

Northwest Review

"AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM."

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CHURCH NOTICES.

CATHEDRAL ST. BONIFACE.
Sundays—Masses at 8 and 10.30, a. m. Vespers at 7.15 p. m.
Week Days—Masses at 8 and 7.30 a. m.
ST. MARY'S CHURCH.
Sundays—Masses at 8 and 10.30, a. m. Vespers at 7.15 p. m.
Week Days—Masses at 8 and 7.30 a. m.
IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.
Sundays—Masses at 8 and 10.30, a. m. Vespers at 7.15 p. m.
Week Days—Masses at 8 and 7.30 a. m.
ECCLIASTICAL PROVINCE OF ST. BONIFACE.
I. HOLY DAYS OF OBLIGATION.
1. All Sundays in the year.
2. Jan. 1st. The Circumcision.
3. Jan. 6th. The Epiphany.
4. The Ascension.
5. Nov. 1st. All Saints.
6. Dec. 8th. The Immaculate Conception.
7. Dec. 25th. Christmas.
II. DAYS OF FAST.
1. The forty days of Lent.
2. The Wednesdays and Fridays in Advent.
3. The Ember days, at the four seasons being the Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.
4. The first week in Lent.
5. Whitsun Week.
6. The third week in September.
7. The third week in Advent.
8. The Vigils of:
a. Whitsunday.
b. The Solemnity of St. Peter and Paul.
c. The Solemnity of the Assumption.
d. All Saints.
e. Christmas.
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Wednesdays in Advent and in Lent.
Fridays in Holy week.
Saturdays the Ember Days.
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St. Joseph and Catholic Truth Society
OF WESTERN CANADA.
CONFERENCE OF WINNIPEG.
Meets in their Hall 183 Water street, oppo- site Manitoba Hotel, every Monday at eight (8) p. m.
List of officers as follows:—Hon. President, A. Lucier; President, T. M. Woodford; 1st Vice-President, T. M. Woodford; 2nd Vice-President, F. Brownrigg; Record- ing Secretary, D. J. Coyle; Assistant Rec- ording Sec'y, H. Chevrier; Financial Secre- tary, N. Bergeron; Corresponding Secre- tary, F. W. Russell; Treasurer, G. Gladich; Librarian, J. C. Coyle; Marshall, E. R. Dow- dall; Guard, E. Torrey; Directors, W. O'Connell, H. Kennedy, F. W. Russell, J. M. Woodford, and D. J. Coyle.

BESSIE (Acrostic).

By Miss M. Tucker.
BESSIE, joy is a bird that makes his nest
Ever above, not in our stormy breast,
Seldom he wanders to this darkened sphere,
Sweet dove, there is no home for him down
here.
I n childhood's days he comes, but not for
long;
E n like the cuckoo, with the Spring he
goes.

BE PATIENT WITH THE LIVING.

Dear friend, when thou and I are gone
Beyond earth's weary labor,
When small shall be our me do grace
From comrade or from neighbor:
Passed all the strife, the toil, the care
And done with all the sighing—
What tender truth shall we have gained,
Alas, by simply dying?
Then lips too chary of the praise
Will tell our merits o'er.
And e'er too swift our fate to see
Shall no swift discoverer
Treads that would not lift a stone
When stones were thick to cumber
Our steep hill-path, will scatter flowers
Above our pillowed slumber.
Dear friend, perchance both you and I,
Ere love is past for giving,
Should take the earnest lesson home—
Be patient with the living!
To-day's repressed rebuke may save
Our blind tears to-morrow.
Then, patience, 'en when keenest edge
May what a nameless sorrow.
'Tis easy to be gentle when
Death-silence shames our clamor,
And easy to discern the best,
Through the mists of life's glamor,
But wise it were for thee and me;
Ere love is past for giving,
To take the tender lesson home—
Be patient with the living.

LEO XIII.

Lecture on the Roman Pontiff delivered at a meeting of the St. Joseph and Catholic Truth Society
By O'CONNELL POWELL.
A short time ago it was decided by the members of St. Joseph's and Catholic Truth Society that at one meeting in each month a member should be selected to give an address or lecture, and that at the other meetings in the month debates should take place. In accordance with this regulation, the opening address was delivered by Mr. W. O'Connell Powell, at a meeting held at the Hall, on Water street, on Monday evening, when those present had the pleasure of listen- ing to a most eloquent and inspiring lec- ture on a topic that is always near and dear to the Catholic heart, viz, the Holy Father, occupied the chair, and there was a very large attendance of members. The business part of the meeting having been gone through,
Mr. Powell spoke as follows:—
Mr. President and fellow-members of the St. Joseph and Catholic Truth Society, in fulfillment of the duty in- posed upon me at your last meeting, I undertake to open the series of addresses which from this on I am to be heard at our re-unions. It is I assure you, the source of no little honor to me to be thus delegated to address this society, and I have found considerable difficulty in choosing a subject fitting to the occasion. I have considered it wise, how- ever, to commence at the fountain head of our holy religion, and thus to open the series of lectures with a few brief remarks on Rome's Pontiff, Leo XIII. It is not my inten- tion to dwell at length on the life of our Holy Father, but rather to touch lightly upon the salient points of his character— those points which have placed him fore- most in the ranks of the greatest geniuses of the nineteenth century, which have shed a halo of glory around the head of our Pope, which will cause the name, "Leo XIII.," to be written in letters of gold on the pages of our Church's his- tory—one of the brightest stars bedeck- ing the constellation of Rome's rulers. Leo XIII., the 25th pontiff, was born at Carpineto, Italy, the son of Count Ludovico Pecci, on the 2nd of March, 1810. Educated first at the Jesuit College of Viterbo and the schools of the Collegio Romano, he proceeded to the College of Noble Ecclesiastics, where he greatly sig- nified himself in mathematics, physics, and philosophy. In 1830 he sus- tained a public disputation in the last- mentioned branch, carrying off first prize. At the schools of the Roman University he studied canon and civil law. Having become Doctor of Laws, he was appoint- ed by Gregory XVI. a domestic prelate and Rector of the Seminary of the Segnatura in 1837. He then took holy orders, received from the Pope the title of protonotary apostolic, and was appointed in suc- cession apostolic delegate at Benevento, Perugia and Spoleto. He was a vigorous administrator, and while at Benevento put as opto brigandage. Sent to Belgium, as Nuncio, in 1843, he was created Arch- bishop of Damietta, to qualify him for the office. Three years later he was nominated Bishop of Perugia, and in the Consistory of December 19, 1853, was created a Cardinal by Pius IX. He was a member of several of the Congrega- tions of Cardinals—including those of the Council of Rites and of Bishops and Regulars—and in September, 1877, he was selected by Pius IX. to fill the office of Cardinal Camerlengo of the Holy Roman Catholic Church. In this capacity he had control of all ecclesiastical matters, save those pertaining to foreign affairs. In 1878 Pius IX. died, and Cardinal Pecci was chosen his successor, assuming the title of Leo XIII. This is in brief an out- line of the career of the present Pontiff, up to his accession to the Papal throne.
In order to understand the wonderful providence of God in choosing Leo XIII., it is necessary to take a retrospective glance at the condition of Italy prior to, and on the occasion of the death of Pius IX. In 1870 Rome was wrested from the hands of that venerated and aged Pon- tiff of happy memory, the late Pope Pius IX. The tendency of Italy was towards measures of the most extreme nature. All Europe seemed to be on the edge of an abyss, which threatened to engulf it within the darkest depths of religious

intolerance. The progress of civilization had engendered principles of liberalism; the labor class were fast tending towards socialism; Catholicity was con- fronted with persecution in Italy, and with bitter opposition from abroad. While in calmer days, the saintliness of a Pius would have sufficed to stem the torrent of oppression, now it required an iron hand to rule and sway the destinies of mankind. A light was seen in the firmament! "Lumen de coelo" was the stand- ard, and in the person of Leo XIII. a strong and fearless arm was given by the Almighty to uphold the flag of Catholicity. Even before Leo had been duly selected, the finger of Providence became visible. It was the intent of the Italian Govern- ment, the spoilers of the Papal possessions, to procure the election of one who though not entirely in sympathy with their actions, would not adopt an opposition policy against them. For this purpose they endeavored to delay the election of the successor to Pius IX. until all the foreign Cardinals were present. But Cardinal Pecci, the then Camer- lengo, foreseeing their object, resisted it, and lost no time in holding the election. He himself was the chosen one. From that moment when the tiara was placed on his hoary head, when the Cardinal deacon addressed him in the words: "Receive the tiara which is ornamented with three crowns, and know that thou art the Father of princes and kings, and the Ruler of the world on earth, the Vicar of our Lord Jesus Christ, and to whom be honor and glory throughout all ages. Amen"—from that moment Leo XIII. has carried out unflinchingly his bitter opposition to the Italian Govern- ment. He has scorned the income offer of Victor Emmanuel's clique, he has held himself shut up within the Vatican walls, a king despoiled of his authority, his possessions, and his rights. Nor even to-day, in all the weakness of old age, when his physical strength seems unable to bear the bur- den imposed upon it, does Leo XIII. possess less indomitable courage, less unswerving prowess in the fight which sixteen years ago he commenced to wage against tyrannical oppression and sacrilegious injustice.
On reviewing the history of bygone times, the mind is unable to perceive in any age, in any clime, so striking a similarity between two geniuses as that which the world at large sees to-day be- tween Leo XIII. and William Ewart Gladstone. Either of these towering intellectual giants would in himself attract the admiration of all men: each in his own separate sphere stands unequalled, unapproached, and I might add, unapproachable; yet so great is the genius of each, that no derogatory result can ever be attained by placing them side by side. Alike in the abundance of things, similar in the clear perception of things to come, co-equal in the vast store of erudition which fills their minds, Leo XIII. and William Ewart Gladstone stand together, models, or rather masterpieces of the sublime work of the great Creator, in the intellectual order of beings. Truly has it been said that Gladstone would have made a great Pope, and Leo a great statesman. No two men have ever appeared in the same time, above the same horizon, illumining the surroundings with the brilliancy of their genius, and effecting by the examples of their indomitable wills labors of such vast extent. No such two men have ever before worked together in the same age, each in his own peculiar sphere, and yet accom- plishing results so similar in their almost revolutionary nature. Two stars shine out clearly in the firmament of the closing years of the nineteenth century—William Ewart Gladstone, the idol of Britain's sons, the friend of the liberty loving of every land, the Grand Old Man!—Leo XIII., the 25th successor of St. Peter in the Vicarage of Christ, the Prisoner of the Vatican, the Sun which sheds the enkindling rays of light and truth throughout the broad domain of Catholicity. Gladstone and Leo well might I hail each with the immortal words of Gratian, "Esto perpetua!"

The erudition of Pope Leo XIII. is in itself a marvel of the age. As a classical scholar the world knows but few who are his equals—none perhaps approach- ing him in the true classical diction of the ancient Romans. In his leisure hours he amuses himself in the composi- tion of Latin sonnets, which contain not alone choicest sentiments, but also the richness and sweetness of the poets themselves. As a theologian he has no rival; as a philosopher he is a worthy disciple of the great St. Thomas; but as a diplomat he stands entirely alone among the host of Roman Pontiffs. I do not exaggerate when I say that no other Pontiff has had to face such trying ordeals as those through which Leo has passed. True it is that no great upheav- ing of schismatic doctrines or heresies has fallen to his lot, no dire persecu- tions have been compelled to undergo; but in this the greatest century of modern progress, Leo has had to cope with evils which though to the ordinary mind may not have seemed serious, were in themselves but the undercur- rent of still greater Church revolutions than those which past ages have record- ed. The social question confronted him; the labor agitations were placed at his doors; never has he been at rest; never has his weary head been pillowed on the solace of undisturbed repose. Nor has Leo XIII. depended entirely upon his aides and committees. On the con- trary, he himself is a most indefatigable worker, writing or dictating the greater part of his correspondence. To illustrate this, let me cite an instance which is in- dicative of the untiring zeal of this great man. Some years ago, while a certain important question was being mooted in reference to the German hierarchy, Leo had been waiting for news as to the out- come. All day long he watched eagerly for its advent, and when nothing was heard, up to a late hour that night, he

retired, only after having issued orders to the effect that should any communi- cation arrive during the night he was to be awakened. Long after midnight, the expected news came, and the faithful attendant of the Pontiff hesitated to awaken the aged man from his slum- bers. He simply laid the document on a prie-dieu near by, and then retired himself. Arising early on the following morning, the attendant repaired to the Pontiff's chamber, where to his surprise he found the document opened and responded to in a lengthy encyclical, though the Pope was still sleeping. He scarce could believe the reality before him, and for a moment it did seem as if some hidden hand had done the work during the night. But the fact was that Leo, being in a disturbed slumber, easily awakened, and finding what he had so eagerly expected, responded to it, while the matter was still fresh in his thoughts, again retiring to invigorate his infirm body by sleep such as an uneasy mind can have.
It is Leo's policy to attend to all mat- ters of importance in person. Other popes were willing to delegate such busi- ness to their attendants, and were thus able to devote more time to public audiences etc. Leo, on the contrary, more than any other pope, has denied this privilege to the people, and he never suffers his business hours to be en- croached upon by interviews or audi- ences. His daily life is simple in the extreme. Rising at an early hour, he usually celebrates mass in the private chapel of the Vatican, after which he at- tends another. Then breakfast is served, consisting of dry toast and coffee. After this he receives the various am- bassadors, who may have business to transact with him; then the cardinals, representing the sundry congregations, private or public audiences. About this time dinner is brought; this too is very meagre; no dainties are ever used. After dinner he usually takes a brief recreation in the Vatican gardens; then he retires for less than an hour, after which he again takes up business, studies etc. Thus the day is passed by that great man, whose thoughts are never at rest, but are ever on the alert flying to the farthest limits of the earth, wherever the word of Catholicism is being preached, be it in the heathen lands of China, in the still savage Africa, or in the thickly populated centres of civi- lization, Leo XIII. is ever conversant with the Church's doings in every land, and over what a vast domain does his solicitude extend!

Though shut up within the confines of the Vatican, he is conversant with the movements of modern progress, in every detail. This vast knowledge can be estimated or rather appreciated only from a personal conversation with the Pontiff, which I may add does not fall to the happy lot of every Catholic. I might recall to you many little reminis- cences of my experience with inter- views with Leo XIII., but in so doing I should necessarily encroach beyond the limits of the time allotted me. He never forgets a face, once he sees it; years may elapse in the interval, yet he can recall you, yea even your name. It is as if he records the name of everyone whom he sees. But I fear I have al- ready gone outside the scope of my ad- dress, and yet I have failed to place in bold relief the greatness of our Pope. You all remember what honor was conferred upon him when he was appointed arbitrator in the Caroline Islands Question, you can recall what un- precedented diplomacy guided him in his decision. In this, we Catholics have much cause to rejoice and be glad, for he to whom we look as Christ's earthly vicar, from whom we receive the true unsullied doctrines of our faith, even in earthly matters has proved himself to be a master among men. When we consider the wonderful skill manifested in the delicacy with which such in- tricate problems as the social and labor questions were treated, we have much reason to wonder and be amazed. God, foreseeing the wants of a future, never fails to raise the right man for the right time, and in the right place. This truth is nowhere so visible as in Leo XIII. A genius of lesser intellectual ability, a dip- lomat of lesser skill, should have failed in the treatment of those important questions, in which Leo has succeeded so wonderfully. A pope of lesser indi- vidual courage, possessed of lesser self- convictions would have been unable to cope with the intrigues of the Italian Government, while Leo, the "Lumen de Coelo" has fought them all successfully, and to-day in the closing years of his life, is a witness of the decay of that power, which was ushered into exist- ence by deeds of robbery, spoliation and usurpation. The many Encyclicals which from time to time have been sent forth from the Vatican, during Leo's reign are and will continue to be master- pieces. Each and every one contains profoundest erudition, coupled with un- swerving attachment to the principles which have guided him in his entire Pontificate. Much more might be said on such a topic, and perhaps at some future time I may be able to discuss it in greater detail. But for the present I have said sufficient, and can only con- clude by exhorting every member of the St. Joseph's and Catholic Truth so- ciety to study at every opportunity the utterances of Leo XIII. As Catholics we have a Pontiff who stands before the world a light in holiness, erudition and diplomacy—a pontiff who commands the respect of kings, queens and emper- ors, who is venerated for his age, honor- ed for his position, revered for his goodness, and loved for his holiness and kindness. With such men as Leo XIII. to rule, to represent our Catholic inter- ests, our holy Mother the Church has no cause to fear. She will keep up with the tide of modern civilization, and even be in the advance.
It is the heartfelt hope and ardent wish of every Catholic that Leo XIII. who even now is far beyond the limit

of human age, will be spared "ad multos annos" to continue the grand work of his Pontificate—that he will live to see himself seated on the throne which is his by right, and that the closing years of his life will be crowned with the realization of his wish—the regaining of his temporal sovereignty. We cannot ere we close, help admiring the long line of Popes of which St. Peter is the first, Leo the latest; we cannot help reiterat- ing our firm belief in all that the Cath- olic church teaches, and as we hear the words "I am with you all days even unto the consummation of the world" our faith is riveted within us by bonds that know no breaking; the glory of Catho- licity dawns resplendently upon us, and our hearts are filled with sentiments of loyalty and love towards Holy Mother Church. Concluding, I cannot address you in more appropriate words than those of the great historian: "There is not and there never was on this earth a work of hu- man policy so well deserving of examina- tion as the Roman Catholic church. The history of that church joins together the two great ages of civilization no other institution is left standing which carries the mind back to the time when the smoke of sacrifice rose from the Pantheon, and when cameloparis and tigers bounded in the Flavian amphitheatre. The proudest royal houses are but of yesterday, when compared with the time of Supreme Pontiffs. That line we trace back in an unbroken series, from" Pope Leo XIII., "in the nineteenth century to the Pope who crowned Pepin the 8th, and far be- yond the time of Pepin the august dy- nasty extends, till it is lost in the twilight of fable. Nor do we see any sign which indicates that the turn of her long do- minion is approaching. She saw the commencement of all the governments, and of all the ecclesiastical establish- ments that now exist in the world, and we feel no assurance that she is not des- tined to see the end of them all. She was great and respected before the Sax- on laid set foot upon Britain, before the Frank had passed the Rhine, when Gratian eloquence still flourished at Antioch, when idols were still worshipped in the temples of Mecca, and she may still exist in undiminished vigor when some traveler from New Zealand, shall in the midst of a vast solitude, take his stand on a broken arch of Lon- don bridge, to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's."

The address was listened to throughout with rapt attention, and at its close a hearty vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Powell, on the motion of Dr. J. K. Barrett, seconded by Mr. E. Cass, both of whom expressed the sentiment of all present when they said that they must esteem it a great honor and privilege to have amongst their number so talented and able a member as the gentleman who had that evening addressed them. It was not often their good fortune to have the pleasure of listening to so en- tertaining, instructive and edifying an address, but they hoped they might have many more opportunities of hearing Mr. Powell in the future.

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

Visit of the Superior General of the Oblates to Winnipeg.
A hastily convened meeting of the Catholics of the city was held on Sunday afternoon in the St. Joseph's and Catholic Truth Society hall on Water street, for the purpose of considering the advis- ability of tendering a formal welcome to the Very Rev. Louis Soulier, Superior General of the Oblate Order. The idea met with a hearty reception by all present, and steps were immediately taken to further that end. Committees were appointed, and preliminary arrange- ments made. It is the intention of all the Catholic citizens of Winnipeg and St. Boniface who can possibly do so, to await the arrival of the train from the east on Saturday morning next. Cars will be furnished and Father Soulier will be driven to the Archbishop's pal- ace in St. Boniface, where two addresses, one in French, and the other in English, will be presented to the distinguished visitor, on behalf of the parishioners of St. Boniface. On the following day, Sun- day next, the various Catholic societies of Winnipeg will meet in a body at the east approach of the Broadway bridge, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and pro- ceed at once to the palace, whence they will escort Rev. Father Soulier in pro- cession back to St. Mary's church. The St. Boniface Independent band will head the procession. It will also be at the station on Saturday morning. The ceremonies in St. Mary's will be highly commemorative; choice music will be rendered and addresses in English and French will be read. It is the intention of the Catholics of Winnipeg and St. Boniface to thus show to the Superior General their marked appreciation of the noble services of the Oblate mis- sionaries in Western Canada. The com- mittees are as follows:
Committee for English and French addresses to be presented at St. Boni- face, on Saturday: Messrs. Barrett, Golden, Marrin, Cass, Genest and Du- Michel; committee for addresses to be read in St. Mary's on Sunday: The same as above with Messrs. Germain, Russell and Powell added; general committee: Rev. Fathers Langevin, O. M. I., and Cherrier, Messrs. Marrin, Dermody, DuMichel, Lucier and Mes- sier.
At an impromptu meeting held on Mon- day evening at the residence of Dr. J. K. Barrett, Hargrave street, it was un- animously decided upon that Dr. Bar- rett read the address to be presented in English at St. Boniface, and Mr. E. Cass that at St. Mary's.
"I fear," sadly said the postage stamp, when it found itself fastened to a love- letter, "that I am not sticking to facts."