

"The Northwest Review"

IS PUBLISHED AT

No. 31 McDermot St., Winnipeg

Every Saturday morning.

SUBSCRIPTION:—One year, \$2.50; Six months \$1.50. Clubs of five, \$2.00. Strictly cash in advance.

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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

CALENDAR FOR APRIL

- 1. Thursday, Votive office of the Blessed sacrament.
2. Friday The Five Sacred Wounds of Our Lord.
3. Saturday Votive office of the Immaculate Conception.
4. Sunday Fourth Sunday of Lent.
5. Monday St. Vincent Ferrer Conf.
6. Tuesday St. Isidor. B. D. V. C.
7. Wednesday Votive office of St. Joseph.
8. Thursday Votive office of the Blessed sacrament.
9. Friday The most precious Blood of our Lord.
10. Votive office of the Immaculate Conception.
11. Sunday, Passion Sunday.
12. Monday St. Leo, the Great. Pope. D. and C.
13. Tuesday, St. Hermenegild, Mart.
14. Wednesday, St. Justin, Mart.
15. Thursday Of the day.
16. Friday Compassion of the Blessed Virgin.
17. Saturday Of the day.
18. Sunday Palm Sunday.
19. Monday Of the day.
20. Tuesday Of the day.
21. Wednesday Of the day.
22. Thursday Holy Thursday.
23. Friday Good Friday.
24. Saturday Holy Saturday.

THE PRESS—THE PEOPLE'S DUTY.—If you wish to have an honest press you must honestly support it.—Archbishop MacHale.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17 1886.

LENT.

Regulations for the Archdiocese of St. Bonifac.

- 1. All the faithful who have completed their twenty-first year, unless legitimately dispensed, are bound to observe the fast of Lent.
2. They are:—Make one meal only a day, except on Sundays.
3. The meal permitted on fast days is not to be taken till about noon.
4. Flesh meat and fish are not to be used at the same meal during Lent.
5. A small refreshment, commonly called collation, is permitted in the evening, in all about eight ounces.
6. At the collation it is permitted to use bread, all kinds of fruits, salads, and vegetables. The use of butter, cheese, milk and eggs is also permitted by special indulg.
7. It is allowed to take in the morning some warm liquid, as tea, coffee or thin chocolate made with water, and with this liquid about two ounces of bread.
8. The following persons are exempted from the obligation of fasting: Persons under twenty-one years of age, the sick, nursing women, those who are obliged to do hard labor, and all who, through weakness, cannot fast without great prejudice to their health.
9. The use of flesh meat is permitted at all meals on Sundays, and once a day on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, with the exception of Ash Wednesday, Wednesday and Thursday in Holy week. The second Wednesday in Lent being an Ember day is a day of abstinence.
10. Persons dispensed from the obligation of fasting, on account of tender or advanced age, hard labor, or ill-health are free to take meat more than once on those days when its use is granted by dispensation.
11. The faithful are reminded that, besides the obligation of fasting imposed by the Church, this holy season of lent should be, in a special manner, a time of earnest prayer, of sorrow for sin, of seclusion from the world and its amusements and of generous alms giving.

Our anti-Irish contemporary the "Manitoba" which has been continually howling about the disintegration of the Empire was most effectively answered by Mr. Gladstone when he said: 'To speak of the dismemberment of the empire was a misnomer and an absurdity. The persistence with which this draggletail sheet opposes Home Rule is only equalled by its ignorance of the great political problem which the great Statesman and scholar has undertaken to solve.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Marquis of Ripon has had the honor of dining with the Queen at Windsor Castle.

The seventh provincial council of the Church of Canada will be held in Quebec on the 30th of next month.

News comes from Rome that the Holy Father contemplates the elevation of another American Archbishop to the Cardinalate.

Cardinal Manning has expressed him, self in opposition to that feature of Mr. Gladstone's bill which excluded Irish representatives sitting at Westminster.

The recent trouble among the Italian navies has had the effect of shutting them out from all future work on the C. P. R.; that company having decided that no Italians shall be sent out west.

The Hon Mr Royal has induced the Government to change the close season for white fish so as to make it possible for the Indians to fish from the ice during the greater part of the winter. This was a wise and thoughtful suggestion on the part of the member for Provencher.

The able speech of Senator Girard in favor of the Canadian steamship line between Vancouver and the orient is certainly worthy of that gentleman. He ever has a watchful eye for the interests of the Northwest and his brilliant efforts on this occasion cannot fail but have a good effect with the Imperial authorities.

Mr. Norquay's Government is certainly doing credit to itself this session. They have been sitting but a month and already several important measures for the better government of the province have been passed. There is evidently a desire on the part of the Government that nothing will be left undone and from the many good bills that have been introduced in rapid succession by the Hon. Messrs Lariviere, Wilson and the Cabinet in general, there is every prospect that this end will be attained.

In the Parliamentary fund list which we published last week, Mr P O'Keefe was done an injustice. He was only credited with \$5 whereas it should have been Ten Dollars. The struggle has now begun and it is imperative that Ireland's chosen representatives should be in their places at every sitting therefore let the good work inaugurated by Mr. O'Keefe be kept up, let us show in a substantial manner that the Irishman in the Northwest feel as deeply for the welfare of their down trodden country as do those in other quarters of the globe.

The English press is now engaged in the congenial work, for it, of circulating the news that dastardly plots are being perpetrated by Patrick Egan, Alexander Sullivan and others to dethrone Mr Parnell and ruin the Irish cause. It is unnecessary that we should go to the length of denying this villainous concoction of the English spies in New York, who never stop at anything so long as a thrust at Ireland and a set back to the success of her cause is to be gained. The Rev Charles O'Reilly, Secretary of the American National League gives Mr Parnell convincing proof of this dastardly plot over which the enemies of Ireland are now gloating. Here it is: Detroit, April, 8 1889.

Charles S Parnell, House of Commons, London;

The friends of Ireland of yourself, of President Patrick Egan and ex President A. Sullivan are continuing to make war upon and injure you in the usual way. In evidence thereof I send you draft to day for twelve thousand pounds for the Parliamentary Fund. We hereby threaten you that we will continue to wage just such warfare until Ireland is governed by her own Parliament.

Charles O'Reilly, Treasurer Irish National League of America.

MR JOHN COSGROVE.

This gentleman, who is about to establish a large brewing interest in Winnipeg has been a widely known and popular citizen of Toronto, as will be seen from the following graceful compliments unanimously passed at a meeting of the Toronto Yacht Club, of which he was the Commodore—in addition to a very flattering address:—

Whereas the retirement of our esteemed fellow citizen and vice commodore, John Cosgrave, from our midst presents a suitable opportunity for expressing the esteem in which we hold him therefore be it

Resolved, that this meeting and the members of the club unanimously desire to bear testimony to the uniform kindness and amiability he has invariably borne towards them as an officer and friend, and that they regret his determination to retire from the city.

Resolved that he carries with him on

leaving the position of vice commodore which he has so satisfactorily filled, the regard and good wishes of all the members.

Resolved that while the members of this club regard his retirement as a loss to them, they sincerely hope it will prove a gain to him, and trust his future will be as bright and prosperous as he can anticipate and desire.

Resolved, that the secretary be requested to transmit to him, the preamble and resolutions adopted on this occasion.

In referring to Mr Cosgrove's departure the Irish Canadian says:—

We beg to join to these flattering sentiments our most ardent wish that every expectation will be realized; and that Mr. Cosgrave may find in his new home friends as numerous and warm hearted as those whom he leaves behind. We wish him God speed and a full measure of happiness and prosperity.

We feel quite confident that the good wishes of the Irish Canadian for Mr Cosgrove will be realized in every particular. He is sure to have a wide circle of friends his kind and genial disposition, with which we were familiar years ago, are irresistible; and his business is bound to flourish. With his high reputation throughout the country as a brewer and the present remunerative prices in vogue in the Northwest for his commodity, he can not fail to achieve the greatest success which we heartily wish him and extend to him a hearty welcome to the Northwest.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Notwithstanding the remarks of a Catholic contemporary which were reproduced in our columns last week, there does seem to be an authoritative condemnation of the association called 'The Knights of Labor' as it is at present organized. 'La Verite,' of Quebec gives a reference to a decision of the Sacred Congregation of the Inquisition of the 27th August, 1884, which translated, reads as follows: 'Having before us the principles, the organization and statutes of the Society of 'The Knights of Labor' as they are presented to us, the Society must be considered as being one of those which are prohibited by the Holy See, according to the instruction of this supreme Congregation dated 10th May 1884 and 'ad mentem.' It is to be remembered that it is recommended to the Bishops to proceed against not only Societies specifically denounced but also like Societies and to employ remedies according to the prescriptions and counsels contained in the same instructions.

It appears to be plain then that the Society of the Knights of Labor as at present constituted is condemned by the Catholic Church, and, therefore, that so long as its constitution and statutes remain unaltered no Catholic can rightly continue to be an active member of it.

It is generally understood, however, that the Constitution of the organization has been submitted to ecclesiastical authority with the view of eliminating such features as form the ground of its condemnation of the Church, and no doubt the proposed emendations will be made. Meanwhile however, we repeat; it behooves Catholics to stand aloof from the association.

It is to be regretted that the comparatively small number of Catholics in our mixed population seems to render practically impossible the adoption of the Holy Father's recommendation in this connection contained in his Encyclical Humanum genus namely the formation of associations after the pattern of the guilds of artisans of the middle ages.

These industrial institutions were in vogue in Europe from very early times and became very much diffused after the 12th century. They were established under the influence of the Catholic Religion, commonly placed themselves under the patronage of some saint; and had pious foundations for the celebration of their feasts and for assisting each other in their necessities. A well informed writer upon the subject says: 'In Italy, the first country in the West that reestablished the name and influence of the people, after these had been effaced in the iron ages by gothic rule, the industrial classes had been formed into corporations, which gave stability to the arts and trades, and conferred great honors upon them in those free cities. where amidst the flux and reflux of invasions, the artisan became a senator and the senator an artisan. In like manner it was under the name and rule of corporations and brotherhoods that trades were established in Flanders, in France, and in England, countries in which the arts have been carried to their highest degree of perfection and renown.

The internal revolt of the sixteenth century commonly called the Reformation robbed all classes of immunities

which they are still striving to recover for the most part vainly and in ignorance that their forefathers possessed them.

HOME RULE.

Mr. Gladstone has at last presented his plans for the government of Ireland to the Commons and though in the main it is practically acceptable to the Irish representatives it will be better to reserve judgment on the bill until it has passed the hereditary Chamber and that it will pass that body we feel certain. Indeed with Mr. Gladstone as their leader and a strong English following for allsies at the Irish members have reason to feel hopeful. We believe that this great statesman is determined in spite of all opposition to crown his illustrious career with the grandest effort of his life—to give justice to Ireland, and herein lies the danger of opposition on the part of the Lords. Gladstone has deliberately staked his all on the issue and the people whose heart he aways, will sustain him. It is with regret, not unmixed with surprise that we notice the storm of indignation which the Toronto Mail and its echo in this city, the Manitoban have raised against Mr Gladstone's Home Rule scheme. The Mail the other day said:—

When Mr. Gladstone is defeated the first duty of his successors will be to grapple with the League, and to enforce law and order by heroic measures. The prospect is a gloomy one for Ireland, but there is apparently no alternative if the kingdom is to be saved from disruption.

Strange words these be in a country where the legislative independence which we enjoy and of which we boast so much, is but a "hand-out" from the very portals at which Irelands now stands pleading for the rights of which she was deprived by such shameful means.

The Mail well knows that the Union has been worse than a failure, which in itself is a weighty argument in favor of Mr. Gladstone's present bill. Surely a political experiment that has produced produced no good results in eighty five years had better be thrown overboard. The history of that distracted Ireland is but the record of the most cruel and diabolical laws which the perverted ingenuity of man could devise, to impoverish and degrade a people and which, evidently, the Mail would have repeated. The Irish people ask for justice but the Mail suggests the bayonet. Well that is the point now arrived at whether Ireland shall be allowed to govern herself or governed by the sword. The Mail also affects to sneer at the Irish press, which it persistently alleges does not speak for the American people. It will surely not pretend that the New York Herald is no American paper nor a representative one. Here is what that leading journal has to say on this great question—

A Dublin parliament would be no novelty, then, or yet an experiment. The British Empire would be stronger with it than it can ever be without it. It would directly benefit England by developing the resources of which Ireland has been cruelly robbed. It would change Irish hatred into gratitude and convert a bitter foe, thirsting for revenge, into a strong friend. It would give Ireland an opportunity—all she has ever asked It would throw political responsibility upon every small farmer and peasant and bring out every quality of manliness in a word, Ireland, which has never been conquered by coercion, would unconditionally surrender to fair play,

The firebrand shrieks of the Mail and the Orange ranters may delay the granting to Ireland's of her rights, but so surely as a just God reigns on high in his own decreed time His justice will burst the bonds of his long suffering people and illuminaats their hearts and homes with peace and prosperity.

A CONTRAST

Paris, April 11.—The Bill for expelling priests and nuns from their posts as teachers in the public schools of France has already passed both Chambers, and as the Senate amendments will probably be accepted by the Lower Chamber it will doubtless soon become a law. The measure provides that all nuns and priests now teaching in public Schools shall be replaced by lay teachers within five years after the passage of the law. As there are many hundreds of such teachers the measure causes a bitter quarrel between Roman Catholic and anti-religionists.

Berlin, March 22.—The Emperor William's restoration to health is ascribed to the warm weather now prevailing. To day is the eighty-ninth anniversary of the Emperor's birthday. The newspaper take the occasion to pay him the most fervid tributes. On Saturday evening the Emperor William witnessed the tableaux vivants representing Liszt's oratorio St. Elizabeth at the Royal Oberr House. This theatre was crowded to its utmost capacity by an enthusiastic audience. The performance was repeated by a

matinee on Sunday. Tickets sold at a high figure. The proceeds at both entertainments were handed over to the Roman Catholic order of Grey Sister. A telegraph was received by the Emperor to day from the Pope congratulating him on his attaining his eighty ninth year and expressing his cordial wishes for the continuance of prosperity to the Emperor and his family.

A NEW STYLE OF PARISIAN DUDE.

A Paris journal gives the following description of the new style of "dude" that has recently appeared in the French capital, and has taken the place of the pschutteux and gommeux. The name becarre means, literally, a "nature" in music, as distinguished from a flat or sharp: 'A man is becarre when he dresses at half-past 6 in the evening and goes out. The becarre has pointed shoes. At table, it is becarre not to open one's mouth unless for the purpose of putting something into it.' He wears tight trousers and an open white vest. He only wears one glove, on the left hand, and no jewelry. The becarre is sedate, very erect, very grave, very English, and very tight laced. His shirt collar is very high and stiff and encircled with a narrow cravat tied in a knot. He permits himself a mustache, but no whiskers. The becarre never sups; he retires early in order to be able to rise early and take horseback exercise in the Bois. It is not becarre to be gay and expansive. On the contrary concentration is the distinctive sign of the genus.

NOTICE
—THE—
Court of Revision
—FOR THE—
Municipality of St. Laurent
will be held in the Council Chamber, St. Laurent, on
Tuesday, the 4th May, 1886
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