

The True Witness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE
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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR

For June, 1881.
THURSDAY, 30.—Commemoration of St. Paul.
For July, 1881.
FRIDAY, 1.—Octave of St. John Baptist.
SATURDAY, 2.—Visitation of the B. V. M. SS.
Procession and Martinianus, Martyrs.
SUNDAY, 3.—Fourth Sunday after Pentecost.
Feast of the Most Precious Blood.
Epist. Heb. ix. 11-15; Gosp. John xix. 30-35; Last Gosp. Luke v. 1-11. Quebec founded, 1608.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as agents for THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS in their respective localities, and are empowered to collect subscriptions and enroll subscribers:—Edward Duffy, Morrisburg, Ont.; Geo. Gaudry, Grenville, Que.; O. L. Manson, Island Pond, Vt.; Wm. Hurly, Lacolle, P. Q.; Wm. Murphy, Tracadie Cross Roads, N. S.

The latest rumor is that the Marquis of Lorne is to be appointed Governor General of India, a position, it is said, which will please the Princess Louise, who longs to visit that great country.

MISS FANNY FARNELL, sister of the great Irish leader, arrived in Montreal last night. She will lecture during the course of the week, under the auspices of the Montreal Branch Ladies' Land League.

MR. BIGGAR, M.P., paid a visit to the Royal Exchange Reading Room of Glasgow two weeks ago and was hissed from the rooms. The senior merchants who visit that place declare themselves ashamed of the conduct of the juniors, and small wonder.

The English Tories have shown their weakness and their despair of the future by their efforts to form a new party, to be called the Constitutional Union, into whose ranks aristocratic Liberals are invited. It is their only chance. The name Tory has a charm no more; it is offensive to the people.

Bessons advocating confederation of the Empire the New York Herald's English correspondents are crushing the Land League, which they say is dead and buried and embalmed. If this be so, Gladstone and Forster were wrong in laying the blame of the "outrages" at its doors, for now, after it is dead and gone, a murder has been committed in the West, and almost a murder in the south of Ireland.

The report, which we publish in another column, of the examination held in the Deaf and Dumb Institution at Mile End will be read with pleasure by those who take an interest in that afflicted part of the community. It is something so new to find that an institution of such a nature can accomplish such marvellous results in such a short time, that it is almost impossible to believe without seeing; yet the facts as stated are strictly true. We congratulate Father Belanger and his zealous and intelligent assistants on the result, and believe that love as well as labor can conquer all difficulties.

His Majesty the Third George was offended with his subjects in London once upon a time. They had the bad taste to throw mud at his carriage, if we remember aright, whereupon His Majesty threatened to leave London and take up his residence permanently in Windsor. Mr. Beckford, whose status is now in the Guild Hall, in reply to this threat, said "Your loyal subjects will regret Your Majesty's departure, but in case Your Majesty persist in your intention, will you kindly leave the River Thames behind you?" We draw the attention of Sir Hugh Allan to this beautiful little anecdote.

Our Canadian editors who hold everything English in such profound respect, even to the vagaries of Cockney journalists, would do well to examine English claims to superiority a little more closely before yielding them such admiration. In glancing over the London Daily Telegraph a few days ago the following short paragraph, in a crushingly sarcastic editorial on Ireland, caught our eye, and we thought is this, then, the journal with the tremendous circulation which goes in for culture and teaching the British Empire generally:—"There we might see, by the smoke that so gracefully curled, that the Land League and the landlord were lying down side by side, while the laborer might, as Sir Robert Peel said of bread in 1846, recruit his exhausted strength with abundant and

"untaxed tobacco, no longer leavened by the sense of injustice." Seeing through the medium of smoke its original, while the idea of bread recruiting his wasted strength is still more so. And yet we are told none but the most brilliant graduates of the colleges are employed to write editorials on the Daily Telegraph.

Mr. DeCosmos has arrived in England, and plunged at once into the middle of things. No less a person than Lord George Hamilton has brought his complaint before the House of Commons, happy to get a chance of annoying the Government even in a small way. The grievance of Mr. DeCosmos is that after ten years' patient waiting the Canadian Government have not complied with the Carnarvon terms by commencing the railroad on the Pacific seaboard. It is not quite clear who delegated Mr. DeCosmos to go to England, or if he has been delegated at all, which is doubtful, if we are to judge from the tone of the British Columbia press. Mr. DeCosmos' real grievance is not about the road generally not having been commenced, but it arises from the fact that the terminus is not to be located at Port Moody, in which that patriotic statesman has a large interest.

The manipulations of Vanderbilt, Keene and Gould, are now attracting attention in England. Their control of telegraphs and newspapers gives them an opportunity of causing a rise or fall in stocks to their own profit, and the loss if not ruin of thousands of others which cannot be much longer tolerated. The result will be, that after a little while no one will believe the cable reports, and legitimate business will suffer. So long as the stock-jobbers pulled together all went well for them, but, thieves sometimes fall out, and it is now perceived that a few of the New York dailies are attacking monopolies, nay, even Roscoe Conkling has launched a few thunderbolts against them, and better still, Keene and Vanderbilt are at loggerheads over Erie stock.

The latest enterprise the New York Herald has engaged in is the confederation of the British Empire. Having failed in bringing the world to an end or discovering the North Pole through the Jeannette, the great journal now goes in for something easy, which is the confederation of the British Empire. America is already confederated, so is Canada, and now for the British Empire. A Herald correspondent interviews Messrs. Parnell and T. P. O'Connor in the House of Commons, and those gentlemen inform him that confederation is not a bad idea so far as Ireland is concerned, but that Canada and other great dependencies would object to it, because while England is for free trade Canada is for protection. And Messrs. Parnell and T. P. O'Connor are right. It may, of course, be said, in answer to this objection, that protection is gaining on the affections of the English people, and that in a few years England may be in agreement with her colonies on that question. And so she may, but agreement on protection is an agreement to differ all round. Canada does not want confederation. She has enough Parliaments and Legislatures already without the additional one, or fraction of one, confederation would bring her. The next change that will take place in this country will be of a more radical nature than confederation.

Thus last Irish mail shows that the Irish people have entered into the region of expectancy. The country is profoundly quiet, though whether this quietness may be ascribed to the exhaustion of the agents and bailiffs or the fact that the farmers have dedicated a short time to look after their crops, it would be hazardous to say. It is evident that the landlords are fully bent on utilizing the fifty thousand police and military placed at their disposal by Mr. Forster to evict all they can before the passage of the bill, which, it is promised, will prevent wholesale evictions in future. There seems to be an understanding between the Whig and Radical wings of the Cabinet that while on the one hand the former will assist the latter in carrying the Land Bill through the House, the Radicals will give a quid pro quo in the way of allowing the landlords full swing until the time arrives. As an illustration of this it may be mentioned that Mr. Forster proclaimed the County of Waterford to please the landlords, which is simply an outrage, as that county is proverbial for its peaceful demeanour even in the most stormy times. We may also believe the cable despatch which tells us that the Government will make so many arrests and encourage so many evictions that the funds of the Land League will become exhausted in supporting the families of the prisoners and in assisting the evicted. It is a most admirable piece of strategy, and will be entirely successful if the Irish people at home and abroad grow weary of the struggle and subscribe no more money. And yet it is pitiful to see the millions of the Irish people as there are on this continent, many of whom who are now wealthy and have themselves felt the lash, close their pocket-books and cry "no more. What is a million dollars or five million dollars to the Irish race in America? There are, however, thousands upon thousands of people who would subscribe generously to the League, only that they fancy they see in the Land Bill a near redress of grievances. But is it not possible they may be mistaken? Let those people read the papers attentively, and they will be no sure of the passage of a beneficent measure when they are through. Let them remember that on a late occasion the Government were only sustained by a miserably slender majority in a full house when one of the most important principles of the bill was at stake, and that the vote showed a defection on the part

of the Whig followers of Mr. Gladstone. Let them also remember that the Marquis of Salisbury, now the acknowledged leader of the Conservative party, declared emphatically, in a recent speech of his, that he would bitterly oppose the Bill in the Lords. It is true that in a still more recent speech his hostility was not so pronounced, but we imagine if that speech were delivered after the vote above referred to it would have been still more threatening. And why should the Lords not throw out the bill? They know that a land measure for Ireland will be followed by a still more sweeping one for England and Scotland, they know that they have the power of obstruction, that this is their opportunity which, if allowed to pass, may open the floodgates of revolution and sweep them all away into the same ocean which swallowed up the French aristocracy. Now or never, they say, is the time to resist, forgetting all the while that it was the obstinacy of the French Noblesse that destroyed them. That the lords will therefore reject the Land Bill or render it useless is almost certain, and in either case there must be an appeal to the country. It is absurd to speak of creating Lords enough to outnumber the Whig and Tory majority in the Upper House. A dissolution of Parliament will benefit Ireland of the people are prepared, that is to say, if the popular party have money enough to carry on the war; they can always find talent enough. If Mr. Parnell be supplied with the necessary money for election expenses he can sweep the country through and through, and find himself with such a formidable following in the new House that nothing can be refused him, not even Home Rule.

THE CANADIAN ACADEMY.

His Excellency the Governor-General has declared his intention of founding an Academy of letters in Canada, and the idea is being rather favorably entertained in the press. It is true that a respectable number throw cold water on the project, among them being the Toronto Globe, but the great majority are, as we have said, favorably inclined to it, as indeed they would be to anything, no matter how absurd or ridiculous, which emanated from the same quarter. When, for instance, His Excellency published a "poem" of his own composing, and kindly condescended to christen it the national hymn of Canada, the newspapers adopted it at once as such, although, speaking candidly, it was one of the silliest productions a loyal public has ever been afflicted with. It does not, however, follow that because the Marquis of Lorne is no poet, least of all a Rouget de Lisle, that he is not a practical man and a statesman. It is not hard to govern a country like Canada, inhabited as it is by a people who frame their own laws and respect them; but still, to give Lord Lorne his due, the probabilities all are that he would make an excellent ruler, even under great difficulties. Lord Dufferin was a man of great tact; he was a manager of men more than a ruler, and the way he got over the newspapers with his blarney, until they pulled him to the skies, showed the mind of a great tactician. Lord Lorne does not stoop so much to conquer. He is more austere and aristocratic than his predecessor, but he is also more practical. He does more in a quiet way. Whether his idea of a Canadian Academy be successful or not he deserves great credit for the attempt to create it. But will it work? Have we materials enough to furnish even a nucleus. The Quebec Chronicle, which seems to go into the scheme with enthusiasm, says we have, and furnishes its readers with a list of names, from which we can pick out about half a dozen known outside of Canada. We presume the members of the Academy should be literary men, not as the Chronicle says, mere editorial writers however brilliant, but authors, real live authors, who have written books. The Academy certainly deserves a trial. If it does not succeed the next generation may do better. But we are sorely afraid. In order to create a national literature there must be a national spirit, of which we are not possessed. A respectable portion of our population look to the States as their ultimate destination, while another respectable portion cultivate the English accent for European travel. The rising generation may do better; it seems to be more Canadian than the one just settled down or than that which has gone into the sea and yellow.

The thing, however, which is most discouraging as regards the formation of a Canadian Academy, is that literature is looked upon in this country with contempt, although that may be because we have no literature. Our clever young men, finding they are not appreciated in this country, step quietly across the border and become Americans. They can there work for a population of 50,000,000. A man from Ontario coming to reside in this Province, finds himself in a new country, going to the State of New York he is at home; the chances are that he discovers a few relations for the intermarriages between the two States (shall we say) are numerous. He has nothing to do but wear a chin tuft and a plug hat and he is as good an American almost as Roscoe Conkling. It is surprising how many born Canadians there are now holding high positions in the great Republic. Some of the brightest stars are Canadians, though perhaps not particularly anxious to acknowledge it, for what is Canada but a British dependency. Again, we say let the Academy be called into existence and let Lord Lorne be thanked for the idea. It deserves a trial and if it succeeds in fostering Canadian opinion and making it ray of the soil, even in a degree, it will not have been formed in vain.

THE CRUSADE OF THE PERIOD.

In the cable is correct, we shall soon have the real crusade of the period on this side of the Atlantic. We shall have three priests commissioned by Archbishop O'Keefe—a pious-sant authority—to tell 'the people of this North American continent what Ireland really wants. There are eloquent priests in Ireland, and we may be sure it is not the least of them who will come here to represent her. Then we shall have the famous Charles Stewart Parnell, the scarcely less famous T. P. O'Connor, whose life of Lord Beaconsfield helped to drive that statesman from power last year, the splendid orator A. M. Sullivan, and last, and certainly least, that singular individual William Shaw, member for Cork County. If those men are not entitled to speak for Ireland, to explain her position, to represent her cause, to echo her aspirations, then surely no one else is. There shall be representatives of the lay and clerical elements, of the Irish Catholic and the Irish Protestant, and men of different opinions at that, as regards questions social and political. T. P. O'Connor is perhaps the most advanced of the four members of Parliament mentioned, pronounced Republican as he is. Parnell comes next, being wedded to no political faith except that Ireland should be free, no matter what her form of government. A. M. Sullivan, who is a strict, but advanced stickler for constitutional agitation, and William Shaw, the mildest mannered Home Ruler that ever contained within him the heat of a west British Whig. While Mr. Parnell was making his American tour, the New York Herald and other American papers represented him as a demagogue whose sole object was political agitation, they cannot say the same of the band of crusaders now intent upon making the powerful American Republic join the Home Rule cause, so to speak. We do not yet know who the clergymen are to be, but the laymen are certainly trusted representatives of the different national elements in Ireland; even Shaw has not gone back on Home Rule, however he may have abused the Land League. Ireland wants money to carry on the contest against England, and she wants public opinion in her favor. Public opinion in this age is even more potent than money. It is hard that Ireland should be always asking for money, but then it must be remembered she is only asking from ten millions of her own children who owe to her. She has no money of her own, it is drawn from her by landlordism. There will be a dissolution of Parliament if the House of Lords tamper with or reject the Land Bill, and, in that case, Ireland should be able to return ninety Home Rulers to Parliament, who would, undoubtedly, hold the balance of power and compel the passage of a measure granting national autonomy. But elections cost a good deal of money in Ireland, and unfortunately the men who would be in other respects eligible in a national sense to represent Irish constituencies, are too poor to contest the seats. Look at the number of journalists at present in Parliament from Ireland, the men who kicked out the landlords, what are they but tollers for their daily bread. They are writers and lecturers who find it a great sacrifice to spend their time in Parliament, and a still greater to pay their heavy election expenses. And there is no fund to sustain them, such as that of the parties in England. Even the Land League funds are running out, and Mr. Sexton, M. P., who has succeeded Mr. Dillon as organizer, has had to make a fresh appeal, in order to support the evicted. We would not be surprised, therefore, if the gentlemen we have named were coming to create an Irish national fund, as well as to explain the situation to America.

MONTREAL COLLEGE.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

The closing exercises of the scholastic year in connection with the Montreal College, took place on Saturday morning last. The spacious Concert hall was tastefully decorated and was crowded to the doors by the numerous friends of the students. A large number of the clergy and of prominent citizens were present, and the proceedings were presided over by the Reverend Superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice. At half-past eight o'clock the students entered the hall and the band played the march "O'Connell" in their usual excellent style. A selection from Gounod entitled "Pres du fleur étranger" was rendered by a chorus of some sixty voices. The singing was good, being replete with harmony and measure. The opening address was delivered by Mr. H. Langevin, a task which he creditably performed. Mr. E. Seers read an historical essay on one of our Canadian heroes, Dollard. The essay was written in a graceful and brilliant style. The struggle of Dollard and his seventeen companions against a thousand Iroquois was depicted in the most vivid terms and was deservedly applauded. A Greek declamation of an extract from St. Chrysostom's oration on Eutrope's disgrace was afterwards given by Mr. H. Chauvin. Mr. Frank Soubert read an essay on the "Religion of Shakespeare"; this composition indicated serious study and research on the part of the writer. The subject was well handled and was listened to attentively. An extract from one of Cicero's speeches was declaimed in Latin by Mr. C. Filiatrault; this was followed by another chorus, which brought the programme to an end. The prizes were then distributed.

RHETORIC CLASS.

Excellence: 1st E Seers, 2nd F Senbert and J. Driscoll equal. Religion: 1st L Brosseau, 2nd H Langevin. Latin Discourse: 1st E Seers, 2nd F Senbert. English Discourse: 1st J Driscoll, 2nd J Varrilly. French Discourse: 1st E Seers, 2nd F Senbert. Latin Poetry: 1st E Seers, 2nd F Senbert. Latin Version: 1st E Seers, 2nd J Driscoll. English Version: 1st C Filiatrault, 2nd H Langevin. History: 1st E Seers, 2nd C Filiatrault. Memory: 1st E

SEERS, 2ND J DRISCOLL. GEOMETRY: 1ST J DRISCOLL, 2ND C FILIATRAULT. EXAMINATION: 1ST E SEERS, 2ND S GRANGER AND J DRISCOLL EQUAL.

BELLES LETTRES CLASS (1st Division.)
Excellence: 1st W. Forbes, 2nd T. Marchal. Religion: 1st Z Chagnon, 2nd T. Marchal. Latin Narration: 1st W. Forbes, 2nd L Desrochers. French Narration: 1st T. Marchal; 2nd W. Forbes and L. Desrochers equal. Latin Poetry: 1st W. Forbes, 2nd Z Chagnon. Latin Version: 1st W. Forbes, 2nd T. Marchal. Greek Version: 1st W. Forbes, 2nd Z Chagnon and A. Melancon equal. English Narration: 1st T. Campion, 2nd J. Honessy. History: 1st W. Forbes, 2nd A. Melancon. English Version: 1st T. Marchal, 2nd T. Campion. Geometry: 1st G. Lejeune, 2nd W. Forbes. Memory: 1st W. Forbes, 2nd Z Chagnon. Examination: 1st Z Chagnon, 2nd W. Forbes.

BELLES LETTRES (2nd Division.)

Excellence: 1st M. Looney, 2nd A. Cloutier. Religion: 1st F. Sirois, 2nd A. Laniel. Latin Narration: 1st M. Looney, 2nd J. Forbes. French Narration: 1st A. Cloutier, 2nd H. Lamoire. Latin Poetry: 1st M. Looney, 2nd J. Forbes. Latin Version: 1st A. Cloutier, 2nd M. Looney. Greek Version: 1st M. Looney, 2nd A. Cloutier. History: 1st G. Villeneuve, 2nd M. Looney and J. Michaud equal. English Narration: 1st M. Looney, 2nd E. Donohue. English Version: 1st M. Looney, 2nd A. Cloutier. Memory: 1st G. Villeneuve, 2nd J. Michaud. Examination: 1st G. Villeneuve, 2nd E. Desbarats.

VERIFICATION CLASS.

Excellence: 1st G. Labine, 2nd H. Gauthier, 3rd E. Rene de Cotret. Religion: 1st H. Gauthier, 2nd A. Barcelo and E. Paradis equal, 3rd J. B. Dorais. Latin Poetry: 1st H. Gauthier, 2nd G. Labine, 3rd E. Rene de Cotret. Latin Theme: 1st G. Labine, 2nd H. Gauthier, 3rd E. Rene de Cotret. Greek Version: 1st H. Gauthier, 2nd G. Labine, 3rd J. B. Dorais. Latin Version: 1st G. Labine, 2nd H. Gauthier, 3rd A. Barcelo and C. Laberge. Orthography: 1st G. Labine, 2nd E. Rene de Cotret, 3rd E. Paradis. History: 1st G. Labine, 2nd H. Gauthier, 3rd E. Rene de Cotret and A. Coutlee. English Theme: 1st T. Hurley, 2nd M. O'Hara and J. Shannon, 3rd J. Clouan. English Version: 1st G. Labine, 2nd M. O'Hara, 3rd E. Rene de Cotret. Arithmetic: 1st E. Paradis, 2nd G. Labine, 3rd H. Gauthier. Memory: 1st H. Gauthier, 2nd G. Labine, 3rd E. Rene de Cotret.

ST. THERESE COLLEGE.

This morning the distribution of prizes took place in the St. Therese College. There was a large attendance of the friends of the students and of the patrons of the establishment. Several clergymen were present, among whom were the Vicar-General of Ottawa, the Rev. Father Routhier, and the Rev. S. Lomenac. The Superior of the College, the Rev. Father Jantele, presided over the proceedings, which proved to be of a very interesting nature. There were several declamations, orations and addresses, but the principal feature of the programme was the drama entitled "Colonization," which was written for the occasion by one of the Professors of the College. It was replete with pleasant incidents, which were highly appreciated. Its performance was very creditable and reflected credit upon the histrionic powers of the students who filled the various roles. The College Band at intervals discoursed several selections, which tended greatly to enliven the scene. At the conclusion the successful candidates for honors of the various classes were called to receive their crowns and prizes. All was now over, and the boys, after bidding adieu to their professors, lost no time in making a move for home.

THE INSULTS TO MR. ANGLIN.

THE "DISREPUTABLE" HALIFAX HERALD.

(From the Chatnam, N. B. Star, Conservative.)
Mr. Anglin is home from Picton, and he has evidently whispered in the long ear of the Telegraph, veni, vidi, vici. We do not know whether Picton is the same place now as it was before Mr. Anglin went over there, or whether the Conservative candidate has been blotted out from the face of the earth or not, but we do know that some of the newspapers, and we mean the Conservative journals, have written very much more about Mr. Anglin's visit than was either decent or manly. We will never be able to admire Mr. Anglin's politics, because unfortunately for himself, in the beginning, he got on the wrong side, but we do admire Mr. Anglin himself, and in our humble judgment, shall always pay just tribute to his abilities. The head and front of Mr. Anglin's offending, in the eyes of three Government papers in this Province, and one disreputable sheet in Nova Scotia, seems to be that while a Roman Catholic, he had the temerity to go to Picton, and speak to a large concourse of Protestants! And they unearth disloyal remarks alleged to have been made by Mr. Anglin several years ago, in connection with the proposal of some toast, and some remarks he made about John Knox in his newspaper, as other reasons why the Protestants of Picton should not hear him. If this is the kind of tactics the Government press has made up its mind to adopt, we beg to be considered as having nothing in common with a ring with a programme so disreputable. We may be excused, too, for pointing out to Sir Leonard Tilley and to Sir Charles Tupper, both of whom are responsible for the great extent for the conduct of some of the journals referred to, that they will find it to their interest to give a word of advice to their organs in this regard. An insult offered to Mr. Anglin by a Government paper, by insinuating or open statement, as a Catholic, is an insult offered to the entire Catholic electorate of this Province, and but that happily the insulting organs speak on such matters only for themselves, those to whom they owe their existence, would feel the consequences. Perhaps the three New Brunswick papers and the unmentionable Halifax organ know just what we mean.

IRISH GRATITUDE TO THE MEMORY OF GEN. HOICHE.

Pans, June 26.—This afternoon Versailles was started by the arrival of a deputation of Irish and Irish Americans, who had come down from Paris to do honor to the memory of Gen. Hoiche and to make an anti-English manifestation. Among the number were Mr. James Stephens, Mr. Patrick Egan of the Land League, Gen. MacAdam, and the Rev. Mr. Pepper of Ohio. After depositing wreaths at the foot of Gen. Hoiche's statue, purporting to be the tribute of grateful Ireland, and after listening to a spirited poetic denunciation of the Sassenach from the pen of a young French poet, M. Robert, the deputation withdrew, leaving the guardian of the place and the French bystanders plunged in astonishment. Later on, at a banquet given at the Hotel Des Reservoirs, Mr. Casey in the chair, patriotic speeches of the most fierce description were delivered by Messrs. Pepper, Davis, Egan and General MacAdam. Mr. Stephens, who is still ailing, said only a few words of a non-political nature. In replying to the toast of "The Irish at home and abroad," Mr. Egan said: "To-day we are fighting against the landlords; to-morrow we may be fighting for independence."

The Land League Picnic.

The best friends of the Land League must have been fully satisfied with the success attending the picnic on Saturday last. Over two thousand persons attended, the weather was delightful, the competition in the different games close and exciting, and the provisions for the pleasure of the patrons adequate and consequently satisfactory. The Irish National Independent Band furnished excellent music during the day, and in addition, there was those who desired to lose themselves in the "mazy." A splendid dancing platform had been constructed, so that a ball-room could not have furnished better accommodation for such a purpose. The Ladies' Land League was well represented, and it is safe to say that nearly all of its fair members were present upon the grounds. Great interest was manifested in the sports, and the number of entries was large as the prizes were generally valuable. The following is a list of the games, with the names of the prize winners:—

THE GAMES.
Standing Long Jump—Four entries. Prize, flint glass syring jug and a bronze lamp, presented by Messrs. Roach Bros., and won by J. Newton, 9 feet 7 inches.
Running Hop, Step and Leap—Four entries. Prize, silver cup, presented by Mr. John P. Cuddy, and won by J. Newton, 41 feet 6 inches.
One hundred yards race (boys under eight years)—Seven entries. Prize, silver cup, presented by Miss E. Lamb, and won by J. Worms.
Half mile race (open to members of Montreal Hackmen's Union)—Four entries—First prize, silver cake basket, presented by Mr. James Cuddy, and won by J. Walsh; second prize, smoking cap, presented by Mr. P. Wright, and won by T. Boyle.
Quarter-mile race (open to Ship Laborers' Union)—Four entries—First prize, gent's dressing-gate, presented by Mr. J. J. Durack, and won by E. Power; second prize, picture of Michael Davitt, presented by Mr. J. C. McEneaney, and won by T. Fisher.
Quarter Mile Race (Substituted for the Potato Race)—1st prize, album, presented by Messrs. Ronayne Bros., and won by J. Newton; 2nd prize, cigar case, presented by Mr. J. C. Fleming, and won by T. Gallagher.
250 Yards, Boys' Race—17 entries—1st prize, material for diagonal suit, presented by Mr. James Foley, and won by P. Whitty; 2nd prize, necktie, presented by Master Thos. Foley, and won by C. Foster.
Mile Race (open to members of Shamrock Lacrosse Club)—1st prize, meerschaum pipe, presented by the Montreal Land League and won by T. Daley; 2nd prize, meerschaum cigar-holder, presented by Montreal Land League, and won by P. Tucker.
Three-legged Race—1st prize, pair of ladies' kid boots, presented by Messrs. Fogarty Bros., and won by T. Daley and P. Tucker; 2nd prize, silver pickle jar, presented by Mr. Owen Hart, and won by C. Boyle and T. Crowley.
Irish Jig—Four entries. 1st prize, velvet photo stand, won by E. Power; 2nd prize, silk handkerchief, won by D. O'wler.

THE LACROSSE MATCH.

The match between the Shamrocks and Coughnawaga Indians was started at fifteen minutes past four. The following are the names of the men who composed the rival teams:—
SHAMROCKS—P. Murphy, goal; J. Hoobin, point; C. McHugh, cover-point; T. Butler, C. J. Maguire, defence field; T. Farnes, centre; J. Morton, P. J. Murphy, and P. Moshan, home field; T. Daley and P. J. Tucker, home; M. J. Polan, captain.
INDIANS—P. Karouaris, goal; Joseph Rice, point; Michel Daillebout, cover-point; Michael Lefebvre, Strong Arm, and Thomas Ross, defence field; White Eagle, centre; J. Daillebout, Moses Daillebout, and Michel Jacob, home field; Lazare Zacharee and Francis Hemlock, home; J. Williams, captain.

Umpires—Messrs D. McEntyre and James Lawrence; Referee, Mr. M. J. F. Quinn.
Four games were played, but they were each short and decisive. The Indians were plainly overmatched, although they made a gallant show and struggled desperately. The first game was taken by Morton after six minutes' play, the second by P. Murphy in seven minutes; the third by P. J. Tucker in two minutes, and the fourth by Butler in 14 minutes. Butler excelled himself in the last game.

At the conclusion of the sports brief but stirring addresses were delivered by Messrs. P. Carroll and D. Murray. General T. P. Burke, who was announced to deliver an address, was unable to leave New York on account of the death of his mother. A telegram to that effect was received by Mr. P. Carroll and read to the assemblage. The grounds were not cleared until after seven o'clock.

THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER IS TRAVELLING IN NEW ZEALAND. HE IS WARMLY RECEIVED BY HIS BROTHER ORANGEMAN.

The marked rise and improvement in the internal affairs of Spain is generally commented on. Last month there was an exceptional and very large decrease of the floating debt.
At Norfolk, Va., a submarine diver has found a small note in the cabin of the wrecked United States steamer "Huron," which, when opened, contained a small amount of gold and silver coin, medals, &c.
A tremendous storm of wind and hail passed over some sections of Kansas on Saturday night. Five inches of water fell during the night. Thousands of acres of wheat, corn and oats were cut down and destroyed by the hail.