

THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.

Important Speech by His Grace.

REPLY TO THE EARL OF MEATH.

On Sunday, Oct. 25th, the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin, visited Malahide and Swords. In the former place his Grace blessed the new schools which have been erected by the reverend pastor, Father Mulcahy, and at Swords an address was presented to him on behalf of the priests and people of the district, to which his Grace delivered a most important and interesting reply dealing with the speech of the Earl of Meath at the meeting of the Wicklow loyalists held on Friday in the Molewater Hall.

THE BOROUGHS OF SWORDS.

But deeply interesting as are those many historical recollections which must crowd upon the memory of every visitor to this parish of Swords and Malahide, or to this district of Fingal, this visit has for me, as so felicitously sets forth, is famous on so many grounds, both in the ecclesiastical and in the civil history of Dublin and of Ireland (cheers).

His Grace, who was received with cheers again and again renewed, said—Father Mulcahy and rev. and dear friends—I thank you most sincerely for the kind address, and for the warmth of the welcome with which you have received me among you to-day (cheers, and cries of "You are welcome"). It is my first visit to your parish and to this district of my diocese—a district which, as your address so felicitously sets forth, is famous on so many grounds, both in the ecclesiastical and in the civil history of Dublin and of Ireland (cheers).

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Times (hisses), and the Daily Express (groans). And, to make a grace doubly sure, I shall quote it exactly as I find it in the Daily Express. You will, of course, understand that in thus referring to the attack that has been made on Mr. Parnell, I am not doing so for the purpose of defending merely him. He is well able to defend himself (cheers), though, indeed, with a self-restraint which it is impossible not to admire, he rarely stoops to notice any of the vile and vicious slanders so systematically and so persistently poured out upon him by his political opponents (groans).

THE PRIESTS AND LAY DELEGATES AT WICKLOW.

What concerns me in this matter is that the slanders aimed directly at Mr. Parnell are aimed, by implication, against the vast body of the people who form my flock throughout this diocese; aimed, too, against the vast body of my priests, who sympathize with them in their constitutional struggle for justice (applause); and aimed, if I must say it, against myself as Archbishop of this diocese, whose duty it assuredly would be to warn both priests and people against the pestilential teaching of their political leaders if there was, indeed, one word of truth in the wholesale charges that have been made by the noble man to whom I refer, and from whose speech, as reported in yesterday's Daily Express, I now proceed to quote. Here then are the words which, with absolute disregard of truth, he has had the audacity to put into the mouth of Mr. Parnell. Speaking of the Wicklow Convention this nobleman goes on to say—

"This autocratic leader (meaning Mr. Parnell) having announced the names of the candidates chosen in secret conclave to be their representatives, went on plainly and without reservation to educate them in the political doctrines they were to support."

Now mark the carefully elaborate statement which follows, and which this eminent nobleman has not thought it unworthy of his position as man of honor to ascribe to Mr. Parnell (groans). Here it is—

"First the land of the country was to be taken from all land-holders, and to be apportioned to national purposes. Secondly, no property of any description was to be allowed to accumulate in the hands of any person. Thirdly, that a Parliament was to be established in Dublin to regulate all Irish affairs of every description, and that Ireland was there to be proclaimed an independent nation. Such (he says) is the future foreshadowed by the great National Irish Dictator."

THE NATIONALIZATION OF THE LAND.

The first, then, of the three doctrines ascribed by this noble speaker to Mr. Parnell, and thus, by implication, to those priests and lay delegates who were present at the Wicklow Convention, is that "the land of this country was to be taken from all landholders and applied to national purposes." Now, within the last twenty-four hours, I have made it my business carefully to read Mr. Parnell's speech referred to, and I can most explicitly declare that it contains not one passage which by any construction, or even by any possible misconstruction, can be made to convey, or even to seem to convey, the doctrine thus explicitly ascribed to him (cheers).

WHOLESALE ROBBERY.

I say the same for the second statement ascribed to Mr. Parnell, and thus, as I have said, ascribed by implication to those priests and lay delegates who were present at the Convention. It is "that no property of any description was to be allowed to accumulate in the hands of any person." If, indeed, I could presume to offer an advice to so skilful a tactician as Mr. Parnell I would suggest to him the advisability of trying out this issue in the law courts against his noble slanderer (groans). The doctrine thus explicitly imputed to him is an advocacy of wholesale robbery. It would be interesting to see whether even the loudest professor of what is now so foolishly called "loyalty" can be held to justify such reckless hurrying of baseless slanders so gross as this against an upright and honourable gentleman (cheers).

HOME RULE AND SEPARATION.

As to the third doctrine ascribed to Mr. Parnell in support of the charges of communism, anarchy, and revolution, it is that "a Parliament was to be established in Dublin to regulate all Irish affairs of every description, and that Ireland was there to be proclaimed an independent nation." Against this, indeed, in one sense of the words, we can have no complaint to make. O'Connell surely was no Communist (cheers). He was no anarchist (cheers). He was no unscrupulous revolutionist (cheers). And taking the words in the sense to which I refer—that is to say, taking them as proclaiming the right of Ireland to legislative independence, there is nothing here that is not a faithful reproduction of O'Connell's political faith. Indeed, the most prominent plank in his political platform (prolonged cheering). But as the statement—which no doubt in this instance was made at Wicklow—is put forward by this noble critic in sustenance of his slanderous charge of anarchy and revolution, we must assume that he wishes to ascribe to Mr. Parnell a totally different doctrine—the doctrine not merely of legislative independence, but of absolute separation—a doctrine which Mr. Parnell on the very occasion in question took care most conclusively to put aside (hear, hear). I know it may be said, "Oh, this is all very well for Mr. Parnell himself. He is in some sense a moderate man (cheers). But in his party there are many who are well known to be in advance of him. If he means only this they mean something very different—they mean separation." Well, in the first place, that is no justification for ascribing to Mr. Parnell what he, at all events, has never said nor implied. But it is well to go even a step further.

MR. JAMES O'KELLY, M. P.

I daresay if anyone were asked to name a few of the more advanced and, as some of our sensitive people might say, revolutionary members of the party whom Mr. Parnell leads, he would be sure to mention amongst them, and probably among the very first of them, the member of Parliament for Roscommon, Mr. James O'Kelly (cheers). Now, this gentleman has recently delivered some very instructive speeches in England. I have brought a report of one of them here to-day. I find it in the Freeman's Journal of the 28th of last month. What, then, does even this

most advanced member of the Irish Parliamentary party say upon the question of Home Rule and separation? (Cheers). Here are his words as delivered at a meeting of the Irish National League of Great Britain, in the Circus, in Sheffield, on the 27th of last month—

"He wished to state distinctly what Home Rule meant. There was abroad in England a very marked misunderstanding on the part even of men of the highest political importance as to the real object for which they were striving. When they talked of legislative independence what they wanted was, to have the power in their own country to make the laws that affected them and them only. They did not want any power as an independent nation at all. That was to say they did not want an army or navy, or did they want to exercise any power outside their own country. What they wanted was to rule Ireland as Canada and Australia ruled themselves, remaining inside the Empire (cheers). What they asked for was the restoration of the old Parliament as it existed in Grattan's time, with such modification as would make it harmonize with the spirit of the present age. How could such a Parliament be possible? The British Empire? Instead of being the means of separating the two countries and driving them apart Home Rule, if wisely granted in time, would be the means of binding the empire together (loud cheers). This, then, is my answer to the noble author of the furious onslaught upon my priest and people (cheers). I have spoken, perhaps, a little strongly (no, no), but I could not stand aloof to this spitefully assailed, and I am confident that what you have given me the opportunity of saying in their defence to-day will command the sympathy of all right-minded men (cheers), the sympathy not only of those who are in accord with Mr. Parnell and the great popular movement of the present time, but also of those who, though they are not as yet enrolled in the popular ranks, at all events love justice and honor and fair play and truth, and hold in the horror of a holy hatred the cruel and cowardly slanders of lying tongues (loud cheers).

After the cheering which followed the close of the Archbishop's address had subsided, the vast multitude knelt to receive his Grace's blessing. He then retired from the platform amid renewed and prolonged cheers for the Pope, for the Archbishop, and for the parish priest and the other clergy present.

At night the town was brilliantly illuminated in honor of his Grace's visit, and at his departure from the parochial residence the cheering of the people of the village assembled in the streets was again and again renewed.

THE TWO VIEWS OF HOME RULE.

We present our readers to-day with two views of Home Rule for Ireland—coming from two very different sources—the one from a Catholic Archbishop, the other from a leading member of the Gladstone administration. The present Archbishop of Tuam, the Most Rev. Dr. McEvilly, has long been recognized as one of the most prudent and conservative of Irish prelates. He has never identified himself with mere popular movements because of their passing popularity. His sagacity, caution and foresight have till now kept him somewhat in the background as an advocate of self-government for the people of Ireland. He has, however, none the less been an earnest if quiet and unpretentious patriot. His words, not only because of the high office he fills, but because of his rare discretion, exceptional self-possession and far-reaching intuition, carry with them very great weight. In a letter addressed to Mr. P. C. Culkin, chairman of the Tuam Town Commissioners, His Grace holds the following language, wherein he shows cause for the political faith within him:

"St. Jarlath's, October 24th, 1885.

"MY DEAR MR. CULKIN—Will you kindly convey to your committee that it is my duty to use my power to attend your meeting. The object of my visit is, however, especially in advancing the several salutary and necessary measures specified in the authorized programme of the National League, have my cordial sympathy and support. In the present exceptionally depressed condition of the country, and the still greater depression with its consequent inconveniences extending to all classes that may possibly befall us in the near future, it becomes the duty of every member of society to employ all just and constitutional means within reach for remedying this sad state of things. Now how can this be effectually achieved? How can a remedy be applied? Surely by the enactment of salutary laws accommodated to the wants of the people. Who but the Irish people themselves can fully understand their own wants and adopt the means for adequately relieving them? In other words, what other way can accomplish this save an Irish Parliament assembled to enact laws affecting purely Irish interests, leaving Imperial questions to be settled by an Imperial Parliament, both countries at the same time continuing indissolubly united by the golden link of the Crown. Those who are perpetually in season and out of season, exhibiting as a consequence of our reasonable desire for a native Parliament the dreaded spectre of separation, their object being to raise an election cry, know full well that throughout the entire extent of Ireland there is not to be found a man who would not be a fit subject for a lunatic asylum seriously to think of separation, or so perverse as to contemplate inflicting on his countrymen the bootless struggle for separation from England which would be sure to entail, and which, even if successfully achieved, would be regarded by many in the present aggressive state of the world as a very questionable boon. Why should the right to enact laws for their own benefit lead to separation in Ireland any more than in Canada, Australia, and the other colonies

and dependencies of the British Empire? Had we a native Legislature would they leave our fisheries undeveloped and the untold wealth that would accrue from shoals of fish literally swarming along our coasts lost to the nation? Would vast tracts of valuable land be left unproductive for want of agricultural drainage, so much wanted to promote fertility and health? Would we be left without a much-needed system of railways, so necessary to stimulate industry, securing a ready market for the hard-earned produce of toil on land? And would a native Parliament calmly fold its arms and not strive to arrest the hand of the destroying angel ruthlessly menacing our people with wholesale extermination for no other crime save that they cannot achieve impossibilities? Have we not painfully witnessed of late a revolting instance of these crimes against God and humanity at Belcarra near Castlebar? I shall not trespass on your patience by any further detail of the other advantages sure to result from a native Legislature. Let us really round the Irish Parliamentary party, the party of order in the proper sense of the word, by whom alone this great boon of a native Legislature can be secured for us, and with it contentment and respect for existing institutions. It is hard to expect from a people ever sunk in chronic misery, with the resources of contentment and happiness, if properly availed of, within reach, to display exuberant loyalty. Remove by salutary legislation the causes of their misery and you make our people abidingly loyal. You would then be spared the necessity to say, as I have said, that the peace of the Empire would then become the courage of a defender against dastardly outrages, vigorously denounced by the Irish Parliamentary Party, of his own and his neighbor's possessions—I have the honor to be your faithful servant,

+ JOHN McEVILLY, PATRICK CULKIN, Esq., Chairman Town Commissioners.

The other view of the question, that taken by Mr. Childers, is likewise of a very telling character. The right hon. gentleman, speaking at Wisbech, Cambridge-shire, on the 25th ult., said:—"For the last five years he had endeavored to watch Irish affairs dispassionately, warmly sympathizing with the Irish people, and avoiding the use of hard names. It was extremely difficult for those engaged in public life to acquire a knowledge of the country without falling under the influence of this or that body, society or church. Studying the Irish problem as well as he could, he had come to the conclusion that Irishmen, if loyally trusted, and left to manage their own local affairs, would act in Ireland very much as they had acted in other parts of the world. He instanced their conduct in the Colonies and America, remarking that their Saxon proclivities were only shown in these countries in connection with controversies. In Ireland itself he would try the experiment of the division of powers and duties between the Imperial Parliament and the Irish local authorities without afterthought, and in perfect good faith. At the present time, except boycotting, there was nothing heard of any prevalent offences of a serious kind. Between the Government and the people there was a truce. Might they not try and convert it into a treaty? If the truce were broken who could foresee what consequences might be? He had ventured to sketch out a distant prospect of what might be, but he was not prepared to say what would be. In the sketch he suggested that all business which could be in any sense called Imperial should be left to the Imperial Parliament and Government; and, on the other hand, that everything of a strictly local character should be settled and administered by Irishmen. It had been suggested by critics that the local authorities in Ireland might organize a militia force which would be dangerous to the empire; but this was an exploded idea since the closer association of the militia with the regulars. The War Office and the army must, under any circumstances, be under the Imperial Government and Parliament, and therefore this objection fell to the ground. He waited with patience, but with anxiety, for a declaration by Ministers on the grave problem. He wished they could have some clearer indication of their views, if not of their intentions, regarding it. He noticed some of what he termed their conflicting statements on the subject. Was the cautious language of the present Ministers due to their reluctance to commit themselves until they had been 'called in' by the new electorate. In his opinion this question of the better government of Ireland ought to be treated not as a party question, but as a question of common sense. He suggested another acrimonious controversy between English statesmen and the English people on the one side and the mass of the Irish people on the other side. It should be the first concern of both countries to prevent its recurrence by a timely and loyal agreement whilst 'we are yet in the way with them.'"

These many utterances of the late Chancellor were, we are happy to notice, loudly cheered by his English auditors. The utterance of such sentiments, and their cordial reception and earnest approbation by the English people, is a healthful and cheering symptom. Too long has Ireland been a thorn in the side of England, too long have the two countries been alienated by mistrust and by hatred, too long divided and weakened by antagonisms of centuries' growth and adamant strength. Ireland has been robbed, pillaged and impoverished since, driven into the very maws of famine, because of a religious and political ascendancy of a wicked minority of its people and the cruel rapacity of a handful of ravenous landowners maintained and gratified. To this wretched end have all the efforts of British statesmanship and all the strength of British progress been directed. May we at last hope for better things? Speeches such as that of Dr. McEvilly, indicate a mighty mutation in the political horoscope, and give good ground for the high hopes that now swell the hearts and fill the souls of Irishmen, and of the happy presages that delight the just, the humane and the fair-minded amongst the whole human family.

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Is a PURE FRUIT ACID POWDER, It contains neither alum, lime, nor ammonia, and may be used by the most delicate constitution with perfect safety. Its great success arising from its being the most delicate and BEST VALUE IN THE MARKET, as well as its thorough adaptation to the wants of the kitchen, has excited the attention of the public, and its name and appearance. Beware of such simple name: COOK'S FRIEND IN EVERY PACKAGE. Trade Mark on Every Package.

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The object of this Agency is to supply at the regular dealers' prices, any kind of goods imported or manufactured in the United States. The advantages and conveniences of this Agency are many, a few of which are:—1st. It is situated in the heart of the wholesale trade of the metropolis, and has complete facilities for procuring goods at the lowest prices. 2nd. It is able to supply in any quantity, at the lowest prices, all the goods that are wanted by the trade. 3rd. It is able to supply in any quantity, at the lowest prices, all the goods that are wanted by the trade. 4th. It is able to supply in any quantity, at the lowest prices, all the goods that are wanted by the trade. 5th. It is able to supply in any quantity, at the lowest prices, all the goods that are wanted by the trade. 6th. It is able to supply in any quantity, at the lowest prices, all the goods that are wanted by the trade. 7th. It is able to supply in any quantity, at the lowest prices, all the goods that are wanted by the trade. 8th. It is able to supply in any quantity, at the lowest prices, all the goods that are wanted by the trade. 9th. It is able to supply in any quantity, at the lowest prices, all the goods that are wanted by the trade. 10th. It is able to supply in any quantity, at the lowest prices, all the goods that are wanted by the trade. 11th. It is able to supply in any quantity, at the lowest prices, all the goods that are wanted by the trade. 12th. It is able to supply in any quantity, at the lowest prices, all the goods that are wanted by the trade. 13th. It is able to supply in any quantity, at the lowest prices, all the goods that are wanted by the trade. 14th. It is able to supply in any quantity, at the lowest prices, all the goods that are wanted by the trade. 15th. It is able to supply in any quantity, at the lowest prices, all the goods that are wanted by the trade. 16th. It is able to supply in any quantity, at the lowest prices, all the goods that are wanted by the trade. 17th. It is able to supply in any quantity, at the lowest prices, all the goods that are wanted by the trade. 18th. It is able to supply in any quantity, at the lowest prices, all the goods that are wanted by the trade. 19th. It is able to supply in any quantity, at the lowest prices, all the goods that are wanted by the trade. 20th. It is able to supply in any quantity, at the lowest prices, all the goods that are wanted by the trade. 21st. It is able to supply in any quantity, at the lowest prices, all the goods that are wanted by the trade. 22nd. It is able to supply in any quantity, at the lowest prices, all the goods that are wanted by the trade. 23rd. It is able to supply in any quantity, at the lowest prices, all the goods that are wanted by the trade. 24th. It is able to supply in any quantity, at the lowest prices, all the goods that are wanted by the trade. 25th. It is able to supply in any quantity, at the lowest prices, all the goods that are wanted by the trade. 26th. It is able to supply in any quantity, at the lowest prices, all the goods that are wanted by the trade. 27th. It is able to supply in any quantity, at the lowest prices, all the goods that are wanted by the trade. 28th. It is able to supply in any quantity, at the lowest prices, all the goods that are wanted by the trade. 29th. It is able to supply in any quantity, at the lowest prices, all the goods that are wanted by the trade. 30th. It is able to supply in any quantity, at the lowest prices, all the goods that are wanted by the trade. 31st. It is able to supply in any quantity, at the lowest prices, all the goods that are wanted by the trade. 32nd. It is able to supply in any quantity, at the lowest prices, all the goods that are wanted by the trade. 33rd. It is able to supply in any quantity, at the lowest prices