

The True Witness

AND
CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.
A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE
"EVENING POST"

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 17.

CALENDAR

THURSDAY, 18—St. Joseph of Cupertino, Con-
fessor. Bishop Young, Erie, died, 1886.
FRIDAY, 19—St. Januarius and Companions,
Martyrs. Ember Day. Fast.
SATURDAY, 20—St. Eustachius and Companions,
Martyrs. Ember Day. Vigil. Fast. Bishop
Garland, Savannah, died, 1884.
SUNDAY, 21—Sixteenth after Pentecost. St.
Matthew, Apostle and Evangelist. Less.
Ezekiel, 10-15; Goss. Matt. ix. 9-13; Last
Goss. Luke xiv. 1-11.
MONDAY, 22—St. Thomas of Villanova, Bishop
and Confessor. St. Mauritius and Com-
pagnons, Martyrs.
TUESDAY, 23—St. Linus, Pope and Martyr. St.
Thecla, Virgin and Martyr. Bishop Smyth,
Dubuque, died, 1885.
WEDNESDAY, 24—B.V.M. de Mercede, or Our
Lady of Ransom.

NOTICE

Subscribers should notice the date on the
label attached to their paper, as it marks the
expiration of their term of subscription.

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WITNESS regularly should complain direct to
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of the Post Office at which they have been re-
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which you receive your paper.

Notice to Farmers.

Farms, lands and real estate of all kinds
change hands every year, more especially dur-
ing the fall and winter, and in order that buyers
and sellers may be brought together as much
as possible, the proprietors of the TRUE WIT-
NESS—a paper which has a large circulation
amongst the farmers of the Dominion—are pre-
pared to offer reduced rates for advertising
farms, lands, live stock, &c., during the coming
fall and winter. Terms made known on receipt
of copy for advertisement.

The Situation in Quebec.

The curtain has fallen after the fourth and
second last of the five act drama the politi-
cians are playing in Quebec. The Hon. Mr.
Chauveau has resigned and the denouement can-
not be postponed much longer; we shall soon
hear, therefore, either of a coalition or a dis-
solution, or perhaps of both in succession.
Conservatives of this city who should know
the secrets of their party and the intentions of
the Lieut.-Governor, who of late has become
something more than a figure head in the
Province, predicted a month ago, that there
would be a coalition in which their
side should have a controlling in-
fluence, and, notwithstanding that the
Reform organs scouted the idea, recent
developments tend to show that the
party were pretty nearly right. The *Gazette* and
Herald of this morning mentioned a coalition
editorially without the slightest sign of pas-
sion. We are, besides, informed on ex-
cellent authority that before another week we
shall have a Coalition Government in power
at Quebec, consisting of four French Cana-
dians, two English-speaking Protestants and
one Irish Catholic, with the Hon. Mr. Chap-
leau at its head. That Mr. Joly has fought
hard against coalition, and is still fighting
hard, we have no doubt, but against a Con-
servative Governor, a strong Conservative
Opposition, a Conservative Legislative Coun-
cil, wavering followers and bolting colleagues
he can do nothing. This may not be the
most opportune time to take a view of the
situation, retrospective, present and pro-
spective, but as the Post is an independent
paper, and as in the nature of things an
early dissolution is as sure as fate,
no matter what shape affairs may assume at
present, the utterances of at least one impar-
tial critic may do a little good in the future.
In the first place, then, the Hon. Mr. Letellier
had a perfect right within the constitution to
dismiss his Ministry eighteen months ago,
but as he was playing a desperate partisan
game and as he was beaten by the unexpected
Conservative successes of the 19th of Septem-
ber, he cannot complain of his fate, and it is
the merest hypocrisy on the part of the
Liberal papers to call him a martyr. If so
he is a very zealous but also a very un-
scrupulous one. The result of the last gen-
eral election was certainly a Conservative victory
when it is remembered the Liberal held the
Provincial purse and Provincial patronage
along with the aid and comfort they received
from the Dominion Government of the day,
so that in fact Letellier's *coup d'état* was con-
demned. The great mistake of Messrs. Letel-
lier and Joly was in not dissolving the
Legislature when they had the power, that
is to say, before the former was removed, but
at a time when he knew his removal was
certain. They could then have gone before
the electors with a good cry of Dominion
oppression and Provincial autonomy. Then,
again, the Premier surrounded himself with
unexperienced, though clever young col-
leagues, one of whom at least, the Hon. Mr.
Starnes, did not add either to his power or his
prestige. At present all his uncertainty and
confusion, and were it not for the expense a
general election, which cannot be postponed
more than a year, would entail, it might be
the best way of clearing up matters and
showing which party had the confidence of
the people. No doubt the Joly Government

has displayed lamentable weakness and irresolution throughout, but its opponents are at
the same time burdened with the weight of
an obsolete Legislative Council, which would
tell against them in an appeal to the electors,
and might give a decisive victory to the
Liberals. In so far as the Irish Catholics of
the Province are concerned, they should be
satisfied with the deadlock that has brought
about the present result, for it was understood
that, no matter which party achieved success
in the struggle for power, a representative of
theirs should have a seat in the Cabinet; and
we may add, without being deemed presump-
tuous, that the existence of an organ like the
EVENING POST has had its effect in hastening
that "consummation most devoutly to be
wished for."

Reform Needed.

It is just possible that we have at length
reached bottom and that the good times have
arrived, and are actually among us, though mak-
ing no noise, because ashamed of themselves
for their shameful neglect of us the past five
years or so, but now that they are here let us
try and keep them, and not scare them away
for another lustrum. Prosperity is sometimes
banished by natural, sometimes by artificial
means, often by both together. By natural
we mean bad harvests, by artificial national
extravagance, but as we can do nothing or
suggest nothing with a view to preventing
bad harvests we shall confine ourselves to
what lies within our province. It stands to
reason that if a man with a salary of six hun-
dred dollars a year cannot afford to spend as
much money as another having a thousand
other things being equal, such as a family,
number of young children or sickness. If the
man with either the six hundred or one thou-
sand annual salary spend more than his income
this year, he must either retrench next year
or else cheat his creditors. Suppose a great
number of people live beyond their means,
say half a million families, it creates an ap-
parent but fatally false prosperity for awhile,
followed by a depression, for, as in the single
instance cited, all these families will have to
narrow their expenditure into the smallest
compass or fail to meet the debts they con-
tracted during their extravagant term in either
case, bringing about a depression in trade of
more or less long duration. If they only re-
trench, the depression is but lightly felt, for
it merely checks over production, while, if
they cannot or will not pay, a lot of bank-
ruptcies is the result, suspending of banks,
closing of factories, causing uneasiness
among those having money to invest,
and especially among farmers, and, in a
word, bringing about a depression.
The chief cause of these periodical depres-
sions is extravagance in dress, especially
among females. We have arrived at that
delicate period of civilization when we must
all dress *a la mode* and when it is difficult
to tell which is the duchess and which is the
young girl whose father only earns eight
dollars a week, they dress so much alike.
Dress, if it has not already become a passion
in the female breast, is fast becoming so.
Dress must be had at whatever cost and the
Paris fashions must be followed. No matter
how sensible a young girl is in every other
respect she loses her head underneath a costly
bonnet, and she must be in the fashion. It
was useless appealing to poor people to re-
form in the matter, it must come from above,
for so long as our present artificial civiliza-
tion continues the poor will imitate the rich,
especially on this free continent where
one man is as good as another
if not as wealthy. If the rich then
would effect a change it would become
general, much to the profit of the country
and to the increase of happiness in thousands
upon thousands of poor families. Ladies
should inaugurate the movement themselves,
as the reform would ultimately redound to
their advantage. At the present time many
an accomplished girl, capable of managing a
home and making a husband happy, has to
remain single for the reason that a man of
small salary is afraid to ask her in marriage.
This state of things is not confined to a par-
ticular class, it extends through all, the man
of two or three thousand dollars being as too
poor for this reason as he of five hundred a
year. But there are other reforms besides
those of dress, and just as necessary—that of
funerals, for instance. Gorging funeral
corteges, coffins, hearse and crape are ruin-
ing thousands, or perhaps some is the bet-
ter word. People who can ill-afford it, must,
when a member of their family die,
ruin themselves in expenditure, and
plunge headlong into debt. Crape
gloves, carriages and the other para-
phernalia of a funeral, not including the
legitimate undertaker's bill, cost large sums.
Then look at the sums lost by absence from
work or business. Some men are so good-
natured, so kind-hearted, especially Irishmen,
that some friend of their dies every other
day and they spend half their time at funerals.
The Catholic Bishop of Buffalo, in a
sermon of a few weeks ago, condemned extra-
vagance at funerals in the severest terms, and
even went so far as to mention the number of
carriages to which they might be restricted.
The expense of marrying is also growing
more enormous every day. Many a young
man and woman who love one another, and
would be happy if they were allowed to marry
in a modest way, remain single, not because
they cannot find the means to live after, but
that they cannot stand the cost of the pre-
liminaries before marriage. There are a great
many other institutions that need reform, but
dress, funeral and marriage are the most
pressing.

There will be five Sundays in next February.
Think of so much Sunday-night bliss in the
shortest month. But then this won't happen
again in forty years. Let the old gentleman
remember this and be hopeful when he lays
in the winter coal supply.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post.

Sir,—The parish of St. Joseph of Hunting-
don, though large in territorial extent, does
not contain rich or numerous population of
Catholics. For many years the worshippers
in a frame church, which, in its dilapidated
state, for some time past, has been quite un-
worthy of the divine purpose for which it was
used. But he who was born in a stable, and
cradled in a manger, did not disdain the lowly
abode; and the people attended with as much
regularity, and knelt with as much adoring
love in the dim old house, as they would have
done in the most gorgeous cathedral of
Europe. Nearly thirteen years ago, while
Rev. L. G. Gagnier was pastor, it was resolved
to erect a new stone church and sacristy. The
task was not accomplished, with the exception
of some minor details, and will cost, when
completely finished, nearly \$20,000. The
church is 91 feet in length, by 52 feet in
breadth and 24 feet high to the square. The
cross is 123 feet from the ground, surmount-
ing a steeple of beautiful proportions, while
the massive foundations, deeply planted in
the earth, support the superstructure with a
stability that is emblematic of "the faith once
delivered to the Saints." The interior is
finished in the gothic style, presenting a
chaste and beautiful appearance.

"Like the cereus arch we see,
Majestic in its own simplicity."

Messrs. Bourgeois and Leprohon of Montreal,
were the architects. The contractor, John
Dinneen Esq. of Huntingdon, has certainly
accomplished his work in a manner that re-
flects great credit on his energy and judgment.
The high altar, with its forest of little spires,
is a perfect gem of art; it is the only part of
the work that is lavishly ornamented. A
snow-white recumbent lamb, typical of "the
Lamb slain from the beginning of the world"
reposes in front of the altar, while round him
and above him, the blaze of heavy gilding
contrasts strikingly with the brilliant white
ground color of the altar. The pews, as well
as the grand altar, were constructed by
Daniel Boyd, Esq. of Huntingdon, and it is
but fair to say that he executed his
work to the perfect satisfaction of every one
concerned. The 27th ult. was the day selected
for blessing the new church, and offering up
within its walls, for the first time, the
Great Sacrifice of the new law. The day
proved to be as beautiful as the occasion was
joyous. When the appointed hour arrived, a
vast congregation had gathered, among them
being many non-Catholics. The clergymen
present—in addition to the pastor of the
church, Rev. Felix Woods—were, Rev. Ed-
mund M. De Pauw, D.D. of Chateaugay, N.Y.;
Rev. Father McNally, of Port Covington,
N.Y.; Rev. Father Tourgon, Trout River
Lines; Rev. A. Vinet, St. Armand; Rev. J. B.
Gosselin, St. Louis de Gonzague; Rev. S. O.
Perrault, St. Stanislas de Kotska; Rev. T.
Chagnon, St. Clet; Rev. U. Thibault, St.
Malachie de Ormstown; Rev. W. Seers, St.
John Chrysostom; Rev. T. Archambault, St.
Patrick of Hinchinbrook, and Messrs. Dupuis
and Rolx, ecclesiastics. Rev. A. Vinet per-
formed the ceremony of blessing the church,
the whole congregation following in solemn
procession. The staid priests, the bare-
headed multitude under a blazing sun, and
the tide of vocal melody borne away on the
breeze, constituted altogether a scene of
beauty and religious happiness that will not
be soon forgotten by those who had the
privilege of taking part therein. Rev. J. B.
Gosselin next celebrated grand high Mass,
and at the conclusion of St. John's gospel,
Father McNally ascended the altar, and
preached a most learned and eloquent sermon
appropriate to the occasion, dwelling chiefly
on the holiness of God's house, because the
Incarnate Word had condescended to make it
His abiding place. Any compendium or out-
line of the discourse would only detract from
its general merits. The rev. speaker was
listened to throughout with breathless atten-
tion, and while he denounced sin, praised the
beauty of the house of God; extolled the in-
finite power and mercy of Providence, or
proved triumphantly the reality of the great
Eucharistic sacrifice, the feelings of his au-
dience went along with him, for he possessed
in a rare degree the true gift of oratory. Im-
mediately after the congregation had dispers-
ed, the invited guests, numbering eighteen,
sat down in the paragon to a sumptuous
banquet ordered for them by the generosity
of the rev. pastor of the church. The guests,
in addition to the clergymen above enu-
merated, were, Messrs. William Hall, Jo. n. Dur-
and, and Richard Finn, trustees, with their sec-
retary, William Fraser, Jr.; Messrs. Martin
Curran, Francis Tessier, and Bernard Durin,
wardens, and Mr. John Dinneen, contractor.
After ample justice had been done to the good
things prepared for them, and the events of
the day joyfully discussed, the party separated
thanking God that another temple had been
added to the prayers of the truly pious
people, and that the prayers of the truly pi-
ous must have been heard and answered. The
day must have been a happy one for the
trustees, who have only discharged the
duties of their office for nearly thirteen years,
at much personal inconvenience and pecuni-
ary loss. But above all parties concerned,
Father Woods must rejoice at the happy ter-
mination of the work. If Father Gagnier
were the David of the work in commencing it,
Father Woods was the Solomon in carrying it
out, attending to every detail, bringing it suc-
cessfully to completion, and opening it for
divine service. Many things are to be
done, but his priestly heart is comforted by
the thought that no debt hangs over his
beautiful church, and for this the people of
the parish deserve their meed of thanks.
Were I to write their eulogy, I would proud-
ly point to the new building and say, "The
people of St. Joseph of Huntingdon have paid
for these, and brought to the service of their
Maker a free gift, unencumbered by debt or
mortgage. Surely they have in some degree
realized that "Zeal for Thy house hath eaten
me up."

WILLIAM HASSAN, JR.

Huntingdon, Sept. 8th, 1879.

Miss MacDonald, the first lady advocate,
pleaded a case in Boston on Saturday.

Talking about Catholicism and Queen Vic-
toria, it was mentioned last week that her
majesty made the acquaintance of Pope Leo
XIII., long ago in Brussels. To this royal
reminiscence may be added that of an inter-
view which Father Ignatius (the convert son
of Earl Spencer) had with the late Duchess of
Kent, in the interests of the unity of Christen-
dom, and at which the young Princess Vic-
toria, as her majesty then was, was permitted
to be present. The mother listened to the
fervid Passionist with the unmoved bearing
of maturity, though the good father's word
took root in her heart, as has often been
said, she was secretly received into the church
during the last moments of her life. But the
daughter heard him with an eagerness which
showed how deeply she was struck by an ear-
nestness of manner that probably was quite
new to her in a teacher of religion; as she
spoke with so much intelligence on the ques-
tion at issue that Father Ignatius in recording
the incident always said "he had great hope
of her."

NOTES FROM QUEBEC.

No Coalition—A Dissolution Recommended—
Graphic Description of the Con-
sults.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Quebec, 12th September.

Notwithstanding the various rumors of
coalition, and the apparently semi-official
nominations of certain gentlemen to por-
folios by many of our contemporaries, you
may rely on it that such stories have not the
slightest foundation in fact. There has been no
attempt at coalition, nor has there transpired
anything whatever that would indicate the
future course of Mr. Joly. There is, indeed, a
strong feeling gaining ground among very
many of the Premier's friends that his safest
and most honorable course under the present
circumstances is to ask for a dissolution,
and call upon the people for their verdict.
It is their belief that he will be returned
by a large majority, an opinion in which
several English speaking Conservatives coin-
cide. The conduct of the Opposition has been
of a character to repel the better class of En-
glish speaking Conservatives, and Mr. Lynch
may be considered to have, to a certain extent,
made himself the representative of those Con-
servatives who decline to associate themselves
with men whose whole policy of opposition
is comprised in efforts to brand the members
of the Government as common swindlers.
Respectable men naturally shrink from
entering the lists with antagonists who
consider it within the limits of honorable war-
fare to cover an honest man's reputation with
the filthy slime of accusations that no Com-
mittee of Investigation can ever entirely re-
move. It is pitiful and a cause of shame to
every honest citizen to read in the daily jour-
nals charges and countercharges by Liberals
and Conservatives which must go far to im-
press strangers with the idea that a Cabinet
of honest men in this Province is
beyond the range of possibility. If we
look with apathy on this want of com-
mon decency in our representatives, the House
of Parliament will become a place into which
few gentlemen will care to enter. Whatever
be their shade of politics, it is to be hoped
that the coming men of the next general elec-
tion will be such as will elevate the present
very low standard of political morality.

The Legislative Council held a mutual ad-
mission *seance* yesterday, and passed resolu-
tions of regret that the Government did not
bow down before their Senile Highnesses, and
beg pardon for daring to oppose so august a
body. I think the relations of these men are
sufficiently wealthy to pay their board at
Longue Pointe or Beaufort without asking
the country to feed them for two months every
year, besides giving them an upper room in
the Parliament House to imitate the more
juvenile nincompoops of the British House
of Lords in a periodical display of tom-
foolery.

The Lieut.-Governor has signed all the
Bills passed by both houses during the ses-
sion, which must, doubtless, prove a relief to
those concerned.

Our active and intelligent Mayor has writ-
ten a voluminous report of all he heard, and
all he said, and all he did not do, and leaves
the patient reader under the impression that
the Mayor is a bigger — than he was
thought to have been.

A Lower Town gentleman was speaking of
the Legislative Councils the other day, and
wound up a warm attack on them with the
following remark, uttered with all the sin-
cerity of conviction:—"Why, sir, they are
worse than the corporation!" He considered
stronger language could not be found to de-
scribe an aggregation of imbecility. Certainly,
as a result of corporate wisdom, the city is
heavily taxed, practically a prey to any who
may wish to create a riot; the sidewalks have
long since fallen into decay; the streets are
never cleaned; dunghes are to be
found in all directions; the streets
are just sufficiently lighted to enable
a pedestrian to guess at the locality
of a lamp-post; the officials of the Corporation
are badly paid, and the police and firemen
are endeavoring to eke out a wretched exis-
tence on eighty cents a day. It would prove
very interesting to thoroughly examine the
records of the Corporation during the past
thirty years, with the view of discovering how
our civic finances come to be in such a
wretched plight.

Our fleet are dropping in briskly, but
our shipping trade is but the ghost of the
past. I have to chronicle the collapse of
business, houses, which, but a few years ago,
ranked high in our commercial world; some
of them command general sympathy, from the
fact that their failure has been the sole result
of the tidal wave of depression that has swept
so many stout ships to unavoidable destruc-
tion.

Bach.

BLESSING A CEMETERY.

Ceremonies at the Dedication of a Cath-
olic Burying Ground.

The trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral, fore-
seeing the time when the 100 acres originally
comprised in Calvary cemetery would be filled
by graves, purchased thirty acres of land, and
erected a new burying ground, and on the 10th
of the new ground was blessed yesterday
by the Vicar-General Quinn as an addition to Cal-
vary cemetery.

The Vicar-General, in the residence of
the superintendent, the corp. stole, and
cincture of the mass, and Fathers Kearney,
Quinn, and others, were present. The new
place was well supplied over their black cassocks.
Twenty-two choir boys of the cathedral did the
singing, and the ceremony was then followed
by a procession of the trustees, with white
robes, and on their heads, followed by Father
Kearney, who led the boys in double file, and these
were followed by Father Quinn, accompanied
by the other two priests, and on either side they
proceeded to a canopy booth, in front of which
was a wooden cross seven feet high, and painted
white. The Vicar-General then read a prayer
and then the Order of the Mass was read, and
it was then chanted in Latin by the priests and
boys. At the close Father Quinn, headed by
the trustees, and accompanied by Father Kear-
ney, and a man in lay dress bearing a copper
vase of water, walked round the entire tract,
and dipping a fork-like in the vase, shook it
frequently over the ground, repeating the bless-
ing in Latin, as follows:

"Blessed be this ground, O God, who art
the Creator of the world, the Redeemer of the human
race and the perfect Order of the universe, of all
creatures, visible and invisible. With suppliant
voice and pure heart, we beseech Thee that this
cemetery, in which the bodies of Thy servants
shall rest after the fleeting events of this life,
may be cleansed, blessed, and sanctified. And
Thou who givest the remission of all sins
unto those who are truly penitent, grant that
these souls, who have been so long in purgatory,
may be gradually and perpetually purified in
this resting place, and awaiting the sound of
the archangel's trumpet, through Christ, our Lord. Amen."

During the progress of the vicar-general,
the remaining priests and the boys chanted the
Miserere, and on a return one of the candles
was placed on the top of the cross, and on a
catharm, typifying the Trinity of Father, Son,
and Holy Ghost. Father Quinn then sprinkled
the cross, blessed it, and sung incense on it.
In a succeeding discourse he spoke of the re-
turn of the priest, which had recently been made
public to bury a man in Calvary because fun-
eral ceremonies had previously taken place
in the body in an Episcopal church. He was a
Protestant, and when Father Quinn, who was
but desired to be buried in Calvary by the side of
his wife, who had been a Catholic. A Catholic
priest, and the vicar-general, allowed such a
trial would render himself open to censure
and suspension by his bishop. Those committing
suicide, he added, are excluded from Catholic
burial, and persons dying in a grievous state
without showing signs of repentance, and per-
sonal doing drunk, whose intellects are too
obscure for repenting. These excommunicated
and those belonging to secret societies con-

demned by the church and by bulls of the Pope,
will likewise be denied interment.

The discourse being ended, the vicar-general
announced the ceremony closed.

An artisan well is being sunk in the new
cemetery, which has reached a depth of 30
feet. It is intended to supply water for the flowers and
grass. The old cemetery depends for its water
upon the Brooklyn water works. Calvary pos-
sesses an additional tract of thirty acres in
the neighborhood, which has not been opened for
burial purposes.—N. Y. Sun.

IRISH POLITICS.

Parnell and the Meeting of the Home
Rulers—Ireland's Choice—Probable In-
crease of Obstructionist Members.

DUBLIN, August 24, 1879.

Two nights ago the home rule league held the
meeting which is usually held each year some
time after the close of the parliamentary session,
and which serves as a sort of annual parade of
the friends of the cause. The meeting last
Thursday was more a social gathering than a
political one. The moment was of exceptional
importance and interest. There is a widespread
feeling that Lord Beaconsfield's attitude con-
templating another trick and another session
next parliament before the time comes round for
the next session. Now, in more ways than I
could explain within the space of a column, the
Irish party in Ireland are very ill prepared for
the electoral struggle. There is practically no or-
ganization. The various collisions which have
occurred during the past year have not only
alienated the party, but have also brought out
such sections that I am quite sure some would
much prefer the return of an out-and-out Tory
Government to the return of a Home Rule Gov-
ernment. It is, then, not merely desirable, but
quite necessary, that the heads of the
home rule party should look carefully about
them, draw tighter the bonds of discipline, infuse
more energy and courage into the timid, per-
suade the overcautious to adventure a little,
and above all to put an end to the suicidal
quarrels which, as usual, threaten this Irish
movement with disruption. If they are not ac-
tive and wary their political enemies will ac-
tively steal a march on them, and instead of
gaining fresh seats they will lose some of those
they already hold.

GREETING TO PARNELL.

But for the bulk of the audience the interest of
the proceedings on Thursday night lay not with
arrangements concerning the probable general
election, but with the personal appearance of
this gentleman. It will be remembered that he
very favorably looked upon by the moderates
among the home rulers. Quite lately he set him-
self up as a candidate for the position of leader
of the party in Ireland, and was opposed by
setting up for himself a candidate of advanced
views in opposition to the declared wishes of the
Irish party and his clergy. The Freeman's
Journal, while praising him for his courage and
energy, and his willingness to sacrifice, was
way most pleasant to the clergy and most agree-
able to "prudent" men among the popular party,
denounced Mr. Parnell in the strongest lan-
guage for his conduct. A few days ago, however,
all the scandal concerning certain alleged ex-
pressions said to have been used by Parnell of
some of his colleagues and which were the re-
sult of a quarrel between the two parties, and
weeks of the seas on dark hints were being cir-
culated to the effect that Parnell and his small
band of obstructionists were doing immense
injustice to the interests of Ireland by their re-
fusal to support Government measures in the
house of commons. It was even said that the
country must speak out and unambiguously tell
Parnell and his friends that they were not to be
indulgent or uncalculating in their ob-
structive tactics. The Dublin meeting was the
first popular assembly Parnell had attended
since those dark hints began to be current.
He was representative and respectable as
ever assembled in the Rotunda since the com-
mencement of his career in politics. The
meeting was a most interesting one, and was
probably the majority. The chair was filled by the
member for Dublin, Maurice Brooks, who while
in the Rotunda, and in the presence of the
first batch of Irish riflemen that shot at Greed-
moor. Brooks was a friend of Butt, a cautious
man, the very reverse of friendly to violent
thoughts or language, and not a particular
admirer of Parnell. Many priests were in the
parish priests, too. What would they say to the
man who had defeated the bishop and clergy at
Ennis?

PARNELL ON THE PLATFORM.

Well, Parnell got a very favourable reception
when he began ascending the platform with
the others, but when he came forward to pro-
pose a resolution it was a perfect ovation, and
the speaker was greeted with a most enthusi-
astic applause. He was frequently interrupted
by the cheering of the audience, and he was
much pleased to hear that the resolution which
he proposed was adopted by a large majority.
He then proceeded to read the resolution, and
in the course of his speech he said that he was
glad to see that the Irish party were now
in a position to speak out and tell the world
that they were not to be intimidated or un-
calculating in their tactics. He then proposed
a resolution to the effect that the Irish party
should support Government measures in the
house of commons, and that they should not
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