

The Northwest Review

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
WEDNESDAY
WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL
AUTHORITY.
At 184 James Street East.
WINNIPEG.

Subscription, \$2.00 a year.
Six months, \$1.00.
All Postage is paid by the Publisher.

**P. KLINKHAMMER,
Publisher,**

THE REVIEW is on sale at
the following places: Hart & McPherson's,
Booksellers, 364 Main street; and the
Ferguson's Co., Booksellers, 408 Main St.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Made known on application.
Orders to discontinue advertisements must
be sent to this office in writing.
Advertisements unaccompanied by specific
instructions inserted until ordered out.

NOTICE.

The editor will always gladly receive (1)
ARTICLES on Catholic matters, matters of
general or local importance, even political
if not of a PARTY character. (2) LETTERS on
similar subjects, whether conveying or asking
information or controversial. (3) NEWS
NOTES, especially such as are of a Catholic
character, from every district in North
Western Ontario, Manitoba, the Territories
and British Columbia. (4) NOTES of the
proceedings of every Catholic Society
throughout the city or country. Such notes
will prove of much benefit to the society
themselves by making their work known to
the public.

A Catholic correspondent wanted in every
important town.

Address all Communications to THE
NORTHWEST REVIEW, Post office Box
508, Winnipeg, Man.

The Northwest Review

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

We reprint from the *Nor'Wester* two
excellent editorials, one on Parental
Rights, the other on the English School
System. The *Nor'Wester's* views in the
former article are admirably and re-
freshingly sound. The much lauded
Public School System is as stupidly mo-
notonous and mind-enslaving as a pork-
packing machine; and, what is worse,
it is a long stride toward Socialism or the
omnipotence of the State. Under pretext
of making a homogeneous people, it turns
the children into mechanical parrots, re-
peating unreflectingly a series of ridicu-
lous shibboleths.

In the second article the able editorial
writer rightly taxes the Ottawa Free
Press with ignorance of the results of the
English School System. Though it may
not be ideally perfect, that system shows
a thoroughness, accuracy and progress-
iveness in pedagogic training which is
seldom equalled in Canada or the United
States. We have clear proof of this in
our own city, where so many young men
from the British Isles have made their
mark in clerkships and other similar em-
ployments. Native talent is assuredly
not wanting; but slipshod and character-
less penmanship, careless ways, dearth
of general knowledge, imperfect acquaint-
ance with shorthand and book-keeping,
and lamentable habits of inattention and
inaccuracy too often leave our young
men far behind in competition with their
better trained British rivals.

Those who have read in our last issue
Mr. A. F. Martin's most valuable quota-
tions from Protestant condemners of the
Public School Procrustean bed will find
the *Nor'Wester's* quotation from Mr. Bal-
four a fitting climax to so striking a se-
ries of witnesses in favour of schools per-
meated with an atmosphere of religion.
The thought of God, of eternity, of grace
and of the channels of grace must lie
over and around and within the pupils of
a truly Christian school; and what school
is properly human since Christ came un-
less it be Christian? He is the type of
true manhood. Whoso ignores Him
dwarfs mankind. Those are noble words
of Balfour's, worthy of the greatest non-
Catholic champion of the claims of faith.

We are glad to note that the new edit-
or of the Free Press deprecates the outra-
geous language of the Rev. J. Coburn on
August 11th in the Woodgreen Method-
ist Tabernacle of Toronto. Few Protest-
ant ministers say such things out in
public, though not a few really believe,
with Mr. Coburn, that nunneries are
brothels. This comes of their inexpe-
rience of the grace of God and of human

nature: of the grace of God, because in
all ages since the Christian era the prac-
tice of chaste celibacy has been acknow-
ledged as possible with Divine assistance
by the most respectable dissenters from
Rome; of human nature, because it is
against human nature that any women
should remain in a condition of habitual
unchastity and yet preserve those out-
ward forms of sincerity, cheerfulness, ab-
stemiousness and poverty of life, simpli-
city of dress, meekness, patience and
prayerfulness which are the ordinary
adjuncts of nunneries; because it is
against human nature that such crimes
should be habitual and yet be unknown
to the parents, relatives, pupils and ser-
vants of the nuns, who are all as famil-
iar with the ins and outs of the convents
they dwell in as are the nuns them-
selves; because it is against human na-
ture that, supposing nunneries were
dens of sin, the Catholic population
should not only tolerate but admire
them. A friend of ours, who was at-
tacked on this subject by one of those
crude Protestants that still believe in
the lies of Maria Monk, said; "Why
should I take the trouble to deny these
absurd slanders? Do you suppose I am
going to write a letter in refutation of
every lecherous knave, be he Reverend
or not, who says my mother and sisters
are harlots, when I know them to be
pure as the driven snow?" Coburn,
when he is co-burning, (as he certainly
shall, unless he retract) with his co-lia-
rs in the flames of retributive justice, will
find out how he was not only a knave
but also a fool to think such lewd
thoughts and say such shameless words.
As to his further remarks about women
walled up alive in Mexican nunneries, if
he is sufficiently enlightened to read the
last number of the Review of Reviews,
he will observe that Mr. Stead eats
humble pie and acknowledges the ab-
surdity of this old fable rejuvenated by
the sensational Rider Haggard.

THE STANDARD DICTIONARY.

We have before us a 2 vol. copy of the
"Standard Dictionary" of the English
language published by Messrs Funk and
Wagnalls, strongly and handsomely
bound in Russia leather. The Standard
Dictionary is published complete in ei-
ther one or two vols. To give our read-
ers an idea of the size of this dictionary
it is only necessary to say that the work,
complete in one volume, Russia binding,
weighs 18 lbs. Previous to its appear-
ance we greatly admired the "Century"
and the "International" dictionaries, as
marvels of literary research, but after
three weeks of careful and assiduous ex-
amination, we are of opinion that the
"Standard Dictionary of the English
language" is all that it claims to be, and
must be awarded the very front place
among the lexicons of the English lan-
guage.

We are informed that it took five years
to complete the work; that 247 editors
and specialists and about 500 readers for
quotations were engaged on the work
while a whole army of men and women
rendered service in the defining of
words, etc., and lastly that nearly \$1,000,-
000 was expended before the work was
ready to be placed on the market.

As a vocabulary of the English lan-
guage the Standard Dictionary is, PAR EX-
CELLENCE, ahead of any of its rivals. In
proof of this we quote the following from
the New York *Sun*, whose literary re-
views are among the best and most re-
liable in America:

"The full number of vocabulary terms
in Worcester is 105,000; in the Webster
International, 125,000; in the six vol-
umes of the Century, 225,000; in the
Standard, by actual count, 301,865, ex-
clusive of the appendices, which contains
47,468 entries. Among the scores of
thousands of words here admitted for
the first time in a general dictionary
may be mentioned the following: Ap-
pendicitis, civicism, craps, criminology,
delicatessen, Delsartian, electrocute and
electrocution, errancy, kodack, linotype,
Mafia, pantata, and populism. At the
same time it is to be noted that care has
been exercised to avoid the recognition
of needless new terms: that is to say,

words coined by the caprice or mistaken
judgment of this or that author. A com-
mittee of representative scholars has
passed upon new literary words before
they were admitted. Then, again, the
judgment of scientific specialists has de-
termined the admission or rejection of
technical terms, and upon their decision,
not a few technical terms recorded in
other dictionaries have been rejected,
some because they are obsolete, and
others because they are so rarely used
as to be comparatively valueless."

We have shown how vastly superior
the Standard vocabulary terms are to
those of all the other English dictio-
naries, and, as this is the crucial test of
such a work, we feel justified in saying
that the literary importance of the work
will recommend it to the general public
as what it is most fittingly called, "The
Standard Dictionary of the English
language." We are sorry that our space
is so contracted that we cannot give a
more lengthy review of this great and
deserving work. We will conclude with
the following from the New York
Herald: "We are free to pronounce it
the most complete and most satisfactory
dictionary yet printed * * * This
is high praise, to be sure, but it is well
merited."

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL?

The "Free" Press some time ago, an-
nounced to the general public that it
had changed its policy of violent partiz-
anship for one of independence and
moderation. Its late editor, whose very
soul was warped and twisted by politi-
cal bias and ignoble prejudices, was re-
moved. There was so much room for
improvement, both in the conduct and
public morals of that journal since Mr.
Luxton was, by law, robbed of its man-
agement, that we hailed with joy this
announcement, believing that any
change would be an improvement. And
we are free to say that there has been
an improvement both in the tone and
the subjects of its editorials. There is
an absence of that sneaking, snickering
and mean innuendo style so characteris-
tic of its late management; but there
remains much more to be done before
the "Free" Press can attempt to claim
the high and upright place it once oc-
cupied in the journalistic field. If the
"Free" Press wants to become a truly in-
dependent and powerful journal, as it
should be, it must cast aside all pre-
judices and narrowness of spirit, and
build its independence on the imperish-
able principles of justice, right and
equity, and, while not seeking to make
itself obnoxious to the public by its
violence, yet scorning to sacrifice these
right principles in order to gain the
plaudits of a wrongly directed and un-
just public opinion.

A truly great journal should lead
public opinion; not be led by it; it
should mould public opinion, not be
moulded by it. False and dishonest
arguments, however plausible they may
be, or however calculated to please a
fallacious and misdirected public senti-
ment, should never find a place in a
well directed and conscientiously con-
ducted journal. The one question that
should suggest itself to the editor of an
independent journal, wishing to act on
any public question, should be: "What
is right and just?" That which is ex-
pedient or calculated to obtain a tran-
sitory applause, unless its foundations
are laid in right and justice, should
never enter into the formation of any
policy for an independent journal.

The "Free" Press, under the manage-
ment of Mr. W. F. Luxton, its founder
and former editor, attained that envi-
able and lofty position in journalism,
and so highly did he value that policy
of right and justice that he preferred to
sacrifice the work of a life time, the
very object of his ambition and pardon-
able pride, rather than adopt a policy
the execution of which necessitated the
abandonment of these principles of
right and justice which he had set be-
fore him as a guiding star. Such ad-
hesion to principle; such noble sacrifice
of self interest to the dictates of consci-
ence, is seldom found among journalists
of to-day; but, while refusing to follow

such a standard of right, all of them
must admire it.

The "Free" Press has a long way to
travel before it reaches the standard;
yet it might, at last approach it suf-
ficiently to avoid falsehood and mis-
representation. In an issue of recent
date it said that the remedial order,
now in the hands of the Greenway
Government, "is a decided barrier to
the consideration of any settlement of
the school difficulty." And again: "It
will be a grave error on the part of Sir
Mackenzie Bowell and his cabinet to
treat Manitoba as a culprit to be cor-
rected by a remedial order, and not as a
province of equal standing with the
other provinces, and equally entitled to
deal without interference with its educa-
tional affairs."

Here is the "Free" Press, the self-
styled champion of independent prin-
ciples, uttering slanders against the
Dominion Ministers, and charging them
with attempting an invasion of the
rights of Manitoba in education. What
rights of the province in educational
affairs, have the Dominion government
attempted to interfere with, pray? How
and when did Sir Mackenzie Bowell and
his cabinet treat Manitoba as a culprit?
Non-interference with Manitoba has
been the determined policy of the Dom-
inion government for the last five years.
Instead of promptly disallowing the
school act of 1890, because of its inva-
sion of the acquired rights of the minor-
ity, it forced that minority to appeal to
the courts. Every appeal of the Catho-
lics for relief was refused, and it was
only after they had appealed success-
fully from the last judgment of the Su-
preme court, that the judgment of the
Imperial Privy Council, finally decided
in their favor. It ruled (1) that they
had a just grievance against the local
government for arbitrarily abolish-
ing their schools and forcing
them to pay taxes to Protestant schools,
(2) that the local government should
amend their law sufficiently to remove
the grievance, and (3) if the latter did
not do so, the Dominion Government
should hear the appeal of the minority
and right their grievance by remedial
legislation. The Dominion Ministers,
so far from interfering with Manitoba,
sought every available way of avoiding
the question, and it was only when the
highest court in the realm decided that
our appeal had to be listened to, that
the Dominion Ministers took notice of
our grievances.

It would have been a difficult and
highly immoral undertaking for constitu-
tional rulers to refuse to act in the pre-
mises after that judgment of the Privy
Council in favor of the minority, and
the only thing they could possibly do
was to issue an order based upon that
judgment and the spirit and wording of
the constitution. And yet that paragon
of journalistic independence, the "Free"
Press, dares to say that this necessary
order of the Canadian Privy Council is
"treating Manitoba as a culprit!" If
other provinces of the Dominion have
not been similarly interfered with by
Ottawa, the reason is to be found in the
fact that none of the other provinces
has interfered with the legal rights and
liberties of the minority. If Quebec or
Ontario undertook to interfere with the
Protestant or Roman Catholic minor-
ities, they would find similar action
taken against them, and rightly so. Did
it never strike this "independent" "Free"
Press that the interference of the local
government with the rights of the min-
ority has been the cause of all the
trouble and not the interference of the
Dominion with the province? The lat-
ter was merely the result of the former.
The fact is that it is popular in Mani-
toba to say that the action of the Dom-
inion Government is "to treat Manitoba
as a culprit" and our very "independ-
ent" "Free" Press has not sufficient in-
dependence to withstand this popular
delusion; it prefers to pander to the un-
reasonable passions and prejudices of
the people than to condemn a course at
once unjust and unconstitutional. In-
dependence of such a kind is the veriest
cowardice.

TREASON OR OBEDIENCE, WHICH?

"The interpretation of the constitu-
tion, made by the Imperial Privy Coun-
cil in the Manitoba School case, is ob-
noxious to a large number of the Cana-
dian people, and there is a disposition
upon the part of many to ignore the
finding of the court altogether." This is
a sentence taken from an editorial in
the Brandon Times of the 27th July.
The same paper adds that "with this
course we do not all agree." We quote
it, however, to show the feelings of many
people in this province towards the
Catholic minority. The Imperial Privy
Council is the highest judicial body in
the British Empire. From its decision
there is no appeal. Mark the difference
between the loyalty of the Catholic
minority and the Protestant majority in
Manitoba. When the first decision was
given against the minority by that Tri-
bunal, there was criticism no doubt, but
not one disloyal utterance made by the
Catholics of Manitoba, not one hint at
disobedience, although their expecta-
tions were cruelly disappointed. Now,
when the interpretation of the constitu-
tion by the same court, is in our favor,
when the lip-loyal and tyrannical maj-
ority, who ruthlessly robbed us of our
rights, are confronted with a mandate
from that Tribunal to give up their ill-
gotten goods and make restitution to us,
we are told that the finding of the court
is obnoxious to them and that their dis-
position is to ignore its authority. We
have no doubt of it. We never yet
knew a robber nor heard of one who
was not disposed to ignore legitimate
authority when ordered to disgorge.
But what about the pretended loyalty of
these people to the Crown and Constitu-
tion? Are they above the Constitution
and Crown, when the latter do not coin-
cide with their prejudiced views as to
how minorities (when Catholic) are to
be treated? Is there one set of laws for
minorities, when Catholic, and another
when non-Catholic? Surely such senti-
ments are a disgrace to any civilized
people, who pretend to be governed by a
constitutional government! If we have
a constitution and are prepared to be
loyal citizens, let us be governed by the
laws of the country. Any other course
is simply rank treason against the Crown
and Constitution and an insult to our
most gracious Queen. Which is it to be,
treason and anarchy, or obedience to
the laws of our country? Those who
are disposed to ignore the mandate of
the Imperial Privy Council, are certain-
ly not ranging themselves on the side
of law and order.

LEYDEN'S "PAINFUL NON-SENSE."

The following is clipped from a new
eight-page quarter paper published at
Vancouver, B. C., and glorying in the
original title, "The Idea?" in which title,
as appears from the amusing contents,
the point of interrogation (or ought it to
have been exclamation?) is essential,
and gives to the old name a meaning
akin to such phrases as "How ridicu-
lous!" "What nonsense!" "Preposter-
ous!" There is plenty of fun in our
young and vigorous and not too modest
contemporary; but there is also a deal
of wisdom, as the paragraph we quote
reveals. Somehow, these fun-loving and
humorous editors have more discern-
ment than the solemn sanctimonious
scribes. Honesty and humor are healthy
yoke-fellows:
"Evangelist Leyden, with all his high-
priced rhetoric, with all his deep-rooted
desires to teach people to be bigoted and
prejudiced, would be far better employed
jerking stumps than trying to stir up re-
ligious dissensions. While we almost
imagine that the professor knows what
he is talking about, still we cannot help
but think that he has thought too much
in an awkward way. We hate to sug-
gest that the amiable evangelist is not
well, but there is an undercurrent of
painful nonsense about his arguments
that would lead one to imagine that he
has in his head a wheel, the dimensions
of which compared with that of Ferris at
the World's Fair is as one is to a cipher.
If a man has nothing to say, the easiest
way for him to express it is the best.
But when an imported orator and all-
round ready-made thinker comes out
here to a community of intelligence and
tries to unload unto us his well worn and
frayed ideas that tend to produce discord
and ill-nature, we are disposed to enter a
vigorous protest. We do now. Protest-
antism or Catholicism is a subject too
profound to be expounded or expatiated
upon by loud-mouthed, blatant apostles
of nothing. Probably in some quiet
country town where board is cheap and
the people are ignorantly good natured,
Mr. Leyden may find an appreciative
though misguided audience."