

"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.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with 2 columns: Advertisement type and rate. Includes 'One Column, 12 months', 'Half Column, 12 months', etc.

Transient advertising, 12 cents per line first insertion; 10 cents each subsequent insertion.

Orders to discontinue advertisements must be sent to the office in writing.

Special Notices, set in nonpareil type, leaded, and located on the eighth page immediately over the city news, 10 cents per word each insertion. No notice inserted for less than \$1.

Professional cards (run in and without display) \$1 per month. Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out.

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. Justus. mart.
15. Thursday Of the day.
16. Friday Compassion of the Blessed Virgin
17. Saturday Of the day.

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

SATURDAY, APRIL 10 1886.

LENT.

Regulations for the Archdiocese of St. Boniface.

- 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 ascension from the world and its amusements and of generous alms giving.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tenders for a timber berth," will be received at this office until noon on Monday, the 11th day of January next, for a timber berth of fifty square miles, situated on the Nelson River, about 75 miles below the discharge thereof into Lake Winnipeg, and being partly in the Provisional District of Saskatchewan, and partly in that of Keewatin, N. W. T. Sketches showing the position 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 Winnipeg and Prince Albert.

A. M. BURGESS, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Dec. 5th, 1885.

His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface arrived home on Thursday morning last.

The first number of the Manitoba Sun a new daily paper, appeared on the street last Tuesday.

Mr. Cosgrove of Toronto, who intends to open an extensive brewing establishment in the city arrived here on Thursday last.

One of the residents in the Papal Palace state that at least 12,000 persons were admitted to the Vatican the recent anniversary of the Pope's coronation.

It is stated that the Holy Father intends to organize an exhibition of all the gifts and offerings which he has received since accession to the Holy See.

We willingly excuse our esteemed contemporary the Catholic Record and express ourselves entirely satisfied with its explanation. It is precisely what we expected from such a sterling Catholic journal.

The Cable has it that Mr. Gladstone has presented to the Commons his scheme for Irish Home Rule and that the wildest excitement prevails.

The failure of M. Pasteau to cure the Russian, suffering from hydrophobia, whom he undertook to treat, has put a stop to the popular movement in Paris for a hydrophobia institute.

Elaborate preparations are being made for the ceremonies attendant upon the elevation of Mgr Taschereau to the cardinalate. The citizens of the ancient capital intend decorating their residences on receipt of the official intelligence.

It was a wise move on the part of the Local government to open the immigration office at once. The good accomplished by Mr. Green last year in the office is well known though the session was far advanced when the bureau was opened.

"Mors et Vita" was, it will be remembered, dedicated by M. Gounod to his Holiness Pope Leo XIII, who graciously acknowledged the compliment in an autograph letter. The famous composer has now sent to the Holy Father a magnificently bound copy of the music of the orator, His Excellence Monsignor di Rendo, the Apostolic Nuncio to the French Republic, has confided the work to the care of Monsignor Stackpool, who left Paris for the Eternal City a few days ago.

The Rev. Father Lecombe preached a very feeling discourse in St. Mary's Church on Sunday in which he gave a number of very touching and affecting incidents of last year's campaign. Notwithstanding the number of years this venerable priest has passed with the savages of the prairies he still retains the mild and sympathetic dispositions for which he was beloved by the people of Winnipeg years ago. The Rev. Father is now in Ottawa on business in connection with his Indian industrial schools at Calgary which he opened last summer.

We learn, from a quarter which is usually well-informed in such matters, that the Right Rev. Monsignor Capel has been offered the position of British chaplain at Boulogne. His Eminence as a cultured scholar and a profound theologian, his ability and popularity as a preacher, and the rare charm of manner which captivates and leaves an indelible impression upon all who have had the pleasure to approach him, have made the Monsignor an especial favourite not only among the French themselves—whose language, by the way, he speaks with the ease and fluency of a native. His appointment to the post would be hailed with universal satisfaction; and his response to the offer is therefore awaited with considerable anxiety.

An attempt has been made to fasten the authorship of a vile and scurrilous article which recently appeared in the Ottawa Citizen against the editor of the Catholic Record on the Minister of Inland Revenue. From our personal knowledge of that gentleman we can say that he is incapable of such conduct. Nor do we believe that the gentleman assailed attributes the vile production to him. That Mr. Costigan should have political enemies is easy to be believed, but that an endeavour should be made to damn the reputation of man for political ends on the part of newspaper correspondents surpasses comprehension. Such tactics are but the resultant products of perverse and malignant minds.

A meeting of those interested in dairying has been held in Winnipeg and

steps taken to have themselves incorporated and known as the "Manitoba Dairy Association" The election of officers does not take place before June 1st next and all those who take an interest in this important branch of agriculture which by the way has proved so successful in the Northwest, are invited to send in their names to James A Carman, Winnipeg, Man. The fee for membership has been fixed at one dollar, which it is desired should be in not later than May fifteenth. The Dairy Association is to be congratulated upon securing the services of Mr. Carman, who is a gentleman widely known in this country as a journalist of remarkable ability and a man familiar with every detail of the farm and dairy.

A PROTEST

In this Christian land of ours, there are certain days which the civil authority, not yet wholly forgetful of the teachings of Holy Church, has set apart to be observed as public Holy Days. The most solemn of these days is Good Friday. Sundays are days of joy and happiness for then we celebrate the glorious resurrection of our Divine Lord Jesus Christ; but Good Friday is of all days in the year, a day of holy sorrow; for it is the day on which we commemorate in a very special manner the passion and death of our Blessed Saviour, his rejection by the Jews, his being scourged, crowned with thorns, spat upon, laden with the cross, nailed to it and bleeding and dying on it for the worlds salvation.

And yet we find many members of a Christian congregation, evidently with the approval of its minister, selecting by its name of Good Friday this very day as that on which to have a social entertainment in a public hall—something entirely new in the way of socials as the local item expresses it.

Dear Protestants friends, you who think that we Catholics in our devotion to the Blessed Mother of our dear Redeemer, Him who was God: that in our devotion to the Blessed Mother of God and His Saints, we forget our divine Lord and Saviour, come to the devotions in a Catholic Church on that solemn day and then if your hearts will let you go to such a social entertainment as this then tell us which was the more fitting commemoration of God's Death for the worlds salvation.

WINNIPEG FALLS INTO LINE.

As announced in the 'Manitoba' the other evening, and as will further be seen by the added letter from Mr. P. O'Keefe, substantial efforts have been made in Winnipeg to aid the movement of sympathy for Ireland which has been so successfully carried out in other cities.

Of the expediency and propriety of this movement certainly no fair minded person can doubt. And we may here mention for the information of those who do not sympathize with this Irish Parliamentary fund, that this is not an attempt to meddle with Imperial politics or to come between the Queen's Government and its Irish subjects. It does not propose to interfere in the choice of Irish representatives inasmuch as it is entirely separate and distinct from the movement to raise money for the expenses of the recent election which was made under quite other auspices. As is well known some sixty members chosen to represent Irish constituencies are unable to support themselves in London and if they are not aided in this or some other way these constituencies will not be represented at all, and for this reason and no other has this fund been begun and attended with marked success throughout the United States and Canada. It may be argued that these men could resign, but that would not mend matters as their constituents could not find sixty rich men who would vote on Irish questions as they wish. During the last session several members of the Irish delegation were actually not able to attend more than a few weeks, and on many and great questions their constituents were not represented at all. One of those members was a Presbyterian minister—Rev. Isaac Nelson of Belfast.

In Canada, we provide such support for our legislators as makes a poor man practically eligible for a seat in the Dominion or local Parliaments but in England and Ireland the poor man is as eligible in theory as is the rich; but the refusal of compensation to legislators make him in point of fact ineligible, and unless some special arrangement be made in his behalf by those who wish his constituents to be properly represented. This injustice is farther extended by the law which makes the candidates responsible for the expenses of the election in all cases where the seat contested. In Ireland the resources of the

popular party were exhausted by contest of some fifty seats, in which they were known to be the vast majority of the voters. The avowed object of this policy was to fine them many thousands of pounds for their opinions. Had this not been done there would probably have been no need to ask any aid of the kind now offered. Their present want of money, for a purpose so legitimate as the support of their lawfully chosen member, appeals to all lovers of fair play, what ever view the may taken of the Home Rule question.

It may be here mentioned that besides this magnificent sum a very creditable cheque for the same purpose was forwarded some time ago.

Winnipeg, April 2, 1886.

To the Editor of the Northwest Review.

Sir—I have this day forwarded to the Rev. Chas. O'Reilly, treasurer of the Irish National Land League of America, Detroit, a draft for \$406 and \$5 cash, being the amount of subscriptions recently collected in Winnipeg on behalf of the Irish Parliamentary Fund and subjoined is a list of the subscribers with the amount subscribed by each set opposite to their respective names which I request you to publish.

I may be permitted to express the hope that many months will not pass before liberty loving people all over the world will rejoice at the re-establishment of the Parliament of College Green.

Before concluding I may say that had time allowed more subscriptions could have been obtained but I trust the sending of the draft will not prevent many who are in thorough sympathy with the cause from carrying on the good work.

Yours Truly

P. O'KEEFE

Table listing names and amounts contributed to the Irish Parliamentary Fund. Includes names like Dr Kerr, Jno J McDonald, Hy McKittrick, etc.

Total \$413 00
Deduct expenses of draft 2 09
\$411 00
Amount of Draft \$406 00
Sent in Cash 5 00
\$411 00

PROTESTANTS AND HOME RULE

The following extracts from recent utterances of two Protestant clergymen we cheerfully reproduce, though it is seldom that we can say that we heartily agree with them. Dr Hunter of Toronto used the following words when preaching to the Protestant Benevolent Society of Hamilton

"If you look, said he at Irishmen in the colonies, where the curse of landlordism is unknown and where the race for comfort wealth and position is open to all, you will not find them as a rule restless agitators, but peaceable, thrifty intellectual citizens. How do you explain it that an Irishman in Canada is loyal in the extreme, happy and contented, industrious and frugal, but that same man in Ireland is restless, impatient, almost ready for revolution. There is only one answer to the question: In Ireland he sees no chance to achieve independence or become the owner of the soil he tills; in Canada if he fail of success the fault is his own. The Irish people have grievances and nothing but the extinction of landlordism can remove them.

After this most convincing and effective language the learned doctor concluded:

"And if there ever was a juncture in the history of Great Britain and Ireland when party feelings and party politics should give place to the higher feelings of patriotism, and when Christian men and women should pray the God of heaven who determines national existence and national boundaries, that juncture is the present time. Pray that the wisdom which cometh from above, and which is 'first pure, then peaceably, easy to be entreated,' may come down upon the men who are grappling with this difficult and complex question."

Here is another and a stronger deliverance, on the part of the Rev. James Cootes, Methodist Minister of Watertown, N.Y. in favor of Irish self government.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I am reminded of the old saying, "that fools ought not to rush in where angels fear to tread.

I am here proud and delighted to be here, and although a Protestant of the Protestants and a Methodist of the Methodists, I am heart and soul with the effort of the mighty leader, Parnell, in trying to secure a Parliament in College Green. (Cheers) Thanks be to Almighty God for the day of Ireland's redemption draweth nigh—the night is turning towards the dawn—and the dear old land, ever beautiful, even in its desolation will yet be hailed and recognized as one of the happiest, freest and most prosperous nations upon the earth. (Applause.) As a Protestant let me here offer my hand to every man in this assembly and to every lady who holds the same view as the land league to crush the enormous evil of Irish landlordism. Let but the thin edge of the wedge be got in and it may be driven up to the thickest! I have no fears for Protestantism in Ireland when landlordism is gone where the woodbine twines (Cheers) The manhood of Irish Protestants is not represented by the crouching and shrieking cowards who are forever roaring out these miserable words, "destroy landlordism, give Home Rule to Ireland and we Protestants, shall be devoured by a parcel of rabid Papists" (Cheers and laughter.) I am here with my brother, Mr. Pepper, a Methodist clergyman, to sink all minor differences and unite with all classes with firm determination to help to elevate poor Ireland. This Irish and American love feast will have its brightening, inspiring influence upon our brothers across the water. (Applause.)

Now, why, in the name of all reason do Orangemen so blindly and fanatically oppose the Home Rule movement in Ireland.

Will any sane man to-day contend that these ranters who made use of such savage language and venomous diatribes at the Toronto meeting, have more at heart the welfare of the British Empire than Mr Gladstone, who has held the destinies of that colossal edifice in his hands for so many years and to whom more than to any other man living England owes her present proud position.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION

Ex Sheriff Davidson of New York was arrested in Havana on a charge of "personating a British subject." If that was a crime in this land of the free, some of the brightest ornaments of our fashionable society would be in serious danger of suffering personal restraint.—Boston Advertiser.

The constancy of the Irish vote in the House of Commons is one of its most terrible features. It is there always night after night, in three line-whip strength, ready to swell the patriotic divisions to proportions of importance, and keeping the English whips in a flutter of uneasiness whenever there is a thin House. The dogged insistence of their grim nightmare must drive its moral home through the most hide-bound British intelligences.—United Ireland, Dublin.

Appropos of his motion Mr. Labouchere published in the Daily News a letter in which he gives some extremely interesting particulars regarding the cost of that "dear" institution to the country at large. Princes of the blood receive salaries £197,378 per annum; spiritual peers £197,200. The other minor fry—the mob of marquises, earls, viscounts and barons divide—amongst them 339,976 pounds. It is in no slight degree remarkable that the peers who seem to have the strongest claim on the public purse as having gone through a form of election, that is the Irish and Scotch representative peers receive amongst them altogether something less than 4,000 pounds a year. The total annual emoluments of the Scotch representative peers are only 195 pounds. So far as we can judge from a glance at the schedule, the lords are paid in proportion to their uselessness—the idlest being paid the largest amount. What an extraordinary thing this "Guelph" blood must be, to say that the fact of having a drop of it in one's veins or in the veins of one's wife entitles a man to be supported in luxury all his days at the expense of the working portion of the community. What the spiritual peers—that is, the Protestant Bishops—do for their 200,000 pounds we cannot say, as outside the pale of the Catholic Church, if we except some strange vagaries like those indulged in by the Salvation Army, religion does not appear to be particularly active force in England.—Nation Dublin

NOTICE.

Weights and Measures

The following balances only are to be admitted to verification:
A. Balances having equal arms and on which the load is suspended below the fulcrum.
B. Balances commonly known as steelyard or Roman Balances, having equal arms.
C. Weigh Bridges.
D. Balance with equal arms and on which the load is placed above the fulcrum.
E. Hydraulic balance for weighing coal.
By order,

W. HIMSWORTH, secretary.

Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa, Feb 24th, 1886.