1, 1877, on the secularization of education inaugurated the era of persecution. The bishops and clergy protested; they were threatened with exile; then the Archbishop of Quito, Mgr. Chéa, declared that "he would oppose with all his strength the propagation of error in his diocese." A fortnight later, this holy and venerable prelate was poisoned on Good Friday, strychnine having been put into the wine used for the Holy Sacrifice!

To be continued.

ST. MARY'S PICNIC.

PLEASANT ANNUAL OUTING AT ELM PARK YESTERDAY—FOOT RACES.

FREE PRESS.

The annual picnic of St. Mary's parish to Elm Park sustained the reputation of this annual affair for enjoy-ability. About 800 people reached the park during the afternoon and evening and had the weather been more propitious during the preceding days the promoters of the picnic are confident that the number would have been doubled. Those who took in the picnic found no difficulty in passing the time; in fact the younger element were inclined to complain that it fairly flew, so thoroughly does a picnic at the park meet their views as the proper method of spending a holiday. A number of the children discovered that toy balloons were to be obtained at the park and soon the miniature Andrees were to be seen in every direction. Those who arrived in the evening missed the children's races, but saw a very good exhibition of sprinting from members of the Olympic club. The handicap race was run off at about 8 o'clock with twelve on the field. They were divided into three heats. J.W. Foulds was at scratch in the first heat; Dennis had nine yards, Hanna 9 yards. In the second heat La Blanc had 12 1-2 yards, J. Craske 8 yards. Allen 9 yards and Cameron 14 yards. In the third heat N. Cowen was 8 yards from the scratch. J. Diner 7 yards, Sampson 8 1-2 yards and Henderson 12 yards. For the first heat Foulds ran Dennis close for the finish, but lost by a yard. La Blanc, won the second heat, Allen getting second place. Cohen won easily the second heat, Sampson coming second. Then for the final heat there were Foulds, scratch; Bennis, La Blanc, Allen, Cohen and Sampson. Shortly after the start to the finish Cohen led. Dennis fought hard for second place, but was passed by Foulds. The time was: Cohen 10.25; Foulds, 10.35.

SUFFERED FOR YEARS

Joints and Limbs Were Swollen Three Times Their Natural Size—The Sufferer in Bed for a Year and a Half.

From the Echo, Warton, Ont.

Mrs. Wm. Thew, who is well known in the town of Warton,

was a sufferer from heart trouble and articular rheumatism for a period of fifteen years. Lately her condition has so much improved that a reporter of the Echo called upon her to ascertain to what cause the change was due. Mrs. Thew while not courting publicity, consented to give a brief statement of her case in hope that some other sufferer might be benefited. She said:—"My joints were all swollen up to three times their natural size and for a year and a half I was unable to leave my bed. I secured medical treatment and the doctors told me I would never be able to walk again. I took medicine they prescribed but it failed to give any relief. I took patent medicines but they did not help me. Having noticed an advertisement in a paper for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I concluded to give a trial and they gave me relief from the time I commenced using them about the first of January last. I have taken ten boxes. I am now able to go around without assistance and do all my housework." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid imitations by insisting that every box you purchase is inclosed in a wrapper bearing the full trade mark, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

JUNE HEALTH REPORT.

The cases of contagious diseases reported to the city health officer during the month of June were as follows: Measles 24, mumps 3, typhoid 5, rubella 2, chickenpox 2, diphtheria 13, erysipelas 1, scarlet fever 2, pulmonary troubles 1, whooping cough 1; total, 54.

For the week ending July 2nd the report was diphtheria 3, scarlet fever 1, typhoid 1, measles 6; total 11.

LEGAL.

GILMOUR & HASTINGS, BARRISTERS, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999.

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