

Northwest Review

"AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM."

THE ONLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ENGLISH SPEAKING CATHOLICS WEST OF TORONTO.

VOL 10, NO. 23.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1894.

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PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

The Moral Character of Teachers Above All Else.

Determination of Presbyter Ministers to
Uphold the Protestant Nature of the
Present Manitoba Public
School System.

The Free Press of Thursday, 15th
November, in its report of the Proceed-
ings at the Presbyterian Synod, said:
"Rev. Dr. King gave notice of a motion
that the synod deems it reasonable and
important to affirm its satisfaction with
the fact that no sectarian system of
education has been instituted in the
province of Manitoba, and that the
synod would deprecate any change in
the present system of operation which
would forbid the use of the Scriptures at
the opening or closing of the school when
the trustees so desire."

In accordance with the above notice,
the report of the Synod's doings on this
subject is reported by the same paper,
as follows:

The motion of which Rev. Principal
King had given notice, in reference to
prayer and the reading of the Bible in
the public schools was next offered and
discussed at length; it was as follows:

1. The synod deems it reasonable and
important at this time to affirm its
satisfaction with the fact that no sectar-
ian system of public school education
has been instituted in the province of
Manitoba, a portion of the bounds of this
synod.

2. The synod would strongly depre-
cate any change in the present system
in operation in the province of Manitoba
which should forbid the use of the
Scriptures and religious exercises at the
closing of the school, when the trustees
so desire.

3. That, in view of the great impor-
tance of the religious and moral charac-
ter of teachers, members of the church
who are school trustees be reminded of
the duty of having special regard to this
qualification in their choice of teachers.

In making the motion Dr. King spoke
of the unanimity of the Synod in its
former expression. He said it there
was not an absolutely secular system of
schools it was due in part to the well
understood sentiment of the Presbyterian
church, a sentiment which was in com-
plete harmony with the judgment of the
supreme court. He would be willing to
let matters rest for the present as they
are; but he hoped that at some future
date the Bible might receive some fuller
place than it had now. He had reason
to fear that the attempt might be re-
versed, and possibly very soon to have
even the present small recognition of the
Bible removed and the system made
absolutely secular. One could easily see
that this was a very troublesome ques-
tion for the politicians on both sides, and
he knew that in both parties there were
those who would be glad to have it out
of the way. He felt it was due to those
in political life who would oppose insti-
tuting an absolutely secular system that
they should know that the synod was at
their back; and on the other hand that
those who would try to settle difficulties,
not by satisfying the Roman Catholic
church, but by giving an equally good
education to Protestants, should know
that any action of that kind would run
counter to the very strong conviction
of this synod, and that they might expect
to encounter opposition in the future.
He did not attach any very great prac-
tical importance in the meantime to the
kind of use of the Bible at present made
in the schools, or to the form of prayer,
out he felt that to forbid it now when
the trustees desired it and say that a
school section entirely Protestant should
not use the Bible and receive public
moneys was a kind of outrage and the
sentiment of this synod in harmony with
the preponderating sentiment of the
community was in opposition to it. The
result of the late elections in Belgium,
a country not supposed to be priest-ridden
as Scotland had been said to be, was an
example of the force that was ready to
rise up and assert itself to the dismay
of politicians. If he belonged to a party
that would try to lobst on this province
a secular system he would say to it,
you are not only going to commit a
crime against religion, but you are mak-
ing a great political mistake.

The clauses of the motion were voted
on separately. In moving the first one
Dr. King expressed his view that it is
not proper to pay public money for
sectarian education; he was thankful,
therefore, to the government for initi-
ating the legislation which now obtains.
On the second clause he remarked that
it seemed an extremely strange way of
getting over the difficulty to make the
synod utterly irreligious with the view
of conciliating a body to which the school
system would be made only the more
obnoxious by the removal of the little
religion there is in it. The object could
only be this: As the Roman Catholics
have a very serious grievance, give the
Protestants another and we shall be
about equal. Relating to the third clause
the mover said that after all the religious
and moral character of the teachers were
worth all the rest; without that even
the Bible and the prayers would be of lit-
tle value. Testifying to the high char-
acter of the teachers of the province he
said he found a growing conviction
among educationists in all countries
that to some extent there had been a
misunderstanding of the purpose of
public school education. It had been
thought for a time that the results to be
sought were such as could be ascertain-
ed by examination, but there was a grow-
ing conviction that the aim should be
the formation of character.

Chief Justice Taylor seconded the mo-

tion. He said there was at present a
very slight recognition of the Bible and
prayer in the schools; he would like to
see more. It would be a sad day for the
province if teachers should be forbidden
to use the Bible, every where parents
and trustees desired it. It was well
that those in political power should
know that, if they proposed to make
any such change they would have the
sentiment of this synod decidedly against
them.

Rev. Joseph Hogz held that the synod
could not affirm its position too empha-
tically. He dwelt especially upon the
third clause of the motion as the most
important, saying that between a
thoroughly secular school with a Chris-
tian teacher and a school with the Bible
read and prayer offered by a Godless
teacher, he would prefer the former.

Rev. C. B. Pitblado pointed out that
all legislation, but especially school
legislation, required to be watched. In
the east he had passed through this
 ordeal for twelve or fourteen years, and
he knew that the unsectarian system of
the lower provinces would have been
ruined if it had not been for the
watchful care been exercised by the
synod there. Religious instruction there
is permissive within certain lines. If it
is desirable to see that no change take
place it would be well to appoint a
committee on public school education
with a convener and members enough
to form a quorum in Winnipeg and
representatives in every presbytery,
this committee to act judiciously and let
the politicians know not only that the
members of the synod can talk, but that
they have votes behind them.

Rev. Dr. Bryce thought the third
clause might be regarded as a similar
motion had been by a teachers' conven-
tion at Morden, as a reflection upon
them; also that it might be interpreted
by the Roman Catholics as mean-
ing that it was intended to see Presbyter-
ian teachers introduced into the schools to
make use of them for propaganda.

Rev. Mr. Farquharson could not agree
with the first clause. He had a strong
conviction that a mistake had been made
in not allowing the Catholics to have
their schools.

Rev. Mr. Hodnett held that no con-
ciliation would secure the confidence of
the people they might try to conciliate;
that they were unsatisfactory unless they
had their own way and made the schools
part of their church. The importance of
the moral and religious character of the
teachers should be strongly emphasized.
He was afraid that, not only in the
teaching staff, there were those who
could talk very lightly and frivolously
about the Bible.

Mr. John Sutherland had been in
favor of the kind of schools we have to-
day, from his earliest recollection; but
he did not approve of Scripture selec-
tions, he wanted the Bible put into the
schools.

Rev. P. Wright thought that if the
Bible were put into the hands of a
teacher who did not love the Bible, and
he were compelled to read it, he might
take his revenge by reading utterly
unsuitable selections. He held that it
was tyrannical to forbid any prayer but
the little formal prescribed, though there
might not be a Catholic within fifty
miles. If there were any possibility of
removing the grievance of the Catholics
without violating the conscientious con-
victions of Protestants, it should be done.
But he would not, for the sake of unity
of the school system, have a Christian
nation proclaim by law that the word
of God was not to be read in the schools.

Rev. Dr. Bryce pointed out that the
Lord's prayer was one of the selections
besides the short T. prayer. The
selections had been made to help the
teachers rather than to restrict them.

Rev. Dr. Du Val saw very great wis-
dom, not to tyrannize; in the prescription
of certain selections. He said the idea
must not be entertained that this was
the bone of contention with the Roman
Catholics.

Rev. Dr. King's motion was carried,
and was followed by the adoption of the
following, moved by Rev. Dr. King:

That this synod appoint a committee,
whose duty it shall be to take cognizance
of legislation on public education in
Manitoba and the Northwest Territories,
and take such measures as they deem
judicious for maintaining our unsectarian
system of education, and that it report
each year to synod.

The committee was appointed to
consist of Revs. Dr. King and Dr. Bryce,
Revs. Messrs. Pitblado, Wright, Carni-
chael, McLeod, Rochester, Messrs. P. C.
McIntyre, Colin H. Campbell, Hon. Chief
Justice Taylor, and Robt. Martin, and
the clerks of the presbyteries."

THE REVIEW gives this extended
notice of the action of the Presbyterian
Synod for the purpose of showing our
Canadian Catholic Exchanges, both
French and English, the intolerable
position in which we are placed in regard
to our schools and the determination of
the Presbyterian and other Protestant
bodies to continue the intolerance, viz.,
the maintenance of the kind of religion
agreeable to themselves in schools which
we are obliged by the laws of Manitoba
to support.

Did Not Have to Vote.

She walked haughtily, yet fluttering
into the voting place to cast her first bal-
lot.
"I want to vote," she said to one of
the judges.
"Very well, you will find the tickets
right there. How old are you?"
"None of your business," she retorted.
"I beg your pardon, madam, but it is."
"Do you have to know?"
"Yes, madam."
"Do I have to vote?"
"No madam."
"Then, good morning," and she floun-
ced out.

READ AND DIGEST.

A Methodist Weekly Comments on Father Elliott's Remarks.

The Rev. Walter Elliott, one of the
Paulist Fathers, who believes that he is
called of God to endeavor to convince
Protestants and other non-Roman-Catho-
lic peoples of the superiority of Roman-
Catholicism, over every other form of
religion and has devoted himself to that
work, published a paper entitled "The
Missionary Outlook in the United
States," of which we print an extract
from its publication in the Chicago
Herald:

"The collapse of dogmatic Protestantism
'creeds' and 'schools' and 'confessions'
are going to pieces before our eyes. Great
men built them and little men can
demolish them. The dogmas of old er
Protestantism are fading out of our
people's minds or are being thrust out."
"How many earnest souls are about
to weary of doubtful teachings, glad to
hearken to, and to believe, any one
who promises them relief. See, too,
and admire how their religious instincts
strive after organic life. As Calvinism
dies, Christian Endeavor is born and
counts a million members in a day—good
works making little of faith, as at first
faith made little of good works. See
that while Methodism leaves the slums,
and is purifying in lordly temples and
in universities, the Salvation Army
scours the gutters it has turned from
with leaching. I tell you that the people
around us are religious, that they long
for God and are ready for those divine
rules of the higher life called Catholicity.
It is incredible that an intelligent Catho-
lic shall not command the attention of
thoughtful minds on questions of abor-
ing interest. Catholic truth is simple,
credits itself, and is in the highest degree
commendatory of the Church compared
with the Protestant denominations.

"There can be little doubt that this
republic will be made Catholic if we
love its people as God would have us.

Mice have destroyed the nets which
chained lions, and insects great build-
ings. What of Methodists as here de-
scribed? Every sentence of the foregoing
is worthy of study, and should be weigh-
ed by Protestants.—(Methodist) Chris-
tian Advocate.

Anglican Orders.

Editor Citizen: Apropos of our re-
port of the proceedings of the Catholic
Truth Society, there are, it would ap-
pear, differences of opinion, even in the
Roman Catholic fold, for while we find
on the one hand that in England and in
Canada, respectively, Anglican orders
are declared invalid by such eminent
members of that fold as Cardinal
Vaughan and Mr. Joseph Pope, on the
other hand, a discussion of the same
subject which has been going on in
France has taken quite a different turn,
and there we find the Abbe Duchesne,
who perhaps is the foremost of French
churchmen, declaring that "the orders
of the ministers of the English Church
are just as good as those of Gregory of
Tours, Hincmar of Rheims and of the
other Latin clergy of primitive and
early mediæval times."

The Abbe Duchesne has published a
monumental edition of Liber Pontificalis
and his work entitled Origines du Culte
Chretien is constantly appealed to as an
authority, so that he is perhaps as likely
to know whereof he speaks as either
of the gentlemen above referred to, at
any rate as the Cardinal.

Besides, it is very noticeable in the
French discussion that the writer who
champions the adverse view of the main
question not only admits, but takes the
trouble to demonstrate, that Parker and
Barlow were true bishops, or at least
that there is no good reason for doubting
their consecration. Mr. Pore asserts
the contrary.

Really, our critics must come to some
agreement amongst themselves before
they can expect us to listen to them
seriously.

Yours, etc.,
ANGLICAN.

Ottawa, Nov. 12, 1894.

General News.

A curious estimate comes from London.
It is that out of 1,000 men who marry,
332 marry younger women, 579 marry
women of the same age, and 89 marry
older women.

The magnificent cathedral at South-
wark, England, was consecrated recently
Cardinal Vaughan officiating, and nearly
all of the English Catholic bishops were
present. The cathedral has quite a
history, being located on the spot where
Lord George Gordon assembled his
followers in 1780, to march to parliament
to protest against any concessions to
Catholics. It was dedicated in 1848 by
Cardinal Wiseman.

It is said that the high state of effi-
ciency to which the Japanese navy has
attained is mainly due to two Irish
gentlemen, Messrs. Cornelius and John
Collins, who are twin brothers. They
were engaged for fifteen years as instruc-
tors in gunnery and nautical manoeuvres
in the Naval School at Tokio, and the
dockyards at Yokohama, and have been
decorated by the Mikado with the Order
of the Rising Sun. They were born in
Cork. Yet there are still men in the world
who are willing to stultify themselves
by denying the Irish race its mighty
share in the moulding of Empires,
Kingdoms and Republic and of ruling
themselves.

TAKING A FRIEND'S ADVICE.

Mr. Thomas Adams Tells the Happy Result That Followed.

He Was Suffering From a Severe Attack
of Rheumatism—Would Have Given
Anything to Secure Relief—How a
Cure Was Brought About.

From the Brantford Courier.

A brief statement in respect to the
recovery of Mr. Thomas Adams, of St.
George, will no doubt be of considerable
interest to suffering humanity in general
and particularly to those who may profit
somewhat by the experience hereinafter
set forth. Mr. Adams is a stone mason
by trade and resides about a mile east of
St. George. At present he is operating
the Patten Mills and is well known and
respected in the neighborhood. In order
to gain all the information possible con-
cerning the circumstances of the cure, a
representative of the Courier proceeded
thither to investigate the case. Mr.
Adams was found at work in his mill. He
is a man of about thirty-five, healthy
and vigorous, a man whom one would
not suspect of having had any ailment.
When interviewed he cheerfully made
the following statement:—"About three
years ago when at work at my trade I
contracted, through over-exposure, a
severe attack of muscular rheumatism,
which confined me to the house for three
weeks, during which time I suffered the
most excruciating pain, being hardly
able to move. I was so bad that I could
not lie down, had to just let myself fall
into bed. When attempting to rise I
had to turn over upon my face and crawl
up, there being only one position from
which it was possible to rise. I would
have given anything at this time in order
to secure relief. My first thought was
to call in a regular practitioner, so I pro-
cured one of the best physicians in the
neighborhood, but he did not seem to
get control of the malady. After treat-
ing me for some time he left of his own
accord saying he could do nothing for
me. About this time a friend of mine
persuaded me to try Dr. Williams' Pink
Pills. Finally I decided to give them a
trial, I soon experienced a decided im-
provement and was mending rapidly,
the terrible pain left me and I had con-
siderable relief and was able to get ar-
ound with the use of a crutch. After the
further use of the Pink Pills I was so
far recovered as to be able to resume
work and since that time have been free
from the complaint. I do not now feel
any of the soreness and stiffness of the
joints, I can get right up in the morning
and go off to work without any feeling
of uneasiness whatever. I have every
confidence in Pink Pills and heartily re-
commend them. I believe them a good
thing to take at any time to get the blood
into good condition and I felt any ill-
ness coming on I would, instead of call-
ing a doctor send at once for a box of
Pink Pills."

When strong tributes as these can be
had to the wonderful merits of Pink
Pills, it is little wonder that their sales
reach such enormous proportions, and
that they are the favorite remedy with
all classes. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills
contain the elements necessary to give
new life and richness to the blood and
restore shattered nerves. They are an
unfailing specific for locomotor ataxia,
partial paralysis, rheumatism, nervous
headache, the after effects of a gripe, pal-
pitation of the heart, nervous prostra-
tion, all diseases depending upon vitiated
humors in the blood, such as scrofula,
chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also
specific for troubles peculiar to females,
such as suppressions, irregularities and
all forms of weakness. In men they
effect a radical cure in all troubles aris-
ing from mental worry, overwork, or
excesses of any nature.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are manufac-
tured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine
Company, Brockville, Ont., and Sche-
nectady, N. Y., and sold in boxes (never
in loose form by the dozen or hundred,
and the public are cautioned against
numerous imitations sold in this shape),
at 50c a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and
may be had of all druggists, or direct by
mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Com-
pany at either address.

Wit and Humor.

"Why do you stick out the middle
finger of your left hand so straight while
you are eating?" asked a lady of a
tramp. "Was it ever broken?" "No,
madam; but during my halcyon days I
wore a diamond ring on that finger, and
old habits are hard to break."

It.—The horny-handed workman
calls it "pay," the skilled mechanic
"wages," the city clerk "salary," the
banker "income," a landowner "rev-
enue," a lawyer "fees," a burglar "swag,"
but it all comes to the same thing at the
end of the week.

Little Johnny—"Mrs. Talkendown
paid a high compliment to me to-day."
Mother—"Did she, really? Well, there's
no denying that woman has sense. What
did she say?" Little Johnny—"She said
she didn't see how you came to have
such a nice little boy as I am."

A small boy in a suburban town had
swallowed a penny. "Kitty," called his
swallowing mother to her sister in the next
room, "send for the doctor. Willie has
swallowed a penny!" "No, mamma,
interposed the terrified and frightened
victim, "send for the minister." "Why?
faltered his mother. "Because the
says our minister can get money out of
anybody."