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Northwest Review.

TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1898.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The Victoria Colonist notices the fact that no less than four Martins are spoken of as possible political candidates in British Columbia. Perhaps the Colonist is not aware that "Martin" is probably the most widespread name in Christendom. "Smith" not excepted. It is common in France and Germany in its English from "Martin," which is also to be found in Spain; the slightly modified from "Marbinez" is one of the commonest of Spanish names; "Martini" and "Martinov" are almost equally common in Italy and Russia. All which witnesses to the world-wide reputation of the great St. Martin of Tours some fourteen centuries back, abbeit many who bear his name have sadly degenerated from the high thoughts of their great namesake.

GRADUATES' REPRESENTATION.

The voting papers for the election of seven representatives upon the University Council from the graduates at large are being issued. At the Convocation held on Friday last twenty-one names were put in nomination and each member of Council votes for the seven men of his choice. The friends of Wesley College are feeling somewhat disturbed at the nominations, there being not a single name upon the list of any person connected with their college. Looked at in the proper way, this should be no cause of complaint, because the representation is not of any college, but of the graduates at large. It is not easy, however, to view it in the proper way because the colleges have from the first made efforts, each to secure its own men the coveted places upon the Council. Two or three years ago, indeed, a circular was sent around from the friends of one of the colleges urging the votes to be cast in favor of a certain list which boycotted Wesley college. The present nominations are therefore, regarded by the Wesley people as evidence that the boycott is still kept up though no foolish circular has been issued to betray it. If this is so, it must be confessed that the whole object of graduate representation is being lost sight of and has degenerated into a mere denominational struggle.

This state of things is not the interest of the University. If the election of representatives of the graduates be brought down to the level of a struggle or a compact between the colleges to se-

cure the balance of power against one and in favor of the others, it would be better abolished, and some other method adopted of representing the alumni.—FREE EVENING NEWS BULLETIN. Wesley College might easily have nominated some of their own men on Convocation Day, as St. Boniface College did. True, the latter do so merely by way of protest, since their past experience shows that the large majority of the voters for St. John's and Manitoba Colleges never cast a vote for the St. Boniface men. Fairplay does not seem to be their strong point. They prefer brutal majorities.—ED. N. W. T.

THE ST. JEAN BAPTISTE CELEBRATION.

The great St. Jean-Baptiste day the national feast of all French speaking Canadians will receive its usual annual celebration this year:

1st There will be solemn High Mass at the St. Boniface Cathedral on Friday the 24th inst. In the absence of His Grace our beloved Archbishop, Monseigneur Ritchot the Administrator of the Archdiocese, will officiate. There will also be "sermon de circonstance," and procession after mass.

In the afternoon there will be a Pic Nic and Base Ball match. The festivities will be brought to close by a promenade Concert and fire-works in the evening.

At the Church of the Immaculate Conception of Winnipeg:

1st Procession of the St. Jean-Baptiste societies and all the Catholic societies of both sides of the Red River. The Industrial school Band under the skilful leadership of Professor Salé, and a Winnipeg Band will enliven the March of the procession from Broadway and Main down to the Church.

High Mass will be celebrated at 11 o'clock, and the Reverend La Rue S. J., will preach. The music will be Gregorian Chant by the male members of the three choirs, viz. the St. Boniface St. Mary and Immaculate Conception.

CLOSING EXERCISE AT ST. BONIFACE COLLEGE.

Last Thursday evening a large and select audience assembled in the hall of St. Boniface College to witness the closing exercises of 1898. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba arrived at 8 sharp, and was ushered in to the private reception room, where he was warmly greeted by the Faculty and several special friends.

Shortly afterwards the entertainment began with an overture played by the brass band of the Indian Industrial School. These young redskins play remarkably well though perhaps a trifle too loud for an ordinary sized hall.

Master Frank Hearn, a bright-looking lad of some twelve summers, then came forward and recited the following rhymed Address:

"What will you do when you're a man?"
I hear the people say.
I hope I'll do the best I can
As each thing comes my way.
But, if I had my own sweet will,
I'd be a royal giver:
I'd spend my gold the poor to fill
And help the earnest liver.
I'd give to seats of solid learning
Three medals for the clever;
I'd satisfy the youthful yearning
To shine in strong endeavor.
O, how I envy those big boys.
His Honor crowns this day!
How gratefully they must rejoice
At His most taking way!
A lover he of all that's right
And beautiful and true.
God bless him for his gifts to-night
And bless the winners too.

The Prefect, Rev. Father Tourangeau, S. J., then read the results of the University Examinations as far as they concerned St. Boniface College, a very creditable showing indeed, and immediately after proclaiming the winner of the Governor General's Bronze Medal, Elzéar Beupré, he announced that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba had kindly offered, without any suggestion on the part of the Faculty or pupils, to bestow three medals for any subjects the Fathers might prefer. The gold medal for Physics and Geology was won by Ernest Golden, with honorable mention for Noel Bernier; the first silver medal, for a special course of French literature, fell to Elzéar Beupré, with honorable mention for Alfred Bernier; the second silver medal, for mathematics, was awarded to Adonias Sabourin.

The valedictory was given in feeling words by Noel Bernier, who graduated this year first of his class. After distribution of prizes to the higher classes by the Prefect, Ernest Golden, another of this year's graduates, read a thoughtful paper on the philosophy of the schoolmen.

From grave to gay was the transition to Master Gaston Pambrum's nice recitation about a butterfly. Some more distribution of Prizes and then a couple of other lads, Masters Adolph and Neveu Prieur, spoke a short dialogue on the bee making honey out of wormwood.

After other classes had received their prizes, the Indian Band played Boisson's Melaga waltz, which was followed by the charming opérette-bouffe, "Quand on Conspire!" sung and admirably acted by three boys with good treble voices, Adjueteur Hogue, Antonio Béliveau and Uric Dupas. The last named was especially good, his face being quite a study and his manner irresistible.

The principal prize-winners were Noel Bernier, Antonin Dubuc, Elzéar Beupré, James Clarke, Adonias Sabourin, Louis Péalapa, Adolphe Turner, Earl Ohmer, James Mondor and Gaston Pambrum.

"Which was wiser way?" a short recitation by Master Sidney Gow and "Garde à vous—Pas redoublé—by the band closed a very pleasant evening. His Honor expressed his appreciation of the rhymed address and of the young boys' clever aching, and promised to continue the bestowal of three medals during his term of office.

UNSANITARY CONDITIONS OF CUBA.

N. Y. Medical Record.

It has been computed that during our civil war one man in every thirteen died of disease, or proportionately five times as many as were killed in action. The proportion of deaths resulting from disease and wounds within the past three years has been infinitely higher than this rate among the Spanish troops stationed in Cuba. By some statisticians, it is asserted that no less a number than fifty per cent, have succumbed, the vast majority of whom have died from disease. That this is not an exaggerated statement seems probable from the report for 1896 of Dr. Angel de Larro Cerego, surgeon-general of the Spanish army in Cuba, which has just been published in Madrid, and, considering the source from which it emanates, may be taken as a fairly correct account. From it we gather that of the 200,000 Spanish troops landed in Cuba during that year, fifty per cent, were invlided in the first two months of their arrival by endemic diseases and exhaustive marches. Of the patients admitted to hospital during 1895, there were 7,034 suffering from yellow fever, the admissions from which reached 23,580 in 1896 and 4,636 in the

first six months of 1897, making a total of 35,250 cases of yellow fever, of which 11,347 were fatal. The fact, too, must be borne in mind that this awful death rate takes no count of the mortuary records of this fever occurring outside the military hospitals in the towns and villages throughout the island. From June 30, 1896, to June 30, 1897, there were 79,552 cases of malaria of such severity as to necessitate the patients being sent to hospital. The island of Cuba, as is well known, has for long rested under the imputation of being one of the most unhealthy portions of the globe; the deadly palmetto swamps lying on either side of the trocha are from May to October hotbeds of malaria, in addition to the prevailing climatic fever germ. In regard to the mortality among the Spanish soldiery, much of the excessively high death rate must certainly be ascribed to the lack of efficient sanitary measures and to improper food and clothing. It is stated that the rank and file of the army are attired in linen, in the dripping and feverous swamps in the rainy season, when the whole air is impregnated with fever germs. Yet, although there can be no doubt that the troops of this country will be looked after with far greater regard for their health than the unfortunate soldiers of Spain, still the fact must be faced that the dangers from disease will be very great, even though every precaution be taken. We drew attention some few weeks ago, in the MEDICAL RECORD, to the absolute necessity of having sterilized water for the use of troops on active service, and then recommended the adoption of an efficient portable filter. Especial point is given to these remarks by a report published in the London LANCET of May 14th, which runs as follows: "Enteric fever is now very rare in Alexandria, where Berkefeld filters have been provided for about two years. The disease also is much less common in Cairo than it was before the introduction of efficient filters."

BIGOTRY IS COSTLY

Catholic Record.

The Boston Standard, one of the chief out of the many defunct organs of the A. P. A. in the United States, was in debt to the amount of \$84,024 at the time of its collapse, the assets by the sale of the plant and collections being only \$7,427.86. The amount due to employees of the establishment was \$7,746.26 only a small portion of which was paid. There are still nominal assets of \$18,755 in the shape of debts, nearly all of which are considered to be bad. It appears that A. P. A. journalism has not been a profitable investment even in the New England States. In other States and in Canada the results have been similarly disastrous to creditors, though not to quite to the same amount.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

GRADUATES REPRESENTATION.

To the Editor of the Free Press.

Sir.—With reference to the graduates' representation upon the university council, the injustice done to Wesley College would appear a trifle if compared to the treatment received by St. Boniface College in that respect. What do we find? Although St. Boniface was the first college established in this province; although it has been part of the university since the incorporation of that body; although graduates have come out of that institution every year since that time, yet not a single graduate of that college was ever elected as representative of the alumni. Year after year the election has taken place, but always the same unfairness is to be met with on the part of those who carry the underhand work which is evidently gaining ground. By this it will be seen, Mr. Editor, that the graduates of St. Boniface College are not in the compact you speak of, if compact there be. As far as representation goes they have lost everything, "fors l'honneur." With you would I say, let some other method be adopted of representing the alumni.

A GRADUATE FROM S. B. COLLEGE.

Winnipeg, June 14.

TURNED THE TABLES

A Lunatic steals the Officer's tickets
Tickets and letter to the
Asylum

Denver, Colorado—Governor Adams's private secretary, Rod King, will probably never forget his experience in conveying Oscar Hake, a lunatic, to the Colorado state asylum. Mr. King is a man who never knew what fear was, and had Hake been a raving maniac, he would not have hesitated. However, when he found at the city jail a mild and suave gentleman, he wondered at first how the latter could ever have been mistaken for a lunatic. He soon found out. When the conductor came to collect the fare Mr. King was treated to a surprise. In some manner the lunatic had succeeded in getting out of Mr. King's overcoat pocket his pocket book, containing tickets for the Governor's private secretary and one Oscar Hake. As the conductor approached Hake spoke up:—

"I am taking this man down to Pueblo, conductor," he said, confidentially and in an undertone. "He's insane, and has got an idea he's the Governor's private secretary, Rod King. He ain't violent—only mildly insane—so don't pay any attention to what he says. I can take care of him."

King protested long and vigorously, but the conductor looked at him pityingly and said: "If he don't keep quiet we'll have to lock him up in the closet." Rod's captor looked at him. "You hear what the conductor says?" said he, in a condescending way. "I don't want to have to put handcuffs on you, but if you don't keep still I will."

There was not a soul on the train acquainted with King. Recognizing that the situation was hopeless, he subsided. Arriving finally at Pueblo, the lunatic conducted his victim up the street, watching him closely for fear lest he should break away. It seemed to Rod that he would never come across a man he knew. He finally did so, an old-time Populist friend of his from Leadville. When he had finally got the attention of his friend he succeeded in explaining to him the situation, and Oscar Hake's game was up.