

THE MOTHERLAND.

Latest Mails from England, Ireland and Scotland.

Shocking Tragedy in Montreal - The History of St. Columba, Non-Conformists and English Education.

The National Footpath Preservation Society has issued an urgent appeal for funds to defend the right of public access to the Giant's Causeway.

A portrait of Sir Wm. MacDonnell, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, has been unveiled in the library of the Queen's College, Belfast. Lord Dufferin, before unveiling the portrait, said that their object was to do honor to a man of European reputation.

Mary Garvey of Knocknacree, Kilrush, aged 60 years, has been sent to jail for a month for shouting "land grabber" at a man named Browne who has an "evicted" farm.

A remarkable account of bravery, in which the hero is simply described as Denis O'Driscoll, 80 years of age, following the occupation of plasterer at Bandon, county Cork, has come before the notice of the committee of the Royal Humane Society.

A large congregation witnessed the solemn ceremonies associated with the ordination of four young levites by the Most Rev. Dr. Doherty, in St. Eugene's Cathedral. The newly-ordained priests are - Rev. Francis Duffy (brother of Rev. Professor Duffy, St. Columba's College, Derry); Rev. John McGettigan, Leopoldpark, County Tyrone; Rev. Joseph Devine, also of Leopoldpark; and Rev. John McAteer, of the diocese of Raphoe.

A shocking and savage occurrence took place in a small country house in the district of Cockhill, near the town of Bunratty. It appears that the occupants of the house were an old man and woman of the name of Blew, and with them resided a grown-up son named Charles Blew, an invalid brother, two daughters and a niece.

The inhabitants of Arran Isles deeply regret the removal of Father Colgan from their midst, says The Galway Observer. Through for some weeks he had taken charge of Menough parish the final severance from Arran did not occur till last week. During the three years he spent in Arran he enjoyed himself to each and all of the inhabitants.

The arrangements for the 1st Irish Musical Festival to be held in Dublin next May are now almost completed, and have certainly gone far enough to warrant us in forecasting a great success for the project says The Freeman's Journal. The Committee of the Feis began in discouraging or not encouraging circumstances. They were not

given the support they might legitimately have looked for.

The most important of the prize competitions are undoubtedly the Cantata and the Overture. The report of the Committee does not announce the names of the successful competitors, but it is pretty generally known that the successful overture is the work of Dr. J. U. Oulwick, and that the successful cantata has been written by Mr. T. W. Rolleston.

The death has taken place under especially sad circumstances of Mr. Garrett Byrne, ex-M.P. Mr. Byrne took the side of Mr. Parnell at the unfortunate division in the National ranks. Mr. Byrne died in Mercer's Hospital from injuries sustained by a car accident in Grafton street.

Mr. Standish O'Grady has been lecturing before the National Literary Society on "St. Columba." He said he had selected "St. Columba" for his lecture, not because he thought he was the greatest of the Irish saints - he rather thought St. Patrick was the greatest - but because they know more about St. Columba than they know about a great many other of our saints.

The Mayo News reports another prosecution of the Widow Sammon at the Westport Petty Sessions for assaulting the family who took her evicted farm. She was evicted by the late Marquis of Sligo from her house and land at Garrookwenny for non-payment of two years' rent and notwithstanding her offer of one year's rent Peter Seahill, who had been a herd to Lord Sligo's head bailiff, got possession as tenant. At a former court Mrs. Sammon was sentenced to a week's imprisonment for calling Seahill a grabber. On this occasion Sergeant M'Loughlin, of Erriff station, charged the widow in four separate summonses with assaulting Seahill, his wife, daughter and son. Seahill was escorted into town by the prosecuting sergeant and a constable. The case attracted a good deal of public attention, and the court was crowded during the hearing. Much sympathy is felt for the unfortunate woman who has eight young children, fatherless and now homeless.

The Secretary of the Welsh Nonconformist Educational League, having forwarded to Mr. John Dillon, M.P., chairman of the Irish National Party, a copy of resolutions passed by the League protesting against the "unbearable religious oppression" which would be suffered by the Nonconformist population of England and Wales if the present "unjust and iniquitous" Education Bill were passed; and pointing out that Irish Nationalists, had, in their struggle for National recognition, nowhere received more faithful or self-sacrificing support than from Welsh Nonconformists, has received the following reply: "I cannot agree with the views set forth in the resolutions passed by the Welsh Nonconformist League."

Mr. Joseph Bowles, who was sentenced to penal servitude in connection with what was known at the time as the Ballinred tragedy, has arrived at his home, Looecoman, near Woodford, after two years and three months' incarceration, and received cordial welcome from all his old friends and neighbors, who never had any other feeling than that of implicit confidence in his innocence of the crime which he was accused of committing - viz., the killing of a man named Callaghan, who had taken an evicted farm.

Lieut.-Colonel Maurice O'Connell, who lately passed away at the age of eighty-six, joined the 78th Regiment in early life, and took part in the first Kaffir war, receiving the medal and clasp. He retired as senior Captain in 1850, and entered the Kerry Militia as Captain, retiring as Lieutenant-Colonel. He was brother to the late Mr. Richard O'Connell, B.L., and was related to the late Daniel O'Connell, M.P., of Darrynane Abbey, and many other Kerry families.

Justice O'Brien heard an amusing appeal case, which attracted considerable local interest. The plaintiff, Julia Aroher, had been a midwife in the Tralee Workhouse, and the defendant, Daniel O'Leary, was master shoemaker in the institution. The action was for the recovery of two ten pound notes, which plaintiff alleged defendant snatched from her while in her house.

The Lordship - Making love, may be (laughter). Plaintiff - My lord, it is publicly known I never wanted his attentions. He used to show me a cheque for £200, and asked me to marry him, but I never encouraged him.

His Lordship - You were different from the general run of widows (laughter). Olive Aroher, daughter of the plaintiff, gave evidence as to having seen defendant snatch the money from her mother.

Mr. Park Collins, who caused much laughter by describing his occupation "as a retired parish clerk," deposed to having heard plaintiff ask defendant for her money at the Constabulary Sports in Tralee.

The tale of a terrible crime, which has caused a thrill of horror to run through the County Kildare, comes from Killeenagh, a small village situated in the centre of the Bog of Allen. The main facts of the crime consist in the finding of the body of a man named Samuel Bell lying by the banks of the Grand Canal, his head mutilated, one of his eyes completely crushed and the lower portion of his face beaten out of shape. The country in which the crime was committed is a wild, desolate region.

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Father Maturin, the eloquent and learned Copley Father, whose conversion to the Catholic Church has been announced, is an Irishman and the son and grandson of eminent Irish divines. His father, the late Rev. Dr. Maturin, perpetual curate of All Saints, Grangegorman, Dublin, was for more than a generation the leader of the High Church party in Ireland and regarded as a great preacher. "Father" Maturin's grand father was the Rev. Charles Robert Maturin, curate of St. Peter's, Dublin, a celebrated novelist and playwright and the author of Bertram, which was produced at Drury Lane in 1816, with Keen and Miss Kelly in the leading parts.

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The School Question in History and Law.

By N. Murray, Q.C.

The remedial request or order was forwarded to Mr. Greenway, the Premier of Manitoba, in June. He paid no attention to it. He did not even communicate the message to his Legislature. He, in October following, answered in effect in a very surly way that no change would be made in the direction pointed out and that he had heard all he wished to hear in the matter.

This reply came from the man who had deliberately committed the grievances complained of and in perpetrating them had trampled on the constitution of Canada.

The course to be adopted by the Government was not a doubtful one. In 1893 Sir John Thompson in a speech delivered in Toronto, on January 13th of that year, outlined the policy of the Government. He said:

An appeal has been presented, asking the Governor-General to Government to interfere with the existing system of education in the Province of Manitoba, as it was established about a year ago. Our right to interfere, to say a word of the policy of the Government, is challenged by those who stand upon the other side, and within the next ten days we are to hear that question discussed as to our power and right to interfere under the constitution to deal with it.

Let no man or woman in this hall or elsewhere suppose that in the exercise of the legitimate right and powers of provinces. (Loud applause) We will not interfere with the rights and powers any province, nor will we desert any duty which is imposed upon us by the constitution, no matter how painful it might be to our feelings or how onerous to others. It may be, I want simply to state upon you this, that candidly and honestly we intend to be guided in that matter simply by the constitution, and by the constitution as it will be interpreted by the authorities that can be got to expound it, and not by the private opinion of any member of the Government. When I tell you, therefore, that we intend to be guided by the constitution, and to stand by the constitution on that subject, I am not equivocating, and I am not concealing. The whole question will be argued by the whole people of Canada, and you will be able to see in the next ten days the arguments that are presented on both sides, and you will be able to measure the value and weight which ought to be attached to them, and eventually you will be satisfied, whatever impulses excite one class of people or another, that we have simply done our duty in this matter, and that we have protected our own religious inclinations or is against them. (Loud applause.) - Globe, January 14, 1893.

Sir John Thompson passed away but the principles he enunciated were thoroughly embodied in the constitution and survived him, and the Government after every effort towards conciliation despite Mr. Greenway's discourtesy, brought in a remedial bill in accordance with their policy as laid down in 1893 by Sir John Thompson.

Parliament was constrained reluctantly by the call of the Government to perform a painful duty, to sit in a judicial capacity and discharge the duties which had been introduced; that bill removed it by no means perfect; in fact it was not so, but Parliament could have done its best to perfect it, had it assumed its duties, as a judicial body could it have done so.

It has been contended by those who have sought every subterfuge and excuse imaginable to justify their opposition to the remedying of the grievances of the minority that Parliament was not obliged to interfere; that the words of the majority gave them permission to interfere but did not make interference a compulsory duty. That is to say, a wrong exists; you have the power to remedy it; do not exercise that power or you will provoke Manitoba.

Parliament could not shelter itself behind such a plea had it been cowardly enough to seek to do so. In some cases "may" means "must" and is only used for the sake of euphony.

Where rights, franchises and liberties are conferred, they are regulated and protected by the law and not by considerations of public policy.

Ro James Baggs 11 Cole: The general rule derived from the cases is that where the statute confers the authority to do a judicial act in a certain case, it is imperative upon those who are authorized to exercise it, when the case arises, and when its exercise is duly applied for by the party interested, and having the right to make the application.

Jarvis C. J., in McDougall vs. Patterson: The words are undoubtedly empowering, but it has been so often decided as to have become an axiom that in public statutes, words only directory, permissive, or enabling, may have compulsory force where the thing to be done is for the public benefit or in the advancement of public justice.

Colebridge J., in Reg vs. Tithe Commissioners: It is the duty of the law to enforce the power to exercise it, for the benefit of those who have the right when required on that behalf.

What need is there to recall with feelings of shame the fate which came to the remedial bill, when in spite of the continuous night and day sittings, which the honorable Premier took, his view was triumphant and traitors in the Conservative camp and enthusiastic French-Canadian caught by the racial cry of a French Canadian Premier, succeeded in doing what Mr. Laurier sought to do by his motion for the sixth month's bill. The bill which sought to remedy the grievances of the minority was killed and that minority after

patiently waiting, for five years while their right to redress slowly travelled from Court to Court and in the opinion of some, as far as a remedy is concerned, in the same position as to travelling their rights and privileges as they were when they commenced their tedious and heroic fight.

We hear from Mr. Laurier that the matter is settled and that Manitoba will make some concessions in allowing religious tuition at school hours and that at the next session of her Legislature those privileges will become law. Not a word about the text books to be used, not a word about the other rights of which the minority were deprived in bad faith and in face of the most solemn protestations.

Sir Charles Tupper and Hon. G. E. Foster, the leaders of the Conservative party, did not hesitate for a moment upon their constitutional duty imposed upon them at the risk of defeating their Government and party, attempt to perform it. In their endeavor to support the constitution they met with a glorious defeat and when history records the proceedings of that eventful session of the House of Commons in the spring of 1896 her customs will be for the non who went down in the fight protecting the constitution and good faith of Canada and not for those who are at present reaping the rewards of their unprincipled political tactics and vacillating course.

Are the minority in Manitoba as far away as ever from the enjoyment of their rights and is the matter a dead issue? I think not. At the present session the Premier has to face a question which it is still a very lively question and may find the same difficulty in leading his followers that Sir Charles Tupper so unexpectedly discovered and encountered with the members from Quebec like the member for B. River, Mr. Beauchemin, who, when right is to be done will as they have done before cast politics to one side and redeem their honor in the House pleading their duty to the constitution.

Is the matter settled? What right has Manitoba now to legislate? Having repeatedly refused to rectify the errors of her Legislature and thereby having caused the Dominion Parliament to assume the duty of righting the wrongs thereby committed she forfeited her rights to legislate as to education and they are vested in the Dominion. What power has she now? At this late stage with the rights she had forfeited? This is one of the points that may engross the attention of the House during the session. I think it worthy of mention.

Another question that may arise should the Dominion Parliament refuse to remedy the grievances of the Catholic minority in Manitoba is the legal maxim "there is no wrong without a remedy," a paradox. Our fellow citizens the Catholic minority of Manitoba and the Province of Ontario in Quebec protected only by a constitution that has no basis on which to stand and which cannot protect itself?

"The pillar whose base has no foundation can give no support to the dome under which its head is placed."

Has our constitution no foundation? It has a foundation as firm as the Great Basis itself and the Magna Charta like that of Great Britain, is based on Imperial Acts. What firmer foundation can it wish for? Has Great Britain ever allowed her good faith to be doubted in carrying out the obligations and sentences of any of the charters she entered into, e.g., the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 whereby Manitoba now called was ceded to her and the Treaty of Paris in 1763. Strange these treaties were not mentioned in the Dominion Constitution. Those who have and will support the constitution of Canada will look (should it be necessary) to Britain "as the foundering bark to the north star" in the emergency.

At our request she gave us a constitution embodied in Imperial Acts of Parliament. If we wish that constitution changed she alone has the power of making the change and will make no change without the consent of the minority. In like manner she will enforce her laws should the Dominion Parliament lack the courage to do so.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

Referred to the Allocation Delivered by Leo XIII. in Reply to the Cardinals.

The papers have given a telegraphic summary of the Allocation delivered by Leo XIII. in reply to the address of the Cardinals congratulating him on the anniversary of his coronation. The following is a full translation of the Allocation, which was most important in several respects. The address of the Sacred College was read by Cardinal Gregali:

The renewed testimony of your kind affection brings to our mind the thought of the nineteen years we have spent amidst the daily cares of the Pontificate. The burden is heavy, and the way was long. God alone sees and knows if our works have corresponded to the sublimity and the length of our ministry. But if anything has to be done by Us for the salvation of souls let us all unite in offering up to the aid of Our weakness by the power of His grace.

You referred, my Lord Cardinal, to the Unity of the Church, which formed the theme of the June Encyclical. We purposely dealt with this important subject for the edification and comfort of Catholic consciences; but at the same time we had another end in view. We wished, with God's aid, to penetrate the hearts of Our separated brethren with the accents of this great truth. For the restoration of Christian unity, which is a principal object of the Church and was a constant ambition with Our Pontifical predecessors, it likewise the most ardent desire of Our soul, inasmuch as the spirit of

charity is always burning in the same way within the Church of Christ. Difficult indeed is the undertaking, but God, Who can do everything, always watches by the side of the Apostles of His truth, blessing their labours and making them fertile.

Moreover, remembering the wonderful offers promised to faithful and constant prayer, We derive great hope from the applications offered up for this holy purpose by thousands of generous souls in every part of the Christian world. And looking at the present state of affairs from the human point of view, We find ground for the encouragement rather than for the extinction of this hope in the condition of the times. For the people of our day are occupied and influenced by a movement in favour of unity; every where the growth of education is promoting harmony and uniformity of thought, habit, and aspiration. Amongst peoples differing in race and tongue, and separated by immense oceans and continents, there prevails a feeling of brotherhood unknown to former centuries. Blessed, then, be God, Who draws good out of everything, even out of evil; for why should not such an inclination on the part of mankind towards conversion and change turn out to the advantage of the hoped for unity of faith?

No other motive than that of removing one of the obstacles to the desired unity induced Us to give a decision recently on the theological value of Anglican ordinations. The matter had already been authoritatively decided in substance, but during the last few years some people again raised the question. Ill-timed polemics engendered doubt, and doubt produced illusions amongst some and perplexity and disquiet amongst others. It is true that the obvious and loyal interpretation of former judgments might have sufficed to dissipate this confusion, but in order to give more light on the one hand to those who were erring in good faith, and on the other to remove every opportunity for tortuous sophisms, We decided to resume the examination of the facts with their attendant circumstances. The research which was made among documents of indisputable authority was long, careful, and impartial, such as might be expected from the Holy See in so important a matter. If, then, Our words could reach the ears of those sons of the British Empire who do not share Our Faith, We would wish to conjure them by the name of Jesus Christ not to entertain false apprehensions and suspicions, and to believe that the inflexibility of duty alone dictated Our decision, which is merely the enunciation of a sincere and definite truth.

In speaking of Our effort, on behalf of peace, you have also reminded Us, my Lord Cardinal, of what President Zol counseled Us to do some years ago for Our children in France. In that work Our object was directed to the furtherance of great spiritual interests and rose above politics and political struggles. What alone We had and still have at heart was to do away with discord which was not merely fruitless, but injurious to the cause of religion and the Church. General directions would have been inefficacious; it was necessary to supplement them by practical rules. We therefore pointed out the constitutional and legal grounds upon which every one may co-operate for religious and moral good. The good sense and good will of many have already seconded Our efforts, but if the harmony were complete and entire, and action uniform, what abundant fruits would France and the Church reap.

A matter of minor interest, but one of practical utility, has been the restoration of the Borgias apartments celebrated through the paintings of the Umbrian artist who left so many proofs of his capacity, here especially and at Siena. Art is indisparably bound up with Christianity, because it finds fresh inspiration in the faith and generous protection in the favour of the Church and the Pope. Absurd is the idea that the free wings of genius ill accord with the immutability of doctrines. The Vatican suffices to show by its works the wonderful union of true beauty with religion. In conclusion let Us ask the Sacred College to accept the expression of Our gratitude and paternal affection, together with the Apostolic Benediction, which We impart at the same time to the Bishops, Prelates, and all present.

the doctors

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