

easily give room to two mighty empires, one Germanic, the other Slavonic, but the territorial organization of such political structures would almost of necessity bring the races into collision and lead to a hostility never to disappear but with the complete decadence of one or the other.

The Chief Justice of British Columbia, some time ago, decided that the Tax sale Act of that Province is illegal, and that all lands sold under it must be returned to the owners with costs. We must confess ignorance of the exact provisions of this act, but they were, it is to be presumed, framed either by the Attorney-General of British Columbia or under his advice. The act may contain some objectionable provisions, but the Attorney General of the Province must surely be credited with sufficient knowledge of law to decide whether on a matter of purely local concern the legislature transcended its powers. There is, of late, amongst our Provincial judiciary throughout the Dominion, a growing desire to attain notoriety by declaring various acts of local legislatures *ultra vires* and unconstitutional. In a matter of such gravity and importance there should be the utmost stringency and uniformity of practice observed. No court but the Supreme Court of Canada should have power to declare any act of a Provincial legislature invalid after it has passed through the hands of the Dominion Minister of Justice, every facility should be afforded citizens in the various Provinces to appeal to the Supreme Court for judgment on the constitutionality of any act of doubtful binding force.

The Democrats of Georgia have nominated Mr. Alex. H. Stephens for Governor. Mr. Stephens is one of the most remarkable men in the United States. He is now in his seventy-first year. In early life he served in the legislature of Georgia. He was also, for many years, a member of the House of Representatives. He took strong ground against secession, though opposed to intervention on the part of the federal government in the domestic affairs of the several states. When the South did, however, decide on secession, he threw in his fortunes with those of his fellow citizens of that portion of the republic, and was elected to the first House of Representatives of the Confederate States. He was subsequently elected Vice-President, Mr. Jefferson Davis being President of these States. After the war, Mr. Stephens was for a short time placed under arrest, but soon released. In 1866, he was elected U. S. Senator from Georgia, but not permitted to take his seat, as that state had not complied with the provisions of the reconstruction acts. A few years later he was returned to the House of Representatives, in which he has ever since sat. Mr. Stephens' public career covers a period of more than forty years of the most eventful period in American history. He has written a work on the constitutional aspects of the civil war. This work has been widely read. His election to the governorship of Georgia, of which there can be no doubt, will, it is to be hoped, afford him leisure to follow up this work with others of a similar character, the result of reflections on the results of that gigantic struggle.

The programme of the New Quebec government is said to be as follows: 1. Colonization of the cardinal foundation of the Ministerial programme, encouragement to railways, opening of highways, distribution of public taxation on a new and systematic basis. 2. Reform in the administration of public lands and forests so as to aid the development of the Province, to protect colonists, and to increase the revenue. 3. Encouragement of the working of mines and consequent development of this new source of revenue. 4. Reorganization of the Civil Service, so as to increase its efficiency and reduce the number of employees; competitive examinations to be introduced. 5. A better control of the public expenditure. A

treasury board will be instituted, and the most extended powers given to the auditor-general.

The resignation of the Government of Nova Scotia, which soon followed the elections in that Province, has led to the formation of a new administration, headed by Mr. W. T. Pipes of Cumberland. The names of his colleagues who will hold office, are Messrs. Gayton (Yarmouth), Church (Lunenburg) and White (Cape Breton). Mr. Pipes is a young lawyer of prominence in his native country, and holds a high position in the liberal party of Nova Scotia. He was at one time a candidate for the Commons against Sir C. Tupper, but suffered defeat. He was returned to the Provincial Parliament at last election by a large majority.

Mr. Gayton has served in the legislature of his native Province since 1871. He held the portfolio of Public Works and Mines in the Hill administration for a few months previous to its defeat in 1878. Mr. Church of Lunenburg sat for that county in the Dominion Parliament from 1872 till 1878. Mr. A. J. White, who, we believe, takes the place of Attorney-General in the new administration has had long Parliamentary experience in his own Province, and was also a member of the Hill Administration previous to its defeat. There are also four members in the New Cabinet without portfolio, viz. Messrs. T. Johnston and D. J. Campbell with seats in the legislative assembly, and Messrs. Morrison and Cochrane with seats in the legislative council. In New Brunswick a change of administration is spoken of as soon as the legislature meets for despatch of business, so also in Prince Edward Island. In Manitoba the Provincial elections will be held in the fall and will, there is little doubt, result in some surprising changes. The Cabinet formed by Mr. Beaven in British Columbia just before the late elections in that Province has met with a severe defeat and will doubtless, soon relinquish the reins of office.

We read that the Rev. J. A. Cummane, of Newport, Maryland, acted as priest and physician to a small-pox patient who was deserted by everyone, and when the unfortunate man died he also acted as undertaker and sexton. We are likewise informed that the Baltimore *Sun*, speaking of this action of Father Cummane, says "There are heroes who never draw a sword." We are quite prepared to agree with the writer. Father Cummane has indeed proved himself a hero; but such heroes are not scarce in the Catholic church. The writer is personally acquainted with a priest who, just out from the seminary, for several months, like Father Cummane, had to discharge in the mission entrusted to him the duties of priest and sexton. There were at times confided to him cases of diphtheria and small pox resulting fatally. He attended fearlessly every case and had upon more than one occasion to inter the victims of these dread diseases. There are indeed heroes who never draw a sword.

We did not make special mention of the return of the Princess Louise to Canada. We were, nevertheless, glad to know that Her Royal Highness landed safely and that she will be with us in Canada for some time longer. Her Royal Highness, during her last stay in this dominion, was, in our opinion, grievously maligned. There may be some in our midst who love not titles. We are of those who are not specially enamored of them. Still, we have never regarded it as a crime for one to inherit that which so many covet. The Princess Louise has proven herself a lady of distinction, learning and exceeding good taste. We are sorry for one thing only, and that is that she did not return to Canada sooner. Her Royal Highness, by benevolence and largeness of spirit, endeared herself during her brief stay in Ottawa to all who came in contact with her. We do not hesitate to say that the Catholic people of Canada specially welcome the Princess to this country, where not only her exalted rank, but her noble personal qualities, are fully appreciated.

PERSONAL.

Our readers will, with us, be happy to learn that the good ship *Serena*, with His Lordship Bishop Walsh and Fathers Wagner and Flannery on board, safely reached Queenstown on Thursday last.

His Grace Archbishop Lynch has returned home after his voyage to Europe, where he was the recipient of distinguished honors. We are glad to know that His Grace is in excellent health. His Lordship Bishop Cleary of Kingston spent some days with His Eminence Cardinal McCloskey, of New York, and Bishop Weddams, of Ogdensburg, enjoying much needed recreation amid the Thousand Islands.

In a late issue, by the merest accident we published without giving credit some very acceptable matter from the Ave Maria, viz. a sketch of the late D. F. MacCarthy. We now make with pleasure *amende honorable* to that worthy periodical. We had not the slightest intention of claiming credit for the article referred to by our contemporary.

HAMILTON LETTER.

The Picnic under the auspices of the German Catholic Society was a decided success. The weather proved delightfully favorable, although an inclination to rain prevailed for a short time during the afternoon. The refreshment tables were arrayed plentifully, and the ladies in attendance thereon deserve notice for the courtesy with which they performed their parts, as also for the zeal they displayed for the success of the affair. There were two bands present to enliven the proceedings, and the music discoursed was particularly fine. The drawing of prizes took place in the evening, the list being certainly a good one. A lady's gold watch and other valuables completing the roll. Rev. Fathers Cleary, Lillis, Slaven and Bergmann were present during the afternoon, and other citizens of distinction. On Saturday morning the body of a man was discovered floating on the water near Beckett's dock. Apparently the body had been in the water about two weeks, as decomposition had commenced, and the features indistinct. The clothes he wore prove that he was attached to some regiment. The nature of the case is not known—whether he committed suicide or was maliciously dealt with by unknown parties. An inquest was deemed unnecessary and the body was interred on the afternoon of the same day.

The Emerald Beneficial Society held their annual picnic at Barry on Monday last. A vast excursion left the city at seven o'clock a. m. anticipating a gala day. The Society marched in procession to the Hamilton and North Western Station, playing as they proceeded sweet Irish airs.

The members of the F. M. T. A. Society are issuing tickets for their Picnic to take place shortly. It is hoped that this event will be deservedly patronized, as there is no society existing more worthy of our interest.

During the past week the parochial Mass was celebrated in the beautiful little chapel of St. Joseph's Convent, as the repairing of the Cathedral has commenced.

Last week a discussion arose at a meeting of the city council, regarding the water-works—Some considered it a propriety to procure a steam-engine for the purpose, but it met with opposition from others that thought the pressure of the water insufficient for an engine.

A terrific fire occurred on Sunday evening at 5.30 p. m. consuming the elegant new building of the Tribune office on James St. North. It is a total wreck. The paper was to appear, for the first time on the 29 inst.; the printing press and material in plant were utterly destroyed. The fire caused the greatest consternation especially to those living in the vicinity. The noble chief of the Brigade and his men worked faithfully and saved the buildings in proximity to the scene.

GALT LETTER.

There are seventy or seventy-five Catholic families in the beautiful town of Galt, amongst its 5,500 inhabitants. The Record has a good list here, owing to the encouragement of its many friends and admirers. His Lordship, Rt. Rev. Bishop P. F. Crinnon has befriended it as well as the Bishops and clergy generally. On Sunday last, Rev. M. J. McGuire of this place announced to his congregation that an agent of his interests during the week, and called upon his hearers to read the Record instead of such literature as is contained in the "N. Y. Ledger" and "Harper's Weekly." The Reverend gentleman spoke well, also, of the "Hary" a Canadian monthly Catholic magazine.

The Catholic church of this place towers over the town, being located on one of its loftiest elevations. About two years ago when it was opened, a short notice was given concerning it, so that the readers of the RECORD will not now hear of it for the first time. The building and its internal decorations are "simple in their neatness." The statues of the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph, holding the Divine Infant, are placed on the altar on either side of the crucifix. A large painting of the Crucifixion is on the wall in the rear of the altar. The "Stations of the Cross" are of a size entirely suitable to the dimensions of the church. A mission cross is erected at the vestry entrance, commemorative of the mission given by the Redeemptorist Fathers in May A. D. 1851.

Every year the people are supplied with real pelms on Palm Sunday, instead of the tamarine and spruce substitutes of days now passed and gone. The Separate School has an average attendance of seventy five pupils under the care of Miss McCovey, to whom due honor was given in the RECORD of the 25th ultimo.

Our Brandon letter reached us just as we had gone to press. We will have a letter from our esteemed correspondent of that city in our next issue.

THE CONVENT AT KNOCK.

The indefatigable Nun of Kenmare has published the following letter, which contains an unusual amount of common sense:

Sir—As the Most Rev. Dr. Lynch has kindly mentioned my new Convent at Knock, and subscribed to it, I beg space to say a few words about what I propose to do. Apart from the great object of attending to the many pilgrims, and giving them religious instruction, we hope to establish an industrial training school where girls of all ages would be received, whether orphans or otherwise, with the principal object of training them for useful and practical home-duties, for good domestic servants, or for situations or employments suitable to their various stations. Until now we have not been able to carry out this long-planned and long-hoped-for project. To make it a success will require no ordinary care and no ordinary effort, but with the blessing of our ecclesiastical superiors, and the cordial co-operation of friends, we hope to see the work begun ere long.

A NEW YORK PRIEST, THE REV. FATHER DRUMGOOLE,

has already established a magnificent house in New York for training boys for their future life in such a way as will make them useful and practical members of society. Is it too much for us to hope to do the same with the Irish girls? Are girls to be exported like cattle to America at the caprices, or so-called benevolence, of a few Englishmen, who can see no other way to benefit Ireland than to depopulate her; is bleeding to death the way to render the body, physical or political, prosperous? If even the English people could only be led to see their true interests they would stop emigration as a crying evil, as a time will come when they will look in vain for stalwart men to fight their foreign foes, for strong arms to reap their harvests, for toilers in their mines and factories, and even for men to cultivate Ireland. That some emigration may be necessary, rather than that it may be avoidable, we do not doubt, but Ireland to be devastated by both emigration and famine! and if it is, where are our rights as a nation, and where will the church find her best priests, her best nuns, her most devoted and faithful children?

ALREADY WE KNOW TOO WELL THAT VOCATIONS ARE BECOMING MORE SCARCE, and that the demand for Irish ladies to enter convents in foreign lands is becoming daily more urgent, while the supply of laborers is fewer. But all are not called to the altar or the distaff, and our work at Knock in the Industrial Training-House will be for those who will be the future wives and mothers of Ireland. To teach girls how to avail themselves of the great benefits, social, and we may even say, religious, which will certainly follow the practise of practical home industry, is our great ambition. To teach them to occupy every moment in some way that will be both useful and remunerative; to teach each and every one the most aptitude for doing whatever she may be called upon to teach all and every one how to make their poor homes more comfortable for their fathers and their brothers, by practising simple industries, by rearing fowl, by keeping bees, by saving their eggs properly, by making their butter so that it will command a higher price, by knitting stockings in odd spare moments; to teach them to win their households—for these girls will, most of them, be one day wives and mothers—from drunkenness, for though it is said that drunkenness is the cause of poverty, I believe the reverse is rather the true state of the case, and that poverty is the cause of at least a great deal of drunkenness. If our men and boys got a little better food—a hot cup of coffee, a good cup of tea, were possible—or had such a *pot au feu* as the French peasant can make so cheaply, and which our people could make if once taught how, half the drunkenness and misery would disappear. We must begin with the young. If one girl is taught to make things more comfortable at home, other girls will follow her example.

TEACHER OR LACE-WORKER, OR KNITTER, OR DOMESTIC SERVANT?

Here near us in the little village of Mayo was one of the most famous monasteries of our own Island of Saints. It is called "Mayo of the Saxons." A picture of its ruins is before me as I write. I want to make Knock, not Knock of the Saxons, but Knock of the Celts, and the place may yet be made as glorious a sanctuary of prayer and work as were the abbey of the olden time. This is a work for every Irishman; it is above all a work for every Irishman to help—prevention is better than cure. People are generally very willing to help those who have fallen, but we need more than this, above all in the present state of Ireland. It is a serious religious question, and it is a serious social question. At present I am untreated—I may say implored—by two foreign Bishops and the Superiors of three religious houses to find and send them out subjects, with whom no fund is required, and even all their expenses will be paid; yet such has been the depopulation of Ireland of late years that, as the respected Superior of

ONE OF THE LARGEST RELIGIOUS HOUSES IN IRELAND

wrote me a few days since, we find it hard to get subjects at home. As to the social question, it is a much graver one. We must look not at the interests of the few but of the many of the hundreds of girls who are literally thrown out on the streets of American cities week after week, and who, good as many of them are, and good as they, thank God, remain, yet I know that a considerable percentage of these girls go to ruin, or by intermarriage with Protestants, and by not having the careful religious instructions which they would have in Ireland, lose their faith.

SISTER FRANCES CLARE.

—Dublin Freeman, July 5th.

The colored minister who whipped his wife at Alexandria, Va., was fined \$4 by a Justice. He had no money, and was given a week in which to pay. On the intervening Sunday he preached from the text, "Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth," drawing from it the conclusion that he had punished his wife properly. Then he asked the congregation to contribute the \$4 for his fine, and they did it, though the plate had to be passed six times before the amount was realized.

THE IRISH ABROAD.

The following address from the Irish people in Victoria and their descendants to the people of Ireland has been kindly forwarded to us for publication:

"Fellow-countrymen and friends—The news spread quickly that it was your intention to celebrate either the centennial anniversary of the Dunganon Convention or Grattan's Declaration of Ireland's Legislative Independence, two events which, in their political significance, are inseparably associated. Almost as rapidly as signals were flashed from mountain to mountain in those dark and gloomy days, of which no true man fears to speak, the word passed to all parts of the globe where your kindred have found a resting place, and are putting forth those high qualities for the exercise of which in their native land there is no adequate reward under the legislation of an alien Parliament.

"When the announcement reached us, we welcomed it with pride and pleasure. We received it as a call to be up and doing for Fatherland, and responded to that call with alacrity and enthusiasm.

"In several parts of this colony the declaration of Ireland's legislative independence has been celebrated, in conjunction with the name of Henry Grattan, whose memory all faithful Irishmen revere. Victorians of Irish descent commemorated that glorious event in a spirit as loyal and true as that which animated their fathers. From the parent, who is familiar with the wrongs and sufferings of our race, his son had learned 'the story of Ireland,' and the lesson had sunk deep into his heart.

"The chief demonstrations were in Melbourne and Ballarat. In each of these cities a banquet was held at which there was a large attendance of Catholics and Protestants, of clergy and laity, of members of the learned professions, and of politicians of opposite parties in this colony. On several questions these gentlemen differed, but on one they were unanimous—they were all agreed that Ireland's debt to self-government and to the enjoyment of all the rights and privileges which constitute national independence, is feasible and inalienable.

"That resolution was boldly and ably maintained by the principal speakers; it was enthusiastically affirmed by the whole assemblage in each case, and with feelings of lively gratification we convey it to you, as an encouragement to unswerving perseverance in your struggle for the regeneration of Ireland. It was a profession of national faith on our part; receive it you as a pledge that we shall adhere to you as brothers through weal or woe, and that henceforward, as in the past, we shall most cordially give you all that sympathy and substantial assistance to which you are entitled, and which it is our duty to render.

"In the history of our race you have security that we shall be faithful to our promise. The sufferings of an oppressed people are a bond of union which cannot be broken; and in history, ancient or modern, sacred or profane, whose sufferings have been greater than yours? Even those on whom the hand of God lay heavily did not endure more in their bondage than you have suffered under the hoof of a foreign despotism. The larvae were not delivered from servitude more gallingly or degrading than that in which you were bound for centuries, and from which you are not yet wholly emancipated. Another people have been even longer in tribulation than you have; but none have passed, or are passing, through the fiery ordeal with a spirit more defiant or hopeful than that which sustains you. The unaltered ardour and determination with which you are still struggling for your rights demonstrates that your national vitality is unimpaired and indestructible. This unswerving fidelity to yourselves and to your wrongs, and your efforts to right them, proves that we are a united people, whose whole energies are bent on the attainment of one great object, from the steady and earnest pursuit of which we can be neither lured nor forced away.

"That unanimity of sentiment, aim, and action is our strength. It constitutes the power by which we shall overcome opposition, whatever guise or form it may assume. That power is spread over land and sea, but is concentrated on one supreme purpose. Wherever, on two continents, strong men delve or hew, it exists at call for the service of Ireland. Wherever the English tongue is spoken the fertile and active Irish brain is working in her holy cause. Wherever the ubiquitous Celt has set his foot, prayers ascend to heaven for the oppressed, Heaven is besieged with supplications for the alleviation of Ireland from chronic poverty, periodical famines, and the misrule which is responsible for these and all her other grievances and humiliations.

"But there will be an end of this, and the end is near. Though Ireland's population has been many times decimated, and her children are scattered over the face of the earth, they are but one people. Their dispersion has not diminished, but enlarged their means of serving her. Their determination to work out her complete freedom from foreign rule resists all hostile influences. The policy of England may change; their resolution never. They cannot be deluded by gifts or crushed by coercion. What their country has been it shall be again—a free and independent nation.

"This is no dream. It is said tauntingly that the Celt lives in the past, but it was only natural that in his vassalage and in his mourning the ancient glories of his race should have had fascinations for the Irishman. Even now he cannot forget these, or the bitter persecution he has had to endure; but, nevertheless, he confronts the difficulties that surround him as becomes a self-reliant man with a strong will and a fixed purpose. From the past he derives comfort, strength, pleasure; but being a man of action, he has been, through a long night, manfully working out the destiny of his country, while hopefully looking for the rising of the sun. The unexampled moral courage and patience you are displaying, the extraordinary personal sacrifices you are making, and the great social and political reform you are effecting, all prove that you possess, in an eminent degree, those qualities which should enable you to win back your plundered rights, and fit you to

successfully work representative institutions based on a free constitution. Other countries of smaller area and population, whose natural resources are not nearly so rich, enjoy that blessing, and whilst their people are prosperous and happy, you are poor and discontented. The remedy for your wretched condition is obvious, and neither you nor we shall cease to press on all sides, in all seasons, and under all circumstances, for its adoption.

"These reflections and others, which it is unnecessary to mention in an address directed to a people who are now educated in the political and economic history of their country, have been suggested by the celebration we have held. A vivid remembrance of the most glorious episode in the modern history of Ireland inflamed our love of Fatherland, and impelled us to address you with the object of drawing still closer those ties of kindred which we proudly and affectionately acknowledge.

"As Irishmen by birth or descent, we address you in the first place; in the next as Victorian colonists. In the latter capacity we gladly bear testimony to the freedom and prosperity you enjoy here. These blessings are mainly the fruits of self-government. We manage our own affairs, and manage them in our own way, to our own advantage, without let or hindrance from any other power whatsoever. We were in vassalage to New South Wales, the older settlement, and, not without cause, were discontented. Our affairs and our interests as a province were neglected and our progress retarded. Yet no separated territory from the mother colony, the dividing line being an imaginary one through the continent for many miles. In this case there were no antipathies or jealousies of race to render the union incompatible and detestable. There was not on either side a bitter remembrance of centuries of misrule and injustice. We had no prescriptive or immemorial rights which should be respected. We were but a few thousand people, and if there were great resources at our feet these were wholly undeveloped. Nevertheless we demanded self-government as the only remedy for our grievances, and the demand was not resisted.

"With how much more reason do you press, and we support, your claim to Home Rule. You do not solicit a concession, but demand the restitution of a right of which you were defrauded. Ireland is not on her knees, nor are her sons beggars. For boons obtained as supplicants they are under no obligations. They have obtained no concession which they have not won. They ask for none which they cannot win. The hard lesson they have been taught by long and bitter experience is that they must trust themselves alone. That lesson guides you at present, and your self-reliance, indomitable courage and perseverance, are regarded with admiration and pride by your kindred abroad. The manifestation of these virtues, so conspicuous in your calm, unyielding resistance to coercion, strengthens the strong claim you have on us for support. The promptness and firmness with which you are acting is to us an assurance that victory will soon reward your heroic constancy; but whether the happy day of deliverance from foreign rule be near or distant, we shall always remain true to you and Irish.

John Gavin Duffy, M. P., Francis Longmore, M. P., Daniel Brophy, M. P., W. O'Callaghan, M. P., James Toohy, M. P., T. P. McInerney, M. A. L. D., Jeremiah Dwyer, M. A. Barrister-at-Law, J. L. Freeman, Past President, St. Patrick's Society, Chairman Centenary Committee, L. Kenyon, Hon. Sec. Centenary Committee.

St. Patrick's Hall, Melbourne, 17th April, 1882.

THE POWER OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN.

The biographers of St. Dominic relate a confession which that glorious servant of God and Mary forcibly extorted from the sworn enemy of the Holy Virgin through the tongue of an Albigensian heretic, who, on account of his blasphemies, was tormented by fifteen thousand devils that had taken complete possession of his body. The unfortunate heretic was carried to Caracassona, where, during the exorcisms employed on him by the Saint, he was asked whom, after God, of all the inhabitants of Heaven the devils most dreaded, and who, on that very account, is deserving of being most loved, honoured, and glorified by men? The possessed heretic with diabolical obstinacy refused to answer that question. The Saint then saw the ever glorious Mother of God descend from Heaven, surrounded by over a hundred angels clad in golden armour, and approach the demoniac. She touched him with the golden sceptre she carried in her hand, and commanded the rebellious spirits in him, for their confusion and for the greater glory of God and that of His Mother to obey St. Dominic, and to answer the question he had put to them. After writhing in the most horrible manner, and after making known their rage with a thousand grimaces and hellish shouts, they answered, saying: "O our enemy, our confusion and shame, why have you descended from Heaven, to torture us? Must we then be forced by you, the advocate of sinners, and the assured road to Heaven, to make known a truth that is so hateful and hurtful to us? Hear then, O Christians, hear what we must announce to you. The Mother of God, who is here present, has all power to deliver her servants out of our hands. She dispates all our sin slayers and cunning wiles even as the sun scatters the clouds, and she dashes to pieces all our plans. We proclaim now, being compelled by her to do so, that not one of those who have persecuted in her service has ever been sent to our Kingdom—hell. A single sigh from her has more influence with the Most Adorable Trinity than all the prayers of all the other Saints together! She by herself sends more terror into our ranks than all Heaven besides, and it is impossible for us to succeed in any manner against her faithful servants. Know, too, that many Christians, contrary to all our fights over them, are saved at the last moment through the efficacy of her prayers; and if she had not overturned our plots, long ago would she have destroyed the Church; and robbed all the Orders of which it is composed of the faith."