

"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.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1885.

OUR PROSPECTUS.

The want of a Catholic paper in the North-West has been long and keenly felt and the publication of the NORTHWEST-REVIEW is intended to fill that want as far as possible, and not, as is erroneously thought, to wage war against other denominations, far from it. There is perfect accord existing between Catholics and protestants in this country, and the NORTHWEST REVIEW will do nothing that will in any way disturb that feeling, on the contrary, its endeavor will be to perpetuate it and to use its power in every instance to avoid anything that would put an end to the present harmony existing between Catholics and Protestants.

The main endeavor of the NORTHWEST REVIEW will be the diffusion of Catholic literature; to supply pure, solid, and entertaining reading for Catholics, and will strive to prove such a companion to its readers that its weekly appearance will be anxiously looked for.

The greatest claim on which the REVIEW seeks a place in the household is, that it is and always will be, thoroughly and uncompromisingly Catholic.

On the question of politics—a question which largely enters into the composition of most newspapers—this journal will be conspicuously independent. The opinion that Catholic papers should, in a great measure avoid politics is shared in by the publisher of the REVIEW; but as Catholics have wide and deep interests in this country which are either affected or touched upon by politics it therefore becomes an impossibility for a Catholic journal to avoid entirely being brought into the political arena. However, the REVIEW will interfere in politics only when Catholic interests are at stake and in the cause of good government, treating all questions in a broad and liberal manner without regard for party feeling. If a government be found unworthy of public confidence or an official a source of danger to the commonwealth, the REVIEW will never hesitate to say so no matter who be the offending party or parties.

The REVIEW will also use its power and influence for the welfare of Manitoba and the North-West by advocating the emigration to the North-West, of our co-religionists from the eastern provinces as well as from the mother country, not, be it understood to serve any sectional end but solely in the interest of the North-West which we believe offers splendid advantages to the immigrant and in this direction, the NORTHWEST REVIEW will be in a position to do much good owing to the fact that it will be read in families which other journals will not reach.

By giving reliable information of the resources and the peculiar fitness of the North-West as a home for immigrants—not by offering unalloyed or unprecedented advantages to the unsuspecting emigrant—but by stating truthfully the

advantages to be derived by settling here, the NORTHWEST REVIEW hopes to merit the confidence and support of all. J. J. CHADOCK, Editor and Publisher.

ARCHBISHOP TACHE.

On Tuesday last, the 25th inst., was celebrated the fortieth anniversary of the arrival at St. Boniface of His Grace Archbishop Tache. An account of the fete appears in another column. On this the first opportunity we hasten to add our hearty congratulations and the expression of our deep respect and regard for our beloved bishop. "Serus in caelum redeat." Some account, even though the limits of an article necessitate its being of the baldest character, of the earlier life of a man who has exerted so vast and so eminently beneficial an influence over the affairs of Manitoba and the Northwest—and that for so lengthy a period—will have no little interest for our readers.

Archbishop Tache was born on the 23rd July, 1823, at Riviere-du-Loup, Quebec. When scarcely three years of age he lost his father, whereupon his mother, with her family, went to reside with her father, M. de la Broquerie, at Boucherville. In due time the boy, Alexander Tache, was placed at the College of St. Hyacinthe. Having there completed his course of studies, he took the ecclesiastical garb, passed some time at the Seminary in Montreal and the College of Chambly and then returned to St. Hyacinthe where he was occupied in teaching. About this time he entered the novitiate of the order of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, then about three years established in Canada.

Let us leave him to look at the country to which he was shortly to betake himself. In 1818 Plessis, of Quebec, under whose jurisdiction the Northwest then was, had sent hither as missionaries the Rev. J. N. Provencher and the Rev. S. Dumoulin. These zealous and valiant priests reached Point Douglas, now Winnipeg, on July 4th of that year. Shortly afterwards they crossed the Red River to the present site of St. Boniface, giving it the name of the Apostle of Germany as a mark of regard for the German Catholic soldiers who had accompanied Lord Selkirk to the country and were then settled in the vicinity. The Rev. W. Provencher was consecrated bishop on 12th May, 1822. St. Boniface then became the headquarters of an immense tract of country reaching to the Arctic Ocean on the north and the Pacific on the west, containing, however, a white population of only a few hundred and these scattered over this large tract. In 1845, the Holy See detached their vast territory from the See of Quebec and erected it into a Vicariate Apostolic under the jurisdiction of Bishop Provencher. This saintly man, wishing to secure the services of a religious order of priests, turned to the Oblates and his request was most willingly complied with. Among the members of the order who wished to be sent upon this mission was brother Alexander Tache. Think of him as he was but 21 years of age. An age when the ties of home and youthful friendships are so hard to break for one reared, as he, by the fondest of loved mothers. At this time his mother was very seriously ill. In return for the sacrifice he felt called upon to make he asked of God her cure. His prayer was granted, for Madame Tache recovered to live for 20 years. Thenceforth, despite the greatness of the sacrifice, there was no hesitation. He left Montreal with the Rev. Father Aubert on the 24th June, 1845—St. John Baptist's Day.

How great was the sacrifice of the youthful Oblate novice and how much greater in the prospect than in the event we may infer from his own beautiful and touching account of the emotions which filled his breast on his arrival at "the Height of Land." We fear his words suffer in translation from the French. "We had arrived at one of the sources of the St. Lawrence; we were about to leave the great river, upon whose banks Providence had placed my cradle, upon whose waters I conceived the first thought of becoming a missionary to the Red River. I had drunk of that water for the last time; I had mingled with it my tears and confided to it my most intimate thoughts, my most affectionate sentiments. It seemed to me that every wave of that limpid stream, after having traversed the course of the great lakes would break upon the beach near which a dearly loved mother was praying for her son, that he might become a perfect Oblate, a holy missionary. I comprehended then all the grandeur of the sacrifices imposed upon the missionary. I calculated, or at least accepted, all its consequences. I bade adieu, as I thought, for ever, to my

native land. I vowed to my adopted country a love and attachment to which I did not and do not wish to place a limit save that of my life. God, I hope, accepted the sacrifice, which he inspired me to make, the prayer which I addressed to Him."

We have space only for a summary of after events. On August 25th, just two months after his departure, he, with his companion, arrived at St. Boniface. Their only means of transport had been a bark canoe. The portages had been long; several hundred miles had been made on foot through woods and over rocks and marshes. On the first Sunday after his arrival he was ordained a deacon. On October 12 of the same year he was ordained priest by Bishop Provencher and made his vows as an Oblate to Father Aubert. In the following July Father Tache commenced his missionary labors which all parts of these North West territories were to witness during many years—years, many months of which were often occupied in a single journey, as often as otherwise in the depth of an almost Arctic winter. We regret we have not space for some of the many interesting episodes recounted by His Grace in his eloquent and inspiring "Twenty Years a Missionary."

On the 23rd November, 1851, Father Tache was consecrated Bishop in the Cathedral of Viviers, France. After the death of Bishop Provencher on June 7, 1853, Bishop Tache succeeded to the see of St. Boniface. His immense diocese has since been divided. In 1871 he was named Archbishop of a new Ecclesiastical Province comprising the Archdiocese of St. Boniface, the diocese of St. Albert and the Districts of Athabasca and McKenzie and British Columbia.

May God spare him to rule us ad multos annos.

THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

The Catholic laity of these parts have a duty which, although hitherto not entirely without excuse, they generally neglect, namely, the use and encouragement of Catholic literature.

The Press, the invention of a Catholic, the fostered child of the Church and, as Pope Leo X. declared, "invented for the glory of God, for the propagation of our Holy Faith, and for the advancement of knowledge" has, since the multiplication of the enemies of the Church from the time of the revolution of the sixteenth century, been seized upon and turned against her. So much so that to speak of English literature alone, until a few years ago, it could be said with a near approach to truth, that all English literature was stained with anti-Catholic prejudice and, to turn to the secular newspaper, besides this stain, how defiled are the greater number of them with their detailed accounts of deeds of lust and violence, the publication of which can serve no good end and is but a feeding of the baser appetites of the masses—men, women and unhappily of youths and children too.

Now, thank God, a change is surely if slowly taking place. Fifty years ago, the Catholic Church in England was scarcely thought worthy of notice. She had not yet, as Cardinal Manning has expressed it, come up out of the Catacombs; now she has grown strong and concurrently the Church in Ireland has gained increased freedom of action while in the Colonies and in the United States she has developed marvellously. Quickened with this new life there has come forth from among her members and is being daily given to the world an English literature of no mean order. Though it be yet limited in extent, English speaking Catholics have a literature which it is our duty to foster, encourage and increase; a duty to ourselves and to our Protestant neighbors. To ourselves in order to widen the grasp of and to strengthen that union of mind and heart which is the essence of our faith, to our neighbors as the means by which to remove the prejudices against the truth which they have imbibed and which needs but knowledge to eradicate.

For ourselves we have set about doing our duty in this respect, but we want co-operation. We hope to supply a newspaper, which, while as being a Catholic, it shall be read in the family circle, not to the detriment, but to the strengthening of, faith and morals, shall yet keep our readers informed of what the rest of the world is doing and saying and thinking.

We have, moreover, the further hope to be the means of making more accessible books and periodicals both Catholic and such as are not open to the objections we have indicated and so common among the indiscriminate lot to be found on the ordinary book-sellers stand.

We believe our aims will commend themselves to Catholics generally but their commendation will be worse than

useless without their substantial and hearty support. And this we claim; we do further and claim it to be the duty of our Protestant neighbors to take us as their weekly guest and to make an acquaintance with the other literature of a different kind to which we refer. We insist that it is their duty to learn the truth concerning those things which have such a large share in forming the motives and directing the actions of so many of their fellow-countrymen. We say—to learn the truth—for surely a Protestant's sense of justice, if he will allow it to speak, will tell him that the truth in regard to Catholic doctrine, discipline and practice is rather to be sought from accredited Catholic sources than to be gathered from enemies of the Church or from the conduct of those who have ceased to be Catholic except in name.

Let Catholics listen to the words of Pope Pius IX: "Providence seems to have given in our days a great mission to the Catholic press. . . Leave nothing untied by which our most Holy Religion and its salutary teaching may increase still more and unhappy wanderers may return to the safe path"

Let Protestants ponder on the words of one of themselves—Lord Macaulay—"There is not, and there never was on this earth, a work of human policy, so well deserving of examination as the Roman Catholic Church."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The attendance of pupils on the opening day at the St. Boniface college (now under the control of the Jesuits) was very large.

We regret that we have not been able to have the "Review" reach our readers out west by Saturday, but we expect to accomplish that end next and succeeding weeks.

It has been decided to have a Manitoba exhibit at the Provincial Exhibition to be held in London this fall. Captain Graham, Dominion Immigration executive is now attending to the matter.

The Catholic school for boys will open on Monday next. Parents are requested to send their children on the opening day in order that the Rev. Brotheas may be enabled to arrange the classes and scholastic routine at the outset of the term.

Leo XIII loses no opportunity of urging the promotion of study and research on the part of Catholics. The Paris says:—"A letter of the Pope to the Cardinal Vicar is issued recommending to the clergy the profounder study of literature, and announcing the proximate foundation in the Roman Seminary of Chairs of advanced Greek, Latin and Italian literature."

We are pleased to see that the present trustees of the Catholic schools are taking a live interest in their duties. Additional accommodation has for a long time been needed in St. Joseph school, the present house being inadequate for the number of scholars attending. Such improvements have been effected this year that will enable the Brothers to receive a much larger number of pupils than formerly.

Statistics lately published in England show that the mortality of women and children in manufacturing towns has notably diminished since protection laws came in force in 1850 to regulate the number of hours of work per day for women and children. Prior to 1850 there were no such laws, or at least only such as could be easily evaded. After 1850 practical laws were passed at frequent intervals, to protect the people in various kinds of industry, and ten hours and a half were made the extreme limit of work.

A Northwest Ordinance Disallowed.

The Canada Gazette contains the following proclamation:—Whereas the Lieutenant-Governor and Council of the Northwest Territories did, at the session of the said Council held in the year 1884, pass an ordinance, No. 23, intitled "An ordinance exempting certain property from seizure and sale under execution;" and, whereas, the said Act has been laid before the Governor-in-Council, together with a report from the Minister of Justice, recommending that the said ordinance be disallowed—His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has thereupon this day been pleased to declare his disallowance of the said ordinance, and the same is disallowed accordingly. Whereof the Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwest Territories and all other persons whom it may concern are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

A private letter from Sir David Macpherson, who is at present in Germany, conveys the intelligence that he is much improved in health.

Phelan Bros., Fruit and Confectionery

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404 MAIN ST.

Alex. McIntyre,

Begs leave to announce that he has resumed his old business and will open out with a

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—AND—

LIQUORS

—AT—

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CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Is the Fast Short line from St. Paul and Minneapolis via La Crosse and Milwaukee to Chicago and all points in the Eastern States and Canada. It is the only line under one management between St. Paul and Chicago, and is the finest equipped railway in the Northwest. It is the only line running Sleeping Cars with Luxurious Smoking room and the finest Dining Cars in the world, via the "River Bank Route" along the shores of Lake Pepin and the beautiful Mississippi River to Milwaukee and Chicago. Its trains connect with those of the Northern Lines in the Grand Union Depot at St. Paul. No change of cars of any class between St. Paul and Chicago. For through tickets, time tables and full information apply to any coupon ticket agent in the Northwest. E. Miller, General Manager; J. F. Tucker, Assistant General Manager; A. V. H. Carpenter, General Passenger Agent, Geo. H. Hendford, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Milwaukee, Wis; W. H. Dixon, Assistant General Passenger Agent, St. Paul Minn.; CHAS. N. BELL, Commercial Agent, Winnipeg.

THE GREAT

Canadian Line.

Particular attention is paid to the fact that on August 11, 1884, a NEW THROUGH LINE from Chicago and the West to Montreal and the East was opened for Traffic. This is the GREAT PACIFIC TRUNK LINE, and the only route between the East and West, via Ottawa, the Capital of the Dominion. It is composed of the MICHIGAN CENTRAL from Chicago and Toledo to St. Thomas, where connection is made with the Ontario Division of the Canadian Pacific Railway, St. Thomas to Smith's Falls via Toronto, and the Eastern Division from Smith's Falls to Montreal, via Ottawa, forming a DIRECT ALL RAIL ROUTE from the West to the Canadian Seaboard. It is laid with steel rails and was well ballasted and made the model road of Canada before being opened for passenger business. The train service is unequalled in this country. Fast express trains, with the finest equipment of passenger coaches, elegant parlor day and luxurious sleeping cars on this continent, run through without change making as quick time as the fastest trains of any other route.



Claims of Half-Breeds and Original White Settlers, Province of Manitoba.

WHEREAS since the completion of the allotment of the 1,400,000 acres of land set apart under the Manitoba Act to extinguish the Indian title of the Children of the Half-breed heads of families resident in the Province of Manitoba, on the 15th July, 1870, a large number of additional claimants have come and some are still coming forward with the evidence necessary to prove that they are children of Half-breed heads of families and were residents of Manitoba at the date mentioned;

And whereas the 1,400,000 acres set apart under the Manitoba Act aforesaid have been exhausted by such allotment, and by Order-in-Council, dated the 20th April, 1885, it has been decided to extinguish such additional claims, known as "Supplementary Claims," by an issue of \$200.00 in scrip to each Half-breed child entitled;

And whereas, by the Act 87 Vic., Cap. 20, the Half-breed heads of families resident in the said Province on the date mentioned, and the "Original White Settlers," and the children of such settlers, as defined in said act, are each entitled to receive scrip to the extent of \$100.00

And whereas, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has deemed it expedient to limit the time within which all claims of the nature above specified may be presented; therefore,

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that under the authority contained in the Order in Council above mentioned, bearing date the 20th April, 1885, all claims under and by virtue of the provisions of the said Order in Council, and the Act 87 Vic. Cap. 20, to "Half-breed" and "Original White Settlers," scrip that are not filed on or before the 1st of May, 1886, with the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, together with the necessary proof thereof, shall cease and stand determined.

By order, A. M. BURGESS, Deputy Minister of the Interior.

Department of the Interior, Ottawa, May 23, 1885.