

He Enters Georgetown College to Finish His Studies for the Priesthood.

Among the Jesuit scholastics who have just come to Georgetown college to make final preparations for the priesthood—says the correspondent of a Chicago paper—is a pale slim young man, of generally ascetic appearance, who a few years ago, was one of the leaders of Washington's gilded youth. This is William Sherman, eldest son of the General and nephew of the President of the Senate. Everybody is recalling the sensation caused by young Sherman when he announced his intention of giving up the world and donning the Jesuit cassock. He was at that time a student in the law department of Georgetown college, and was recognized as the leader of his class, both in intellect and social qualities. He was one of the most dashing young fellows in town, though by no means a ducé. He was the general favorite son. The old man fairly doted on the promising boy, and relied upon him to perpetuate the reputation of the Sherman name. It is said too, that young Sherman was engaged to the daughter of a rich St Louis merchant, and it was understood that, immediately after his admission to the bar, he was to marry her, and settle down in St Louis. Nothing in the young man's conduct gave evidence of the religious fervor which has since marked him as the most pious of Jesuit students. It is true that his mother, a sister of Gen. Ewing, of Ohio, is a devout Catholic, and trained her son carefully in the Catholic faith but he was like most young men of the day—professedly Christian, though careless enough in practice. The change was effected by a retreat which Catholic students in Georgetown college made in 1878. These retreats consisted of a succession of religious exercises—prayers preaching and meditation—lasting one week, during which almost absolute silence must be preserved. Young Sherman had figured more conspicuously than usual in the gay season of 1877-8, so that when this retreat of the latter year came on he entered it with all fervor and reaction. The day after it was finished he went to Rev. Dr. Healy, President of the college, and begged to be admitted into the Jesuit novitiate. He met with a downright refusal from the priest who had witnessed before the ephemeral effects of religious fervor and who had thought that the boy's ardor would die out with excitement. Perhaps a fear of the General's wrath had also something to do with the refusal. Anyhow he was advised to continue the study of law. Young William refused to open another law book. He appealed again to Dr. Healy, until after six months of anxious prostration hopes were held out to him that he would be received. There was another and more formidable difficulty, however, His father's opposition had to be overcome. Armed with a letter of explanation from Dr. Healy, he faced the General one morning and announced that he was going to join the Jesuits. It is said that a stormy scene followed. Young Sherman was first sent to the Jesuit novitiate at Frederick, Md., but for some reason said to have connection with annoyance from relatives—he was soon removed to the novitiate in England. In 1883 he returned to the United States and studied at Woodstock, Md., till last year, which he spent in teaching at Baltimore in conformity with the Jesuit rule, which requires all scholastics to teach for a certain time. He will be ordained a priest early next year. Gen. Sherman has never recovered from the disappointment caused by the conduct of his favorite child. Much of his crankiness of late years is to be attributed to this source. Prior to 1873 he had shown little of that unruly temper which has since gotten him into so much trouble. It was thought at one time that the General was about to become a Catholic. In this connection it might be mentioned that one of young Sherman's classmates is also a son of a distinguished sire. This is scholastic Kernan, son of ex-United States Senator Kernan, of New York. It would be interesting to hear these young Jesuits preaching here next season to the society butterflies among whom they once fluttered.

REVOLUTIONARY DOCTRINE.

We cannot too emphatically protest against the revolutionary doctrine that the crime of rebellion can be purely political. The teaching of the Holy See is expressed in these words: 'To condemn lawful authority, in whomsoever vested is as unlawful as to resist the Divine Will, and whoever resists that rushes willfully to destruction.' He that resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God, and they that resist purchase to themselves damnation.' Wherefore to

cast aside obedience, and by popular violence to incite the country to sedition, is treason not only against man but against God.'

THE GIRL THAT EVERYBODY LIKES

Girls, you need't be beautiful to become general favorites. The plainest girl I ever saw was the favorite of my native town. Everybody liked her. Beautiful! O, no, she is not beautiful that is outside, but inside she is an angel. Nobody thinks of calling her beautiful. Not one of a dozen can tell whether her eyes are black or blue. If you should ask the them to describe, they would only say, 'She is just right,' and here it would end. She is a merry girl.

"Do girls love her, too?" I asked. "Yes, wonderful to relate, girls like her, too; for she never delights in hurting the feelings or saying spiteful things behind their backs. She is always willing to join in their little plans and to assist them in any way. They go to her with their love affairs, and she manages adroitly to see Willie or Peter and drop a good word for Ida or Jennie until their little difficulties are all patched up and everything goes so smoothly again, thanks to her. Old ladies say she is 'delightful. She listens patiently to the complaints of rheumatism or neuralgia, and then sympathizes with them so heartily that they are more than half cured. But she cannot always be with us."

"Then she finally gets married?" "Yes. A young man comes from a neighbouring town after a time and marries her. The villagers crowd around to tell him what a prize he has won, but he seems to know it pretty well without any telling him to judge from his face. So she leaves us, and it is not long before we hear from that place. She is there the woman everybody likes.

PURITY OF HEART.

Who are the pure of heart? Not those whose outward lives wear the semblance of extreme sanctity, not those whose voices are loudest in the songs of praise and whose good deeds are blazoned forth to the world. The truly pure in heart are shy, sensitive, unobtrusive men and women, who traverse their appointed way as modestly as some hidden rivulet flows through a quiet vale. There is no fretting, or foaming, or dashing impetuously onward. Their course is marked only by the fertility and beauty which attend it.

The poet, if he be truly gifted with 'vision and faculty divine' should above all men, belong to that privileged order of beings who, in their exalted moments stand face to face with Divinity itself. His studies, his solitary musings, his close observations of the changing aspects of earth and sky, all tend to elevate his thoughts and purify his heart. When after long and intimate communion with the spirit of nature, he enters her solemn temple, the veil that hid the mysteries of the universe is drawn aside, and he feels himself in the presence of the Infinite. Then in every beautiful thing around him, he beholds the Creator of the beauty, Then in winds, and waves, he hears a melody, which is, to his exalted sense, the voice of God.

But those who by their innocent purity of heart, must truly realize the meaning of the phrase, are little children. Watch a child in some of those light troubles which pass over like a summer cloud over the pure mirror of its thoughts. Is it not evident some seraph hand dries the tears ere they have time to leave one stain, on the rosy cheek; Watch that child in its moments of happiness; mark its radiant eye, listen to its accents of joy; and you will be sure that some spirit voice is whispering ecstatic promises to its soul. Talk to a little child of heaven, and straightway heaven is mirrored in its face.

Watch an active, healthy boy in his outdoor pastimes. He is always daring always reckless always in peril of life or limb yet always upheld and saved by some angel hand

NOTICE

Court of Revision

Municipality of St. Laurent

will be held in the Council Chamber, St. Laurent, on

Tuesday, the 4th May, 1886

By Order MICHAEL DUNLEA, Clerk

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COMPARATIVE WORTH OF BAKING POWDERS.

Table listing various brands of baking powder: ROYAL (Absolutely Pure), GRANT'S (Alum Powder), BUNFORD'S, HANFORD'S, REDHEAD'S, CHARM (Alum Powder), AMAZON (Alum Powder), CLEVELAND'S (shortest), PIONEER (San Francisco), CZAR, DR. PRICES, SNOW FLAKE (Graft's), LEWIS', PEARL (Andrews & Co.), HECKER'S, GILLET'S, ANDREWS & CO. 'Regal', BULK (Powder sold loose), BUNFORD'S, when not fresh.

REPORTS OF GOVERNMENT CHEMISTS

As to Purity and Wholesomeness of the Royal Baking Powder.

"I have tested a package of Royal Baking Powder, which I purchased in the open market, and find it composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is a cream of tartar powder of a high degree of merit, and does not contain either alum or phosphates, or other injurious substances. E. G. LOVZ, Ph.D."

"It is a scientific fact that the Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure. H. A. MOTT, Ph.D."

"I have examined a package of Royal Baking Powder, purchased by myself in the market. I find it entirely free from alum, terra alba, or any other injurious substance. HENRY MORTON, Ph.D., President of Stevens Institute of Technology."

"I have analyzed a package of Royal Baking Powder. The materials of which it is composed are pure and wholesome. S. DANA HAYES, State Assayer, Mass."

The Royal Baking Powder received the highest award over all competitors at the Vienna World's Exposition, 1873; at the Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876; at the American Institute, New York, and at State Fairs throughout the country. No other article of human food has ever received such high, emphatic, and universal endorsement from eminent chemists, physicians, scientists, and Boards of Health all over the world.

NOTE—The above DIAGRAM illustrates the comparative worth of various Baking Powders, as shown by Chemical Analysis and experiments made by Prof. Schedler. A pound can of each powder was taken, the total leavening power or volume in each can calculated, the result being as indicated. This practical test for worth by Prof. Schedler only proves what every observant consumer of the Royal Baking Powder knows by practical experience, that, while it costs a few cents per pound more than ordinary kinds, it is far more economical, and, besides, affords the advantage of better work. A single trial of the Royal Baking Powder will convince any fair-minded person of these facts.

* While the diagram shows some of the alum powders to be of a higher degree of strength than other powders ranked below them, it is not to be taken as indicating that they have any value. All alum powders, no matter how high their strength, are to be avoided as dangerous.



PROCLAMATION.

ARBOR DAY!

JAMES COX AIKINS' PROCLAMATION, CANADA.—PROVINCE OF MANITOBA, VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and [L.S.] Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, etc., etc., etc.

To all to whom these presents shall come.—Hon. C. E. HAMILTON, Attorney-General.

Whereas by an Act of the Legislature of our province of Manitoba, passed in the fifty-seventh year of our reign, being chapter 10, subsection B of section 44, intitled: 'An Act to amend the Agriculture Statutes and Health Act, 1882, and to make further provisions in respect to the Department of Agriculture, Statistics and Health. It was amongst other things enacted that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may by proclamation, appoint as a public holiday to be observed throughout the Province a day known as 'arbor day' for the planting of forest and other trees.

Now know ye, that by and with the advice and consent of Our Province of Manitoba, and by virtue of the said subsection B of section 44 of said chapter 10, herein above referred to and all other power and authority whatsoever in us vested in that behalf. We do hereby make known and declare by this our proclamation, under the order of our Lieutenant-Governor in Council, as aforesaid, and the great seal of our said Province of Manitoba, and we hereby rule and order that the twelfth day of the month of May next be and hereby set apart as a public holiday in this Province and shall be observed as such day.

And by these presents, we do hereby recommend to all our inhabitants of our said Province, to set apart and hereinbefore mentioned day for the planting of forest and other trees, and we do call all municipal, religious and school corporations to co-operate in the success of this new work in this Province and which promises in the near future important results.

In all which our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent and the great seal of our said province of Manitoba to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well-beloved the Honourable James Cox Aikins' Lieutenant-Governor of our said Province of Manitoba, member of our Privy Council for Canada, etc., etc.

our Government House, in our city of Winnipeg in our said province of Manitoba, this sixteenth day of April, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six and in forty-ninth year of our reign.

By command, D. H. WILSON, Provincial Secretary.



Tenders for a License to cut Timber on Dominion Lands in the District of Alberta in the North West Territories.

SEALED Tenders addressed to the undersigned, and marked 'Tenders for a Timber Berth' will be received at the office until Monday the 3rd day of May next for a timber berth of eight square miles situated on the South side of the Saskatchewan River in the Provisional District of Alberta, in the North West Territories.

Sketches showing the positions 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 Edmonton and Calgary. A. M. BURGESS, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.



Tenders for a License to cut timber on Dominion Lands in the Province of British Columbia.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and marked 'Tenders for a Timber Berth' will be received at this office until noon on Monday 10 day of May next, for a timber berth of two square miles each situated on the Columbia River about eight miles west of Donald station on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in the Province of British Columbia.

Sketches showing the position approximately of these berths together with the conditions on which they will be licensed may be obtained at this Department or at the Crown Timber offices, Winnipeg, Calgary, and Victoria British Columbia.

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

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VALUE OF LOTS:

Table with 2 columns: Series and Value. FIRST SERIES - \$50,000.00 Highest Lot - \$10,000.00 SECOND SERIES - \$10,000.00 Highest Lot - \$2,500.00

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in this Lottery, will take place Wednesday, August 11th.

The Large Prizes at this Drawing

Table with 2 columns: Series and Value. FIRST SERIES - \$100 SECOND SERIES - 25

Send five cent stamps for mailing and registering the tickets asked for. (8 cents United States)

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