

# The Northwest Review

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10.

### CURRENT COMMENT.

**University Convocation.** The University of Manitoba held its annual convocation last Friday. The Legislative Chamber was more crowded than ever. In the absence of the Chancellor, who has gone to attend an important meeting of his college in Cambridge, Hon. Mr. Justice Dubuc, the Vice-Chancellor, presided and opened the proceedings with an excellent address, in which he noted the rapidly increasing number of candidates, more than 350 in the Faculty of Arts, 61 of whom were young ladies. The degree of B. A. was then conferred on three students from St. Boniface College, the first of whom was Judge Dubuc's own son, nine students from St. John's, seventeen from Manitoba, nine from Wesley, and one non-collegiate student, the last mentioned being, if we are correctly informed, the first to graduate outside of any of the affiliated colleges. There were also two degrees of LL. B., sixteen of M. A., two of M. D., and three "ad eundem gradum," one of these last being a clergyman residing in Ireland, who received his degree "in absentia." For the first time in the history of the University, its most valuable prize, the Previous Medal was won by a lady, Miss Estella Maud Hamilton of Moosomin, a student of Manitoba College. Some years ago another lady, Miss Hooper, received the corresponding scholarship in the Preliminary, but was distanced the following year by Arthur, now the Rev. Dr. Beliveau, who secured the much coveted honor under the tuition of St. Boniface College.

### Of Interest To Catholics.

Two of the three St. Boniface graduates were presented with medals for first class honors in Mental and Moral Science, the Silver Medal being bestowed on Lucien Dubuc and the Bronze Medal on Albert Rousseau. The \$120 scholarship in the Junior B. A. was won by Marius Cinq-Mars, who also headed the list in the two pass subjects of his course; in one of these, viz., Physics, he was first out of sixty candidates. Dubuc likewise was first class in Physics, and Rousseau was first in second class in the same subject. The greatest honor which St. Boniface has this year won in competition with the other colleges is the Greek scholarship awarded to N. J. E. Bernier, who was, we are told, far ahead of the man who took second place. Bernier was also first in French and History, but, as he chose the Greek scholarship, the French and History one of \$60 was conferred upon the second in the list, J. A. R. Tassé, while the corresponding prize of \$40 in the Preliminary was carried off by Fortunat Lachance. As to minor distinctions, in the Previous, for which there were 78 candidates, only four of whom were from our Catholic College, Bernier took first class in Latin and Golden took first class in Latin, Trigonometry (in which he was 3rd out of 61) and Algebra.

In the Preliminary, Dillon, from Grand Forks, came out first in Canadian History and Geography for the French Course. Among the 118 candidates for the Preliminary, to which total St. Boniface contributed only five, Lachance was first class in Latin, Leblanc in Greek and Algebra, and Achille Rousseau in Latin, Greek, Euclid, Arithmetic and Algebra. In this last subject Rousseau was second in the long list. A fair idea of this year's success may be gathered from the following brief calculation. We must first remember that the Preliminary and Previous examinations are the only ones in which all the colleges compete with each other; above the Previous, any one may make his choice out of six optional courses, in some of which there are very few candidates, for instance in the special course of Mathematics for the Senior B. A. this year there were only two candidates; in such cases, of course, there is very little competition. Not so, however, in all the obligatory subjects and in Greek, the option the St. Boniface candidates chose; here all the colleges compete and therefore a comparison is altogether in order. Now these are the figures for Preliminary and Previous: 191 candidates in all, of whom 9 were from St. Boniface; the scholarships and prizes in these two years, for the subjects taken by St. Boniface, amounted to \$725. Comparing 9 with 191, we find that our Catholic boys would have done as well as all other candidates, had they won \$34. But they actually won \$40. Therefore they had 17 per cent. more than their proportionate share of success, without counting the scholarships they won in competition among themselves. Finally, St. Boniface has once more maintained its reputation for thoroughness in pass subjects and for a high general average; which means that there is no hot-house forcing of budding geniuses at the expense of the general improvement of each class. And here it may be as well to chronicle the fact that no University candidate from St. Boniface College has ever made a total failure and that partial failures have been comparatively few. A Catholic Preliminary candidate from Portage-la-Prairie, Miss Maggie Bemister, ranked first class in Arithmetic, English Composition and Botany, and second class in Poetical Literature. Three candidates from St. Mary's Academy, Winnipeg, passed the Preliminary examination. The most successful of these on the whole was Miss Blanche Stanford, who was in the first class in French and in the second class in English Composition, Algebra, Arithmetic, Grammar and Rhetoric. Canadian History and Geography, Botany, and in English, Roman and Greek History. Miss Ethel O'Donnell was first out of some sixty competitors in French, and took second class in the three histories as above and also in Canadian History and Geography and English Composition. Miss Mary Marrin was listed in the first class for English Composition and French, and in the second class for Grammar and Rhetoric and the three histories.

### MR. SMALL'S HAPPY HIT.

At one of Mr. Martin's word meetings a man named Small told the electors that "Russia, where he had lived, had a school system along the same lines as Manitoba." We do not know who this gentleman is, but we have not the slightest doubt about the strict truth of his statement. In no civilized country in the world, except in Russia, could any government be guilty of the brutality and treachery which mark the introduction, and carrying into operation of the present school law of Manitoba. Mr. Small has a very pointed way of putting the case before the electors.

### A CHAMELEON.

When Mr. R. L. Richardson was nominated in the Liberal interest in Lisgar, the people of Winnipeg who knew the character and antecedents of this man were surprised at the indecency of the proceeding; but as indecency in

politics is so marked in certain circles in this province, the bulk of the citizens shrugged their shoulders as much as to say: "Well, this is hard to bear, but it must be borne yet a while. Someday the people will wake up to this outrage upon decency."

As soon as this fellow heard that the patron was going to retire from the contest, he at once announced that he was prepared to accept the patron platform *in toto*. Of course he is! There is nothing on earth that he is not prepared to accept to carry the constituency. A Liberal, a McCarthyite, a P. P. A. or a Patron. We have even been told that he is canvassing among the French Canadians and Catholics and asking their votes because he is supporting Laurier, who, if elected, will give them back their schools. This is, on the part of Richardson, simply outrageous; but what else could be expected of him? The Catholics of Lisgar will be duly introduced to the Liberal candidate and his methods before 23rd June next.

### CANADIAN FREEMAN.

Kingston, June 5.—The following telegraph correspondence has just taken place:

"To the Most Rev. James V. Cleary, Archbishop of Kingston.  
Is the Canadian Freeman your grace's official organ? It is circulated here as such."  
COLIN CHISHOLM, P. P.

"To the Rev. Colin Chisholm, P. P., Port Hood, Cape Breton.  
That miserable rag has never been my organ. I have always refused to recognize it as Catholic. It is now anti-Catholic, its extremely ignorant manager is expecting a beggarly situation should Laurier win."

(Signed) JAMES VINCENT CLEARY, Archbishop of Kingston.

The only papers in Canada claiming the Catholic name and supporting Mr. Laurier are United Canada and the Canadian Freeman. Both those papers have been repudiated by the Archbishops of the respective dioceses in which they are published. That alone speaks volumes to the readers of these papers and should have the desired effect on them. The impudent and audacious conduct of such rags daring to speak to the electorate on a subject of such grave religious importance to Catholics as the education of their children and taking a stand directly opposed to the divinely appointed teachers of the Church is bad enough and should brand them with infamy; but to pose as the official organs of the Church and the mouthpieces of their respective Archbishops, after those learned and zealous prelates had repudiated them, is something no man but an unprincipled politician can understand. The telegram of Father Chisholm to His Grace of Kingston and that noble and fearless prelate's reply explains to all our readers what must be the hardihood of the managers of such "organs."

### THE GREAT ISSUE.

Several times in the course of the present campaign we have taken the liberty of pointing out what, in our humble opinion, is the duty devolving on the Catholic electorate of the country in view of the great issue which the coming election is to decide, and which may be summed up in the question: Are the Catholics of Manitoba to be given their just rights under the Constitution, or are they not? It has been said that the Catholics of the East need none of our advice on this matter; that they thoroughly understand the position and will do their duty without any urging on our part; and we are free to admit that we have all along been perfectly convinced of this and have not for a moment believed that our co-religionists of the East would, as a whole, fail to appreciate the gravity of the occasion and govern themselves accordingly. But as the organ of the Catholics of Manitoba and the West we have been deeply sensible of our responsibilities in this crisis, and we feel that we should have been recreant to the trust which has been reposed in us in placing the conduct of this journal under our control, if we left anything undone which it was in our power to do to advocate the cause of those who have been our friends and to point the finger of reproach and condemnation at those who by their actions have proved themselves our treacherous enemies.

Our position has, we trust, been plain to our readers. We have frequently explained, and we have reason to believe, satisfactorily, that party considerations have no interest for us; that whereas we have never been associated with either of the two great political bodies, are under no compliments to them and expect no favors, we have no ulterior motives to serve in advocating the interests of one party in preference to those of the other; and that so far as this point is concerned, we are absolutely free from bias. For six long years we have been fighting for the cause of Catholic rights in Manitoba, and without ceasing we have demanded in the name of a suffering and grievously persecuted minority justice and fair play. When the first decision of the Privy Council went against us, we loyally accepted it as the judgment of the highest tribunal in the Empire, but we did not give up hope, for we were aware that further proceedings along the basis laid down in the Act of Confederation could be taken and we were confident that in the end the righteousness of our position and our claims would be vindicated. The necessary action was inaugurated and carried through to the Imperial Privy Council with the result that a judgment was given declaring that we had been robbed of our rights and that our grievance must be remedied. Then came the absolute refusal of the local government to put into effect the judgment of the Privy Council, and when the Catholics of Manitoba had exhausted all the means at their disposal to induce the provincial government to grant them justice, and when the conciliatory proposals of the Dominion ministry had been set at naught by Mr. Greenway and his following, we saw our only hope of redress centred in Ottawa. We, therefore, watched with anxiety, but we must admit, not without confidence, to see what action would be taken by the Federal authorities, and, as all the world knows, they nobly accepted their responsibilities and proceeded to introduce Remedial Legislation to give us the relief we sought. The bill they brought in was accepted by our Archbishop as being satisfactory, was declared by our legal advisers to be in accord with the constitution and perfectly workable, and this being so we once more felt that the end was in sight and not far off.

We were, however, doomed to a bitter disappointment, for it was soon made manifest that he who should have been able to appreciate the grievous nature of the sufferings of his co-religionists in Manitoba and who might have been expected to do his utmost to shorten our period of suffering, was the very man from whom we had most to fear. We refer, of course, to the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, who, first of all in a speech in which he pandered to Protestant sentiment and outraged the feelings of every sincere Catholic in The Dominion, tried to effectually kill the bill by moving the six months' hoist, and then entered into a shameful and degrading alliance with our bitterest enemies to prevent the measure becoming the law of the land. In this course he was followed by the bulk of his supporters in the house, and with the aid of the P. P. A. and the McCarthyites, succeeded in talking out the bill and thereby prolonging the period of our intolerable persecution. On the other hand Sir Charles Tupper's government risked their political existence in their efforts to do justice to the Catholics of Manitoba under the constitution, and if the government measure had been carried we should to-day have been enjoying the inestimable right which was guaranteed us at Confederation of separate schools in which to educate our children, and we should not be contributing our taxes to Protestant schools which no Catholic can use.

This is, briefly, the history of the two parties on the school question and we have no hesitation in saying, as we have often said before, that Mr. Laurier and every member who voted with him has forfeited the confidence of the Catholic electorate of the Dominion. He and they

may make the finest of promises for the future, but it is too late. They had their chance. They stand before the electors of the Dominion condemned on their own record, and we are convinced that every Catholic of the East who desires to see justice done to his co-religionists in Manitoba will forget all other considerations; will, as an act of gratitude to those who have been our friends do his utmost to secure the success of the present government; and, as an expression of his disgust at the treachery of Mr. Laurier and his followers, will aid in consigning to oblivion those cowardly politicians who sacrificed us in their attempt to gain a temporary advantage over the government.

### LAURIERISM IN MANITOBA.

Those Catholic electors of the East who may be inclined to put some faith in Mr. Laurier's promises for the future, and whose confidence in him may be strengthened by the fact that he is supported by Sir Oliver Mowat, would do well to bear in mind that in Manitoba the two principal Laurier candidates at the approaching elections are Mr. Dalton McCarthy and Mr. Joseph Martin. Both these gentlemen have, during the past two weeks, spoken frequently at different points, eulogizing their leader and declaring that the Protestants of Manitoba can rest assured that Mr. Laurier will never restore separate schools. They profess to be, and evidently are, in the confidence of the Liberal leader, and should they be elected and he be returned to power will no doubt have much to do in shaping whatever legislation he brings before Parliament. We simply ask our co-religionists—are you willing to intrust the settlement of the Manitoba School question in such hands? We know what the unanimous answer will be, and we beg our readers to bear in mind that every member of the late house who slavishly followed Mr. Laurier into the lobby to vote against the Remedial Bill is a colleague to-day of Dalton McCarthy and Joe Martin, and no more to be trusted in this matter than they are.

### THAT LAURIER-McCARTHY COMBINATION.

The electorate of the Dominion has been electrified by the discovery that there exists a secret, prearranged and well defined mode of procedure between the Liberals, the McCarthyites and the Patrons of Industry, whereby they will, in the selection of candidates, choose from among their respective parties, the man most likely to weaken the government candidate and thereby secure his defeat. This arrangement is susceptible of only one interpretation and that is that, be the candidate Liberal, McCarthyite or patron, he goes to Ottawa pledged to oppose the government and support Mr. Laurier. This lends additional force to a report we had heard that Mr. Dalton McCarthy was promised a seat in Mr. Laurier's cabinet with the portfolio of the Justice Department. This triple alliance, if it had been kept a profound secret, would have proven a strong card in the Ontario elections. By this arrangement the McCarthyites could obtain all the ultra-Protestant conservatives, who would never vote for a Liberal programme, as well as those Liberals, who vote for McCarthyites because by doing so they were voting for Laurier. We were quite prepared for this combination after witnessing the debate on the Remedial Bill last session of parliament and we warned our readers to "look out for it." In our issue of the 29th of April we said editorially, under the heading: "Look out for it":

"Now that Mr. Laurier and Mr. Dalton McCarthy have succeeded, by their united efforts, in defeating the Remedial Bill in the Commons during the present session, we invite our friends to watch further developments in Ontario. If they do, we promise them further evidence of the wondrous love and devotion which have drawn those apparently opposite elements into close affinity. When the candidates come to be chosen, you will see how harmoniously these loving brothers will work things. Where the Liberal cannot succeed, Brother McCarthy's candidate will get the Protestant liberal vote, and should there be any considerable Catholic vote in the constituency, they will nominate a Catholic