VOL. XXXIII.—NO. 49.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1883.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

AT REST. LAID

Impressive Funeral of the Late Arch bishop Purcell-Solemn Ceremonies-Elequent Eulegy of the Deceased by Bishop Gilmour - Manifestations of Grief.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 13.-At half-past seven o'clock yesterday morning people who had been provided with tickets began to crowd around the Cathedral gates to gain admission to the funeral services of the late Archbishop Purcell. Squads of police guarded the gates and stood watch in the streets. Detachments of the Knights of St. John, with bright uniforms and drawn swords, directed the movement of the crowds into the Cathedral and stood guard in the sisles within. Every step of the way was guarded. Ushers wearing black rosettes attended to seating the throng. The middle aisle of the church was kept clear, but in the broad side aisles and in the confessionals people were allowed standing room. By nine o'clock the church was filled and the aisles were crowded, while thousands lined the sidewalks of the adjacent streets. In the audience were numerous prominent Protestants, among whom were Mayor Stephens, W. S. Groesbeck and Bufus King. There were also present numerous city officials, prominent Jews and free-thinkers. All of them had known the Archbishop personally in his long life in this city.

APPEARANCE OF THE CATHEDRAL.

The interior of the Cathedral presented an imposing and solemn appearance, and the weather was fair and cool. Every preparation for the ceremonies was complete. The body rested on the catafalque just as it did last night when an unbroken procession marched by viewing it, while the priests chanted the solemn services for the dead. It was so inclined on the bier that the face could be seen from any part of the church. The choir had been increased from twenty to fifty members by drawing upon vocalists from other churches. No fioral decorations were used in the church. At the right of the catalalque and facing the pulpit was a large platform for the press, and it was completely filled. CHURCH DIGNITABLES PRESENT.

Beven archbishops, seventeen bishops and about two hundred priests were present. The first mentioned were archbishops Corrigan, coadjutor to Cardinal McCloskey, New York; Loughlin, of Brooklyn; Williams, of Boston; Reehan, of Chicago; Gibbons, of Baltimore; Heeas, of Milwaukee, and Elder, late coad-jutor and now Archbishop elect of Cincinnati The bishops were Byan, of St. Louis; Conroy, of Albany; Bates, of Alton; Fitzgerald, of Little Rock; O'Connor, of Onaha Gallagher, of Galveston; Ryan, of Buffalo; Kain, of Wheel(By Cable from special Irish News Agency.)

which were deposited the usual coins and of bringing his family into it; for, conseroll. Mr. Richard Gleeson, as representing firmed bachelors, as you know, do little for ing; Hennessy, of Dubuque; Gilmour, of Ing; Hennessy, of Dubuque; Crimon, of Cleveland; Chatard, of Vincennes; Watter Son, of Columbus; Bongess, of Potroit; Blohter, of Grand Rapids; Rademacher, of Nashville; Toebbe, of Covington, and McCloskey, of Louisville. Mitred Abbot Fruter, of St. Mulrod, Ind., was also proent. Several party in Parliament.

GLADSTONE'S ADMISSION. of bt. multon, then, to ome on account of prelates were unable to ome on account of illness, and this circustance detailed many of the ciergy nati diocese were in the Cathe-

THE SOLEMN BERVICES.

At holf-past nine o'clock the bishops and clergy were in the sanctuary and the beil tolled the first notes of the ceremonies upon a profoundly silent audience. A coorus of chenters was seated in the centre aisle. The spaces to the right and left of the sauctuary were crowded with priests in white surplices and with uncovered heads. In front of them sat the erchbishops on the left and the bishops on the right, in purple vestments and beretta. At a quarter to ten o'clock the Mass began. The "Introit" and the "Tractus" were rendered ty the chanters; "Kyrie," by the male choms; "Dies liæ," by the quartet and chorus; "Domino Jesu" and "Banctus Banedictus Agnus Del" by the chanters, and " Miserere" by the chorus-all being rendered with deep feeling and solemn effect. During the communion the most profound interest was manifested. Archbishop-elect Elder of Cincinnati Officiated.

EULOGY BY BISHOP GILMOUR.

At eleven o'clock Bishop Gilmour, of Oleve-land, ascended the chair and delivered the ser-mon. He referred to the occ sion in the fol-lowing words:—"This outpouring of people, this gethering of mirred heads and consecrated lowing words:—"This outpouring of people, this gathering of mitred heads and consecrated priests, these weeping orphans and grief stricken nuns tell the mournful cause that has brought us here, a blashop is dead, a high priest has gone to his reward, a diocese weeps. This bler, around which flicker these emblem lights, bears all that remains to us of fifty-seven years of priestly life and episcopal ministration. The completion of the priesthood is the episcopacy There is no higher order in the Church than that of bishop. To him is given power to create priests and also jurisdiction to rule the Church of God. No jurisdiction to the world is so absolute, nor any responsibility so grave. It is this that gives the occasion its true significance and the bier its true interpretation. A bishop lies there. We who have known him and loved him with filial love have gathered around his remains to shed a tear at his loss and bid him godspeed on his journey to God. Children weep, friends weep, the old and young, the orphan and the widow weep. Most of the priests here are of his creation and many of the bishops of his conscoration. The name of Purcell brings sweet recollections to many a home, and with it are linked the blessings of many a life."

After reviewing the dead Bishop's character and speaking of how he found the diocese with 14 priests, 16 churches and 6,000 communivants, and died leaving it with 480 priests, 500 churches, 500,000 communicants and numerous religious institutions, schools and colleges—all his work—he alluded delicately to the financial cloud that shadowed the close of the deceased's career, in the following words:—"Fifty years of episcopal life, with all those twords imply, in America is, the lot of few. To have ended it without stain on his personal character amid the appalling financial disaster that came upon him, to lie. before that alter that he served so well and to have his coffin bedewed with tears of sorrow, notwithstanding the financial cloud under which he lies, bespeaks more than ordinary virtue. Financially he failed, and in his failure excited more, comment and, bitter feeling than have been caused by any man within this century. But with it all not even his THE FINANCIAL DISASTER.

bitterest foe has charged him with personal dishonesty or wasteful squandering. He mistook the principle of business, and through that he failed. The poor knew him but to bless him, the sorrowing but to praise, the good to revere and all to love him. No young man ever appealed to him in vain, and hundreds who are to-day prominent in Church and State, owe their success to him. It is true we cannot ignore the cloud under which he lies, yet his virtues give lustre to its darkest side."

INPLUENCE OF THE DECEASED.

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Of the influence of the deceased in civil affairs Bishop Gilmour said:—" Few ecclesiastics have wielded a wider influence in civil life. With the bishop has had more influence with statesmen. From the beginning he identified himself with the destinies of his adopted country and refused to admit that because he was a priest he had ceased to be a patriot."

Adverting to personal recollections of Archaelectrics and refused to be a patriot.

to admit that because he was a priest he had ceased to be a patriot."
Adverting to personal recollections of Archbishop Purcell's zeal and other characteristics, the preacher said:—"I have seen him in the rude shanty, sitting for hours to hear the confessions of people. He seemed never to weary. After days of incessant toil I have seen him in an ordinary farm waggon, sitting on a loose chair, drive fifty miles over rough roads that he might not miss an appointment. No one ever heard him complain. His love of children was very marked, and the purity of his own heart gave him the key to the innocence of childhood. Not until the last great day shall it be known how many homes he brightened or how many hearts he cheered."

SORROWING PEOPLE.

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The peroration, which was a sort of apostrophe to the deceased Archbishop, touched nearts and moistened eyes all through the great audience. The sermon ended at twelve o'clock, having occupied one hour. After this the magnificent and impressive ceremony of five absolutions, conducted by five srchbishops and their assistants, with the chanters, the incense filling the Church with its fragrance, followed by the "Miserce," closed the ceremonies. The profoundly moved cudience lingered till the bishops and clergy left the sanctuary and the weeping sisters marched by the corpse to take a last sorrowful view of the beloved features and then went slowly out.

BORNE TO THE GRAVE.

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A procession of Catholic societies without music and with folded banners draped with crape, after a march of a mile and a half through the streets densely lined with people, escorted the corpse to the train, followed by tens of thous ands of people. The train consisted of four cars, carrying Archbishops O'Connor and Gallagher, Archbishop elect Elder and filty priests, together with about 100 others. All along the route great crowds gathered. The train stopped at the principal stations, and the casket was opened and the people permitted to view the body. Arriving at Westboro, where the body had to be taken from the railroad, a great number of people in vehicles were in waiting to join the procession to the Couvent of St. Martin's. The body will lie in state there to-night and the burial takes place tomorrow.

Panic Among the Radicals—Fears of an "Unho'y Alliance" of the Irish Nationalists with the Tories-The Union of the Orange and Green-The Parnell Testi-

Gladstone's proncuncement last night in the House of Commons to the effect that the Land Act required amendment concedes the re-opening of the Land question as the first fruits of the Monaghan victory. The right hon, gentleman pretended that the speech made by his son Herbert, the member for Leeds, declaring in favor of further concessions, was merely a repetition of what he himself said last year. He conveniently forgot that he had abandoned his pledges to the tenants until he was reminded of that fact by the result of the Monaghan election.

JUSTICE TO LEASEHOLDERS.

Gladstone's declaration may be regarded as Gladstone's declaration may be regarded as The Archbishop, addressing the vast multi-a presage that action will be taken by the tude, said:—Mr. Mayor and fellow country-Government, by which the benefits of the Land Act will be extended to the leaseholders, putting back the Healy Clause, securing The occasion was an interesting one. I came for the tenants full compensation for their improvements, and making the judicial rent | of the sight for our contemplated new Church date from the day of application to the Land of St. Brigid, which had been freely granted Court. The result of this will be fatal to to us by a good Christian lady who the great body of the landlords. Hence the lives close by, and I came also to meet anxiety of the Conservatives to establish the thousands of my ever faithful people, peasant proprietary.

OBANGE AND GREEN UNITING.

The landlords are alarmed at the rapid growth of Land League views among the Protestant farmers. The voting in Monaghan proves that even the rabid Orange party is breaking up. At the previous election there was a defection of several hundred Orange votes; and hundreds of similar de fections took place when Healy contested the county. On this last occasion at least twentyfive per cent of the Orange voters cast their ballots for the National candidate. This union of the Orange and Green causes profound alarm in England, where no doubt is entertained among intelligent politicians that Parnell will be master of the situation in the next Parliament.

was REDMOND FOR WEXFORD.

The brother of Mr. John E. Redmond, the member for New Boss, has been nominated for the borough of Wexford, at the request of the Irish of Australia. Mr. Healy will take his seat for Monaghan on next Monday night. The Parne'l National Tribute now amounts to eighteen thousand pounds.

HARD ON THE ORANGEMEN.

The St. Thomas, Ont., Daily Times, in speaking of the Orange celebration on the 12th inst, at Hagersville, Ont., says :- Conspicuous was a lodge of Six Nation Indians under Chiefs Johnson and Smith. Oblef Johnson wore a large medal given in token of formerly dwelt, and builds up for himself on them in vain. We, too, of their the Imperial recognition of the loyalty and another residence, more roomy, and in every generation have had our own burden position of the Six Nations. Hany of these way more respectable than the one which he of efficient to bear. But though bowed Indians displayed a degree of civilization and had hitherto occupied. And what is true in down by the weight that oppressed us, we cortain the views of the Government with require much exceeding that of their white this respect of an individual may with were not displayed a degree of civilization and hitherto occupied. And what is true in by the weight that oppressed us, we cortain the views of the Government with requirement with recording that of their white indicated force be asserted when it is we struggled manfully for our emanding that the views of the Government with recording that the views of the Government with recording that of their white indicated force be asserted when it is

The New Church of St. Brigid, at Sarsfield's Rock.

IMPOSING DEMONSTRATION.

ADDRESS BY HIS GRACE.

On June 24th the corner stone of the new Church of St. Brigid, Sarsheld's Bock, Ballyneety, Co. Limerick, was solemnly blessed by the Arshbishop of Cashel. The new church is erected close beside Sarsfield's Bock, an eminence towering above the rich pasture lands of Limerick, from which can be obtained a view of Kerry, Cork, Tipperary and Clare, the heights of Galteemore, Keeper Hill, the Slievebloom Mountains, the Nagle Mountains, and Tim Quinlin's Castle. The site of the church was most generously given by the tenant, Mrs. Fitzgerald; and the head landlord, Mr. Thomas Bennett, has been kind enough to promise Rev. Father Ryan, the parish priest, a lease in perpetuity. The church was begun about a year ago. To erect such a church in such a poor parish was very up-hill work. It is estimated that it will cost £3,500. Still, though the parish was poor, the generosity of the people appears to have been almost extravagant. The ninety ratepayers of the parish on Sunday laid over £300 on the corner-stone, and some time ago a hundred calves were pre-sented to the Bev. Father Ryan by his parishioners; they were reared by them for him, and finally sold at prices which realised about £1,000. This mode of contributing to the erection of a church is novel, and is likely to become very popular. His Grace the Archbishop subscribed £100 as a start for the work, and on Sunday he contributed £50. Altogether over £700 was collected on the

epot. At twelve o'clock High Mass was celebrated at the foot of the rock on the open hill side, the worshippers stretching over the greater part of the meadow. The Rev. P. J. Ryan, P.P., Galbally, was the celebrant; Rev. W. J. McKeogh, P.P., Deacon; Bev. Father Fennoily, sub-Deacon; Ven. Archdeacon Kinnane, P.P., master of the ceremonies. Benediction followed Mass, and then His Grace the Archbishop proceeded to the new church, has siready risen to nearly the which LONDON, July 14.—The Monaghan election | the stonemasons and bricklayers of Limerick, assisted at this operation, after which Mr. W. G. Doolan, the architect, presented his Grace with a silver trowel sultably inscribed and having an ivory handle. When the Archbishon came forward to address the people the scene was most impressive Where a great Irish warrior stood nearly two hundred years ago a great Irish prelate stood that day, and before him stretched a host of people far waster than ever Sarsfield looked upon; the contrast between then and now, between the condition of the Irish people in the dark days that succeeded the treaty of Limerick and the condition of the Frishpeople in the present year of grace, will suggest itself to every reflective mind. The battlefield of the seventeenth century is consecrated ground in the nineteenth; the sword has been turned into the ploughshare; and where Sarsfield carried persuasion with his sword Archbishop Oroke rules

with his manly eloquence and strong logic. men, it is now twelve months, or thereabouts, since I first set my foot upon Sarsfield's Rook. to inspect, and, if found suitable, to appprove who, with warm hearts, with flying flags, strains of native music, and every demonstration of everflowing kindness, were assembled to give me fresh proof of their effection, and hid me welcome to this historic spot. Speakicg from the highest peak of the hill which overlooks this vast assemblage, I then said that as this and the adjoining fields were, some two centuries ago, the scene of a mem orable feat of arms, which cast a fresh and abiding lustre round the name of Ireland's most cherished heroes, so were they destined soon to become, in another sphere, the source and fountain-head from which would issue, for all time to come, innumerable graces and blessings on this truly Catholic people. And, in truth, the statement which I then ventured to make has been conspicuously verified: for I have just laid here the foundstion stone of a beautiful new church, and, with sacred song and highest ceremonial, dedicated it, in so far, to the name and in taken the place of these unholy contentions, the honor of one of the most glorious of secret societies we have absolutely no and venerated of our many national saints. trace in this extensive diccese; while The priests and people, then, of this parish are now busily engaged in execting a elsewhere, we were altogether exempt from new and suitable earthly dwelling in which them; and so we are in a position to the great and good God of their fathers is to fling back into the face of our calumniators abide and be worshipped; and I shall avail of the false and injurious assertion that we the opportunity which this interesting fact are on the high road to infidelity, and affords of making one or two practical refisc-tions very naturally arising out of the cfroum stances under which we are assembled here. not found wanting. The confiscation of First and foremost, then, it is a clear proof Sames and Elizabeth, the sword of Ocomwell, that a man has been prosperous in life the ruthless rapacity of his followers, and the

not one member alone but several members of the same family who, within a world knows by this time that we have come given period of say half-a-dozen years, out of the contest with credit, and, I might have left the humble home in which they say, with victory. Apostnoy, at any rate, has and their fathers before them had been born and brought up, and had gone to abide in larger, loftler, and more imposing dwellings. in the Church of St. Brigid, of which Such being the case it seems to me to be the corner-stone was laid today, the incontrovertible that the good Catholics of practices of the ancient faith planted here by the united dioceses of Cashel and Emly must St. Patrick shall be henceforth fully and be in a most flourishing condition indeed considered from a religious point of view, for they are everywhere fast exchanging he must have previously counted upon the the mean and miserable looking cost, and come to the conclusion that he is a the mean and miserable looking mass houses of the past for stately and, in many instances, most splendid structures, well worthy of the holy religion which they so proudly profess, and of the ecclesiastical traditions of our country. And, indeed, overlocking for the moment all sides over this parish. He has a weighty work that has been done in Ireland generally for the last quarter of a century, and especially in this our own plous and patriotic province, whether down Scuth in the Cove of Cork where a temple of unrivalled grandeur meets the eye of the traveller who comes from beyond the great world of waters to visit this ancient island, or here beside us in the city of the violated treaty, illustrated, as we know it is, by every possible emblem of ecclesiastical progress. Let us confine our glance on this occasion to the diocese of Cashel and Emly slone, and see what has been achieved here for religion in quite rebeen schieved here for religion in quito recent years. Within the last six years, and in
twenty out of the forty-six parishes of
those united dioceses, the enormous rum
sacred cause that, defeated afterwards by those united dioceses, the enormous sum of £76,350 has been expended in building new churches or substantially renovating old ones, in erecting convents, schools, orphan-ages and presbyteries, taking no account whatever of any sum less than £400 that may, and, in fact, must have been laid out meanwhile in the maintenance, decoration, and other improvements of ecclesiatical buildings in the twenty-six other parishes of the diocese in which no new work has been engaged in. Just think of it, my friends, £75,000 contributed for ecclesiastical purposes by the people of Cashel and Emiy within the last six years, to say nothing of £4,442 given to the Pope, besides supporting their clergy and Archbishop in a style and with a generosity that absolutely leave nothing to be desired. Is it any wonder, then, that the clergy of Ireland, notably of the South, and still more specially of this ancient diocese, should feel for the people should struggle for the people, should love the people, and should, as many of our sainted predecessors did in the past, die, it necessary, for the people? Long live, then, the union of priests and people in Ireland. Esto perpetua! Again, when a man proposes to himself to build a new house as height of 15 feet, and there solemnly his residence, he invariably has the intention blessed and laid the corner stone, in

> is precisely with us. We build this church of ours for the great Catholic family of this important parish, and which of you, casting his ever over the mighty multitude of believers brought together here today, from far and near, can, for a moment, doubt that, when we take possession of it in its completed state, we shall have an ample family to bring into it for the sacred purposes of prayer and sacrifice. It is true, indeed, that bad laws and emigration have done a great deal, even in this fertile district, to thin the ranks of our Catholic population. Against both these influences you with one voice protest from this hill-side today. Nor will the Irish people, as I believe, ever cease their constitutional action till beneficent legislation will have removed the grievance of which they now justly complain, and until every Irishman and every Irishwoman will find a decent livelihood, if they choose to labor for it in this the land they love best. Moreover when a man builds a new house for bimself and his family, and quitting his former resi dence, goes to live in the new one, he for the most part, determines on making it his last dwelling on earth, the place in which he is to live and die. So shall it be with us. We shall live and die, please God, in the bosom of the Holy Roman Oatholic Church, ever true as steel to the Apostolic Faith and ennobling traditions of our fathers. Attempts, no doubt, have of late been made to make strangers believe that the Irish people are fast falling away from their primitive fervor, and that the bond which bound them to the Chair of Peter was likely to be loosened ere long, if not entirely dis-

of all, in the architectural department. So it

solved. Bat, far from that being the fact, it is plainly demonstrable, and, indeed, actoriously time, that at no period in the modern or, perhaps, ancient history of Ireland, were the Irish people more tnoroughly or more in telligently religious than they are, thank God today. There are more persons approaching the excraments in our times in Ireland than at any past period in her annals. Beligious communities are being multiplied, confraternities abound, missions are bring held for the faithful in almost every parish, the feuds and factions which gave an evil notoriety to certain localities have ocmpletely ceased, n neighborly spirit has orime and outrage were of daily occurrence scon to make niter ship wreck of the faith. Our fathers stood many a rude test, and were when he quite the old house in which he had savage legislation of later times were wied

both in Church and State, and the whole never stained the ecclesiastical annals of Ireland; and I can answer for it that, fervently carried out. Finally, when a man has resolved to build a new house for himself, or will have, sufficient means at his disposal to meet in due time all the liabilities which such an undertaking entails. That is precisely what I know has been done by the good and hardworking ecclesiastic who so worthily pre-

16. Half the funds required for the completion of his church are already available. The other half is sure to be forthcoming. He has many and generous friends. The heart of this teaming but sorely tried district is with him. St. Brigid, the pride of Kildare, and the patroness of holy Ireland, will bless and help him. Sarsfield, too, is a word to conjure with. "Sarsfield is," in fact, "the man." These magic words, blazoned as I am told they are, on the banners of one of the many musical societies which enliven and treachery in Limerick, had previously triumphed here, so will they give promise of success in the peaceful struggle in which we are here engaged, and turn henceforth the eyes of thousands of our people to this new church, and to the historic spot new doubly associated with the name and fame of Sarsfield. Let us, one and all, then rise to the level of this great occasion. The pence of the poor, the shilling of the frieze coated farmer, and the pounds of our wealthier citizens have built all the churches and schools and orphanages of Ireland. We owe but little to the patronage or protection of the great. There are thousands here today. Let each one give a little. I have already paid £100. Today I give £50 more to the good work. I give it for the glory of God, in honor of St. Brigid, in memory of the immortal Sarefield, out of deep regard for the good and generous people of this locality, and to enable me to turn now to you assembled here and

ask you, one and all, according to your ability, to "go and do in like manner." At the conclusion of his Grace's address which was frequently interrupted by cheers, a collection took place, and, in a very brief period, £700 was subscribed. Father Ryan having thanked the Archbishop, the clergy, and the people for their dona-tions, Mr. A. C. Wallace, Town Clerk of Limerick, read an address to the Archbishop from the corporation, to which His Grace replied as follows:-I receive your very beautiful address with unfeigned pleasure, and pray you to accept in return the expression of my lasting gratitude and thankfulness. I could nor possibly have anticipated, as, indeed, I had done little or nothing to deserve the honor which you have inst conferred on me. But I recognize in this truly gracious act of yours a sort of proof of what you have so prominently set forth in your address, this, namely—that between the neighboring Sees of Emly and Limerick a sincere friendship had subsisted for many centuries. The last Bishop of Emly fought behind your beleaguered walls side by side with his Lordship of Limerick, just as he who now addresses you, and who claims to be in some sense the auccessor, however unworthy, of the martyred O'Brien, is today fighting the constitutional fight of Faith and fatherland in line with the gifted, muchloved and patriotic prelate, who with equal grace and usefulness, now hap pily presides over the ancient See of St. Munchin. For the kind words spoken by you of myself, and for the public endorsament you are pleased to give to the course which I have pursued in the field of national politics am deeply grateful. I desire nothing for this country but peace and harmony. I desire to see rank reasonably respected, authority obeyed, crime punished, the laborious husbandman receiving the just fruits of his toil, industry encouraged, the various resources of Ireland fairly developed, and a foothold upon Irlah soil easily attainable by every son and daughter of St Patrick who really deserves to possess it. Such, and such only, are my aims. You are pleased to think them legitimate, and that I have not labored in vain to advance them and for this double tribute, as well as for the

my heartiest acknowledgments. Addresses having also been presented from the trades of Limerick and the priests and people of Pallagreen and Templebredin, and the Archbishop having briefly responded, the vast gathering knelt to receive his Grace's blessing; and the interesting proceedings terminated.

address just read, I beg once more to offer you

OBITUARY.

James E. Zabriskie, author of the "Land aws of the United States," is dead.

Mrs. Michel Paribeau died suddenly at he esidence at Stadacooa Village on July 9th. Uharles Reywood Stratton, better known as Gen. Tom Thumb, died on July 14th, at Middleboro, Mass, aged 45, of apoplexy.

Adrian Boieldietz, the French musical com-poser, is dead.
General More, the American Consul at Callao.
Is dead from yellow fever.
Mark Alexander, the oldest member of the
United States Congress, was buried on July lith
at Scotland Neck, North Carolina, aged 92 years.
He was congressman from Virginia from hill
till 1883.

UARDINAL HOWARD'S MISSION. Boxs, July 14.-Cardinal Howard has gone to England. It is said his mission is to al-

AFFAIRS

The Irish National Party

Dunin, July 10.-James Carey, the approver, has been declared bankrupt, owing ato his failure to pay his rates.

Thales, July 10.—The sentence of Edward Harrington, publisher of the Kerry Sentine, for printing a notice inviting the people to join the invincibles, was confirmed today. Brosnan, the foreman printer of the Sentinet office, where the notice was printed, was discharged from custody.

LONDON, July 10.—The report of the committee of the House of Lords which had the Irish Land Act under consideration, finds that the emigration clauses of the Act have falled; that the modes of valuation of land are unreliable, the decisions of the commissioners have not been uniform, and the work so far accomplished by them convinces the committee that to look for any improvement in the condition of the tenant from any effort of the Commission is hopeless; that land in Ireland under the operation of the Act has become, as a matter of fact, unsaleable; that no capital is coming into the country; that the relations between landlords and tenants have not improved; that tenants have become demoralised and maintain a hope that agitation will bring about the passage of a New Act.

In the House of Commons te-night Mr. Chaplin (Conservative) moved that in view of the prevalence of toot and mouth diseasethe importation of live cattle should not in future be permitted from countries whose preventive laws or the sanitary condition of whose cattle did not afford reasonable security against the extension of the disease. An amendment was offered, but Chaplin's motion was carried by 200 against 192. The members of the Government voted with the majority.

London, July 11.—In reply to Sir Stafford Northcote in the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Gladstone stated that when the Freuch forces occupied Tamatave, Admiral Pierre proclaimed a state of siege. The British Consul was ill, and his secretary was: arrested in his presence. Admiral Plerre, the French Commander, ordered the sick man to leave Tamatave within twenty-four hours. The Consul died seven hours after. Admiral Pierre also stopped communications between the British man-of-war " Dryad " stationed there and the shore. Her captain was only allowed to make a verbal protest. The fings of all the foreign consulates were hauled. down. An English missionary named 5haw has been arrested at Tamatave and remains in prison, the charge against him being un-known. Enquiries had been made regardingits nature, but the only answer received was. that the law must take its course. "In announcing these grave and painful occurrences, I can only now say that we must await the receipt of further details. We must also await those communications from the French Government which the case may require, which we have intimated we expect, and which it would be our duty to make under similar circumstances." Mr. Gladstone's remarks were followed by cheers.

The statement relative to the action of the French in Madegascar made by Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons has created a painful impression in the House. the proceedings of the French are calculated to strain the present relations between England and France it is not generally believed that a serious rupture will ensue. No reply to the demand upon the French Government for explanations made by Lord Granville had been received up to the adjournment of the House. It is generally expected that when all the facts are known, the French Government will express regret for the occurrence complained of, and as a mark of disapproval, will recall Admiral Pierre.

LONDON, July 12 .- The Daily News this. morning eays it may be safely assumed that the Madagascar matter is engaging the at-tention of the German and United States Governments, both of which had consuls at Tamatave when the town was occupied by the French, The News and other morning papers anticipate that a loyal and candid explanation of her action in Madagasour will be given by France.

Mr. Childers stated that the new Sness Canal would be completed by the sud of 1888. Great Britain is to lend the company £8,000,. 000 at 3½ per cent, per annum, redeemable in fifty years. Great Britain will have an increased share in the management of the canal.

London, July 12, 1883.—In the House o-Commons Mr. Henry Chaplin (confervative): member for Mid-Lincolnshire, moved that in view of the prevalence of the foot and mouth disease the importation of live cattleshould not in future be permitted from countries whose preventive laws or the sanitary. condition of whose cattle did not afford reasonable security against the extension of the disease. He argued that the disease did not prevail in Scandinavia and British North America, and that these countries afforded a large supply. The motion, he said, would interiore with only four per cent of the total meat supply. The loss the total most supply. The loss of cattle by disease had in a few years amounted to millions. One of the best means of insuring a most supply was to encourage home production. Great Britain could not long rely on America for meat, as the rapid increase of the latter's population was causing the expertable surplies to become

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