

"The Northwest Review"

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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

CALENDAR FOR NOVEMBER.

- 1 Sunday. XXIII. after Pentecost. All Saints.
2 Monday. Commemoration of all the faithful departed of the Octave.
3 Tuesday. St. Charles Borromeo.
4 Wednesday.
5 Thursday. Of the Octave.
6 Friday. Of the Octave.
7 Saturday. Of the Octave.
8 Sunday. XXIV. after Pentecost. Octave of All Saints.
9 Monday. Dedication of the Basilica of our Saviour.
10 Tuesday. St. Andrew Avellina. C.
11 Wednesday. St. Martin. B. and C.
12 Thursday. St. Martin. Pope and M.
13 Friday. St. Stanislas. Kosta. C.
14 Saturday. St. Josephat. B. and M.
15 Sunday. XXV. after Pentecost.
16 Monday. St. Didaeus.
17 Tuesday. St. Gregory Tharmaturgus. B. and C.
18 Wednesday. Dedication of the Basilicas of S.S. Peter and Paul.
19 Thursday. St. Elizabeth. Queen of Hungary.
20 Friday. St. Felix.
21 Saturday. Presentation of the B. V. M.
22 Sunday. XXVI. and last after Pentecost. St. Cecilia. V. and M.
23 Monday. St. Clement I. Pope and M.
24 Tuesday. St. John of the Cross. C.
25 Wednesday. St. Catherine. V. and M.
26 Thursday. St. Leonard.
27 Friday. Patronage of the B. V. M.
28 Saturday. St. Irenaeus B. and his companions M.
29 Sunday. 1st Sunday in Advent.
30 Monday. St. Andrew A. and M.

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

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1885.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Surely during the month of November every Catholic will have a Mass said for the repose of the souls of departed relatives.

The Catholic University fund amounts to \$600,000. By the first of next January the fund, it is expected, will amount to \$1,000,000.

In another column will be found an article on the French race, which will be found worth the serious consideration of those who think they can exterminate Canadians of that nationality.

The question of the number of Catholics throughout the world has been frequently discussed. The "Asservator Romano" states that the total number of the members of the Church is actually between 275,000,000 and 300,000,000, based on estimates made by various missionaries.

The rumor has again been revived by the press of the country, to the effect that Archbishop Taschereau, of Quebec, will receive the Red Hat. Need we tell these wisecracks connected with the daily press, that the appointment of Cardinals is a prerogative of the Holy Father and until the appointment is made, it is idle for them to speculate upon the matter.

When the average reporter of the daily press attempts to write about Catholic affairs, it reminds us of the humorous definition of metaphysics: "Trying to explain to others what it don't know itself;" but the scribe on the Manitoban of this city, who said the other day, that "His Grace celebrated Mass in person, at St. Mary's Church," shows himself to possess just about sufficient intelligence to save himself from a commission of lunacy.

Exception to some of the costumes worn at the recent carnival at the roller rink, has rightly been taken by a corres-

pondent, whose letter appears in another column. Similar institutions elsewhere usually eschew such characters as "Sisters of Charity," and other religious representations from their category, and we think it only requires the attention of Manager Howes to be called to the matter to have these characters excluded from the rink, in the future.

Though the Conservatives of France have made very great gains in the recent elections; they would have been much greater, had it not been for the bribery, and in many cases force, practiced by the Radicals against the Conservatives notwithstanding the gross intimidation of the infidels, the Catholic Party has gained such grounds as to be able to hold in check their opponents, and thus prevent a renewal of their godless ruling, which would inevitably have come upon the country, had the Radicals gained the power they had previous to the elections.

THE SMALL-POX EPIDEMIC.

The new regulations of the Board of Health of Montreal includes a most ridiculous clause providing for the closing of churches, Sunday schools, theatres, etc. This is certainly a very extreme measure indeed, and will meet with a great deal of opposition if any attempt is made to force it.

It is surprising that a body of sensible men; could in all seriousness pass this matchless piece of inconsistency:—

"That to ensure the best results for the measures now being employed for the restoration of the city's health, it is the opinion of this Board that all places of amusement on the island of Montreal, including theatres, roller skating rinks, etc., and all places of public worship, such as churches, Sunday schools and places of prayer meeting, should be closed peremptorily for a period of one month, and congregations of people in public squares prohibited, and that the Central Board of Health be requested to frame regulations at its meeting today to carry out this view."

Perhaps the Health Board will tell us why it is more dangerous to meet in church for one hour or less than to be confined for ten or twelve hours in the contaminated atmosphere of a factory. Why should not day schools as well as Sunday schools come within the ban? Surely the people of Montreal will not be asked to conform to this foolish ruling of the Board of Health, which will have such a disastrous effect upon the metropolis, if not altogether thwarting its future development. There is no denying the fact that were it not for the apathy or the incapacity of the authorities during the early stages of the disease, the epidemic would not have assumed such alarming proportions, and they themselves are responsible for the necessity of this extreme measure. Though it appears from the despatches just to hand that the death rate in Montreal is still high, the statistics show that the mortality is chiefly among children between the age of one and five years. The experience of Montreal is awakening an interest in the matter of vaccination in Winnipeg, and steps are being taken to enable the citizens to be inoculated with the protective virus free of charge.

ST. ROCH'S HOSPITAL.

It will appear from the extract given below that there is a "suggestio falsi" in the reports circulated by Miss Penfold and others, and which the Montreal Witness in its eagerness to vilify the Sisters of Charity, who are now doing so much to check the spread of the small pox epidemic, gave currency to. It is to be regretted that these lying statements should have been given the semblance of truth by being published in the local papers, but the quotations here given are from sources which cannot be said to be over friendly to the Sisters of Charity, and will certainly satisfy most fair-minded people that the brutal assaults made upon the good name of the Sisters, who hesitate not to go into the most loathsome quarters of the pest-stricken city at the risk of their lives to minister to the wants of those whom everyone seems to dread, must be the outcome of perverse and malicious minds.

Here is what the Montreal Gazette has to say in referring to these malicious statements circulated by that unspeakable journal the Montreal Witness:—

"Into the charges that have again been made against the management of the St. Roch's Hospital, pending the reply thereto of Dr. Nolin and the Superior, it is not advisable to enter. It is to be borne in mind though that too much credence may be given these 'ex parte' statements, and that the other side of the story may; when made public, greatly detract from the horrors that are alleged to have existed, some of the incidents, there is good authority for saying, were physically impossible, others, that for instance children were left for days without food, are beyond belief,

and are apparently made without positive knowledge. In other things there has doubtless been ground for complaint. The circumstances connected with the institution made it impossible almost that there should not be. The building, never intended for such use, was totally unfit for the purposes of an hospital, the recently added wings were not much better. The wards were necessarily overcrowded, and the attendants were too few. Before the nuns took charge it was found impossible to obtain the services of suitable persons to look after the patients. Under these conditions, over which those in the hospital had to control, it was impossible that some ground for criticism should not exist; however the reports asked for will show who and how far those in charge are to blame, and how much of the trouble arose from the circumstances with which they were surrounded. It is to be remarked, too, in behalf of the hospital, that the death rate among the patients has been anything but excessive, and that for nigh three months in which it has been in use, no complaint was made public against its efficiency. In contrast with the accounts of the old hospital are the praises accorded to newly occupied institutions. These are acknowledged to be in every respect well managed, and the treatment of patients therein is pronounced to be the best."

The Montreal Star in commenting on the matter, makes use of these significant words:—

"That the papers here have evidently published a great deal of ancient history, which appears to have been raked up in a tremendous hurry, without allowing themselves time to insert dates, or to strike out physiological impossibilities. And further states:—

"That it is inconceivable how such a state of things could exist without the knowledge of the attending clergymen, and that the patients in writing to their friends failed to mention these things."

The most striking thing in connection with this affair is that the "Only Religious Daily" (a title which the Witness lays claim to) should be found endeavoring to damn, by false accusations, the character of a body of Christian ladies who are eminently respected by all classes of people for their devotedness to the wants of suffering humanity.

It will now be in order, in view of what the Gazette and Star have to say about the matter, for the Witness and Herald, who gave currency to these lying statements, to make the "amende honorable" or stand convicted of maliciously attempting to slander the Sisters of Charity.

THE TEMPORAL POWER OF THE POPE.

Having lately spoken of the spiritual authority of the Pope, we now propose to speak of his temporal power, or in other words his position as Sovereign of the Papal States of Italy.

In this connection it will be well to divide the history of the Church into three epochs and we accordingly do so. The first of these embraces the period from the establishment of the Church to the days of Constantine the Great in the early part of the fourth century. During all this period Christianity was a persecuted religion in Rome and Christians were exposed to the most violent and unrelenting persecution, so much so that of the thirty Pontiffs who sat in the Holy See of Rome during the first three centuries twenty nine, history tells us, died martyrs. It was impossible that during this period the Popes should be temporal rulers. They in fact were not and held no estates.

The second period extends from the conversion of Constantine to the days of Charlemagne. The Emperor Constantine, received into the Church by Pope St. Sylvester I., gave to the Roman Church magnificent donations of money and real estate, which were augmented by the additional grants of subsequent emperors. Hence the patrimony of the Roman Pontiffs soon became very considerable. In the year 327 Constantine transferred the seat of Empire from Rome to Constantinople and a subsequent emperor appointed a governor or exarch at Ravenna, who should rule Italy. This proved to be a practical abandonment of Rome to the attacks of the Hordes of Northern barbarians, who poured down upon Europe during the early middle ages. Abandoned by their civil rulers the people of Rome turned to their Spiritual Fathers and found their confidence not misplaced; for history proclaims that henceforth it was the Roman Pontiffs, not the Emperors of Constantinople nor their legions that preserved the Eternal City from the ravages of these hordes. Pope St. Leo the Great twice preserved Rome from sack and ruin. The Hercul, the Goths, the Visigoths, the Huns and the Lombards poured over Italy and again surrounded Rome, and Rome was protected from age to age not by Constantinople but by the Roman Pontiffs, who, nevertheless, never rebelled or assumed the royal authority.

In the eighth century the Roman people, again threatened, and, as we have

said, long since abandoned by Constantinople, looked for protection, by advice of the Roman Bishop, first to Pepin, King of France, afterwards to Charlemagne. The invading Lombards were defeated; Pepin and Charlemagne were created Patricians, that is, defenders or protectors of Rome. The latter was afterwards created Emperor. Pepin bestowed estates upon the Pope and Charlemagne not only confirmed his grant but increased the temporal domain of the Pope by some additional provinces. This is the commencement of the third epoch. This small territory was held and governed by the Roman Pontiffs as temporal sovereigns, till, in 1870, by the intrigues of revolutionists of the basest sort it was wrested from our late Holy Father Pius IX. of blessed memory.

Of the character of those revolutionists and the means which they employed to bring about their designs we shall have occasion to speak again. Passing that for the present let us revert to the character of the title of the Roman Pontiffs to their estates.

First, it is the most ancient in point of time. Secondly, it is based, not upon violence nor usurpation, but upon the gratitude of a people not forgetful of great benefits bestowed, confirmed and sanctioned by the sovereign act of the French monarch, the welcomed protection of an abandoned province.

What can be said of no other dynasty, has been said of this by the infidel Gibbon. "Their temporal dominion is now confirmed by the reverence of a thousand years, and their noblest title is the free choice of a people whom they have redeemed from slavery."

The temporal power of the Sovereign Pontiff is not necessary to their spiritual power; but it is necessary to the free, independent and peaceful exercise of the spiritual power. Catholics look with hope to the speedy reunion of the two.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of Correspondents.

To the Editor of the NORTHWEST REVIEW.

Dear Sir:—I notice in the Evening "Manitoban" an account of the opening of the New Royal Roller Skating Rink on the 2nd inst. amongst the costumes worn by the fair ladies of Winnipeg, was one representing a "Sister of Charity," and another a "Monk." In all well regulated institutions of this kind, the manager should insist on every person about to appear in costume to previously hand in his name and the character in which he intends to appear. Had this been done, I venture to say that the Catholic patrons of the rink would not be insulted by having to witness the unseemly spectacle of a "Sister of Charity" or a "Monk" on roller skates. Every Catholic who understands the sacredness of the institutions of the Church, must resent the indignity cast upon her ministers and sisters of charity, by parading them before the public on roller skates. There are characters enough in history for costume representation, without needlessly offending a large and respectable portion of our citizens, and the sooner the manager of the Royal learns this, the better will it be for the financial portion of his show.

Yours etc., Catholic.

Courtesy to a Stranger.

"Gentlemen, would you mind moving along and giving me a seat? I don't feel very well."

"You look well enough to stand; we are crowded already," said a glum young man.

"Excuse me, but I've traveled all the way from Montreal and I didn't—"

Within two minutes the stranger had a choice of all the seats, and he wasn't from Montreal either.

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Is one of the many disagreeable symptoms of dyspepsia. Headache, heartburn, sour stomach, faintness and capricious appetite are also caused by this very widespread and growing disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla tones the stomach, promotes healthy digestion, relieves headache and cures the most obstinate cases of dyspepsia.

"I took Hood's Sarsaparilla for dyspepsia which I had for nine or ten years, suffering terribly with it. It has entirely cured me, and I recommend it to others who suffer from this disease."

MRS. A. Norton, Chicago, Mass.

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"I was troubled very much with Dyspepsia and could find nothing to relieve me till I was recommended to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have used it three weeks, and it has done wonders for me, helping me more than any other remedy I could get. — FRED. POHLER, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Sold by all druggists, \$1; six for \$5. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses or \$1.

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Gold Watch Free.

The publishers of the Capitol City Home Guest, the well-known Illustrated Literary and Family Magazine, make the following liberal offer for the New Year: The person selling the longest verse in the Bible, before March 1st, will receive a Solid Gold, Lady's Hunting Cased Swiss Watch, worth \$40; if there be more than one name, the second will receive an elegant Stem-winding Gentlemen's Watch, the third, a Key-winding English Watch. Each person must send 25 cts. with their answer, for which they will receive five months' subscription to the Home Guest, a 50 page Illustrated New Year Book, a Case of 25 articles that the ladies will appreciate, and paper containing names of winners. Address: Pubs. of HOME GUEST, HARTFORD, CONN.