

"The Northwest Review"

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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.

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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

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

CALENDAR FOR MAY.

- The month of special homage to the Blessed Virgin Mary. 1. Saturday. Of the Octave. 2. Sunday. First Sunday after Easter. 3. Monday. Finding of the Holy Cross. 4. Tuesday. St. Monica. Widow. 5. Wednesday. St. Pius V. Pope and Confessor. 6. Thursday. St. John before the Latin Gate. 7. Friday. St. Stanislas. martyr. 8. Saturday. Apparition of St. Michael the Archangel. 9. Second Sunday after Easter. The Holy Sepulchre. 10. St. Antoninus, Bishop and Confessor. 11. Tuesday. St. Mark, Evangelist (transferred from 25 April). 12. Wednesday. St. Nerius and St. Achilleus and the Companions. martyrs. 13. Thursday. St. Philip and St. James Apostles transferred from 21st April. 14. Friday. St. Anselm, Bishop and Doctor transferred from 21st April. 15. Saturday. St. Isidore Agricola. Confessor. 16. Sunday. Third Sunday after Easter. Patronage of St. Joseph. 17. Monday. St. Paschal Babylon, Confessor. 18. Tuesday. St. Venantius. Martyr. 19. Wednesday. St. Peter Celestian, Pope and Confessor. 20. Thursday. St. Bernadine of Sienna. Confessor. 21. Friday. St. Ubald Bishop and Confessor. Transferred from 16 May. 22. Saturday. St. Athanasius Bishop and Doctor, transferred from 2nd May. 23. Sunday. Fourth Sunday after Easter. 24. Monday. The Blessed Virgin Help of Christians. 25. Tuesday. St. Gregory VII, Pope and Confessor. 26. Wednesday. St. Philip Neri Confessor. 27. Thursday. St. Mary of Pazzi. Virgin. 28. Friday. St. Augustine of Canterbury Bishop and martyr. 29. Saturday. St. Gregory Nazianzen Bishop and Doctor, transferred from May 9th. 30. Sunday. Fifth Sunday after Easter. 31. Monday. The Rogations. Our Lady of Mercy.

NOTS AND COMMENTS.

At the last meeting of the National League in Ireland, it was announced that the subscriptions received from America during the past fortnight toward the Parliamentary fund amounted to \$60,000.

Leo XIII has, according to the Figaro, congratulated Cardinal Guibert on his letter to President Grevy. The Cardinal has also received congratulations from most of the French prelates, and several English clergymen.

The Rev. Father Drummond, of St. Boniface College, will preach in St. Mary's Church at both High Mass and vespers to-morrow. In the morning the blessing of three magnificent statues, that of St. Patrick, St. Joseph and St. Jean Baptiste, will take place.

The opening words of the Advertiser (a new weekly which made its first appearance on Wednesday last), are that it inaugurates a new departure. Perhaps it does, for it says that people pay five cents to read the advertisements in the papers published in this city. We have always understood that a paper was read for the news it contained.

The government of France has ordered that the item of religion be omitted in the present census. They say the infidels are afraid to show their weakness by a comparative census. In the census of 1876, according to results of that year we find 35,387,703 Catholics; 580,757 Protestants; 49,429 Jews, 3071 being long to other non-Christian religions and 81,651 without any known religion—infidels.

T. M. Healy, nationalist member of Parliament for South Londonderry, at the fortnightly meeting of the National League said that Lord Hartington's assertion that the British Parliament was incompetent to deal with the question of home rule

told "still more strongly against the bribed ruffians in the Irish Parliament who originally voted away Irish rights and liberties."

On the 12th instant the Dublin Express published the following despatch from Col. Eraine:

The Orangemen of Ulster are enrolling as volunteers all members between the ages of 18 and 30 years, that the men will be supplied with arms, and will be drilled by army and navy and police officers, and that it is hoped their numbers will be augmented by volunteers from England, Scotland, and Canada. Arrangements are also being made to obtain arms and ammunition.

To this bluster of the Orange cohorts Mr Morley has answered by introducing a bill to revive the Irish Arms Act, Mr. Morley's respect for the loyalty of Ulster is evidently of a very practical kind.

The importance of the Manitoba and Northwestern Railway to this country may be gleaned from the following remarks of the Hon. Mr. Girard made in the senate:

This is certainly one of the most important roads in the Province of Manitoba. It is a large feeder of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and I think before long it will extend to the limits of the province, and thence, in another year, will be extended to Prince Albert, the seat of the late troubles.

It is to be hoped that the government will grant to this company the concessions sought and for which Manitoba's representative in the upper chamber is working so nobly.

It is evident that all the 'Glory hallu jah's' and the most enthusiastic 'amens' of the Methodist 'missionaries' are not relished by the Chinese at home. The missionaries find it hard to 'convert' the heathen 'Chinee.' They have been working some thirty years in China, and the result of their labours and enormous expenditure of money is a membership of one hundred and sixty three. The Rev. Julian C. Brown very frankly acknowledges that this crop, which, it is hinted has been gathered from the most unworthy classes, is a poor return for so many years of singing and praying and talking and giving. It is calculated that at the present rate of progress it would require some two hundred millenniums to 'convert' the population of the Chinese Empire to Methodism; and even then the work would not be fairly done, Mr. Brown thinks it is time for the Methodists to quit the miserable experiment. The signs are against them; the figures are against them; and Heaven does not smile upon them under Mongolian skies.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

The Toronto World, in alluding to Archbishop Taschereau's mandement says:

It is comparatively easy matter for Mgr. Taschereau to fulminate against the Knights in order to prevent the French Canadians from entering the Association for as yet very few of that nationality are in it. But for the prelates of the States and of English tongued Canada to come out against the Order is to place themselves in direct antagonism with large numbers of their flocks who are already Knights and bound to be Knights.

The labor problem is the great issue of the day and workmen will organize to further their views in regard to it. Moreover they intend to band themselves together in secret, and to avail themselves of engines questionable in their method and effect. Labour has a lot to gain, and it is going to gain it, many abuses to right and it is going to wipe them away; but in doing these there will be much friction and not a few unjustifiable acts; in the end they will triumph to the extent at least of an improvement in the condition of the laborer all along the line. Can the Church then afford to oppose labour in this struggle! Archbishop Lynch says his sympathies are with the laborer, man or woman. And many of his brethren will say the same. What the Church will do we cannot pretend to say. It must deal with its own children and mete out its own discipline. It remains to be seen how the motto of Rome, 'Semper Eadem' will stand the jar of such a crisis as seems to be at hand.

It is not astonishing that the World cannot believe that the Church never makes any concession of principle. That at all times, in all places and under all circumstances her doctrines never change. It is true that circumstances may require a modification of discipline; but doctrine, never. Her adherence to principle is inflexible. She has always condemned secret societies of a certain character. If the rules and constitution of the Knights of Labor be finally condemned the Holy Father will put forth his claims upon the children of men charitably but firmly, and his faithful flock, being convinced of his inflexible adherence to justice and his calm and careful deliverance will hearken to his

universal voice. The Catholic Church has always been the friend and sympathizer of the humble and oppressed; the consoler of the afflicted and has encouraged every legitimate effort of the working man to ameliorate his condition. But if unlawful means be resorted to she condemns without hesitating to consider whether she can or cannot, as the World puts it, 'afford to antagonize the movement.' The labor problem is certainly a 'great issue,' but it can be solved without the wage earners banding together in secret as the World suggests. That is unnecessary. They can work just as effectively for better pay, shorter hours of labor and the general improvement of their social standing without incurring the displeasure of the Church.

THE DESTINY OF THE HOME-RULE BILL

It would appear from the tone of our "great dailies" that Mr. Gladstone's scheme is doomed and that defeat is inevitable. It is sufficient for the Manitoban, for instance, that Mr Gladstone is the leader of the Liberal or Reform party to warrant it in predicting the failure of the Bill, as if the Reform party in England bore any resemblance to its counterfeit in this country. But such is the case, the press of this city has time and again assured its readers that the measure is irretrievably doomed, but the Winnipeg public writers are not very trustworthy in gauging the political opinions of the old country, in view of Wednesday's despatches which directly contradict their confident assertions. Mr. Gladstone is reported to have gained a signal victory over his opponents, and in most of the important political centres resolutions of confidence in the premier have been passed enthusiastically. The Liberal press in Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds and most of the large cities accord him unequivocal support and strongly denounce the bolters. Together with this the grand old man has been assured the universal approval of the American people in his scheme. Our daily conferees should not so often essay the role of prophet.

Another supposition which the wisecracks on the daily papers throw out with their accustomed thoughtlessness is that a coalition will be formed by Lord Hartington and Mr Chamberlain to defeat the premier. How they would bring the somnolent-intellect of Hartington (who has been styled in British politics the 'Grand Old Woman') to harmonize with the vigorous mind of Chamberlain is hard to understand. But aside from this great barrier to such a move, if it were possible, we do not believe that it would receive favor with the British people. Those who believe in such a scheme being effectual have a poor idea what the English call 'fair play' and about which they are so much wont to bluster. It would be a death blow to popular liberties in as much as it would be to acknowledge that it was permissible to ignore the popular voice of the people. The Irish people have most unanimously asked for selfgovernment and to spurn their claim would be to challenge the advocates of constitutional liberties, a policy which we do not think would find favor with the English people to day

AN APPEAL.

Some of our subscribers may possibly receive bazar tickets from the Rev. Father Allain, of Uxbridge Ont. who is organizing a Grand Fancy Fair and drawing of prizes to take place in August.

Five years ago Father Allain was sent to one of the most difficult parishes of the diocese of Toronto. There were heavy debts on the place and vast improvements required. His parishioners were few, scattered and generally poor. However with hard work he paid the debts and greatly improved the place.

Besides Uxbridge he has to attend Markham and Port Perry, in the latter place a new church was necessarily needed to replace the old frame one which threatened to fall; it having been hurriedly and temporarily put up after the first one had been maliciously burnt down. A year ago last March the Methodists of Port Perry advertised for sale a very handsome brick church. Father Allain at once communicated with the board of committee and having obtained the authorization of His Grace the Archbishop purchased it to the great advantage of the Catholics of that mission.

He now appeals to his friends and all charitably disposed Christians to help him to pay off the debt which, though considerably reduced is still heavy. Every Catholic who can afford it (and few they are who cannot) should make it a duty to help Father Allain in his worthy

undertaking. Our readers will please take notice of his circular and the letters of approbation from His Grace the Archbishop which accompany the books of tickets.

FROM OTTAWA.

The bill to establish experimental farms passed its third reading without amendment.

Colonel Scott and Mr. Royal will wait on Hon. Mr. Carling in reference to the early establishment of an experimental farm in Manitoba.

Mr. Royal asked to day whether the mission of the Alert is to ascertain the navigability of Hudson's Bay or in order to collect the information of the stations established there.

On the bill to amend the Inland Revenue Act, the clauses referring to oleomargarine and butterine were struck out, as the Government proposed to bring in a measure prohibiting their manufacture and sale.

Geological survey operations will be carried on extensively this year. Amongst other employers, Bell will go to the Severn district, Hudson's Bay; Lowe west of the Severn district; McConnell, Bow River and Kicking horse passes, making geological section of Rocky Mountains; Tyrell, from Rocky Mountains House to Pitt, and Lawson Lake of the Woods and Rainy River districts. Several have already left for their work.

Sir John on moving the second reading of the bill respecting the representation of the Northwest Territories said he proposed that there be four representatives two for Assiniboia and one each for Saskatchewan and Alberta. It might be contended that the population was too small for four representatives, but the various districts might have different interests and might require different modes of legislation, and perhaps administration, so that following the example set in giving representation to Manitoba when it had been a very small population it was proposed to give four representatives. The same franchise would be adopted as for members of the Northwest Council. The council was now composed of 16 members, but when it reached 21 members it would become a legislative body, which he hoped would occur before long. Messrs. Cameron and Mills objected to the bill but Mr. Royal made a vigorous speech in support of the measure after which it passed its second reading

VANCOUVER.

The baby city of Vancouver, B. C., seems to be growing very fast. It is claimed that there are two thousand permanent residents there now and hundreds are arriving every week. Eastern Canadians are interested in the growth of the Pacific terminal city, for if it becomes permanently great and prosperous it will be the result of a healthy trade between the east and the west. It is to be hoped, however, that the prospects of the place will not be blighted by a premature boom. Vancouver will not rival San Francisco for many years to come and it will be a mistake to fix the price of lots too high. High rents and high prices do not help the growth of a town, Vancouver will probably be a great city some time; but it is well to be cautious. The collapse of the Winnipeg boom ought to be a warning to Canadians. Still it is better to be too hopeful than too pessimistic.

MISTAKES OF LIFE.

Sorebody has condensed the mistakes of life, and arrived at the conclusion that there are fourteen of them. Most people would say, if they told the truth, that there was no limit to the mistakes of life; that they were like the drops in the ocean or the sands of the shore in number, but it is well to be accurate. Here, then, are fourteen great mistakes: "It is a great mistake to set up our own standard of right and wrong, and judge people accordingly; to measure the enjoyment of others by our own; to expect uniformity of opinion in this world; to look for judgement and experience in youth; to endeavor to mould all dispositions alike; to yield to immaterial trifles; to look for perfection in our own actions; to worry ourselves and others with what cannot be remedied; not to alleviate all that needs alleviation as far as lies in our power; not to make allowances for the infirmities of others, to consider everything impossible that we cannot perform; to believe only what our finite minds can grasp; to expect to be able to understand everything."

The French Government has notified the Vatican that it will be impossible for France to approve of the appointment of a Papal Nuncio at Pekin, for the reason that the establishment of such an office there will prejudice the present position occupied by France, of being the sole and exclusive protector of Catholic missions in China. This notification however, has not closed the controversy.



TENDERS for a license to cut timber on Dominion Lands in the District of Alberta, N. W. T.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and marked 'Tenders for a timber berth,' will be received at this office until noon on Monday, 5th day of July next, for two timber berths of eighteen and nineteen and one-half square miles respectively, situated on the head-waters of the Bow River, in the district of Alberta.

Sketches showing the position approximately of these berths, together with the conditions on which they will be licensed, may be obtained at this Department or at the Crown Timber offices at Winnipeg and Calgary.

A. M. BURGESS, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.



Tenders for a License to cut timber on Dominion Lands in the Province of British Columbia.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and marked 'Tenders for a timber berth,' will be received at this office until noon on Monday, 10 day of May next, for any next for a timber berth of two square miles each situated on the Columbia River about eight miles west of Donald station on line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in the Province of British Columbia. Sketches showing the position approximately of these berths together with the conditions on which they will be licensed may be obtained at this Department or at the Crown timber offices, Winnipeg, Calgary, and Victoria British Columbia.

A. M. BURGESS, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.



NOTICE

Weights and Measures

The following balances only are to be admitted to verification: A. Balances having equal arms and on which the load is suspended below the fulcrum. B. Roman Balances commonly known as steelyard or Roman Balances, having equal arms. C. Weigh Bridges. D. Balance with equal arms and on which the load is placed above the fulcrum. E. Hydrosstatic balances for weighing coal

By order,

W. HINSWORTH, secretary.

Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa, Feb 24th, 1882

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 dormitories; 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 and 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 the 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 able napkins and a napkin ring. The uniform, strictly obligatory, is a black morido 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 urgent 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.

D. HALLEN FIRST-CLASS TAILOR AND CUTTER. Repairing a Specialty. Prices Most Reasonable. 45 McDermott, St., Winnipeg