

"The Northwest Review"

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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. Noris, 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 15 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.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

His Grace Archbishop Tache has returned home from Qu'Appelle.

The 107th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Moore, the poet, will occur on May 28.

We are pleased to hear that the condition of Rev. Father Madore is somewhat improved.

The Jesuit parish of the Holy Family, Chicago, is the largest in the United States, and the largest in charge of the Jesuits the world over.

The date for the creation as cardinals of the Archbishops of Rheims, Rennes, Sens, Baltimore and Quebec has been fixed for the 10th of June next.

Prince Bismark, Emperor William and all Germany now treat with the Pope as with a sovereign power. Who will say that the power of the Papacy is degenerating?

A retreat will be begun to-morrow, the 16th instant, at the St. Boniface Cathedral. The Rev. Father Leconte, who is to conduct the same, arrived from Montreal on Friday morning last.

The Sisters of Charity of St. Boniface intend to have a sale of fancy work some time during the approaching vacation for the purpose of procuring funds to enable them to construct their new hospital.

It is with regret the Catholic journals of Rome announce that Rev. Father Beckx, the general of the Jesuits, has again fallen ill, and is in a very serious condition. Prayers have been offered up for his recovery.

The Reverend Mother St. Helene, Superior of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, and sister of the Hon. A. A. C.

LaRiviere, left Montreal on the 4th to attend a decennial chapter of her order at Angers, France.

Statistics show that during the last three months 698 families, comprising 3,477 persons, were evicted from holdings in Ireland. Mr. Gladstone said once that an eviction in Ireland was almost equivalent to a sentence of death. 3,477 sentences of death in three short months! And yet there are people who wonder at Irish discontent.

The following appeared in the British Columbia Colonist: 'His Grace Arch. bishop Seghers arrived at 6 o'clock last evening from a tour of the missions on the west coast. The voyage from Ky-enquet Sound was made in a canoe manned by Indians, and occupied twenty days. The sea was rough all the way, and the trip one fraught with danger from beginning to finish, and only one with the indomitable pluck possessed by His Grace would have attempted it.'

The German Chancellor, speaking of the negotiations with the Vatican, paid a remarkable tribute to the Pope, whom he said, he believed to be very friendly to Germany. His Holiness was 'a wise moderate, and pacific gentleman.' Besides the Pope was not a Guelph, he was not a Pole; and he was not a Liberalist, nor had he anything to do with the Social Democrats. The Pope was a pure Catholic. Here is impartial testimony for English Protestants who imagine that the Pontiff is always designing plots against the freedom of states and peoples.

Mr. Gladstone, in his address to his constituents, makes use of these very remarkable words: "Never have I known an occasion when a parliamentary event so rang throughout the world as the introduction of the home rule bill. From public meetings, from the highest authorities in the British Colonies and in America, from capitals such as Washington, Boston and Quebec, from remote districts lying beyond the reach of ordinary political excitement, I have received conclusive assurance that kindred people regard with sympathy the attempt to settle once for all the troublesome relations between England and Ireland, which exhibit the only great failure of the political genius of our race to confront and master a difficulty and to obtain in a reasonable degree the main ends of a civilized life."

In answer to the Mail's flippant assertion that we in Canada have no interest in the settlement of the Irish question we quote the following effective and powerful language from the London Advertiser: "It would well nigh revolutionize the political relations between England and the United States; the greater Britain would become a reality instead of a dream; the whole English speaking people of the globe would be again one people. The Irish discontent is the one source of division and the one danger of disintegration. Let that question once be satisfactorily settled, and we would hear nothing further of fishery disputes and retaliatory tariffs. Our trade relations with the United States would undergo a change in the interest of our agricultural population, and a great and beneficial revolution would at once be brought about. So far from being a question which does not concern us, it is one of vital importance, and we trust that if it is brought forward it will receive the support of a large majority in the House."

THE BAZAAR

It is pretty generally known now throughout the city that the ladies of St. Mary's Church contemplate holding a bazaar during next fall, but the urgent necessity of the affair and the great need for united efforts on the part of the congregation are not, perhaps, as clearly understood as they might be. Catholics of this city feel, and rightly so, proud of their church, for, as a matter of fact, it can be very favorably compared with other and wealthier congregations in Winnipeg. Since his inception as parish priest, Father Ouellette has governed St. Mary's with every credit to himself and satisfaction to the congregation. He soon learned the wants and wishes of his parishioners and with a commendable spirit of enterprise set about supplying them and in a very limited period had accomplished his ends so that now few things, if any, remain to be done and the congregation have therefore the best of reasons to be thoroughly pleased with the present status of the parish. But, to attain these splendid results the rector has had to assume some heavy liabilities. The voluntary contributions, which, as Father Ouellette gracefully acknowledges, were

munificent, still remained quite inadequate to meet the large outlay, and, in consequence, the Church is now incumbered with a debt, and it is to lessen this debt as far as possible that certain ladies of the congregation have generously offered to organize a bazaar. In most affairs of this kind it is not infrequent to see the bulk of the work left to a few, but it is to be hoped that on this occasion a better state of things will prevail and that the collective aid of the congregation will be given to the organizers. We would also call the attention of our readers away from the city to this matter and ask them to lend what aid they can to clear the debt from our handsome church which will stand forever as a monument attesting to the charity and generosity of the Catholics of the country.

BISHOP JAMOT

The saddest duty that has devolved upon us during our career comes to us this week; it is the painful duty of having to announce to our numerous readers the death of Bishop Jamot, of Peterborough, and it is no exaggeration to say that many thousands throughout this new and illimitable territory will be saddened by the news of the death of this truly apostolic Bishop, who won the highest esteem and regard of all with whom he came in contact while pursuing his apostolic labors in his former see of Sorep, then a veritable wilderness, extending from the Ottawa river in the east to Lake Winnipeg in the west, to which he was appointed in 1874. At that time, it is reported, the priests were few in his diocese, but the good Bishop went about, finding out his people. Nor muskeg, nor forest, nor morass, nor mountain deterred this apostle of the Canadian Church from duties so arduous as to be thought impossible of fulfilment. But after years of unceasing labor among his poor, struggling people, the noble Bishop was enabled to construct the magnificent church at Sault St. Marie, which to day attests to the success of his administration as Vicar Apostolic of Northern Canada. The Holy See, ever watchful of the labors of her faithful and devoted missionaries, viewed the success of Bishop Jamot with satisfaction and in 1882 rewarded him with the See of Peterborough, where he labored successfully for the glory of God and His holy spouse the church. Now the Good Master of the vineyard has called him to Himself that He may reward him for his labors therein.

FRENCH FANATICISM.

The French Government maddened and blinded by fanaticism does not realize how fast France is sinking from the high position she once held among the nations of the world. The bill now before the French Chamber of deputies, which aims at the exclusion of the religious orders from teaching in municipal schools certainly means more than the mere secularization of education; Fanaticism in the French republic moves swiftly. The London Times, a Journal which cannot be credited with any undue regard for the Church, points out, in its Paris correspondence the true significance, of the situation as forcibly as could any Catholic Journal. This bill, the correspondent of the Times says, is the realization of what has been for thirty years a leading point in the Democratic programme. In 1831 education was made gratuitous, and in 1882 it was made secular and compulsory but a large number of parishes have retained 'monastic teachers.' How this is to end it is hard to say, for as the correspondent observes—and observes forcibly in spite of the foolish jargon in which he must needs disguise his thoughts—the fanaticism of unbelievers is greater than the fanaticism of believers, and force is to be employed in educating generations of atheists.

The following is a copy of a letter addressed yesterday to the London (England) Standard, by Judge Ryan in reply to an insolent paragraph connecting the Irish of Chicago with the recent riot. We copy, also, the article from the Globe to which the Judge refers. The English Tory press are leaving nothing undone to degrade the Irish name at present, in order to defeat Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy. We commend the excellent answers of Judge Ryan and the Globe to the perusal of our readers:

Winnipeg, Man. 11th. May 1886.

To the Editor of the Standard, London, England.

Sir—From early boyhood I have regarded, was taught to regard, the Standard as a respectable Conservative journal, and have in the past frequently consulted its columns for safe, or impartial, information. It was therefore not a

little surprising to me to read your account of the recent Chicago riot, and especially of the part you assign to the Irish therein. The reply from our Toronto Globe, which I enclose, will furnish a different order of facts from those you seem to have relied upon, and I respectfully request from you a reconsideration of the subject, to the end that justice may be done. The manner in which you bring your view of the riot to bear upon a prospective Irish Parliament is, you will allow me to say, unlike the Standard generally, and is really offensive. Such remarks, or rather the spirit they would seem to indicate, tend to make Colonists, like myself, suspect that our sensitive cousins at home have no easy time of it in discussing Irish questions with Englishmen. I will not, however, dwell upon this point, further than to say that should there be no stronger argument against Home Rule than is really supplied by the Chicago riot, Home Rule should at once be granted. You will permit me to add that the record of the Irish people in the United States, is an honorable one. Their labour has built cities; their learning and integrity is conspicuous in the several higher professions; their tact, management and economy in commerce is admirable, and has led to large success; while their love of kindred in the old land, as shown by continued and most generous remittances, is a credit to human nature.

Your obedient servant

MATTHEW RYAN.

SOABOELY PAIR.

The Irish people often complain, and with too much reason, that they are systematically and continually maligned by their enemies, that the calumnies circulated by their enemies are too readily believed; and that consequently they are much misunderstood by many well meaning people. A very remarkable proof that this complaint is well founded has been furnished this week. Several of the London papers without taking the trouble to enquire, have assumed that the rioters in Chicago and Milwaukee were Irish, and that the deplorable events which have disgraced those cities should be regarded as proving that the Irish people are unfit for Home Rule. The London Telegraph said:—

"It becomes us, however, on this side of this side of the Atlantic to consider how far we are responsible for the savage ements in Chicago. The saddest charge that can be brought against Mr. Gladstone is that all his administrations have abdicated in Ireland the first function of government, which is to govern. The result is seen in the surrender he fain would make to the Irish irreconcilables in America. The Chicago riot is shown us anew what manner of men the supporters of these Irish Bills beyond the Atlantic are."

And the Standare, the Tory organ, said:—

"The rioters belong to a motley crowd that have fled from prison in their own countries to find in America, pending the construction of an Irish Parliament, secure resting place."

The truth is, as any one who reads the names of the killed and wounded on both sides must perceive, that the rioters were chiefly Slave, Hungarians, Bohemians, and Poles, and that the officers who fought so bravely to preserve the peace and maintained order were chiefly Irishmen, who fought so bravely to suppress these riots as their countrymen fought Waterloo. Take the list of killed and wounded officers at Chicago, and see how many of the names are Irish:—

John Diegan and Nicholas Shannon. Jacob Hansen, Nelson Hansen, John Barrett, George Miller, Thomas McHenry, Henry Weinke, S. McMahony, B. F. Schnell, John H. King, John Doyle, Henry Smith, Thomas Hennessey, Joseph Worman, James Brady, C. W. Whitney, Bernard Murpey, Timothy Flavin, Laurence Murphy, Peter Bullerty, Tim O'Sullivan, P. E. McNulty, Mitchell Horan, August Killer, Alex. Jameson, Jos. Stanton, Patrick Hortford, Jos. Barber Wm Burns.

Of these thirty who suffered most, at least seventeen are Irish.

Amongst the names of the wounded on the other side only three or four are Irish—and some who were not rioters were wounded. The other Hahn, Lepand, Saehen, Jacob, Konwitska, Schumaker, Fritz, &c. Amongst the names of the rioters killed or wounded at Milwaukee there is not even one Irish name. Ruchazki, Kunkel, Wasseka, Jankowski, Erwan, Dudik, Nowata, &c., even The London Telegraph or The Standard should have mistaken for Irish names.

Amongst the ringleaders there was not a single Irishman.

From all this we should learn not to believe too readily the assertions of those who are ever ready to accuse the Irish people at home and abroad of being turbulent, disorderly, prone to violence, and enemies of order and good government. We know that in Canada the Irish are as good, as peaceable, and as well disposed as other people, and we should judge them everywhere by what we know of them here, and not by what those who would rule them in Ireland by Coercion Acts say of them.

D. HALLEN.

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Tenders for a License to cut Timber on Dominion Lands in the District of Alberta in the North West Territories.

SEALED Tenders addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Tenders for a Timber Berth," will be received at the office until Monday the 3rd day of May next for a timber berth of eight square miles situated on the South side of the Saskatchewan River in the Provisional District of Alberta, in the North West Territories. Sketches showing the positions approximately of this berth, together with the conditions on which it will be licensed, may be obtained at this Department or at the Crown Timber offices at Edmonton 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 the 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.

To Millers and Others in the North-West Territories and in Manitoba West of the First Principal Meridian only.

SEALED TENDERS, accompanied by One Hundred Pound Samples, and endorsed "Tender for Flour," will be received at the undermentioned Indian Agencies, in the North-West Territories, up to noon of Thursday, the twenty-ninth of April, 1886.

AGENT.	AGENCY.
H. Martineau	The Narrows, Lake Manitoba.
J. A. Markle	Birtle.
A. McDonald	Crooked Lakes.
W. S. Grant	Assiniboine Reserve.
P. J. Williams	File Hills.
J. B. Lash	Muscowpetung's Reserve.
H. Keith	Touchwood Hills.
J. M. Rae	Prince Albert.
J. P. Wright	Battleford.
J. A. Mitchell	Victoria.
W. Anderson	Edmonton.
S. B. Lucas	Peace Hills.
W. Pocklington	Fort McLeod.
M. Begg	Blackfoot Crossing.
W. C. de Ballinhard	Sarcee Reserve.

Forms of tender, giving full particulars relative to the quality, quantity and points of delivery of the flour required, may be had on application to any of the above named Agents, or from the Indian Commissioner for Manitoba and the North-West Territories, Regina; and no tender will be entertained which is not made out on one of the forms in the hands of the Agents or of the Indian Commissioner for distribution to intending tenderers. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque, approved by the Indian Agent for the District, for at least five per cent. of the amount thereof, which will be forfeited if the tenderer declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to fulfil his contract to the satisfaction of the Department. If the tenderer prefers to do so he may deposit with the Agent, in lieu of an accepted cheque, the notes of any Chartered Bank in Canada to an equal amount. Cheques or cash accompanying tenders not accepted will be returned, but a cheque deposited by a successful tenderer will be retained until the satisfactory completion of his contract. Each tenderer is required to show in his tender the full value of all the flour which he is prepared to deliver under contract or his tender will not be entertained.

Each tender must, in addition to the signature of the tenderer, be signed by two sureties acceptable to the Department, for the proper performance of the contract.

Tenders will be entertained for a portion of the whole quantity of flour required at any given point.

Tenderers residing near one Agency but desiring to tender for delivery within another Agency further distant, may deposit the tender and sample for the most distant at the nearest of the Agencies specified above, or with the Indian Commissioner at Regina.

Samples of flour will be returned, if desired, to unsuccessful tenderers on their application, and the sample submitted by a successful tenderer may be counted by him as a delivery on account of his contract.

In all cases where transportation may be only partial by rail, contractors must make proper arrangements for their flour to be forwarded at once from railway stations to its destination in the Government Warehouse at the point of delivery.

The lowest, or any tender, not necessarily accepted.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 30th Jan., 1886.