

"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

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

CALENDAR FOR JUNE.

Consecrated to the Most Precious Blood of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ and to the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus.

1. Tuesday. St. Angela Merici V. Rogation Day.
2. Wednesday. The Blessed Virgin, Mother of Grace.
3. Thursday. The Ascension of Our Lord Holy Day of Obligation.
4. Friday. St. Francis Caracciolo C.
5. Saturday. St. Boniface. Band M. Sunday. 6. Sunday within the Octave of the Ascension St. Norber. B and C.
7. Monday. Of the Octave.
8. Tuesday. Of the Octave.
9. Wednesday. Of the Octave.
10. Thursday. Octave of the Ascension.
11. St. Barnabas. Apost.
12. Saturday. Octave of St. Boniface. Vigil of Pentecost. Fast of obligation.
13. Sunday. Pentecost.
14. Monday; of the Octave.
15. Tuesday; of the Octave.
16. Wednesday. Ember day. Fast of Obligation.
17. Thursday. Of the Octave.
18. Friday. Ember day. Fast of Obligation.
19. Saturday. Ember day. Fast of Obligation.

NOTES AND COMMENT.

Senator Girard returned from Ottawa Saturday last.

That M. Pasteur's discoveries in the treatment of hydrophobia should be approved of we do not wonder, but that the English physicians should yield credit to the Frenchman so readily is inconceivable.

The Rev. Father Coffey, the brilliant editor of the Catholic Record, will shortly bring out a work on "Catholic Canada," which will deal, among other matters, with the Brownite and Catholic movement, the struggle for separate schools, and orangeism in Canada.

Mr. James Slavin, of Rat Portage, spent last Saturday in Winnipeg, visiting many of his old friends, who were all delighted to see him. We regret that we did not have the pleasure of meeting our esteemed friend who was good enough to call at the office. But another opportunity will come.

London Punch has these lines on the orange rangers:—

LUCUS A NON LUCENDO

Loyal? Nay Ulster, you for very shame. Should cede your long monopoly of that name Loyal to who?—To what? To power, to pelf, To place, to privilege, in a word to self. They who assume, absorb, control, enjoy all, must find it was by pleasant to be loyal.

The examination of the pupils in the French and English classes of St. Mary's Academy will occur on Tuesday and Wednesday next at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. each day. The distribution of prizes will take place on the 18th inst at 9.30 a. m.

A very much mistaken journal is the Toronto Mail. It said in effect the other day that after the civil war in the States self-government was refused the Southern States. Now we have the historic fact that the American war was waged to prevent the setting up of a new nation not to deprive the Southern States of their legislatures. And more. No sooner had the war ended than the United States Government restored to the conquered States self government which it recognized as an unlost right

There is a movement on foot to organize in this city a branch of the Catholic Men's Benevolent Association. A purely Catholic society is certainly needed here and the one proposed is no doubt the best that could be suggested, and we feel certain from the number of persons that have already agreed to become members that a successful beginning will be made. We expect to be able to give our readers in next week's issue a

synopsis of the constitution of this association which is so general and prosperous in other parts of Canada and in the United States.

The Moniteur de Rome, the semi official organ of the Vatican, in a studied article on the Knights of Labor, speaks in very complimentary terms of Mr. T. V. Powderly, whom it calls a level headed leader. Perhaps it is only natural that a person in Rome should exaggerate the importance of the Anarchists. But this journal is careful to distinguish between the "dynamite bomb associations, of German origin," and the Knights of Labor, an "order purely American and profoundly respectful of law." In another place the Moniteur says the order was a secret one, but that it has now ceased to be so.

Benjamin Disraeli, in the House of Commons in 1838, in summing up the Irish question, said:—"Ireland is teeming with a starving population, and suffers from an absentee aristocracy, an alien Church and the weakest executive in the world. The only remedy is revolution, which is prevented by its connection with powerful England. Therefore England is logically in an odious position being the cause of misery in Ireland. The duty of the English Minister, therefore, is to effect by his policy all changes which a revolution would do forcibly. That is the Irish question in its integrity. The moment you have a strong executive, religious equality and just administration, you will have order in Ireland."

The following appeared among the despatches of the Manitoba:—

Belfast June 5.—The Orange workmen employed at Queen's Island ship yards attacked the navvies employed by the Harbour Commission and after overpowering them and beating them badly drove them into the water. With the greatest difficulty the injured, exhausted and struggling navvies were rescued. The Orangemen numbering two thousand, the navvies 100. A repetition of the historical riots is feared. Policemen fully armed are patrolling the city, and the military are held in readiness in the barracks. Thirty Catholics were injured and twelve taken to the hospital. The body of Jas. Curran, one of the navvies has been rescued. He was the sole support of a widowed mother.

It is only in the proportion of 20 to 1 that these Orange braves will hazard their necks to gratify their malice. In anything like an even contest it is but the least respected portion of their anatomy that is visible when the trouble begins.

THE LATE JOHN KELLY.

On Wednesday of last week came the tidings of the death of John Kelly, who for years has been perhaps the foremost man in New York politics for many years. In the science of politics his knowledge was unimpeachable and he wielded an influence in all national affairs which no other man ever approached. His counsel was always solicited, his wisdom appealed to and his advice closely followed by the most prominent people of the country. Notwithstanding this it is also true that no man was ever so roundly abused by his enemies or malignantly caricatured by the foul and indecent illustrated periodicals of his own city, and it is therefore with very great pleasure that we give the following sketch of the deceased from the Buffalo Union and Times. Though but brief analysis of the character of this wonderful man, it gives some facts which many of our readers perhaps, were not ready to admit or if willing to concede them, through the frequent and foul descriptions by remorseless wretches of a gentleman unknown to them have been reduced to silence:—"Like Grant, Charles O'Connor and others of iron will he long struggled and beat back the destroyer. But at last he is fallen and with the death of Mr. Kelly one of the most remarkable men of this age and nation sinks to sleep. Cradled and nurtured in comparative poverty, his early days were a struggle. But a virtuous, pure life, indomitable will and a mind of wondrous depth and large range brought this natural leader of men to the front; and for years, as the chief of Tammany, John Kelly was the uncrowned King of New York politics. We have neither time nor space now for analysis of Mr. Kelly's character. Silent, meditative, self-reliant, of strong individuality, his mental complexion bore a striking likeness to Grant's, whom he also resembled in personal appearance. Although his life was largely spent amid the corrupting influences of politics, his record was proudly unstained. No man was ever so foully caricatured by the pencil of Nast. He was held up to view as a coarse, vulgar Irishman, whereas, Mr. Kelly was a New

Yorker by birth, of large mental endowments; a gentleman of linguistic accomplishments and artistic tastes, with a voice soft and sweet as a woman's. Great in life, John Kelly was incomparably great in death; and his last words on earth should be ever cherished as a proud heritage by his bereaved family. With his latest breath he declared, 'I have always tried to live as a good Catholic, and I wish to die a good Catholic. I wish for the services of the Church when I am dead, but want no demonstration—no display. I want my funeral to be plain and simple.'

THE OBLATES OF MARY IMMACULATE

We make no apology for the amount of space taken up in this week's number of the Review by an article on the late Father Mazenod, founder of the above order, which has long held the Northwest as a missionary field and whose members still continue to preach the revealed word of God to its inhabitants. Though not an old society (in the age of religious orders) the devoted Fathers of this missionary body have increased with wondrous growth, and are now among the most faithful laborers in the Masters Vineyard.

Though it is reasonably supposed that the Jesuit Fathers reached the Rockies in the early history of this country, the Northwest has never been recognized as a missionary field of any religious order but that of the Oblates. It is need, less for us here to rehearse the blessings that have crowned the fruitful labors of our illustrious Archbishop, who was one of the two first Oblates who began the work of Christianizing the savages of these regions, as well as of those devoted missionary priests who followed him. It needs not the flippant tongue of flattery to indicate the value of their services to this country and its inhabitants, that is measured by the abundant testimony of writers on this country. Protestants as well as Catholics. There are many of the Oblates now in the country who have spent the best part of their lives here and it must surely be a source of consolation to these devoted ministers of God to look back and recall a past of ripened labors in the Masters cause. Such is the past of His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface. Mgr. Grandin Fathers, Aubert, Lacombe, Tissot, and Maisonneuve and many other co-laborers. It has been spent in the service of God and of God's Church, preaching the gospel of Christ to the wild and savage aborigines, comforting the afflicted, visiting the sick by administering the sacraments and while they look forward on earth for the faithful performance of the sacred duties they assumed on their ordination day, we feel sure that they highly regard the esteem in which they are held by the people among whom they labor.

HOME RULE DEFERRED, NOT DEFEATED.

Recent despatches bring the not wholly unexpected news of the defeat of Mr. Gladstone on the Home Rule question by a majority of thirty in a House of 652. It being quite plain that a Tory Ministry could not long exist under all the facts and circumstances of the case, a dissolution has been granted to the Premier, and early elections in the three Kingdoms will, therefore, soon pronounce, in the constitutional way, upon this grave question. From the beginning it was seen that this course was inevitable. The measure in all its aspects is of a revolutionary nature, and it is not only fair but just that the people at large should be allowed to decide as to whether it is expedient or necessary, or both. It can scarcely be doubted that Ireland will triumph. Her own decision is already known. Most solemnly has she declared that Home Rule is her right, and is necessary for her peace and prosperity, and the voice of nations re-echo her demand. The recent vote in the Imperial Parliament gives, also, a broad and generous sanction to Mr. Gladstone's bill. Those of us who have long been students of Ireland's case, who have read, as they have been written by the best men of our day, the arguments in its support, and who have yet witnessed the scorn with which all efforts for relief were resisted—those, we say, who are thus informed, cannot but rejoice most heartily over the present aspect of affairs. Contrast the glorious vote of 311 with the poor result of Mr. O'Connell's efforts within thirty years, which did not, if we recollect, aright reach 40 votes! And that after a speech by the great Liberator which was regarded as "a miracle of power." It has for some time been no secret that both of the leading parties in England were willing to treat with Mr. Parnell. Knowing

this Mr. Gladstone was enabled to say that if he were not allowed to make the necessary concessions to Ireland the Tories would, for their own purposes, concede more on no far distant day. But still plainer evidence to this effect has just transpired.

During the recent debate Mr. Parnell, replying to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach asks:—"Does the gentleman deny that the intention to grant a parliament and to protect Irish industries was communicated to me by one of his own colleagues, a minister of the Crown?" (loud Parnellite and Liberal cheers.)

Sir Michael: "Yes, I do deny that cries of 'name' and 'order' to the best of my knowledge and belief. (Ironical cheers) If such a statement was communicated it was without authority from my colleagues. Who was it?"

Mr. Parnell: "The gentleman has asked a question which he knows is a very safe one to ask (cries of 'order,') I shall be glad to name the gentleman when I receive permission from him"; (loud cheers and countercheers.)

It is thus made quite plain that Home Rule is now so far within the domain of practical politics in England as to command the attention of any and every statesman who desires to secure power, whether for the purpose of his own exaltation or that of honestly discharging his duty as the servant of the Crown and the people.

Altogether, then, appearances are in favor of a change for the best interests of Ireland. Let us devoutly hope that no act of imprudence on either side will retard success. The following from Mr. Davitt to the President of the Irish National League in the United States is most righteous advice at the present time.

London, June 9.—Democracy will reverse the decision of parliament. Counsel our friends to have patience and confidence in certain victory. The national cause cannot be defeated if the Irish people the world over keep down their passions and calmly persevere in the present line. Signed
MICHAEL DAVITT

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY.

The music class in St. Mary's Academy underwent its annual examination on Thursday last. There were present the parent s of the scholars and some of the clergy. This branch of the Academy has always given the ut most satisfaction to both parents and teachers and this year was no exception. Though mostly of tender years there was exhibited on the part of the pupils a proficiency seldom achieved by the best professional teachers of the art. The skill exhibited on this occasion redounds with credit to this educational institution and deserves well the success that is evidently attending it. There is no discrimination made as to religion and it is quite evident that the institution is appreciated by our Protestant friends from the large number of their children attending. Those of the scholars who deserve special mention in this class are:—

In the elementary classes the efficiency was very marked over last year. Miss Josephine Egan played her selection very creditably, and showed a better knowledge of her piece than she did last summer. The Misses Carey, Smith, Drummond and Lawler did credit to themselves. Miss Ryan's playing was very good as well that of Miss Helen Shannon, who thoroughly understood her piece and played with much grace. In class three some excellent playing was done, notably by Miss Carman, who has a good touch and executed her executed her piece exceptionally well. Miss Florence Adams, of the same class gives great promise; her part being well sustained. Misses Catherine Shannon, McCarthy and Ester Soucisse also showed great talent. The fifth class was composed of the Misses Huges, Eva McCarthy, and Gellay who gave evidence of much ability in music and skill at the piano. Miss Josephina Soucisse was the only pupil in diversion one and exhibited a high degree of culture. Her great proficiency was in every sense a credit to the institution. The programme being concluded the Rev. Father Ouellette addressed the pupils in brief complimentary terms when the assembly dispersed highly delighted.

CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor of the Northwest Review
Sir—In looking over the synopsis of Mr. Bernier's report of the Catholic Schools of Manitoba given in your issue of the 29th ult., it occurred to me that it was somewhat remarkable, that of the nine members on the Board of Education, seven reside at St. Boniface—while the rest of the province has but two, viz. Fathers Ouellette and Cherrier—and that the English speaking Catholics have but one representative, namely, Mr. Lloyd: I do not for a moment call

in question the competency of each individual member to discharge the duties involved, but if they were chosen from different parts of the Province and the nationalities represented more evenly, it would remove a cause for criticism in that respect, for it will hardly be conceded that all the learning and intelligence of our Catholic population is concentrated in any particular place.

Citizen

New Prints, New Muslins New Embroideries New Laces GENTS' WHITE AND COLORED SHIRTS!

WM. BELL 288 MAIN ST
CORNER GRAHAM

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It is invaluable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers; there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures wind colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

F. CLOUTIER

begs to announce to the public that he has bought out the business formerly carried on by Cloutier & L'Heureux and is prepared to sell

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Choice Butter, Fresh Eggs & Everything
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WINNIPEG;

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PROVISIONS CANNED GOODS, ETC

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OUR MORRO Small profits and quick turns. Free Delivery.

ST. BONIFACE COLLEGE

The College of St. Boniface, incorporated by an Act of Parliament, and affiliated to the University of Manitoba, is, since the 19th of August, 1885, directed by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, under the high patronage of His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface. Its course of studies comprises the Greek, Latin, French and English languages and literature; History, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Higher Mathematics, Mental Philosophy, Natural Sciences and Theology. Although chiefly intended to prepare young men for the study of the liberal professions and divinity, it is also calculated to fit them for commercial pursuits. Its large and spacious grounds, secluded from the city, offers all the advantages of a country site, and are so near the cities of St. Boniface and Winnipeg as to secure all the advantages of a town residence. The College can accommodate a hundred students, of whom eighty may be boarders. The terms have been made as easy as possible. \$18 a month for boarding, and \$3 a month for those who take their meals in town and sleep in the college, beside a small additional fee for a few dormitory articles, of \$2 a year; the whole to be paid half yearly in advance. The uniform consists of a frock coat, with trousers, necktie and felt hat, all black. Each student is to be amply provided with other articles of clothing. The discipline of the College, strict in point of morality, is, as far as possible, paternal in character. The scholastic year opens on the third Wednesday of August, and ends about the 20th of June. ST. BONIFACE, AUGUST 27TH, 1885.