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Correspondence conveying facts of interest will be welcomed and published.

J. J. CHADOCK, Editor and Publisher

CALENDAR FOR MARCH.

The month dedicated to St. Joseph, Spouse Blessed Mary Virgin Immaculate and Patron of the Universal Church;

- 1. Monday Votive office of the Holy Angels.
2. Tuesday Commemoration of the Passion of Our Lord.
3. Wednesday Votive office of St. Joseph.
4. Thursday St. Casimir Conf.
5. Friday Votive office of the Passion.
6. Saturday Votive office of the Immaculate Conception.
7. Sunday Quinquagesima.
8. Monday St. John of God Conf.
9. Tuesday St. Francis of Rome.
10. Wednesday Ash-Wednesday.
11. Thursday St. Thomas Aquinas.
12. Friday Sacred Thomas of the Crown of our Lord.
13. Saturday St. Gregory P. and D.
14. Sunday 1st. in Lent.
15. Monday Votive office of the Holy Angels.
16. Tuesday Votive office of the Holy Apostles.
17. Wednesday Ember Day-Fast. St. Patrick Rood C.
18. Thursday St. Gabriel Archangel.
19. Friday Ember Day-Fast. St. Joseph, Spouse of the B V M.
20. Saturday Ember Day-Fast. St. Cyril of Jerusalem Band D.
21. Sunday 2nd. in Lent.
22. Monday sacred lance and nails of Our Lord.
23. Tuesday St. Benedict.
24. Wednesday Votive office of St. Joseph.
25. Thursday Annunciation of B V M.
26. Friday Sacred Winding-sheet of our Lord.
27. Saturday Votive Office of the Immaculate Conception.
28. Sunday 3rd. in Lent.
29. Monday Votive office of the Holy Angels.
30. Tuesday Votive office of the Holy Apostles.
31. Wednesday Votive office of St. Joseph.

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

SATURDAY, FEB. 27, 1886.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

This week our Correspondent at Montreal sends us a very chatty letter. Those of our readers acquainted with the metropolis will find it very interesting.

The Mormons and Chinese, must and shall go. Our friends across the line are vigorously raiding the former, and requesting the latter to leave the western coast.

It is a good sign to see the landlords of Wales combining to oppose the land agitation. It shows that the movement is on a fair way of progress.

A beautiful statue of the Blessed Virgin, life size, has been placed in the centre of the grand Sanctuary of St. Mary's Church. Father Ouillette the pastor, announced that it had been presented by a friend.

The "Freeman" of Dublin is to be congratulated on its vigorous castigation of the London "Tablet" which, of late, fearful of offending the aristocracy—the gods of its idolatry—has become thoroughly and malignantly anti-Irish.

It is proposed to dispose of the Crown Jewels of France by auction. This will shock the royalist element, of course but the sum realized which is expected to be as high as \$40,000,000, is to be applied towards providing for aged workmen which must be commended, and the Chamber of Deputies congratulated.

As the Rev. Father Cahill announced on Sunday last, it will be well for those intending to avail themselves of the Jubilee indulgence, to make the two days fast previous to the opening of the mission, as it will be very inconvenient to fulfill the obligation during lent. As already made known the mission begins in the afternoon of the first Sunday in Lent.

That is an excellent move of the Government to see that none but agriculturalists receive assisted passages from England to Canada. Though all are welcome it is only the tiller of the soil that can really improve his condition in the Northwest just now and it is dishonest to say the least on the part of those over zealous agents on the other to entice by misrepresentation the English artisan to leave his home.

We can easily pardon the "Montreal Star" when it speaks of Mr. Dewdney as the lieutenant Governor of "Manitoba" or the present occupant of the government house in this province is known only to a very limited portion of the citizens of Winnipeg, and as far as the rest of the province is concerned his name is not known. He has not spent a dollar in the country during his term of office when he does purchase he makes a point to send down below for it and his departure from the country will be hailed by the merchants of the city. Indeed the only event that has marked his career is his persistence that cold water shall take the place of table wine.

"La Minerve in a very strong article advocates the claims of the Hon. Joseph Royal to the lieutenant governorship of Manitoba, "Le Canadien" cordially endores its views, and the "Review" is happy to coincide with the views expressed by these leading journals. There is certainly no man more fitting or deserving of the position. Aside from the services he has rendered the government, he is a gentleman highly esteemed throughout the Northwest by all classes. The Government can no longer say as it has in the past as an excuse for sending eastern men here to fill public offices that there are not the able men in the Northwest. If the government overlooks the claims of Mr. Royal it will make a serious error, for he has won the confidence of both his English and French fellow citizens.

BRIGHT HOPES FOR ROME.

One subscribing himself "a Tertiary of St. Dominic writing to the (London) Tablet" on the 15 Sep. 1885 spoke thus: "Hardly had the echoes of the Universal Rosary of October 1883 died away in the world, when the Crown Prince of Germany went in state to the Vatican and Prince Bismarck began to treat with the Church for a peace which he will one day consolidate by the restoration of the Temporal Power."

These were remarkable words, but rather by reason of the boldness of the hope they expressed and yet half-a-month did not elapse before Bismarck startled us with his proposal of the Papal mediation and this first auspicious step has been productive of results, highly gratifying to the Holy Father and to Catholics the world over but especially to those of the German Empire.

Only a few months more have elapsed and the press gives us this auspicious telegram: "The German Government's change of attitude toward the Vatican is semi-officially explained as follows: The Government for two years desired to accede to the wishes of Catholic subjects but was hindered by the fact that the sessions of Parliament were attended with circumstances tending to raise the impression that the Government could be driven by attacks and threats to unwillingly consent. There is no longer any ground for fear, therefore the Government has introduced the present bill in the Landtag. The bill abolishes the remainder of the May laws with the exception of the obligation to obtain Government approval of religious appointments."

These "May laws" were enacted in 1873 being introduced by Dr. Falk, minister of Public Worship. A very protestant authority summarizes them thus: "By these laws it was required that candidates for the clerical office should undergo a certain amount of secular training at the Universities and every ecclesiastical appointment should receive the sanction of the secular authorities. A royal tribunal for ecclesiastical matters was also set up. This legislation which the Pope denounced as invalid was disregarded by the Catholic bishops, and Prince Bismarck supported by Dr. Falk, imposed penalty after penalty in order to establish the supremacy of the State. Refractory bishops were imprisoned, deposed and banished; the contributions of the Government were withdrawn from the clergy who incurred its displeasure; religious orders were dissolved; the administration of church property was taken from the clergy and invested in bodies of laymen." This writer has not by any means shown these laws in all their cruelty yet he has been constrained to add this dubious apology "It may be that these stern measures were rendered necessary by facts of which the world

is insufficiently informed." The fact is that immense numbers of the German clergy and several bishops including the Archbishops of Cologne, and Posen-Gnesen were banished, exiled from their native country and their flocks left in the greatest spiritual destitution, because these brave stewards of the mysteries of Christ refused to render to Caesar the things that are God's. Indeed the severity of these laws might well excite the well known ecclesiastic's apparent want of Christian charity when he referred to the Iron Chancellor who was responsible for them as "Beastmark."

During the past year the condition of the German Catholics has been greatly ameliorated by modifications in these laws and now the glad news comes that they are to be repealed.

It is indeed true that the Chancellor has even lately been acting with harsh unreasoning arbitrariness in the matter of the Catholic missionaries in German colonies and that even to-day the sad and heartless persecution of the Pope—mostly Catholics—within his jurisdiction, prevents us from being so blind as not to see that policy rather than conscience guides him, yet Catholics have witnessed in so short a period so much, for which to be full of thanks giving, that we should hardly be too bold if we believe that under the potent influence of the Jubilee, the prophecy we have quoted shall be fulfilled within a period so short as to surprise the most sanguine. May it be so.

THE "MAIL" AND THE IRISH CATHOLICS.

The "Mail," usually a fair and honest journal on most questions, has thought fit, for some reason, to charge the Irish Catholic with not being up to the standard in the matter of education and ability. This is a vicious slander on the part of the "Mail; and no one is more aware of the fact than the writer of the libel. The "Irish Canadian" in righteous indignation, deals with the matter in these vigorous terms;

"The Toronto Mail has been guilty more than once of wanton attack on Irish Catholics; but its reference to that class in one of its issues of last week caps all that he had previously said prejudicial to our countrymen and co-religionists. To effect the Mail says that the Irish Catholic is not up to the standard in the matter of education and ability; that he is helpless and dependent and that he is for ever whining and cringing, and urging his religion as a bar to his advancement. We are astonished to hear a journal owned and edited by Irishmen speak in this slanderous manner of a people who have shown, wherever they have located; high capacity—who have held their own conspicuously with the ablest of other creeds and races, whether in the learned professions, in parliament, as merchants, or in the humbler walks of life. We tell the Mail that it flies in the face of truth when it asserts so broadly as it does that the mental calibre of the Irish Catholic is inferior to that of the English Protestant or the Scotch Presbyterian; and that the only cause which can be assigned for his being thrust aside from the representative positions, from office and its emoluments from inside place in the financial and commercial world, is that he is a Catholic. The great drawback to his preference is his religion; and rather than deny this—attempts to deny it—the editor of the Mail (himself an Irish Catholic) should suffer his tongue to be plucked out by the roots. He carries in his own person the refutation of his calumny.

We would inform the "Mail" that the Irish Catholic is fully equal to any other nationality in every particular with but one single exception, that is, he is not the self-glorified egotist that we find the English Protestant. The writer of the "Mail" no doubt is aware that it was through the monumental ignorance of English Protestants, whose intellectual capacity the "Mail" ranks so high, that the State of Oregon was lost to Canada. They were also Protestant English who when fitting up a steamer to avigate Lake Ontario had it supplied with barrels of fresh-water. Indeed we might go on multiplying similar evidence but it would be a waste of time. The Mail has a mission to perform in lauding the English, and it certainly appears to know their weak side. The trouble with the Irish Catholic is that he is too much given to self-depreciation, which, unfortunately, greatly militates against his advancement in worldly affairs, but he is nevertheless capable of filling any position given to his Protestant neighbour if he gets an opportunity to prove his worth, but owing to the bigotry and intolerance that prevails he is ostracised on account of his creed. It is only a perverse and malignant mind that could deliberately make such a charge against the Irish Catholic.

But as the Irish Canadian has said with great truth, the author of the article is a sufficient refutation of the slander.

CHURCH OF IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

Successful and Entertaining Concert by the Ladies of the Congregation.

The Ladies of this Congregation are certainly entitled to the thanks of the public for the excellent and varied concert they gave in aid of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, an institution, it may be here said is most deserving of every aid for its philanthropic endeavors generally to benefit mankind. The concert, as we have said, was one of exceptional merit. And when we consider the extreme coldness of the weather, the attendance was remarkable, the cosy little church of the parish being filled to its utmost; which shows abundantly that the good people of Winnipeg are not appealed to in vain for a charitable purpose.

Some little impatience was manifested on the part of the audience that the performance did not begin earlier but when Mr. Fortin opened the entertainment with a piano solo good humor prevailed and the piece was listened to with evident satisfaction, the hearty plaudits at its termination attesting to the appreciation of the audience. Mrs. Bernhardt who is gifted with a very sweet voice sang a solo, and by her charming rendering of the piece made a decided impression and at the conclusion was rapturously encored. J. Gallighan was in his very best form in the several Irish character songs, which he sang with all his usual zest and ability, and kept the house in a roar by his comical impersonations receiving undeniable encores on each appearance. Miss Hayes, gave a recitation with marked effect and clearness of enunciation. The performances of Mr. Betournay and Mr. Prince were highly appreciated as well as those of the Misses Black, Birch, and Blackmore. The arrangements for the concert were ably carried out for which too much credit cannot be given to Messrs. J. O'Connor and Matt. Savage.

Besides the concert there was also a supper given, which was fully in keeping with the general excellence of the entertainment and reflects the highest credit upon the ladies of the congregation, who succeeded in providing a dinner that is seldom surpassed (if equalled) by those prepared at the leading hotels, the menu being capable of satisfying the most fastidious epicure; those partial to cold turkey, chicken, ham, tongue, etc. as well those with a palate friendly to sweetmeats being thoroughly satisfied. Certainly unqualified praise is due to Mrs. Livingstone (who was remarkable during the evening for her graceful and courteous attention to visitors) for the success of this part of the entertainment. The names of Mrs. M. Savage and Mrs. D. Leary, two ladies who are always foremost to lend their valuable aid where there is any good to be accomplished, must also be coupled with that of Mrs. Livingstone as well as that of Madame Picard.

The waiting (which is generally insufficiently performed at affairs of this kind) was done with every satisfaction by the Misses Corwins, Wright and others. Most certainly it takes the ladies of Point Douglas parish to do things as they should be done, though perhaps they will admit that they couldn't get along without Miss Gallagher of St. Mary's.

The popular rector the Rev. Father Cherrier was present during the evening doing everything possible for the comfort of the people and lending a helping hand generally in carrying the arrangements to a successful end.

Among the visiting clergy were the Rev. Father Dugast, Parish Priest of St. Boniface, and the Rev. Fathers Ouillette and Cahill, of St. Mary's Winnipeg.

EPITOME OF LATEST NEWS.

The great Ursuline convent at Laikn, Brussels, was burned Feb. 20. Thirty nuns and one hundred and five girls who were scholars and lodgers, were all saved, with little loss, together with the personal effects of several of the scholars from America.

Father Rubens, in the Jesuit Church Montreal, denounced the National Movement as dangerous to society, and likely to cause trouble in mixed community.

The North-West rebellion medals, for distribution to volunteers who served in the North-west last Spring, are now struck, but not yet shipped from England. It will probably be another month before the date for the distribution is announced. Several claims for decoration by non-combatants are being considered by the minister.

The Pope has offered the post of Papal Nuncio at Peking to Mgr. Galimberti. A bill has been introduced in the French Chamber of Deputies to enable

the City of Paris to raise a loan of 220,000,000 francs to be used in public works. The North-West volunteers have received their awards for injuries sustained by the rebellion. The highest amounts are paid to Major Thibaudeau, of the 92nd, and Captain Gardiner, of Boulton's horse, \$1,800 each.

The Portuguese ministry have resigned. The king has summoned the progressivists to form a new Cabinet.

Berlin, February 17.—Count Von Moltke is seriously ill.

There was a very enthusiastic meeting at Sillery, Quebec, the other day, at which the Hon. John Costigan is said to have made a very able defence of the government's course, which had the effect of calming the agitated audience which was largely composed of opponents of the government. The report of the meeting, in referring to the speech of the Hon. Mr. Thompson, the new Minister of Justice, says: Mr. Thompson's speech, being his first public utterance of importance outside his own country, was listened to with great interest. The new minister created a most favourable impression making an exceedingly able and effective address.

The Manitoba members have arrived in Ottawa with the exception of Mr. Sutherland.

The Dominion immigration agents all held a conference yesterday, with the secretary of the Department of Agriculture, to make arrangements for next season's work. A large immigration is anticipated. It is understood that special pains will be taken in England to provide that persons assisted shall be agricultural laborers only—artisans and others having to look out for themselves.

OBITUARY.

A telegram was received in this City last week announcing the death at Montreal, of Angelique, second daughter of the late Hon. Austin Cuviller, and widow of the late A. M. De Lisle, Esq., aged 74. Though the venerable lady has long been ill, the sad news was somewhat unexpected by her son-in-law J. H. Pillet, of the Government, who has a large circle of friends and acquaintances and among whom general sympathy will be felt.

R. C. DIOCESE OF ST. ALBERT, N. W. T.

Written for the Review.

Many have heard of the village of St. Albert of the far Northwest, but few perhaps have any idea of its geographical position, size and importance. It lies on the left bank of a tributary of the North Saskatchewan river, facing a beautiful lake, on sec. 4 tp 5 range 25 west of the fourth principal meridian, in the Provisional Territory of Alberta, N. W. T. nine miles northwest of Edmonton, 207 miles north of Calgary, the nearest station: 324 miles from the International Boundary line, and 1045 miles from Winnipeg, and can be reached from this city in nine days, three by railway and six by stage from Calgary. It contains the episcopal residence of Bishop Grandin and the Cathedral; a convent of Grey Nuns, the community consisting of ten Sisters of Charity, and seven lady auxiliaries. There are also nineteen missionaries (Priests and Brothers); an orphan Asylum, hospital, two common schools and an industrial school for Indian Children: two Notaries Public; five general stores; two hotels two billiard saloons; three blacksmith's shops, three carpenter's shops; one bakery, one shoe shop; and a large number of employes. The country for many miles around is well settled, principally by Half-breeds, and as the agricultural, mineral and other resources in the neighborhood are practically unlimited, we may reasonably expect to see railway communication with that district established within a short time. A few years ago the vast distance of over a thousand miles between Winnipeg and St. Albert had to be traversed by the indefatigable missionary in the traditional Red River Cart, or on horseback. The trail usually followed from this city was via Portage la Prairie, Shoal Lake, Fort Ellice, Touchwood, Hills, Humbolt, Fort Carlton, Battleford, Fort Pitt, and Victoria to St. Albert, or from Edmonton; and if we estimate the daily travel at an average of twenty-five miles, it will be seen that the journey could not be performed in much less than two months. The journey could also be made by water, down the Red river and Lake Winnipeg to the mouth of the Saskatchewan, thence up that great artery to St. Albert. But the C. P. Railway has changed all that, and brought those places, once so remote, within easy reach as "Westward the star of empire takes its way."