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ST. GABRIEL'S.

BLESSING THE FOUNDATION STONE.

A Solemn Ceremony at the Point-Design of the New Church for the Parish—An Immense Gathering.

Point St. Charles has seldom witnessed a larger or more imposing ceremony than that which took place on Sunday on the occasion of the blessing of the foundation stone of the new Church of St. Gabriel, at the corner of Centre and Laprairie streets, by His Grace the Archbishop. The occasion was in some measure already anticipated by a considerable extent, and gives earnest of the handsome building which is to rise above it. The plan of the new Church, which is from the design of Messrs. Perrault & Mesnard, shows that Point St. Charles will possess shortly one of the grandest churches ever erected for the worship of the faithful. The style is Romanesque, and the edifice will be well-proportioned, with cut stone facings. There will be a main spire, reaching a total height of 250 feet. Two side towers will flank the centre spire. The whole design will be of the most elaborate and beautiful description. The finishing will be in red stone, with tile panelling. The front entrance will be some eighty feet, and the stone work will reach a height of ninety-five feet. There will be three entrances on the front and one side entrance on St. Andrew street.

THE MAIN BODY OF THE CHURCH

will embrace a nave, aisles, and chancel with a total height of 88 feet and a length of 225 feet. The width will be 75 feet; the transept, 40 feet deep. There will be three altars in the church and one in the basement, which will contain a large chapel, and all offices, furnace, etc. The nave will contain five bays, and the chancel will take the space of two more bays. The sanctuary will be 34 feet by 20. The vestry will be 30 feet by 37, and a richly designed cloister will connect the church with the vestry; the nave will be 33 feet wide and the aisles 15 feet. The design is as perfect a specimen of church architecture as it is possible to conceive. The seating capacity will be for about 1,300.

The locality put on a gala look on the occasion of the blessing the stone, the people being very liberal with their bunting and the attendance was very large. His Grace was assisted by Rev. Father Carrière, St. Charles'; Father O'Meara, St. Gabriel's; Rev. Father M. O'Donnell, St. Mary's; Father Donnelly, St. Anthony's; Father McCallen, St. Patrick's; Father Salmon, St. Mary's; Father Shea, St. Gabriel's; Father Lepailleur, Maisonneuve; Father Collin, St. Hubert's. Among those present were Messrs. Wm. Wall, president, T. McConomy, Jas. McNamara, Joseph Phelan, trustees of the church. Abl. Tansley, the fifth trustee, is at present at Old Orchard Beach, and consequently could not attend. His Worship Mayor McShane and Mrs. McShane, Consul-General Pedrand and Mrs. Pedrand, of Spain, Aldermen Villeneuve, P. Kennedy, Thompson and Pierre Dubuc, M. A. Desjardins, M. P., and

MANY OTHERS

also attended. The following societies marched up to the scene of the ceremony: The St. Henry society, with band; the St. Gabriel's, St. Patrick's and St. Ann's T. A. & B. societies; St. Anthony's Court, No. 124, Catholic Order of Foresters, followed by a life and drum corps; St. Gabriel's Court, No. 138, Catholic Order of Foresters; St. Gabriel court, No. 185, Catholic Order of Foresters; the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association; the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit society, and the Harmony band. On the temporary stairway leading to the platform were the words, "St. Gabriel and St. Charles welcome the sons of St. Patrick." The platform was very tastefully decorated. Shortly after three o'clock the ceremonies commenced; the St. Gabriel and St. Charles choirs, led by Messrs. J. S. Shea and S. P. Ellis, assisting.

The solemn ceremonial of the Church was proceeded with, the musical portion of the service being especially fine. The sermon was preached by Rev. Father Donnelly, of St. Anthony's. His text was from Partholomæon xxii., 10: "Give, therefore, your hearts and your souls to the Lord your God, and arise and build a sanctuary to the Lord God, that the ark of the covenant and the sacred vessels may be brought into the temple you build to the name of the Lord." He spoke of the first temple of Solomon and of the grandeur of that edifice, and said if they wished for a test of a nation's greatness they had but to look at its churches. When they looked upon the institutions and warehouses of a great city like Montreal, they realized that it was a busy and prosperous place. When they saw its churches and saw pointing towards Heaven the Catholic Cross, they knew they were in a city which had faith, that they were amongst their brother Catholics. It was a proud day for St. Gabriel to be able to add another church to those already in the city. It proved that men still loved the church. It was a day of congratulation for them, for the church was now an assumed fact, and in a few months the steeples would be towering to the heavens. Catholics built such grand edifices because they were not only built for a time but for eternity. He said that a religion which had no ceremonial was dead. They believed in exterior ceremony and

GORGEOUS RITUAL.

He concluded by appealing to them to contribute something on this occasion to the funds of the church. The trustees of the new church are Mr.

W. Wall, Mr. T. McConomy, Mr. M. J. McNamara, Mr. J. Phelan and Abl. Tansley.

The new church is built close to the Church of St. Charles and is frequented by the French residents of the vicinity. We shall at a future date give a picture of the proposed structure and a sketch of the size of the parish, which is in a flourishing condition. The clergy, Rev. Fathers O'Meara and McGinnis, report that the locality is in a flourishing condition and should become the residence of many more of our Irish citizens. The parish has its Temperance societies, Foresters, C. M. B. A., a Rosary Sodality, Sacred Heart Society, and Children of Mary. At present the parish has no hall for the use of the parishioners, but it is intended to use the old church built 21 years ago, when the new one is completed.

St. Viator.

Fifty clerics of St. Viator are on their retreat at Bourget College, Rigaud, P.Q., following the thirty days' exercises preached by Rev. Father Carre, S.J. Two hundred and fifty of the same community are making their retreat at Joliette under the direction of Rev. Father Beliveau, S.J. These two retreats will terminate on July 31st, Feast of St. Ignatius.

Decadence.

La Semaine Religieuse regrets that many pious customs which existed among French-Canadian families have a tendency to disappear. Among those customs it mentions the following:—Family prayer in the evening, grace before meals, recitation of the Angelus, uncovering one's head when passing before a church, and saluting the priests on the street and presenting God.

A Pilgrimage.

Arrangements have been made with the Grand Trunk Railway Company, by the Bourget College authorities, for a grand pilgrimage to the Grotto of Lourdes at Rigaud, on Saturday, August 15th, Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Rev. Father James Callaghan will preach the sermon at the Shrine. Fifteen hundred pilgrims from Montreal took part in a similar pilgrimage to the Lourdes of Rigaud last year, on August 15th.

Sto. Anne de Beaupre.

The following are the pilgrimages by the Richelieu line from Montreal for the balance of the year: Saturday, August 1st, Father Lefebvre. Saturday, August 8th, Conference of St. Vincent de Paul.

EXCURSIONS.

Thursday, July 30th, St. Gabriel Total Abstinence Society. Thursday, August 6th, St. Ann's Young Men's Society.

St. Ann's Church.

On Sunday, being the feast of the patron saint of the parish of St. Ann's, the services were of a very imposing nature. The attendance at all the services was very large. The musical portion of the services was rendered in a highly artistic manner. The Mass chosen for the occasion was Diabelli's, with complete orchestral accompaniment, the instrumentalists being chosen from the artists of the Montreal Conservatory of Music. The soloists were: First tenors, Messrs. J. Morgan and W. Clancy; second tenors, Messrs. G. P. Holland and F. Gregory; bass, Messrs. M. J. Quinn and T. C. Embury. At the Offertory, Azial's Grand "Magnificat" was sung with Messrs. Quinn and Clancy as soloists. At the close of the service Meyerbeer's march, "Le Prophete," was rendered with fine effect by the orchestra and organ accompaniment. Mr. P. Shea presided at the organ, and Rev. Father Strubbe acted as director. Next Sunday, at 10 a. m., the musical portion of the Mass will be repeated, on the occasion of the visit of His Grace Archbishop Fabre.

Vatican Notes.

Rome, July 23.—The Vatican declares that reports to the effect that the protocol of the new triple alliance would obtain a clause concerning the next conclave of cardinals is incorrect. The declarations in the British Parliament by Lord Salisbury on the subject of the mission of the Duke of Norfolk to the Vatican, showing that England before opening negotiations with the Pope informed Signor Crispi of her intention to do so, have produced a most unfavorable impression in high ecclesiastical circles. It is asserted that the Papal Secretary of State as made known to the presidents of the various Catholic national congresses that Catholics should before everything watch the interests of the people and cease to occupy themselves with dynasties.

Fresh trouble has arisen between the Pope and the Italian Government. The Government has closed several parish churches which, having had their sources of revenue confiscated, found themselves no longer able to provide places of public worship. It is expected the Holy See will shortly punish a protest against this action.

The Holy Sepulchre.

It is probable that the guardianship of the Holy Sepulchre and other sanctuaries in Bethlehem will again be subject of arbitration. Until the present time, besides being protected by France, the Franciscans have been recognized as the guardians by the Sultan. The Greeks, who are under the protection of Russia, are under the principal possession of the Church, not actually occupied by the Franciscans. Officially informed by the

monks of this, the French Government has taken up the cause of the Catholics with energy, and has appealed to the Sublime Port. The Sultan has promised to study the question and give an unbiased decision. The partisans of the Triple Alliance hoped that this incident would result in a conflict between France and Russia, and certainly the contradictory interests of two Oriental countries would formerly have found ample subject for mutual expatriation and recrimination in a similar occurrence. It is now, however, imperative to keep friends with the Powers that be, and, consequently, with the benevolent concurrence of the Sovereign Pontiff and the Propaganda, it has been decided that the question, instead of being allowed to become an international one, be reduced to a simple matter of interest to be judicially and amicably disposed of.

FANATICISM

In Toronto Again Breaks Out—Rioters Sentenced.

Toronto July 27.—Thousands of people assembled in the Queen's park yesterday to see how the by-law suppressing the Sunday rangers would be enforced. The mayor, most of the aldermen, and hundreds of respectable citizens went there to witness the action of the police. Hundreds of hoodlums were so scattered all around. There was a large force of police, mounted and on foot, under command of Chief Grassart. The by-law was posted in conspicuous places. For an hour or so everything looked lovely. Then a man named Smith got up and volunteered to open a meeting with prayer. He was promptly hustled outside the park gate. The temperance preachers changed their programme to singing and they were not molested. "Jumba" Campbell was not in sight. When the crowd became so dense that the park was actually thronged the hoodlums began operations. They destroyed the boards on which the copies of the by-law were printed. The police charged into their midst and were met by a fusillade of stones. No serious injuries were sustained. The hoodlums then began shouting, and things were disorderly for the balance of the afternoon. The police did efficient work. They arrested Robert McGill, George Muter, Lawrence Hammond and John Harding for stone throwing. Every time they essayed to break up the hoodlum knots they were stoned, but the crowd was too dense for any dangerous practice of that kind. On the whole the citizens who went to see were well satisfied with the conduct of the police, and if the work be sustained for a couple of Sundays the Queen's park nuisance promises fair to be a thing of the past.

The rioting is the subject of a good deal of comment to-day and while all respectable opinion is in favor of enforcing the by-law as it stands, many think that all spouting, praying, ranting, singing and blaspheming should be alike included within its provisions. The four men arrested for stone throwing were up before the magistrate to-day. Two of them, Robt. McGill and George Muter, were fined \$10 or thirty days in default, and Lawrence Hammond and John Harding were fined \$20 or thirty days. The citizens will have to do something to protect themselves from mob law. A disgraceful example has been set to the hoodlums by some members of the city council, who have turned round upon the Mayor because he is public spirited enough to do his duty and stand by it. There is even talk of expelling him from the Orange society, but it is likely to end in talk. If it should be attempted, public opinion will rally on his side more than ever. Through their avowed sympathy with the filthy language of Campbell certain Orangemen are bringing the name of the order into contempt.

IRISH NOTES.

One of the thoroughfares of Waterford was formerly called Parnell street, but now the name has been altered to Main street.

A farmer named Edgar has been awarded £25 by a County Down grand jury for the loss of a mare whose tongue had been pulled out by moonlighters.

The Lord Chief-Justice adjourned all business in the Crown Court at Armagh one day recently to the next Assizes, owing to the insanitary state of the Court. His Lordship remarked that he and several members of the bar were ill, and that one man had been stricken with typhoid fever. When he accepted the position of Chief-Justice of Ireland it was not on condition that he would have to administer justice in a breeze of sewer gas.

The death of the Nation newspaper recalls some interesting facts. Its last number has been issued. The Nation had a distinguished history. Fifty years it was started by Thomas Davis—a man still highly honored in Ireland—Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, John Mitchell and others. It was contributed to and written for by as bright a band of young Irishmen as ever gathered around an Irish journal. Its tone and tendency were distinctly revolutionary, in contradistinction to O'Connell's peaceful and constitutional policy. Its ballad poetry was of a very brilliant and impassioned character, and its prose articles were cultured and eloquent. Its arguments led to the ill-fated rebellion of 1848, and for many years it was the greatest force in Ireland. One by one its editors died or were exiled—John Mitchell and several others were transported—and of them all not one is now alive but Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, some time Premier in Australia. Times changed in Ireland, and the Nation fell from its high estate. Other men and other journals with newer ideas came to the front, and the paper became less and

less read until it to-day finally ceased. Among its latest editors were A. M. Sullivan, M. P., and his brother T. D. Sullivan, M. P., J. J. Clancy, M. P., etc. The valedictory address states that it will be incorporated with a new newspaper, the Irish Catholic. There are many Irishmen in Montreal and Canada, I expect, who will regret the death of the once-famous journal.

A Horrible Railway Accident.

PARIS, July 27.—The latest reports received from St. Mandé, near Vincennes, the scene of the collision between two excursion trains loaded with passengers returning from a musical festival at Fontenoy, show that 49 persons were killed and 100 injured by the accident. Six persons died after being extricated from the ruins. The engine of one of the excursion trains telescoped three carriages loaded with excursionists, and at the same time the reservoir of gas on the damaged train exploded and set fire to the wreckage, while scores of people were pinned down, wounded and helpless, beneath the ruins of the three carriages. In a very short time the flames spread to such an extent that numbers of the wounded were slowly roasted to death before the eyes of those who were doing their utmost to rescue them. The horrible shrieks of the burning people continued for nearly an hour after the collision. It is now reported that 200 persons were either killed or injured as a result of the collision. Many of the unfortunate people imprisoned beneath the wreck of the railroad cars were drowned, while partly roasted, by the firemen who were summoned to the scene. Forty minutes elapsed before the firemen were enabled to obtain water. When they did they poured torrents upon the wreck and seemed to be utterly unaware they were drowning the people they were attempting to rescue. To-day the Town Hall of St. Mandé presents a fearful spectacle. The blackened bodies of the dead lie in rows upon the floor and upon the tables in that building. In some cases the remains are but little more than heaps of cinders intermingled with portions of limbs or fragments of other parts of what were but a short time ago human beings, laughing, chatting and singing in jovial contentment. One pile of charred limbs and human cinders was especially conspicuous as it consisted of a mass of unidentified and unconnected bodies placed in a heap.

Parnell's Appeal.

LONDON, July 27.—In the House of Commons to-day, when the Prison vote was under discussion, Mr. Parnell claimed that certain convicts under life sentences, especially John Daly, should be granted amnesty or else treated as political prisoners. Mr. Parnell said it was a grave blot on the nation to treat men like Egan and Daly as ordinary criminals, adding that in the special case of Daly there was every reason to believe that he was not guilty of the charge of being in possession of dynamite with intent to cause an explosion. Sir William Vernon Hartcourt opposed any relaxation of the sentence passed upon John Daly, and John Keimond urged that further enquiry into Daly's case would prove that the prisoner referred to was the victim of a conspiracy upon the part of the Irish police agents. Henry Matthews, home secretary, replied that the "alleged proofs of innocence" had already been examined, and that they had been found to be inventions and consequently the sentence must stand.

Expelled from the House.

LONDON, July 27.—In the House of Commons to-day Henry John Atkinson, M.P. for Bristol, was expelled from the House for a week for charging the Speaker with abuse of power in placing on the records of the House that he (Atkinson) had frivolously challenged the accuracy of divisions. As this expulsion includes enforced absence from the precincts of Parliament, Mr. Atkinson was obliged to take eight American gentlemen whom he had invited to dine with him at the House of Commons to the Union club.

A Madman.

BERLIN, July 27.—A man named Guertler recently arrived here from New York with the announced intention of challenging the Emperor of Germany to fight a duel. Guertler's relatives, who are people in an influential position, caused him to be closely watched by detectives in order to prevent his getting into trouble. Finally the relatives were compelled to have him confined in a lunatic asylum.

Drinking at Wakes.

DUBLIN, July 27.—The Bishop of Cloyne has ordered the priests in his diocese not to say mass nor attend the funeral nor recommend the deceased to the prayers of the congregation in any case where intoxicating drink is supplied at the wake of a deceased person or at the funeral.

A Dreadful Charge.

TORONTO, July 27.—A warrant was sworn out this morning for the arrest of Edward Handcock and his wife, charging them with murder. On Thursday, the 16th inst., Sophia Handcock was found lying on the floor of the dining room of her home in rear of her father's store in the village of Fairbank with a great hole in her head from which blood was flowing and her brains oozing. She was unconscious, and lingered several hours in that state, but died without speaking. A tub of butter was found upon the floor, and it was supposed that she had, while carrying it from the cellar, fallen, striking a bar head on the edge of the trap-door. Handcock was the only person present

and he rushed into the road and called in the neighbors, saying his daughter was dead. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of murder against somebody unknown. Since then the village has been greatly excited over the affair, and it has been openly charged that the girl had been killed by her father. Her life was insured for \$1,000, the policy being made in favor of Mrs. Handcock. She had also a piece of property in her name. Handcock and his wife are now in jail.

Election Petition Withdrawn.

KINGSTON, July 27.—The charges of peculation preferred against G. W. Macdonald, License Inspector for the South Riding of Kent, by Mr. George, of the village of Eganville, were investigated at Renfrew by the Commissioners, Messrs. Botham and Totten of Toronto. The examination lasted six days. Fifty-one witnesses were examined, a majority of whom swore that they had not received the witness fees reported to the Government by Inspector Macdonald as having been paid them.

French Shore Fisheries.

Great anxiety exists among the people of the French shore in regard to the compensation that is to be paid by the British Government for losses sustained by the operatives and owners of the sixty factories closed under the *modus vivendi*. The operatives are in a deplorable condition. The lobster fishery was the only thing they had to depend upon, and at the demand of the French warships, thousands are thrown out of employment in the middle of the season without having earned enough to live through the summer months, not to speak of providing for existence through the terrible winter.

Canada's International Exhibition.

Arrangements are in progress for holding a Dairyman's convention at St. John N. B., during this Exhibition, and it is expected that several experts will be present and will give some lectures on dairy interests. Arrangements are also being made for showing several varieties of cream separators and other dairy apparatus in operation. It is also proposed to offer some special prizes for dairy products, and that the competition may be open to all the Provinces. Prof. Roherson of the Dominion Experimental Farm, who is now visiting the Creameries and Cheese Factories throughout the Maritime Provinces, is taking quite an active interest in the matter. The Exhibition opens on Sept. 23rd, and continues until Oct. 3rd.

Suicide of a Farmer.

Fidele Perreault, a farmer of St. Paul de Joliette, committed suicide, by hanging in his barn. The man awoke at four o'clock and went out to the barn, where he was found by his son an hour after with a rope around his neck and quite dead. Dr. Leprohon held an inquest, and a verdict of "Suicide while laboring under mental aberration" was rendered.

C. M. B. A. Directory.

Mr. T. J. Finn, grand chancellor of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, has just issued a second edition of the directory of the members of the society. It contains a list of all the officers of the society and the branches, as well as the names of the numerous members, together with the addresses of most. The dates of the regular meetings of the branches are likewise given, and there is much useful and interesting information respecting the society.

The Flynn Case.

Mr. J. C. Hutton, Q. C., received a cablegram, on Saturday, informing him that the Privy Council had granted the motion for leave to appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court dismissing the action of widow Flynn against the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. This case will be remembered as the one in which the plaintiff, after the demise of her husband, who died from injuries received while in the employ of defendants, took out an action to recover damages from the Company. The case was heard twice before a jury and in each instance the verdict was in favor of plaintiff. When the case was taken to the Supreme Court, the judges there held that, as the suit was taken more than a year after the accident occurred, the action is prescribed by lapse of time. As this point was only raised in the Court of Review, after the second trial, leave to appeal has been asked to the Privy Council with the result above stated.

A Beautiful Wreath.

The memorial wreath sent by the Queen to Ottawa and placed on the coffin of Sir John Macdonald has since the funeral in the hands of a skillful specialist in the art of preserving natural flowers. The wreath was sent by Lady Macdonald to Miss E. Kirkup, residing at No. 273 St. Antoine street, in this city who has worked carefully and steadily for about a month in embalming the flowers. The wreath is about two feet in circumference and is composed of nearly one hundred white roses, four large yellow roses and many carnations and mignonette. The leaves of the flowers were separated, and each leaf was covered with a coating of wax and thus fastened in its original place, and preserved in its original color and natural way. The wreath as it looks now when finished is as fresh looking and natural as on the day it was made by the florist. Miss Kirkup says that the flowers will keep their natural appearance for ever. She has spent some eight weeks at this work and is quite an expert in this specialty. In her opinion, the wreath is the most beautiful ever made.

BRITISH POLITICS.

MR. SMALLY DISCUSSES THE SITUATION.

The Irish Debates—Mr. Healy's Efforts—Mr. Balfour and the Irish Leaders—in Harmony.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The Tribune's London correspondent cables: The Irish debates in the House of Commons have passed off peacefully, or almost peacefully. There was, of course, a motion to reduce Mr. Balfour's salary. That is the convenient and graceful form of discussing Mr. Balfour's acts as Irish Secretary, established by custom and by the rules of the House. The motion and the debate were alike formal. There was little heart in the business. The baiting of Mr. Balfour was left to such minor patriots as Mr. Webb, Mr. Flynn, Mr. Power, Mr. Jordan and Mr. Knox names none of which stir the blood or fire the Irish heart. The Irish stock of adjectives seems to be exhausted, or it is no longer thought worth while to expend them on a man who plainly does not care what these gentlemen say of him. There was, it is true, a speech by Mr. Healy. But Mr. Healy can sometimes be moderate, and on this occasion he chose to be moderate. He complained that Mr. Balfour had not released Mr. Dillon and Mr. O'Brien, but he hardly concealed his opinion that he would have thought the Chief Secretary a fool if he had released them. Coercion, said Mr. Healy, still existed all over Ireland. There was, according to him, no more liberty in Ireland now than there was 12 months ago. True, no coercion is practised, and all Ireland, a few districts excepted, has been relieved from the operation of the Crimes Act, but it may hereafter be practised, and, therefore, it exists now. Such is the argument Mr. Healy thinks good enough for the House of Commons. The House is used to these performances and does not mind. Mr. Healy had, however, a surprise in reserve. He was not only civil to Mr. Balfour, he was almost complimentary. He thought him a wiser man than he was five years ago. If he be not it is not for want of remonstrance and reproach from Mr. Healy and other patriots. What could be the meaning of all this mildness? queried the puzzled hearer. It has been thought before now that something like an understanding between the Ministry and the Irish party might be reached. They came to terms on the Irish land bill, and there have been other signs of amiability on both sides. Mr. Balfour's sudden announcement toward the end of his speech made things plainer. There have long been rumors of a local government bill for Ireland. Mr. Balfour has now, though in parliamentary language, pledged himself and the Government to bring in such a bill at the next session. He asked whether, if the Government introduced a bill based broadly speaking upon the principles of the English and Scotch

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILLS.

they might expect Mr. Healy's support. "Certainly," cried Mr. Healy. "In that case," answered Mr. Balfour, "I hope it may not be long before the honorable member has an opportunity of practically showing us the value of the support he has just promised." The House sat with open mouth and almost forgot to cheer the most momentous declaration heard this many a day. The colloquy between Mr. Balfour and Mr. Healy ran so smoothly that it almost seemed to have been rehearsed. It has spread dismay among the Gladstonians. They have had to look on while this Government has made concession after concession to Ireland, conferred benefit after benefit upon the people of that unhappy country, upon the poorest classes most of all. They have seen grievances which were the stock in trade of the agitator melt away one by one. They saw poverty relieved by the grant of great sums of English money. They saw the tenant becoming the owner. They saw coercion vanish below the horizon. They saw a great system of works organized in districts where public works and private wages were most needed. They saw order and beneficence go hand in hand. They saw the dawning of a spirit of content, and more than the dawning of a period of prosperity among the Irish people. Now there looms before them another great measure by which Ireland may hope for all the substantial benefits she expects from home rule without the name, and without the danger. What will there be left to the agitator or what except appeals to the passion of hatred against England? Hatred is a tradition, but even a tradition is not eternal unless it has something besides hateful memories to live on. The Gladstonian organ, having reflected during the greater part of two days and nights over Mr. Balfour's Irish local government proposal, has come to the conclusion that it cannot be resisted. It is, therefore, to be supported on the same ground as free education. You borrowed it from us, is the Gladstonian watchword. Every good thing which comes out of Nazareth comes through Gladstonian channels. It is a useful theory if not worked too hard. The organ considers, however, that the more local government the Irish get, the more home rule they will want, which is possible enough. It is certain, they will be said by their English friends, that they ought to have a local government of their own, and will be brought up to date by Mr. Gladstone's bill. They are grateful to Mr. Gladstone for his efforts for any local government in Ireland, even local authority for the poor, will, as soon as established, bring the complete home rule. But this is the only point on which the Gladstonians and the Balfourians are in agreement. The Balfourians will not support the local government bill, and the Gladstonians will not support the local government bill.