

The True and Faithful Catholic Chronicle

VOL. XXXIII.—NO. 1.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1882.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

IRELAND IN AND OUT OF PARLIAMENT THE LAND WAR

LONDON, Aug. 8.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone, moving consideration of the amendments of the House of Lords to the Arrears bill, stated that he would have to ask the House substantially to dissent from the first amendment. The Government will propose to enact that either the landlord or tenant can initiate proceedings on ten days' notice. Mr. Gladstone said: "I shall not ask the House to reject the second amendment, but amend it so as to provide, in case a tenant's right is sold within seven years, that the landlord shall have a lien on the proceeds for the arrears he has been deprived of by the action of the bill, to the extent of a year's rent, the landlord only to have the lien if the sum realized by the sale of the tenant right equals three years' rent." Mr. Gladstone declared that the amendments of the House of Lords: that the Land Commissioners shall consider the value of tenant right as an asset when deciding an application by a tenant for relief provided by the bill, is too stringent. The Government will substitute the words: "shall, so far as they consider reasonable." He also declared that the Government was unable to accept certain minor amendments, particularly that providing for an appeal to the Land Commissioners, which they will only permit in regard to points of law. The Government wished to introduce every possible improvement in the language, and make concessions so as to avoid a conflict so, if a conflict arises, the Government will not be responsible for the consequences. He asked the support of the Government in the interest of England and Scotland, as well as Ireland.

Sir Stafford Northcote then followed Mr. Gladstone.

Mr. Farnell regretted the concessions of Mr. Gladstone, which might be mischievous. He asked whether the Government would stand by them, or, as in the case of the Land Act, yield further when the bill returned from the Lords.

The first of the amendments of the Lords was rejected by 293 to 157.

All Mr. Gladstone's proposals in relation to the Arrears bill were adopted.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Walsh, arrested at the time of the seizure of arms at Clonsilla, and convicted on a charge of treason-felony, has been sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

DUBLIN, Aug. 9.—At a meeting of Dillon and other supporters of the labor movement, a provisional committee was formed with a view to the election of a permanent executive for the new Irish Labor and Industrial Union.

Filburn, who attempted to kill the Rev. Charles of Dublin, has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude. He begged the Judge to postpone sentence until he could have further legal advice.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Previous to the conviction of Walsh, Justice Stephen instructed the jury that they could not find him guilty unless they believed a conspiracy existed in Ireland to raise an insurrection, and that Walsh was a participant. The jury took ten minutes to consider their verdict.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Henry George telegraphs from Dublin: "Joyne, master of Elton College, England, and myself, travelling together, were arrested on Tuesday evening the moment we reached Longhrea from Ballynascue, under the Coercion Act. We were driven to the barracks, and all our baggage searched and papers read. I protested strongly. After being detained three hours under guard, we were brought before a magistrate, and after examination, discharged. The sub-inspector being asked the reasons for the proceedings, stated that he acted on a telegraphic order from headquarters in Dublin. The police persisted, as a matter of imperative duty, in reading all the private papers of Joyne."

LONDON, Aug. 10.—It is stated that in consequence of a meeting of Conservative peers at the Marquis of Salisbury's residence to-day, there will be no division in the House of Lords to-night on the Arrears bill, as returned from the House of Commons. Lord Salisbury adhered to his original view regarding the Lords' amendments, but was overruled by a large majority.

In the House of Lords, the rejection of the first amendment of the Marquis of Salisbury to the Arrears bill, was acquiesced in without division.

The Marquis of Salisbury said the object of his amendments was to provide against injury to landlords who had solvent tenants. He believed the bill a public blunder, and that it would not be a final measure. A bill without a provision requiring the assent of the landlord would be most pernicious and an act of simple robbery. The meeting of Conservative peers at his residence decided by an overwhelming majority that, in view of the state of affairs in Ireland and Egypt, it was not expedient to reject the bill. He was not of that opinion, but found himself in a decided minority.

In the House of Lords all re-amendments of the House of Commons to the Arrears Bill were agreed to after the Earl of Limerick and Marquis of Waterford (Conservatives) had recorded their protests.

It is stated that the Marquis of Salisbury intimated, after the rebuff in the House of Lords to-day, that it was impossible for him to continue as the Tory leader of the House of Lords.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Standard denies the statement that the Marquis of Salisbury intimated yesterday that he could not continue as leader of the Tories in the House of Lords.

DUBLIN, Aug. 10.—At a special meeting to-day the Ladies' Land League was dissolved. A resolution was proposed recommending the establishment of Leagues throughout the country for the purpose of teaching the rising generation the country's history, and encouraging the circulation of national literature.

Henry George was re-arrested to-day under the Crimes Act, at Athenry, as he was about to board the train for Galway. George protested, maintaining that the arrest was persecution, as he previously gave a satisfactory account of himself to the police.

John Connor, Maurice Costello, Richard Savage and Timothy Rorke were indicted for perpetrating outrages in County Kerry. The Attorney-General read a number of extraordinary documents found on the prisoners, proving the existence of a planned organization. The prisoners were convicted.

CLAREMORRIS, Aug. 11.—"Scrab" Nally, one of the defendants in the Irish state trials in Dublin, in January, 1881, was arrested last night under the curfew clause of the Repression Act. Nally had just arrived from Balla. He will appear before the magistrate to-day. Nally was cautioned and discharged. The Court directed that he must henceforth reside in his own house at Balla.

DUBLIN, Aug. 11.—Henry George, arrested at Athenry yesterday, was liberated to-day. The police accused him of associating with suspects.

One hundred and twenty suspects were in prison in Ireland on August the 2nd; 231 outrages, including two murders, occurred in July. The number of evictions was 321 families, representing 1,619 persons. Half the evicted families were re-instated as caretakers or tenants.

Stephen J. Meany, correspondent of the New York Star, was arrested at Ennis this morning under the Repression Act.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Stephen J. Meany was arrested on Thursday night while aboard in an hotel in Ennis, under a warrant issued by Earl Spencer, charging him with being a dangerous character. Meany was subsequently released on giving bail for his good behavior for six months. Meany's trunk was searched for treasonable documents. None were found.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Stephen J. Meany, arrested in Ireland to-day, is a ticket-of-leave man. The managing editor of the Star called Minister Lowell that as Meany was an American citizen, and engaged in a legitimate mission, his release should be at once demanded.

The Commercial's Dublin special says:—"It is the purpose of the Government to prevent the transmission to America of all reliable information regarding the situation in Ireland, hence the arrest of George and Meany. All news hereafter sent abroad will have to undergo supervision of the Government, and all be colored to suit those in authority."

DUBLIN, Aug. 12.—The Government is making extraordinary efforts to insure the prevention of an outbreak by Land Leaguers and sympathizers, on the occasion of the unveiling of the monument to O'Connell next week. Reinforcements have been pouring into the city during the past month. At present there are more troops in barracks here than at any time since the outbreak of 1843.

LONDONDERRY, Aug. 12.—The sub-commissioner of the Land court here has given judgment in the first case yet heard of application by tenants of the Irish society to fix fair rent. He reduced aggregate rent from £149 to £125. In the case of another tenant, a tenant on the estate of the Marquis of Londonderry, the rent was reduced £34.

In the event of the remains of Fanny Parnell being interred in Ireland, there will probably be a great demonstration at the funeral.

DUBLIN, Aug. 13.—It is stated that a gun has been placed in the upper yard of the Castle and other precautions taken in view of a possible riot during the O'Connell demonstration this week. Large bodies of infantry parade the streets with guns to-night, causing excitement. The authorities are reticent with regard to the vigilance exercised by them.

Michael Davitt is about to settle in Dublin with his sister. Farnell goes to Cork next month to deliver an address, which I am given to understand will be worth reading.

A constable named Brown was shot and mortally wounded to-day at Parson's Stations County Louth. Four bullets entered the body. No reason has been assigned for the outrage.

The police arrested five of a company of fifty men found drilling illegally near Dunsgravin.

The Committee in charge of the Limerick races refused the offer by Clifford Lloyd of a cup valued at £50 to be competed for at the next meeting.

The Inspector-General of the Constabulary forwarded last evening to the county inspectors throughout Ireland £180,000 for distribution among the Constabulary.

Mr. Parnell and other Irish members of Parliament have arrived to attend the festivities at the opening of the exhibition.

Francis Hynes, found guilty of the murder of John Doloughy, near Ennis, has been sentenced to be hanged. This is the first trial under the Crimes Act before a special jury. The crime was of an agrarian character. Doloughy continued in employment at the farm from which Hynes had been evicted.

Mr. George Trevelyan, Chief Secretary for Ireland, replying to Mr. Blake, member for County Waterford, said that when the Arrears of Rent bill becomes law the Government will take into consideration the proposal of the Canadian Government to grant lands to Irish families.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—It is said that several Irish members of Parliament intend to address their constituents during the recess, with the view of testing the extent to which the Government will allow freedom of speech.

All accounts agree in stating that Ireland has greatly improved under Earl Spencer and Mr. Trevelyan.

The arrest of Henry George is sharply commented upon in the press, and has given great annoyance to the Government. His arrest arose from visiting a shop to purchase shirt buttons. His well known pamphlet was deemed a piece of conviction.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The World's London special says that the rumors that Lord Salisbury intended to resign the leadership of the Conservative party are unfounded.

Irish organizers and organizations here look upon the action of the Land Leaguers of Philadelphia in sending money to Arabi Pacha as ridiculous in the extreme, and say that Ireland has infinitely more need of help than Arabi.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Aug. 12.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Kings County Land League last night, resolutions ordering a fund to be raised in aid of Arabi Pacha and the Egyptians was ruled out of order. A resolution denouncing the conduct of Lowell allowing, without protest, the imprisonment of American citizens, and demanding his recall, was adopted.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The action of the House of Lords has been the chief item of interest this week. When the House of Lords considered the Commons' amendments to the Arrears Bill, Salisbury declared he would have thrown out the Bill if he could. In it lies his bitter disappointment. He abused the measure in terms during his short campaign as a leader. Unlike Beaconsfield, he has neither patience, steadfastness nor the spirit of concession. At a private meeting the revolt was led by the Duke of Richmond, who openly warned his colleagues of the dangers of the proposed course. Salisbury's lack of self-control and obstinacy are jeopardizing his leadership at a moment when his great rival's foreign policy strengthens the Liberal party. There are rumors that the Tories are rallying around the Duke of Richmond and Sir Stafford Northcote. Salisbury is sinking and refraining from attendance upon Parliament.

MANCHESTER, Aug. 13.—Three hundred delegates were present at the annual convention of the Irish Land League to-day. Resolutions of sympathy were passed relative to the death of Miss Fannie Parnell. A report was presented stating that the Highlands of Scotland are ripe for land agitation. It was resolved to alter the title of the Land League to "Land and Labor League of Great Britain." Resolutions were passed recommending the farmers of Ireland to the justice and expediency of aiding the cause of the laborers, and recommending payment to such members of Parliament as had rendered services to the cause of the Land League.

A demonstration took place to-day in connection with the Land League Convention. Mr. Commins presided. Biggar and O'Connor were present. Commins claimed that the Irish party had forced the House of Commons to yield much more than the House intended. He urged the party to continue its united efforts to abolish union. A resolution thanking the Irish national party in the House of Commons was unanimously passed. Biggar claimed that the Irish party contains some of the ablest men in the House of Commons. O'Connor urged his hearers to renewed efforts at the next general election.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The first Special Commission for the trial of prisoners under the Prevention of Crimes Act has begun work in Dublin and under the presidency of Mr. Justice Lawton, who succeeded on the resignation of Mr. Baron Fitzgerald. Two hundred special jurors have been summoned—100 by Mr. Gray, M. P., High Sheriff of the city, and 100 by Mr. Edward H. Kinnahan, High Sheriff for the county. There are about a dozen prisoners for trial. The Crown will have an unlimited right of challenge, and the prisoners in felon cases a prerogative right to challenge twenty each. In misdemeanors cases the challenge is limited to five. Provision is made in the Act, as far as possible, to insure a full attendance of jurors, absentees being subject to an absolute fine of £20. In seventeen cases the venire has been brought to Dublin from various parts of the country, but it is not expected that all will be now tried. The Commission includes the ordinary criminal business from the city and county of Dublin.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone stated that the House would adjourn next Friday until the 24th or 26th of October. Nothing, he said, except the rules of procedure will be taken up at the autumn session except in the event of emergency.

The News hears that the Duke of Richmond took the lead at the meeting of Conservative peers at Lord Salisbury's residence yesterday, in urging concessions in the controversy between the two Houses on the Arrears of rent bill. Only seventeen peers, or one-sixth of those present, supported Lord Salisbury.

In the House of Commons this evening, a verbal amendment of the House of Lords to the Arrears' bill was agreed to.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The Marquis of Hartington, in a speech on the Indian Budget, said the Indian Government wanted to largely reduce the military establishment, but the home Government vetoed the project. He hoped the reduction would be feasible hereafter, but if a reorganization were contemplated the scheme must thus receive the sanction of Parliament. He said it was estimated the surplus for the next financial year, after providing for increased pay for subordinate officials, would be £2,171,000 and this would be applied solely to the reduction of the salt duties.

Mr. Gladstone stated the conditions on which the Government offered to accept a compromise on the "cloture" resolutions. Having been changed they decided to adhere to the original proposal of a simple majority. He said he would be ready to consider any changes the House regarded as desirable.

Marquis of Hartington stated the Indian Government roughly estimated the expenses of the Indian contingent for Egypt at £1,880,000 for three months.

ISMAIL IN PARIS.

Interview with the Ex-Khedive—Islamism and Progress.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—Ismail Pacha, ex-Khedive of Egypt, arrived here quietly with his son, Hussaid and Hussan, two days ago from Vichy, and took up his abode for a few days at the Grand Hotel. His arrival just at this juncture has naturally set people to speculating, and though it has been given out that His Highness is here on purely private business, the explanation is accepted rather sceptically. Signor Crispi, cautiously enough, happens to be here inoperto at present. Signor Crispi's relations with the ex-Khedive are no secret, but what reports float are worthy of credence I do not profess to know. Ismail's attitude toward the French interviewers who endeavored to learn his views on the Egyptian situation has so far been reserved. He has politely refused any information. His Highness consented to see the Herald's correspondent this afternoon. After congratulating him upon his apparent robustness and health, I inquired whether he believed that the present conflict was likely to assume a religious character.

"Do you think," said I, "that there is serious danger of its developing into a Panislamic movement or any of the opinion expressed to me some time back by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs that Panislamicism is less terrible than it is painted?"

"It is impossible to deny that there is unfortunately much fanaticism in Egypt," replied Ismail. "I think it has been exaggerated. It would be deplorable for my country if anything so retrograde as religious fanaticism should be encouraged. Egypt needs civilization and the light of education. She should go forward, to show the world that Mohammedanism is not incompatible with modern progress. While I ruled in Egypt all my efforts tended in this direction, and it was to this that the country owed the prosperity which it enjoyed."

I then asked Ismail Pacha what would, in his opinion, be the result of the landing of Turkish troops in Egypt, but he professed not to have sufficient data on which to base an opinion. "It is so long," he remarked, "since I was in Constantinople, and my views would be valueless unless I were in the confidence of the Turkish and British Ministers. All I know is that great misfortunes have overcome my country, and I trust that they may soon pass away."

"Do you think it probable," I continued, "that the present struggle will affect the French possessions in Africa?"

"I do not," answered Ismail, and the conversation taking a non-political turn I soon afterward departed.

THE DEPOSED KHEDIVÉ.

The arrival in Paris of Ismail Pacha, who in June, 1879, was forced to leave his position as Sovereign of Egypt at the instance of the European Powers, is an event of marked significance in the present juncture of Eastern affairs. It will be remembered that it was his ardent wish to take up his residence in Constantinople, where, probably, on account of his great personal wealth and his extravagant habits, he would have been a most welcome crown to the Sultan. But the Powers remembering his craft as a corrupter of officials feared his presence in the Ottoman capital, and so he sailed for Naples, where his court has been one of the attractions and scandals of that Mediterranean paradise. Dark-eyed and violet hued he has been spirited away by the bold gaur; prisoners of Oriental blood, witnessing the freedom of the Frankish women, have abjured Mohammed and quit the cloisters of Islam, and the ascertainment of concubines and wives which filled his Neapolitan palace has been gradually dwindling away. Yet, be it to his credit, Ismail, even in the days when he was a young man and when he lived in the greatest splendor as Khedive de facto, was never an Oriental libertine, and his harem was more for the purpose of keeping up a dignified Eastern household than for any other purpose. His cares while Khedive were great, and his industry could not be excelled by any hard worker of the temperate zone. He said to a Herald correspondent, charged with a special mission in Egypt:—"I never sleep more than four hours in twenty-four. You see that little cabinet (pointing to a small office in the Abdin Palace) there I spend nearly all my time when not travelling, dining, riding or receiving guests. There is not a detail I do not insist upon knowing. I am informed of the arrival of every stranger, his standing, nationality and purposes in the country. I dictate the pieces that shall be played at the opera, and, of course, I control with an individual hand the finances, the army, the commerce, and so on."

A PEACEFUL POLICY.

The correspondent suggested that Egypt might some day be ripe for war. "No!" said Ismail. "We in Egypt do not wish for war. We are peaceful tillers of the soil, and if we are left free from foreign interference and are permitted to work out our own destiny I will show you that my corner of Africa will yet be in the front rank of modern civilization. It is true that we are devoted to our religion; and while some of the more fanatical of Ulemas would live in the old Saracen way, I do not believe that the gayer you find here in Cairo, which I have largely built as well as Alexandria, can exercise any deteriorating effect upon my people." The ex-Khedive referred to the brass band playing daily and nightly in the public square, and to the cafes-ohant, where revelry always greeted the rising sun. Ismail in those, the palmy days of his prosperity, always spoke of European interference with bitter indignation. "Why," said he one day to the Herald correspondent, "you can go out there on the public square, and deliberately murder my most beloved subject right under

the very eyes of his sovereign, and what can I do? Nothing! You are arrested and tried by your own Consul, and do you suppose he is going to convict and execute you, or that the American Government would permit such a judgment." The Khedive then went on to say that instead of there being one Khedive in Egypt there were nineteen—meaning the Consul's General—and that some day there would be dire consequences from this anomalous system of Government. When Ismail went to Naples he did not, of course, give up the hope of again coming to the throne of Egypt. No deposed Oriental prince ever does. Besides he took away from Egypt, it has been declared by good authorities, over £30,000,000, and from time to time it has been given out that he was distributing corruption money among the military commanders, and that ultimately when Arabi shows his full hand he will declare for his former masters rather than go under. However this, two strong friends of Ismail are now influential in the present crisis—Cherif Pacha and M. De Lesseps—and with the thickening plot in the Orient the exile may yet rise to the surface.

THE O'CONNELL MONUMENT.

PREPARATIONS FOR UNVEILING—THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION—FESTIVITIES IN THE CITY.

DUBLIN, Aug. 11.—Preparations for unveiling the O'Connell monument and opening the Exhibition indicate that the occasion in point of numbers present and display will exceed anything that has ever occurred of a similar character. Visitors are constantly arriving. Many buildings are illuminated to-night. The monument committee held a meeting last night. The Mayor presided. It was decided that Right Hon. Dwyer Gray should read a short address from the committee and deliver over the monument to the care of the citizens. The absence of Cardinal McCabe is much commented upon. Many houses leading into streets display flags either green with Irish harp upon them, and no crown or the Star Spangled banner. The Union Jack is nowhere to be seen.

THE CANADIAN SUSPECTS.

HARD FARE IN A FILTHY DUNGEON—RELEASED WITHOUT AN EXAMINATION.

Cornelius and Matthew O'Flaherty who, on a recent visit to Ireland, were captured by the Irish police and locked up on suspicion of being implicated in the murder of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke, have given a full description of their experience as Canadian suspects. Cornelius, in an interview, says: "On the afternoon of the 11th of July, shortly after having finished dinner, we were sitting comfortably in a room in the house of our aunt at Ballyduff, when we were rather surprised to see three officers step into the house. One of them walked up to each of us and tapped us on the shoulder, saying, 'You are my prisoners in the Queen's name.' This was about four o'clock in the afternoon of a Tuesday, and we asked the cause of our arrest, but no reason was given. We were then taken to Ballyboolin, and kept in custody until 11.30 in the evening, when they came to take us away again. I (Cornelius) objected to go out at that late hour on account of Mat's delicate health, but they paid no attention to what we said, and we were compelled to go to Listowel, some nine miles away. On reaching that place we were lodged in the police station, where they wanted to lock me in the cell, but Mat said he would accompany me, and so they let me stay in an outer room. We were kept here until one o'clock on the following afternoon, when we were taken upstairs to the office of Mr. Massey, the magistrate. There was no examination at all, but the magistrate told us we were remanded for eight days until they could get further evidence of our being concerned in the murder of Cavendish and Burke. Then we produced the certificates given to us by the police, and having the seal of the Mayor of London, but they said any one could make that, sneered at the papers, and hardly looked at the credentials. They next marched us off to Tralee gaol, which we found in a dirty, filthy condition. The fare was very poor, and the dishes seemed not to have been cleaned for a long time. When the doors of the prisoners' cells were opened the stenoh was terrible, and could hardly be borne at first. The tea they gave us was served in a dirty tin, and was so greasy and bad that it served the purposes of both physic and medicine. The first time I drank it I became sick, and was ill for three days from the effects of drinking the stuff. We were kept in confinement from Tuesday until the following Friday, when we were released, and the officers said they were sorry to cause us so much trouble, but we told them if they had examined our papers there would have been no need for the trouble.

After our release we enjoyed a very good time with our friends. It had been our intention to visit nearly all the points of interest in Ireland, and also to go to England, but we were afraid to leave the place where we were for fear that we might be arrested again on some other charge without foundation. So we could not go anywhere until we made up our minds to come home, and we left Ireland on the 28th ult., disguised with the way we had been used in our native land. The soldiers and constables are themselves the cause of all the trouble in Ireland, and no stranger travelling there is safe from imprisonment."

BREVITIES.

"Fonétik" spelling is gaining space. Mr White, of Hastings, admits bribery. Republicanism is gaining ground in Italy. Robins are still to be seen hopping on the streets of Toronto, but in Montreal, never. A Pittsburgh firm is turning out glass slabs for use on furniture in lieu of marble. Sir Garnet Wolseley is now compared to Napoleon. Shade of Wellington what thinkest thou of this? It is not generally known that the affairs of Europe are now settled in the Montreal Herald office. It is true, nevertheless.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

THE ARCHBISHOP

OF CASHEL

ON THE

Political Situation.

The village of Emly, in the County Tipperary, was on Sunday the scene of a remarkable demonstration. Emly, as is pretty widely known, was at one time the site of a great city, with many thousands of inhabitants; it was the seat of the Primate's See of the Province of Munster, and from it, so trustworthily tradition records, the truths of Christianity were radiated, ever before the arrival of St. Patrick in the Emerald Isle. Its first Bishop was St. Albanus, who, with Bishops Decklin, of Waterford, and Fin Barre, of Cork, were the pioneers of the Christian faith in the Province. The great city of thirty thousand inhabitants is a thing of the past. Emly is now a village whose population numbers only a few scores. The parish, however, is one of considerable extent, and to the piety and public spirit called into practical form by the respected Parish Priest (the Rev. Maurice Power, P. P.) is due the circumstance that within the last two years there has been erected a new church—Emly Cathedral—the exterior of which is almost completed, and which, when finished, will be one of the finest edifices of its size in Ireland. The foundation stone was laid on the 30th of May, 1880, by His Grace the Archbishop of Cashel, who again, a few months ago, was present at the crowning of the edifice with the sacred symbol of the Cross, and who once more attended to-day to perform the ceremony of blessing the bell of the new church, the gift, it should be said, of the ladies of the parish. The new church stands on a slightly elevated site close to the village of Emly, and about equidistant from the old chapel, still in use for public worship, and from the site of a sacred edifice of great antiquity, now marked only by the adjoining churchyard and the old steeple, preserved under the Church Act as one of the ancient monuments of Ireland. The new church is a handsome structure in the decorated Gothic style. Its greatest length is 112 feet, and its extreme width 76 feet. It comprises nave, aisles, chancel, side chapels, sacristy, and tower. The tower, which stands in the angle between the nave and the transept, is at present raised to a height of 54 feet, but it is intended to raise it to a height of 130 feet. The church is built chiefly of limestone obtained from local quarries, the dressed limestone being from the quarries of Messrs. Healy Brothers, of Tralee, who are, it may be observed, the contractors for the entire work. The doors are deeply recessed and richly moulded, and the windows are filled in with tracery of the decorated Gothic style of architecture. The front door is divided into two compartments, and the transoms are filled up with Portland stone left in block for future carving. Over the front entrance is a most elaborate rose window, 12 feet in diameter. The pillars in the interior of the church are of Tralee limestone, the bases being wrought in a beautiful style of architecture, while the caps, which are of Portland stone, have been for the present left rough for future carving. The building is from a design by Mr. G. O. Ashlin, the cost incurred up to the present is about £45,000, and the entire estimated cost, little or nothing having been as yet done to the interior of the edifice, is estimated at about £100,000.

The proceedings to-day were of a duplex character. His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Croke attended to bless the bell, and this ceremony having been performed, his Grace was presented with an address and a sum of about £700 as a gift towards the liquidation of the debt on the church. A large sum will still be required to defray the cost of completing the edifice, and his Grace, at the close of his speech in reply to the address presented to him, made a strong appeal for assistance to enable the parishioners to accomplish the object in view. High Mass was to-day celebrated in the new church for the first time, the celebration commencing at 11 o'clock. There was a very large congregation, crowds of people having come from Thurles as well as from Limerick, Tipperary, and Waterford. Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Patrick Ryan, P. P., V. F. Galbally, Rev. John Murphy acting as deacon, Rev. James Burns, sub-deacon, and Rev. Wm Purcell, master of ceremonies. The music, which was conducted by Miss Cleary, Lattin, consisted of selections from Mozart and Weber, the solos being sung by Mrs. Ryan and Miss Lizzie English. At the close of the service the ceremony of blessing the bell was performed by his Grace the Archbishop. The bell, which was cast at the foundry of Mr. Murphy, in Dublin, cost £155, and weighs 20 cwt. It bears an inscription in Latin, to the effect that it is placed there in honor of St. Albanus, and that it was consecrated in 1882 by Archbishop Croke. It also bears the name of the parish priest. At the conclusion of the ceremony an address was presented in the open air to his Grace the Archbishop. There was an enormous attendance, notwithstanding that rain fell heavily in the early part of the day. Among those present on the platform were—

Rev. Maurice Power, P. P., Emly; Rev. John Shelley, Rev. Patrick Ryan, P. P., Galbally; Rev. John M. Murphy, Killybeg; Rev. James Burns, Rev. William Purcell, Rev. John Power, Sologhead; Rev. James Ryan, O. O. (Australia);

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