

# "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.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Dont put aside your good resolutions of self denial because Lent is over.

Mr. Cyr the publisher and proprietor of the Chicago "L'Avenir National" is at present on a visit to his friends in St. Boniface. He has been cordially welcomed by his numerous friends.

Mr. Gladstone, in a letter to the London Chronicle, contradicting certain statements of that journal with reference to himself, adds: We have now learned the demand of Ireland from five sixths of her chosen representatives. Such Home Rule is, in the language of my address on September last, a source not of danger but of strength. The danger, if any, lies in refusing it.

A magazine devoted to historical research gives the following interesting historical date:—The Puritans landed at Plymouth Rock 127 years after Columbus; 55 years after the Catholic settlement of St. Augustine, Florida was established; 100 years after the Catholic navigators—Varragane and Gomez—dedicated the Bay of New York to St. Anthony; 80 years after De Soto had discovered the Mississippi; long after the Franciscan Fathers had converted the Indians on the Rio Grande; 10 years after the Jesuits had established the mission of St. Saviour or Mt. Desert Island in Maine.

The first number of the 15th volume of our excellent contemporary the Union and Times of Buffalo came to hand in an improved form. It gives an illustrated supplement, which contains a good likeness of Mr. Gladstone, an excellent picture of the once familiar features of Bishop Ryan and several local views. We congratulate our esteemed contemporary and wish its continuance of the success which is evidently attending it.

The agricultural statistics of Ireland for 1884-85 show that the total extent under crops including meadow and clover, was 4,954,028 acres, under grass, 10,245,927 acres, under fallow, 19,075 giving a total area under cultivation of 15,219,020 as compared with 320,343 acres under woods and plantations, and 4,780,380 including bog and marsh, barren mountain land, water roads fences etc. the whole giving a total area of 20,328,753 acres. Not such an insignificant island after all.

Ballykilbeg, the orange representative in the British Commons spoke thus to a Newspaper correspondent:—

"The other day when I was at Ballykilbeg, a hundred men assembled to confer as to the best kind of arms they should secure, and I was to consult with some military gentlemen in England on the best means of defence." On being asked what help he expected from abroad, Mr. Johnston replied: "We received the other day a resolution in which two hundred thousand Orangemen in Canada pledged themselves to come to our aid but as to the prospects of help from England, Scotland or elsewhere, I cannot at present give you accurate information."

Of the 200,000 Canadian orangemen we will say nothing. The idea is too ridiculous for serious attention. But surely this kind of talk must appear to the average man as somewhat inconsistent

and incompatible with the vapors of the 'Truly loyal and patriotic brethren to say the least. If one of the Irish nationalists had dared to use such inflammatory and seditious language on British soil he would soon find himself in the slimy cell of an English dungeon and the justice of the case could hardly be questioned. But perhaps the English have learned that it is not the dog that barks that is dangerous.

## A MISSIONARY HONORED

The Rev Father Lacombe, O. M. L., the devoted missionary of the Black Feet, in a letter to Mr Van Horne, says:—  
"Let the Indians be left alone with the Government's officers appointed to look after their welfare; let all the white settlers and new comers be fair and just towards the old owners of the land; let all those unscrupulous and ill-minded persons who seek to stir up more strife in order to make money be kept away; then will there be no more trouble to disturb and impede the ways of civilization; there will be no barrier to hinder the sure influx of friendly immigration from all parts of the world."

The Rev Father has been presented by Mr Van Horne and Mr Angus, of the C. P. R. Company with a handsome oil painting representing the Virgin Mary and the Infant Jesus. It is a very costly picture and will be placed in the Church at Calgary. The object of the present of these distinguished gentlemen is to reward the noble missionary of the Northwest for the incalculable loss he saved the country by inducing the Black Feet and other tribes to whom he has complete control, to abstain from taking any part in the rebellion. It is gratifying to see the heroic services of this faithful and zealous missionary recognized by the managers of the C. P. R. Company, who may be credited with having a very accurate knowledge of passing events during that most unfortunate affair, and must be taken by the fair and unprejudiced mind as a sufficient refutation of the slanders hurled against the Catholic missionaries of the Northwest by that unspeakable parson of the Methodist persuasion, the Rev Mr. Parson who at a convention held in Toronto last summer, charged the Catholic missionaries with being the instigators of the troubles.

## THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Our note to a correspondent's letter which appeared in our columns last week appears to be open to a construction which we did not intend.

We did not intend to withdraw in any respect from the position taken in the article of the preceding week, wherein we pointed out that the order of the Knights of Labor was condemned by the Sacred Congregation, but we expressed the pleasure it would afford us to know for certain that the constitution of the Society had been so modified that it was no longer subject to the Church's condemnation. Meanwhile we have in favor of this view merely the bare allegation of our correspondent and against it we have it stated that Archbishop Tascher eau has issued a pastoral letter condemning the order as a secret organization, inimical to the interests of religion and good morals. And it is understood, moreover, that before issuing it His Grace conferred with the provincial bishops, who all agreed with his decision. We must therefore reiterate, and now all the more strongly that it is the duty of Catholics to retire from the membership of this order. The Church has condemned it, its decision stands unretreated. Catholics have but the one course we indicate. As to the action of the Society we regret to find that some of its branches committed themselves to resolutions, for example, one in favor of free, compulsory, secular education under the control of the State which no Catholic can in conscience assent to. We greatly fear that the organization is one which will be found not to be capable of being controlled within those limits which will make it otherwise than dangerous to the faith and morals of Catholics.

## NO READJUSTMENT, VERILY.

In one of a series of lenten sermons, the Rev. Morgan Dix, one of the most prominent of the Episcopal Clergymen of New York, asked, "Is there need of a readjustment of Christianity to suit the condition of the time." And he answered "Yes and No." And then continued:—

This double answer is necessary, because the word "Christianity" no longer conveys a clear idea. If by that you mean the loose, vague Protestantism about us, we answer, Yes; that certainly does need readjustment, or very vigorous treatment of some kind. But if by Christianity you mean the Catholic religion, dogmatic and sacramental, bringing to us from the supernatural world a positive body of truth, demanding an acceptance of it as a revelation,

and applying it by mysterious agencies to men, we answer, No. That religion needs no readjustment. It is the world and the times that are out of joint; nor shall there be health, peace or safety till they are made to harmonize once more with the teachings of that religion. Of all wrong ways of settling the question, what primitive Christianity or the old Catholicism was, the most common, the most hopeless is this; to study the New Testament alone, without note comment or reference to historical tests of truth. Christianity is not evolved from the new testament, the book grew out of it. What the world wants now, is a new reformation; a reformation on the ancient basis; a return to the principles, standards and methods, which were thrown away 300 years ago.

We must go back to that Christian science which teaches that in the sphere in which man's highest happiness, his largest interests lie, God is all in all, and can reveal what man needs to know; that when God speaks we men have nothing to do but listen and be still; that man doth not live by bread alone; but by the words which proceed out of the mouth of God; and that they have been spoken to us in those last days by His Son; and that He continues with us, a living, present Saviour in that large and luminous mystery, His kingdom, His Church.

These are certainly remarkable words from a firm believer in personal interpretation. A return to the so called 'dark ages' when the Monk 'ruled'! Impossible in these days of high aspiring and profound thought, when the gamut of every Protestant creed is woven into the flats and sharps of modern song. What do the Episcopal friends of Mr. Dix and other apostles of 'sweetness and light' in this city think of this view of their 'Christly religion.' It is indeed strange language from a Protestant minister—strange because destructive of the Protestant principle of private judgment. God established a Church with power and authority to teach men what they must believe and do to be saved. All they have to do is to find out where that Church is—and there is no Church that claims to be such an authorized and infallible teacher but the Catholic Church—and to accept its doctrines and obey its commands. It comes from God, is sustained by Him and cannot therefore fail.

## MR. COSTIGAN

The Review has several times denounced the unfair and malignant attacks which have been made upon the Hon. the Minister of Inland Revenue and it is therefore, with pleasure that we notice the following defence of Mr. Costigan against the brutal assault of the Toronto 'Globe' by the Toronto 'Week,' a journal which cannot be said to be in any way friendly to the Irish Catholics, but the unfairness of the attack of the Globe, which has lost none of its hatred for Irish Catholics since the death of its founder, compels it to speak in defence of Mr. Costigan.

Once more we have to point out that for the fortunes of any on eparticular political party more than others, we do not care a rush; much less will we be open to the imputation of being an Irish Catholic organ.

Now, we cannot see why a public journal like the Globe should single out any public man as a special object of attack unless there be something in his conduct calling for censure. But the paper in question seems to keep the Hon. John Costigan in stock as material for insolent editorial paragraphs, and low broad personal items of correspondence from the Capital. The man cannot rise the House to make a legitimate statement respecting his past connection with a great question; or to anything about his present course, that some ill-mannered Reform pen does not set itself to state that the Hon. Minister is trading on the past because his usefulness and influence are gone. Let us admit for a moment that they are gone but does the fact not remain that he has accomplished acts up on which he is able to look back, and to which he can refer with pride? To few statesmen does such an honour and such a fruition come. But Mr. Costigan influence and usefulness are not gone; they are both as emphatic as they have ever been, and that is saying not a little.

The Globe gets up the very shallow canard that the Hon. Minister of Inland Revenue is jealous of the great abilities of the Minister of Justice, and declares that the entry of that distinguished Roman Catholic into the Cabinet means that the member for Victoria will soon have to go out of it. Now, in the first place there is no member of the Government who felt a more cordial welcome for Mr. Thompson to the Cabinet than Mr. Costigan did, and he was in full harmony with his colleagues in making the selection. But if the Globe is not satisfied with these facts it cannot fail to be when it hears that Sir John Macdonald not so long ago, pledged himself to several Irish Catholic representative gentlemen that as long as he had a Cabinet there would be a seat in it for John Costigan.

Sergeant-Major Newcombe, of the Royal Military College formerly of Winnipeg, will represent the College on the Shoeburyness team.

In the railway committee this morning the Manitoba & North western bill passed with a few unimportant amendments.

## CATALOGUE OF THE VATICAN ARCHIVES.

The keeper of the Vatican Archives, Don Gregorio Palmieri has published a brief catalogue of the 2,019 volumes which constitute the vast collection of the Pontifical Regesta. Superficial writers and German literary journals have pretended that the Vatican Archives were in such disorder that all serious and regular research was impossible. It is a fact that detailed indexes are not yet completed here any more than in any of the great collections of European capitals. But in the Vatican Archives such indexes exist. Besides 600,000 cards or fiches, made in the last century by the Archivist Pistolesi, there is a Catalogue, almost complete, in ten folio volumes, compiled by the same, under the auspices of Cardinal Garampi. Several special indexes complete this vast compilation, such as that of the documents formerly kept in Castle St. Angelo, that of the Regesta special to the Popes, and that of the affairs of the Avignon Legation (50 volumes compiled in 1711 by De Martin, secretary of the Legate Salviati) and those drawn up for the 17th and beginning of the 18th centuries by Confalonieri and Cartari. These volumes are large and unmanageable and Palmieri has made what may be considered an index to these, indicating in order the volumes of the Regesta, with the indication of the years of the pontificate to which the documents relate. A second list of the Roman pontificates in alphabetical order, indicates all the volumes which relate to each year of whatsoever pontificate.

## CRIME IN IRELAND

There is less crime in Ireland, at the present hour, than there is, perhaps, in any country with an equal population in the world. This may startle the enemies of the National League, but we shall not ask them to take our words for it we shall give them proof. Judge Waters in charging the waterford County Grand Jury on Jan 26th, said; that "in the Counties of Waterford, Cavan and Leitrim; crime was so scarce that on the face of the globe I do not think there is another county that could show a similar record." In the county of Leitrim he had for his whole business at the Quarter Sessions only three cases, two for petty larceny and the third for assault. In Waterford it was even better, and in the County of Cavan he said; 'In that large county, which is more populous than Waterford, I had only one case, charge of rescuing goods seized by bailiffs, and which turned out to be a case which should not have been sent for trial at all. Nor was Judge Waters alone in his experience. Judge Darley told the Grand Jury at Wexford that was the last of six towns he had provided in, and it was a remarkable fact that, in every one of them, the number of criminal cases was the highest he had ever remembered.' And all this we must remember under 'the National League, which according to the Daily News' can sed 'brutal murders; the houghing of cattle, cowardly boycotting, and a general state of terrorism in which society lived' in Ireland. All reading Europe and America have by to-day read the slander which appeared in yesterday's Daily News, but not one in a hundred thousand of them will ever read what the judges, men who are no friend of the National cause, said about the state of crime in Ireland under the same National League that is so much maligned. In fact the National League is the best police Ireland ever has, for the people know in obeying the League they are obeying Irishmen, and not alien tyrants—True Witness.

## ST. BONIFACE COLLEGE

The College of St. Boniface, incorporated by an Act of Parliament, and affiliated to the University of Manitoba, is, since the 10th 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. There is also 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. Each student is to be suitably 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 25th of June.

ST. BONIFACE, AUGUST 27th, 1885.



# PROCLAMATION.

## ARBOR DAY!

JAMES COX AIKINS'

PROCLAMATION,

CANADA.—PROVINCE OF MANITOBA. VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, etc., etc., etc.

To all to whom these presents shall come.— GREETING:

Hon. C. E. HAMILTON, Attorney-General.

Whereas by an Act of the Legislature of our province of Manitoba, passed in the fifty-seventh year of our reign, being chapter 10, sub-section B of section 46, intitled: 'An Act to amend the Agriculture Statistics and Health Act, 1883, and to make further provisions in respect to the Department of Agriculture, Statistics and Health.' It was amongst other things enacted that the Lieutenant Governor-council may by proclamation, appoint as a public holiday to be observed throughout the province a day known as 'arbor day' for the planting of forest and other trees.

Now know ye, that by and with the advice and consent of Our Province of Manitoba, and by virtue of the said sub-section B of section 46 of said chapter 10, herein above referred to, and all other power and authority whatsoever in us vested in that behalf.— We do hereby make known and declare by this our proclamation, under the order of our Lieutenant Governor in Council, as afore said, and the great seal of our said Province of Manitoba, and we hereby ruled and order that the twelfth day of the month of April, next, be and hereby set apart a public holiday in this Province and shall be observed as 'arbor day.'

And by these presents, we do urgently recommend to all our inhabitants of our said Province, to set apart and hereinbefore mentioned day for the planting of forest and other trees, and we do call upon all municipal, religious and school corporations to co-operate in the success of this new work in this Province and which promises in the near future important results.

In all which our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly. In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent and the great seal of our said Province of Manitoba to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well-beloved, the Honourable James Cox Aikins, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Manitoba, member of our Privy Council for Canada, etc., etc.

At our Government House, in our city of Winnipeg in our said province of Manitoba, this sixteenth day of April, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six and in forty-ninth year of our reign.

D. H. WILSON, Provincial Secretary.



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 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 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.

## REV. FATHER LABELLE'S

# National Lottery

OF COLONIZATION

Established under the Provincial Act, Quebec, 32 Vic., Cap. 38

## VALUE OF LOTS:

FIRST SERIES	\$50,000.00
Highest Lot	\$10,000.00
SECOND SERIES	\$10,000.00
Highest Lot	\$2,500.00

## GRAND FINAL DRAWING

OF PRIZES

in this Lottery, will take place

Wednesday, August 11th.

The Large Prizes at this Drawing

FIRST SERIES	\$100
SECOND SERIES	25

Send five cent stamps for mailing and registering the tickets asked for. (8 cents United States)

To obtain tickets apply personally, or by registered letter addressed

LANGEVIN & GARREAU

St. Boniface, Man.