## MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY. JUNE 13, 1883.

# PRICE FIVE CENTS

Dustin, June 5 .- Harrington, editor of the herry Sentinel, and the printer of that paper. have been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for the publication of seditious placards. They will appeal. Two compositors pleaded guity to assisting in the publication, and were each sentenced to two months imprisonment.

LONDON, June 5 .- In a recent debate in the House of Commons, Sir W. V. Harcourt, Home Secretary, implied that Lord Roseberry, in his capacity of Under Secretary for the Home Department, was specially charged with the care of Scotch interests, merely as a temporary plan intended to propitiate the Scotch members. This statement offended Lord Roseberry, who on entering the House of Lords to day, took s seat spart from his colleagues. He has evidently threatened to reelgn, and it is asserted has already written Mr. Gladstone. acquainting him of such intention: It is still hoped, however, that the matter may be sattled.

LATER.-Lord Boseberry has resigned the office of Under Secretary for the Home Dapartment. John Tomlinson Hibbert, M.P. for Oldham, and Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board, has been ap-pointed Roseberry's successor. The resignation of Roseberry is due to the recent expression of feeling in the House of Commons that the Under Secretary for the Home Department should be a member of the House Commons.

Mr. Healy, M.P., for Wexford, who has inst been released from prison, was present in he House of Commons this afternoon.

DEBLIN, June 6. - Eight men are under arest at l'arsonstown charged with conspiracy murder a constable. A girl has testified that the murder of the constable was decided m at a regular meeting, at which one of the pheners, who was the actual murderer, was hozen.

Quakers residing in Iroland have lately distributed in the County Donegal 270 tons of seed potatoes, thus relieving distress of three thousend families in that county.

A memorandum has been presented to lord Spencer asking him to reprieve Kelly, me of the Phoenix Park men. The petition bised on the prisoner's youth and the fact hat he is suffering from epilepsy.

Lexpon, June 7 .- In the House of Commons sternoon, Mr. O'Donnell, M.P. for Dunmiven, gave notice that he would move that the appointment of the Marquis of Lanedowne a Governor General of Canada was calculated to excite grave discontent among the oppressed people in Ireland, who look upon the appointment as in no sense a conciliatory

movement on the part of the Government. This evening Lord Randolph Churchill called attention to the mission of Mr. Erringth to Rome, and argued that there could be to doubt that the Government had recommended him to the Vatican, the recent Papal mulicate in re lrish affirs being the result. Mr. Gladstone replied that Mr. Errington and gone to Bome at his own suggestion. Mr. Errington Informed Lord Granville that he was going to Rome, and as Errington

was a Roman Catholic greatly interested in Irish affairs it was only natural that his niercourse with the Pope would be intereting to Her Majesty's Government. Erringon received no pay and no instructions were given him by the Government, but, said Mr. ladatone, as Mr. Errington's visits to Rome would tend to alter his position in the fature, a record would be made of his proceedings and kept for transmission to the successor of Lord Granville as Foreign Secretary. Mr. Gladstone said the Government had given Mr. Errington information on the real state of Ireland in the intercet of peace and order.

This afternoon Sir W. V Harcourt, Home ecretary, read a letter from Lord Roseberry, in which the latter stated that be had not lesigned the effice of Under Secretary for the Home Department because of the Home Seclelary's statement in the House touching his Lord Roseberry's acceptance of office in the first place was only temporary.

In reply to a question relative to the Amersan Labor Reform League, Sir W. V. Harcourt aid the Government were, perfectly alive to the necessity of paying attention to such

DUBLIN, Jone 7 .- The Commission opened odsy. Counsel for Gibney, Kingston and the that murder conspirators, asked for the dieharge of their clients, as they understood bat the Crown would not proceed with the risis at the present Commission. Council or the Crown will reply tomorrow.

Carey, the informer, writes to the Execudve daily protesting against being kept in connement. He still refuses to leave Ireland, ad says that if he is compelled to go he will

Earl Spencer, in reply to the memorial askag him to reprieve Timothy Kelly, who is tader sentence to be hanged on June 9th, as declined to grant the request.

whinted to-day. The notorious "Sorab" ally was present. A land agent named out said he knew £25 had been offered for

Lospon, June: 8.—Astormy depate arose and then did not like to back out. Several ter annuity bills, for the purpose of commuting

the proposed pensions for lump sums; on we Sir Wilfrid Lawson (Badical) and Lord Bandolph Churchill (Conservative) opposed, the latter moving an amendment for inquiry into the Egyptian war, stated that its origin was disgraceful, not glorious, as the Government's puppet was the real author of the massacre at Alexandria.

Sir Stafford Northcote (Conservative) supported the Government. The opposition to the grants he characterized as shabby. The present occasion, he said, was not a suitable one for raising the question as to the policy of the war. He declined to be led by Lord Bandolph Churchill, and he hoped the House would not be induced by the noble lord to

accept a position degrading to its honor.

Mr. Gladstone declared that Lord Bandolph Churchill's allegation in regard to the Khedive was entirely at variance with all evidence in the hands of the Government.

Lord Bandolph Churchill promised to give proof of his statement if the Government

would grant a proper enquiry.

LONDON, June 9.—A hested debate occurred in the House of Commons last night relative to the execution of Suleiman Daoud. The members opposed to the execution were led by Sir George Campbell, and Mr. Molloy, member for King's County, urged the Government to telegraph requesting the stay of the execution. Bir Henry Drummond Wolff asserted that the death of Suleiman Daoud was burried to silence the charge against the Khedive. Fitzmaurice, Under Foreign Secretary, replied that Malet, British Consul General to Egypt, had been ordered to inquire whether there was snything in the case calling for the intervention of the British Government. Mr. Gladstone finally declared that as Mr. Malet had not informed the Government that there had been any injustice done to Sulleman Daoud they distinctly declined to interfere. Earl Dufferin had informed him that the charges against the Khedive were ridiculous.

Dublin, June 10 .- Doyle, one of the Invincibles, has been liberated on bail. His health is in such a condition that it is thought he will not live long.

London, June 10.—Six hundred emigrants aided by the Government left Galway for America yesterday.

A man named John Grant Mackay, supposed to have a quantity of explosives in his possession, has been arrested here. His case has been remanded for a week. The arrest is considered important, because the district police have recently received numerous me-

New Your, June 9.—A meeting of Irish ladies interested in the maintenance of the wives and families of the Irish patriots, who have been banged or imprisoned recently in Ireland, was held to-night. The execution of Kelly was denounced as legalized murder and a brutal desire for blood on the part of the English Government. A resolution was adopted calling on the men of the Irish race in America to come to the rescue of their suffering sisters and children in Ireland, also calling on the leaders of the Irish movement in this city to confer with them upon relief measures.

CORUNNA, June 10 .- An English brig, lying in the harbor here, recently boisted at her mainmost a Fenian flag. The flag was green with a white cross in the centre. At the same time she was flying a small English flag at her foremast. The English Consulsent a messenger to order the captain to lower toe green flag, but the messenger met with rough treatment on the vessel. The Consul then summoned the assistance of the Spanish Coastguard, and eventually a party of armed sailors boarded the vessel and removed the objectionable flag. An enquiry has been instituted into the circumstances of the affair.
London, June 11.—The trial of the Dyna

mite conspirators, Dr. Gallagher, Bernard Gallagher, Ausburgh, Curtin, Whitehead and Wilson, who are charged with treason felony, begun this morning. The court room was crowded. Mr. Clark, QO, of Counsel for the defence, challenged three jurors on behalf of Dr. Gallagher. Attorney General James opening cases for the prosecution said, the prisoners were charged with an offence which was very near high tresson. It was necessary dulies. Sir W. V. Harcourt explained that to prove that all the prisoners included in the indictment for treason-felony intended to levy war against the Queen. In order to establish this offense it was sufficient to show that a conspiracy existed to take the lives and destroy property without regard to who suffered. Bernard Gallagher was in a diferent position from the other prisoners. His own statement might be considered to connect him with the dynamite plot, but the evidence regarding him required very careful curing, at any price or on any terms weighing, so as not to rick punishing an innoweighing, so as not to rick punishing an innocent man. If the facts alleged against the The anxiety of those who are left prisoners were fully established there was seems to be to work long enough to secure not a person in the country who would not be sufficient money to pay a steerage fare to the pleased that they had been brought to justice. United States. So far has the embarrasament Lynch, the informer, repeated the testimony

concerning the doings of the conspirators he gave at the preliminary hearing. London, June 11.—In the cross examina— a right to do under the Lynch, in the case of the dynamics the Arrears Act. conspirators, he said he never saw Wilson or Ausburgh be ore be saw them in the Bow Street Police Court. The "Irieh Republic' CLITERIAN, June 7.—The inquiry into the was mentioned in the cath he took at New are immates of the workhouses or in receipt and conspirators in the County Mayo was York when he joined the conspirators. He of cathoor relief. This is done nominally to was not aware that Ireland had a separate stop the emigration of able-bodied mea Parliament in the last century. He whose services cannot well be spared at ally was present. A land agent, named ontered to the last 'epitry' He will be appread to the last 'epitry' He will be appread to the house of the past better of the

in the House of Commons today on a motionto witnesses restified that the prisoners purtorscommit the Wolseley and Baron Aloes chased compounds used in the manufacture of explosives. The enquiry was then ad-

Davitt had a consultation with Parnell, and they are reported to have come to a complete agreement regarding the manner in which the agitation in Ireland shall be conducted hereafter. Davitt will not go to America, but will remain at home to carry out the proposed programme. Davitt has rejoined the National League committee at the request of Parnell2 👊

The Court of Common Pleas has rejused to declare any candidate elected as councillor for the ward represented by Carey, the informer, as it has no evidence that a vacancy

Rows, June 11 .- The text of the reprint of the five Acts of the Pontificate relative to Ireland, shows that the letter of May 11 merely formulated the unchanging policy of the Vatican, throughout the present Pontifi-cate, and that the Pope wrote to Oardinal McCabe on August 1st, 1882, informing him that he was confident that British statesmen would give satisfaction to the Itiah people when they demanded what was just.

# YOUNG KELLY HANGED.

No Mercy for the Man—Two jurors could not find Gality—Dablin in Gloom.

DUBLIN, June 9.—There was no hope of mero

DUBLIN, June 9.—There was no hope of mercy in this world for Kelly. The Lord Lieutenaut to whom the petitions of jurors and others to Mr. Gladstone, praying for commutation of the death penaity, was referred, gave the serectyped reply that "the law must take its course," and this morning, at 8 o'clock, the boy culprit was hanged at Kilmainham. Public sentin ent was all in favor of the doomed man, who bore up bravely without bravado, and was respectfully attentive to the ministrations of the Chaplain and his reverend assistant.

In ordinary cases of assassination justice would have been deemed satisfied and the Orown would have stayed its vengeful spirit when the gallows had exacted two lives for one—four lives for two; but then the Promix Park murder was not an ordinary obe. Castle officials of high position were the victims, and to the vengeauce of departments. No; there does not appear to be any hope for Kelly. Delaney's well arranged statement in the dock—after two juries, had been unable to come to agreement in the case—made the, work easy for the protecution on the third trial any closed up every possible chance of mercy and of justice.

The gloom of a sad event manifestly hangs over Jublin to-day. There is gloom on every countenance and many and earnest are the commiserative expressions for Kelly's fats. I do not pretend to account for the feeling in view of the accepted justice of the sentence from a legal standpoint, but there is no deubt that the demeanor of the doomed man in the dock and on the scaffold has elevated him in public sentirent beyond the level of an ordinary murderer. Country was doubtless the impelling motive of the crime, and while this recognition is given, the terrible lesson taught by the Crown will be shorn of half its effects.

Varian, a member of the Prisoner's Aid Society, called upon the Lord Lieutenant late last evening and gave him his personal assurance that at eight o'clock on the night the Phenix

the Crown will be shorn of half its effects.

Varian, a member of the Prisoner's Aid Solety, called upon the Lord Lieutenant late last evening and gave him his personal assurance that at eight o'clock on the night the Phonix Park murders were committed Kelly was present at a meeting of the Society. This morning Varian stood in front of the jail and stated he expected every moment to hear that Kelly had been reprieved. The anthorities expecting a great crowd would collect at the jail during the execution adopted as extensive precautions for the maintenance of order as when Brady was executed. Police currounded the prison and marines dressed as civilians mixed with the crowd, and two companies of troops were in readiness for an emergency within the gate adjacent to the hospital. The crowd was very quiet. A number of women in the crowd fervently read the prayers for the dying. When the black flag was hoisted some persons in the crowd shrieked, and a young woman fell on her knees and called the curse of God upon James; Carey, he informer. The crowd soon dispersed, Kelly received the Scorament at 6:30 this morning, and knelt with the priests in prayer to the last. He maintained a calm demeanor, but was very pale. The parting interview with his mother and friends yesterday was very painful. This morning he gave a lock of his hair and flowers to Canon Kennedy, requesting him to hand them to his mother. Before death he repeated the promise he made to his mother, that he would leave no statement or letter regarding the murders.

# THE PARNELL TESTIMONIAL.

DUBLIN, June 9 -The Papul circular question has Impact into quietude as far as angry discussion is concerned; but there is no di minution of a desire to promote the Parnell testimoniai. The priests are simply passive -pot a word is heard in pulpit or platform or press from any order of the clergy sgainst the patriotic movement, and toe people accept this non interference as an encourage ment: The fund now amounts to fitteen thousand pounds. The priests continue to subscribe liberally.

### LABOR SCARCE IN IRELIAND.

EMIGRATION DENUDING THE ISLAND OF ITS FARM LINOBERS-POOR LAW GUARDIANS GROWING UNHASY AND VOTING TO EXPATRIATE ONLY PAUPERS.

Dustin, June, 11 -The farmers are perplexed over toe general exodus America and the impossibility of se extended that the lo al boards in many cases have refused to make money grants for either clothing or passage money, which they have a right to do under the emigration clause of

One feature which is of interest in America is the adoption by several Boards of a rule to furnish aid no longer to any except those who

THE FATE OF THE VETO

O'CONNELL AND PIUS VII.

sh Liberator Opposes Intrigue at the Vat.can. English

One of the means adopted by Pitt to carry the Union was to detach the Catholics from opposition to that measure by promises that would carry a Bill for their emancipation through the Imperial Parliament. No sooner was the fatal Act of 1800 carried than these promises were broken, and the Catholics found themselves, bound hand and foot, at the mercy of those from whom no mercy was to be hoped. Pitt had his own object in this course. He had long meditated a scheme by which he hoped to consolidate the power of England in Ireland by gaining absolute control over the Catholic Episcopacy, and hereby over the parochial clergy and their flocks. In 1799 he had made an insidious proposal to give State endowment to the bishops on certain conditions, amounting in principle to what came to be known as the Veto: Says Plowden, the Catholic historian :

" It was admitted by a large number of the prelates then convened in Dublin that it ought to be thankfully accepted. They went a step further, and bigned the following re-solutions:—"That in the appointment of the prelates of the Roman Catholic religion to vacant Sees within the kingdom, such interierence by the Government as may enable it to be satisfied with the loyalty of the person appointed is just, and ought to be agreed to.

This was the principal of the veto. The prelates, deceived by the specious liberality of Pitt's offer, never suspected that the object of this deep laid plan was to buy them up, and establish them as a form of cierical police, in the pay and under the control of the English Government. Pitt was unable at the moment to carry the negotiations to an end; indeed, he may not have been over anxious to do so, as he may well have considered that the longer the disabilities of the Catholics continued and the more oppressive they were made, the easier would it be for him to make his own terms with the heads of the body. Death surprised him in the midst of his schemes, but the idea descended to his successors in office. The Catholics were crushed and insulted, their protests derided, their appeals for justice ignored. The Catholic Lords, Trimblestone, presented humble petitions, offered on behalf of their brethren to support before the Viceregal throne. Their humility met with the soorn it deserved. The Catholic bishops, assembled in national synod in Dublin in September, 1808, refused to accept the Veto. Even had they not discovered for themselves the true nature of the proposal no other course would have been open for their adoption, so vehement was the growing indignation and alarm throughout the country. Under the influence of the strong excitement the Ostholics became in some measure united, and by common consent O'Connell was regarded as the coming leader. He at once set his face against the Veto, and the English Ministry suddenly discovered that in their zeal to degrade the Catholics. they had flung away all chance of imposing the scheme upon them. Graftan's Emancipation Bill, introduced in 1813, contained no reference to the Veto proposals; it was accordingly rejected. The Equilish Government now felt as anxious to grant Emancipation, on the specified conditions, as beretofore it had been prompt in refusing any concessions. Pope Pius VII. was a prisoner in the hands of the French, English influence was at the time paramount in Rome, and so, in 1814, Mon-signor Quarantoiti, Vice Prefect of the Propaganda, was induced to address a rescript to an English Vicar Apostolic, recommending the submission of the Irlah to the Veto in its worst form. It was even advised that no otjection should be made to a fresh proposal that all letters of the Irish bishops on political subjects should be supervised by Government officials. The following passage from the rescript will show how truly Monsignor

was informed by the English agents of the state of Irish affairs:-"We are perfectly convinced that so wise Government as that of Great Britain, while it studies to provide for the public stourity, does not on that account wish to compel the Untholics to change their religion: but would rather be pleased that they should be careful observers of it."

At the very time Catholies were being murdered at sight, and well-packed Orange juries were acquitting the murderers, all with the knowledge and considence of the Government.

The Untbolic bishops at once spoke out their refusal: to accept the humiliating eroposals, even though recommended from Rome. They refused to shandon their people to the mercy of the "No Popery" Government. A strongly worded remonstrance was sent to Bome by the bands of Dr. Murray, Condittor Archbishop of Dublin, but English inflaence was so powerful that no regard was paid to it. At a meeting of the prelates the following resolution was adopted : - walle to "That, though we sincerely venerate the

in Ireland than any other with whom he is sail to have consulted." The last words referred to the emissaries of

the English Catholics at Rome. The clergymen of Dublin met at Bridge street Chapel 

script signed 'Quarantotti' as non-obligatory upon the Catholic Uhurch in Ireland." Dr. Coppinger, Bishop of Cloyne, openly avowed that he had read the rescript "with feelings of disgust and indignation." The

Right Rev. Dr. O'Shanghnessy wrote:-"The result of this pernicious document, if acted upon, would be fatal to the Catholic religion; therefore, I hasten to protest against it, and a hile I have breath in my body I will

continue to do so." Amongst the people feeling ran still high-er; O'Connell became the guiding spirit of the anti-Quarantotti agitation. He roundly denounced the rescript as, "the attempt made by the slaves of Bome to instruct the Roman Catholics upon the manner of their

emancipation." "I would as soon receive my politics from Constanticople as from Rome," said he. At a meeting of the Catholics upon the 19th May his language was still bolder. "How dere Quarantotti dictate to the people of Ireland," he cried aloud, " we disclaim his authority." A resolution was carried in these terms:

"That we deem it a duty to ourselves and to our country solemnly and distinctly to declare that any decree, mandate, rescript or decision whatsoever of any foreign power or authority ought not, and cannot of right assume any dominion or control over the po-litical concerns of the Catholics of Ireland." The meeting was all ardor and enthusiasm, and the excitement culminated in the flery

peech of Nicholas Purcell O'Gorman: "If the Pope himself, with all his Cardinals in full council, issued a Bull to the effect of the resoript I should not obey." (A thrill of applause and surprise at the bold declaration ran through the meeting.) I suppose I should thereby cease to be Catholic," resumed O'Gorman. " No, no!" cried the learned and pious Dr. Dromgoole. "I am glad," O'Gorman continued, "that I may regist the Pope's Council, and still be a member of the Catholic Church."

Such was the agitation produced through out the country that the Vatican saw that it would be useless to count upon the people's feelings of obedience to its wishes. The Veto would not be accepted on any terms. Cardinal Gonsalvi reached Landon on a secret mission; he denied that his Holiness had sanctioned the rescript, and declired that he himself was opposed to any such conditions of emancipation as had been offered. Dr. Murray and Dr. Milner were in Rome seeking to counteract the veto Infinence, and it soon became known that the Pone had condemned the unfortunate document of Moneignor Quarantotti. The Catholio Lords still intrigued and the English the Veto, and abused themselves in the dust | Catholics assisted them, but in the flush of her victory at Waterloo England ceased to trouble about such a minor matter as the further reduction of the Irish, and the veto was abandoned.

Thirty years later the English Government made another attempt to obtain control over the Irish clergy, and to utilize the Papal power for the furtherance of English inter-

ests in Ireland. Through its agent at the Vatican, an English Catholic named Petre, the Government persuaded the Pope that they would give much a sistance to Catholics in distant British colonies, if his Holiness would only prohibit certain "misguided clergymen" Ireland from mixing in politics. The rescript of Cardinal Fransoni, Prefect of the Propaganda, issued in 1814, amounted to a command to the clergy to avoid all interference in temporal matters; it was not deemed advisable to order that they should as yet interfere on bahalf of the Government. O'Connell, in a letter dated January 6, 1845, to the Bishop of Meath (Dr. Cantwell) laid bare the intrigues of the English Minister-

"Through your lordship I address the people of Ireland, and I sadly, but most solemnly assure them, that we are arrived at a coninnothre which involves the civil as well as the religious liberties of the Irish nation in the greatest and most imminent peril.

"I am able to state, as certain facts, that the English Government have for some time past had active agents at the Court of Rome. The one a Mr. William Petre, an English Catholic-for no treachery to the Irieh would have been complete without the intervention of an Ecglish Catholic. The other an Austrian, nominated by the Austrian Government. The design and object are to obtain for the British Minister control over the Catholic hierarchy of Ireland.

"The mode of obtaining that control are two-fold; the first making a State provision for the Irish Catholic clergy—the second by a concordat with the Pope, giving a power either direct or affirmative, or indirect and by negation, to the British Crown to nominate to the Catholic prelacy all over Ireland."

The opposition aroused in Ireland to the Papal rescript rendered it powerless for good or evil. As in the Yeto seltation, the attitude of the country was so decided that the Propagands found it useless to persist in the endeavor to continue its anti-Irlah negotiations with the Peel Ministry.

For the third time within the century the Irish people have been forced to defend their political rights against the intrigues of English emisearles at Rome. We have seen how prudence and firmdess brought them viotorious through the same ordeal that confronts

AN IMPORTANT VICTORY.

The Success of the Irish Parliaments: Party on the Laborer's Dwelling Bill.

London, June 9.—Next to the paleage of the Land and Arrears Acts the most important victory gained by the Iriah Parliamentary party is the acceptance by Government of the Laborers' Dweiling Bill; which was read a second time without opposition last week. If passed in anything like the shape proposed by its authors, it will create a revolution in the life and condition of the most miserable portion of the population of Iriahad. It coniers compulsory powers on local authorities, and provides for the erection of suitable houses with garden plots for agricultural laborers. Parliament, having accepted the principle, will be compaled to carry the bill into effect in one way or another.

ERRINGTON REFUSED AN AUDIENCE WITH THE POPE.

another.

Boston, June 8:-A Rome correspondent of the Pilot cables as follows: -- The Pope today refuse i to receive Errington, who asked an audience. This may indicate a complete change in the little policy recently Errington is in absolute disgrace, and the English party in Rome, which has been very influential at the Vations, eve in dismay. It is reported Errington will immediately leave for England."

#### EBBINGTON'S DOWNFALL.

IN DIEGRACE WITH THE VATIOAT WITHE POPE IN-CRASED AT THE GRAVE OFFLACE AGAINST EG-CLESIASTICAL ETIQUETTE BY THE " SHEAK AND RENEGADE."

New York, June 8 .- The Home correscondent of the Evening Telegram telegraphs: Mf. Errington has intermed vour correspondent that he is about to leave this city, but he declines to explain the reason of his contemplated departure, or how long he may be abent. Your correspondent is enabled to supplement this dry information by the au-nouncement that he will leave in deep disfavor with the Vatican, if not in absolute disgrace. For a long time past, on the strength of an open letter of recommendstion granted him by Lord. Granville at his own express solicitation, Mr. Errington managed to dezzle the eyes of the Vatican officials, and even of the Pope himself, despite all the disavowals of the government. It is perfectly true that he attended the Vationn reception with the Cardinals on the same footing as a properly accredited ambassador. Recently at the diplomatic dinners he sat next the Vatican master of ceremonies, immediately after the Cardinals and Ambassadors. He has, however, overreached himself in trying to overreach the Church, and with his vaulting ambition, he has fallen. On the other hand I have indisputable ecclesiestical authority for the Propaganda to the Irish Bishops communicated directly or indi-WAS rectly, to the London Times by Errington, who had a copy of the letter in his pocket before Archbishop Croke or the other prelate received theirs. The importance of this fact cannot be overrated. It is certain that but for Errington's gross indiscretion and breach of confidence the letter would never havebeen published, even in the semi-official Moniteur. Cardinal Jecobial and the Pope are both deeply incensed at what is, to say the least, a grave off ance against ecclesiastical etiquette. It is doubtful whether the amateur diplomat will be pardoned. Errington has taken comfort, it is rumored, in the delusive hope that he will be made a baronet. and will be attached to the British Embassy.

### FUNERAL OF JOHN HOWARD PAYNE.

Washington, June 9.—The remains of John Howard Payne were today interred in Oakhill Cemetery in a beautiful spot provided by W. A. Corcoran, his early friend, now one of Washington's most munificent citizens, The pageantry of the funeral procession, which was composed of the most distinguished people of the country, including the President, and the ceremonies of the occasion partook of the character of a. national tribute. Yesterday the remains were taken from the receiving vanit and placed in the Corcoran Art Gallery, where at 4 o'clock this atternoon the procession formed. The temains were enclosed in a casket richly upholatered and with an outer covering of beavy white settin were borne from the building to the nearse specially built for the occasion. It was drawn by four white horses The cometery was reached at a quarter past five. All along the route the sidewalks were througed with people, while the approaches to the cemetery could with difficulty be kept free. Platforms had been erected upon three sides of the monument, which stands on a bill near the main entrapos of the comstery. The coffinwas placed at the side of the monument, where it remained during the exercises. The speakers and distinguished guests took theirseats upon the platform. On the west were 100 members of the Philiarmonic Society and the Marine Band. On the east a larger platform afforded seats for 2,000 people. The cusket was pillowed in flowers and evergreeds.

### AN APPEAL FOR CATEOLICS IN TON-

QUIN.

Rows, June 9.—Oardinal Jacobini has written a letter to the French Minister of Foreign Affaire demanding the French Government to protect the lives at least of the Catholic