# A HOPEFUL OUTLOOK.

Interview with Archbishop Walsh of Dublin.

THE PRESENT PROSPECTS OF HOME

The presence of the Archbishop of Dublin in Rome recently was availed of by the able correspondent of the Pilot in that city to elicit the views of llis Grace on the present position of the Irish parties. His Grace said in

reply to a question:
"I think," said the Archbishop, "it is impossible to say how the elections will turn out. The result must large ly depend upon whether the present ruinous division is kept up in Ireland. If it is kept up, I don't see how we can anticipate a Home Rule majority at the next elections. The electoral strife between the two sections of our Irish Home Rule representatives for a number of the seats in Ireland will keep all our more prominent public men at home. This will tell heavily against the Home Rule cause in Engjaudyand Scotland. There must be man, constituencies in England and Scotland that will return their members, for or against Home Rule, by very small majorities. There will probably be a sufficient number of such constituencies to turn the scale one way or the other. It is easy to see how disastrously the result in such places, and therefore the result all round, must be affected by the absence of the powerful aid that could be given by the many able and energetic workers that are to be found amongst the Irish members. In this way, those who are responsible for keeping up the division, if it is kept up, will be responsible for the defeat of the Home Rule cause if it is defeated, at the next general elections. I say nothing of the use that is sure to be made of this division amongst ourselves as an argument against our fitness for Home Rule. In point of logic, that argument may not be a really conclusive one. But, for all that, it will tell heavily against us at the elections. There will be hundreds and thousands of waverers. This is just the sort of electioneering topic that is likely to determine the votes of many amongst them."

" Your Grace has made some strong appeals in the cause of unity?

"Yes; especially on a recent occasion. I have tried, at all events, to clear the air by making a public statement that the division, so far as we in Dublin have to do with it as a matter of serious practical moment, is a political matter, pure and simple. I know that this declaration of mine has set many people thinking. There is a growing feeling that something practical ought to be done for the restoration of unity. For my part, I am quite satisfied with that as a beginning.'

"There is no longer any religious

clement in the dispute ?'

"I recognize none of any practical importance, since Mr. Parnell's death. I was absent from Ireland at the time. But I took it for granted that the division would at once disappear. I found on my return, after a few days, that the prospects of reconciliation seemed absolutely hopeless. There is at length some sign of improvement in the state of opinion. Noone who wishes to aid in the cause of peace will care now to reopen old sores by statements or discussions as to which side was in fault at that most critical time. But, undoubtedly, a great opportunity was lost. In speaking of the present state of the case, I am speaking, of course, only of Dublin. I leave out of account, too, the proceedings of a very small number of more or less prominent !

individuals who in one way or another have tried to turn the political difference to mischievous use as regards religious interests. There is hardly a dozen of them in all. They have absolutely failed in what they aimed at. Parnellism, as we have it in Dublin, is simply a political policy. Wise or foolish as that policy may be, it involves no necessary connection with any religious issue. The Parnellites, as they are called, consider that sufficient pressure is not put upon the present Ministry by the Irish Parliamentary party. That seems now to be the practical point at issue"

"Your Grace says, the Parnellites, as they are called?"

"Well, I have always held that they have no real claim to the designation. They repudiate that which was the corner stone, the very foundation, of Mr. Parnell's constitutional policy and his Parliamentary success—the Parliamentary Pledge. They refuse to become members of the Irish Parliamentary party on that basis, or to do them full justice, perhaps I ought rather to say that they refuse to become members of it on that as the only basis of reunion.'

"Then there seems to be a deadlock? How can there be any prospect of unity?"

A PRACTICAL PLAN FOR REUNION.

"I think it clear that those who repudiate the old basis of unity incur at all events this responsibility, that it lies upon them to suggest some other definite basis, and not merely to suggest it, but to submit it to the judgment of the country, and to abide by that judgment. Until they do this, statesmanlike and wise as they may think their policy to be, their policy can only be the policy of a section, and of a section in open conflict with the policy of the country as a whole. But you ask about the possibility of finding some common ground upon which all could unite. I do not despair of seeing it found before the elections come upon us. In a speech made since I recently wrote in the interests of unity, a prominent member of the Parnellite section has thrown out a suggestion which seems to me to contain the germ of something practical. It was not very formally stated, but it seems to me to come to this, that it might be found possible to work out a settlement on the basis of the Parliamentary Pledge, if an agreement were first come to, as to how long the present policy of the Parliamentary party, that is to say, the policy of keeping the present Ministry in office, was to go on. No one, I suppose, contemplates that it should be kept on very much longer; so here we seem to have something like solid ground to work upon. In this aspect of the case the difference may be regarded as only a question of any irreconcilable opposition in point of principle. The suggestion seemed to me a very practical one, and I would say that it is by no means an unreasonable suggestion, as I view the case."

"But how could that preliminary point be settled? Will the two sections agree to meet, and abide by whatever the majority may decide?"

"Well, I would certainly be for making matters easier for the dissentient section, as I may call them than what you suggest would seem to imply. It strikes me, at all events, that if it was once agreed to at both sides-I mean, of course, agreed to by a majority at each side—that this was a possibly satisfactory basis of reunion the rest of the proceeding would be simple enough. For instance, a committee, say, of five prominent public men could be be formed, five men in whose joint decision all Irishmen at home and abroad would have confidence. I venture to say that such a committee could very easily be formed. The result of its deliberations as to the fundamental point should be submitted for consideration by both

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sides. I have little doubt that any scheme drawn up by such a responsible committee would be adopted by both sections. Then, on the basis thus arrived at as a fundamental condition, all could be brought to work together under the bond of the Parliamentary

"Would Your Grace act as a member of such a committee of reconciliation?"

"No, but I should be quite prepared, if the parliamentary difficulties were got over, to offer suggestions as to the constitution of the committee. My idea is that the committee should comprise both members of Parliament and ou!siders, and that its constitution should be accepted as sufficiently satis factory by both sides before it went to work. But I fear we are getting too far into details. However, it may be useful to have some practical proposal put forward in this way even in outline. Something may come of it. We must only hope for the best. For my part, I am not at all inclined to despair in the matter, or even to be despondent. On the contrary, I am rather hopeful."

### THE MARKETS.

TORONTO, May 2, 1895. Wheat, white, per bush. ....\$0 71 \$9 00 Wheat, red, per husb. 0 70 0 00
Wheat, goose, per bush. 0 711 0 00
Oats, por bush 0 40 0 00 0 45 
 Chickens, per pair
 0 60

 Ducks, per pair
 0 60

 Butter, in pound volls
 0 16

 Onicus, per bag
 0 75

 Turnips, par bag
 0 25

 Potatoes, per cag
 0 50

 Beans, per peck 0 70
Beets, per hag 0 55
Carrots, per bag 0 35 Paranips, per bag..... 0 50 Apples, per bbl. 1 75 3 00 Hay, timothy 11 00 12 00 Straw, sheal ..... 7 00 AT THE CATTLE VARUS. The following were the prices at the Western cattle yards to-day: CATTLE. Butchers' choice, picked, per

cwt...
Butchers', choice, per cwt... 3 75 3 121 Bulls and mixed, ' ... 2 75 3 00 Milk cows, per head ..... 23 00 40 00 Springers, per hoad...... 30 00 45 00 Butchers' med'um, 44 ... 2 56 3 00 CALVES Per head, good to choice.... 4 00 7 00 common...... 2 0) 4 00 SHEEP AND LAMPS,

Butchers' sheep, per lb... nominal. Lambe, choice, per pound... 0 04 Lambs, inferior, per pound.. 0 021 0 03

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