

LACROSSE.

The Match on Saturday—The Shamrocks Still the Champions—The Long Throwing Contest.

It is estimated that there were at least six thousand people on the Shamrock Lacrosse Grounds on Saturday afternoon to witness the last match of the season for the championship of the province. The weather was glorious for field sports, although, perhaps, a trifle chilly for spectators. As it drew near three o'clock the grand stand was fairly packed, and it was even hard to obtain standing room. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed and considerable betting was indulged in, the odds being in favor of the Shamrocks to the extent of \$100 to \$75. Both teams were reported to be in the best playing condition, especially the Toronto who had been practicing hard and came down with sanguine expectation of carrying the proud title of championship to the Queen City. Although unsuccessful, they fought well for the laurels, showing themselves to be, and as they have been during the past season, the most dangerous opponents in the field against the Shamrocks.

THE LONG THROW.

The long throwing contest seems to have been somewhat badly managed, occasioning considerable delay and dissatisfaction. The competitors, Messrs Ross McKenzie, J. Heelan and F. Lally, were, however, not to blame for this. It appears that the point of dispute is that McKenzie was given an extra throw, on account of a previous throw of his not having been measured, and in this effort threw further than his opponents, who claim that they were also entitled to another throw. In fact, Lally who thought that McKenzie's last throw was an exhibition, fifteen feet further than the Toronto Hercules. This effort was, however, not allowed, and in consequence there is a doubt whether Ross McKenzie is really entitled to the medal. Mr. McNaught was the referee in the competition, and no doubt gave his decision in accordance with the strict rules governing such contests, and also, we believe, in perfect good faith. The following result was announced by him at the close:—

Ross McKenzie, Toronto, 140 yds 2 ft. 1
J. Heelan, Shamrock, 138 yds 2 ft. 2
F. Lally, Shamrock, 134 yds 1 ft. 0

THE MATCH

was commenced at exactly a quarter past three, when the following teams were on the field:—

Shamrock—M. Creagan, goal; F. Lally, point; J. Morton, cover point; T. Butler, O. Maguire, E. Hart, P. McKenna, T. McEach, P. Green, J. Murphy, T. Heelan, J. Daly; M. J. Polan, captain.

Toronto—Ross McKenzie, goal; J. Dwight, point; W. Bennett, cover point; Logan, F. Garvin, J. Groux, S. Hughes, Blight, A. Martin, W. A. Hubbell, Donaldson, F. Martin; J. Hamilton, captain.

THE FIRST GAME.

After the "face" Meahan was first to secure the ball, which was immediately "tobled" to Daly, who made a short run, but was checked by Bennett, and a tussle ensued, Meahan coming to the rescue and taking a throw on the Toronto flag. Here Ross McKenzie seized the rubber, although hardly pressed by Green, and sent it whizzing down field, landing on Toby Butler's stick, who was sharply checked by Bennett, who got it and made a shot for the Shamrock goal, where Lally pounced upon it and sent it out of danger to centre-field, where Maguire and Garvin had a tussle for it, the former coming out ahead and throwing to McKenna, who passed it to Heelan, from whose stick it was sent flying through the Toronto flag. Time 4 minutes.

THE SECOND GAME.

was rather a protracted one but a splendid exhibition of lacrosse. The spectators watched every movement of the ball with intense interest, and cheered either side when a clever piece of play was made. The commencement of the game was chiefly characterized by long throws from one goal to the other, although at times some sharp play was manifested in centre field. Creagan in goals played an excellent game, and was strongly supported by Lally in his position. McKenna did some heavy checking, as well as Hart. The players were about settling down to their work when the ball went over the grand stand and a short delay was occasioned. On being faced McKenna got in some heavy work, although several brilliant rushes were made on the Shamrock flag, Lally was there, however, and on two occasions made splendid runs down field. Around the Toronto flag several sharp tussles ensued, but McKenna was a regular stone wall, and saved the day for his team on more than one occasion. In fact the Toronto defense would be a very weak one without him. "Notty" Martin in the middle of the game, made a close shot for goals, which Lally stopped cleverly. Shortly after an accident occurred to Hubbell, who had the nail on the third finger of the right hand, torn from the flesh, and was in consequence obliged to retire. Hughes took his place, however, after a somewhat lengthy delay, and immediately made an exceedingly close throw for goals, so much so that a cry of game was raised. Once again the ball was thrown over the grand stand and another face took place, shortly after which the ball was scooped through the Toronto flag. The time of play was one hour and five minutes.

THE THIRD GAME.

was desperately contested by the Toronto who sought to make the match a draw. They were unsuccessful, however, no game being taken until time was called. The match was thus awarded to the Shamrocks.

PRESENTATION TO THE CHAMPIONS.

At the conclusion of the match the champions were the recipients of a very pleasing gift from Bro. Arnold and his pupils, who were on the ground during the match. The gift was in the shape of a handsome banner, bearing the inscription, "Presented to the Shamrock Lacrosse Club, Champions of the World, by Bro. Arnold and his pupils," and was accompanied by an address, congratulating the champions upon their brilliant line of victories, and expressing the hope that the club would have continued success in the future. Bro. Arnold made the presentation, and the address was read by one of the pupils. Captain Polan returned thanks on behalf of the team, and expressed the hope that the team would often carry the banner to victory with honor. Three cheers for the Rev. Brother and his pupils, brought the interesting event to a close.

The Toronto team left the Bonaventure Depot at 11 o'clock, and were heartily cheered as the train moved off.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ORANGE BRUTALITY.

To the Editor of THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS.
Sir,—I deem it a duty to call your attention to the conduct of certain Orangemen in the County of Pontiac, who, in open violation of laws enacted by and with the consent of Her Majesty the Queen, to whom they pretend to be so loyal, marched in procession with flying colors on the 12th of July last, in the Village of Guyon, in that County. Not content with transgressing the law on that day, they recently organized, after the cowardly and brutal fashion so well becoming them, to murder two Catholic young men of the Township of Charlow, viz.—Messrs. Michael Moran and Michael Ryan. Taking advantage of the isolation of these young men, they succeeded in inflicting on them serious injuries. The Mayor of Guyon Village, one Ames, or Amon, I don't know which—he hardly knows himself, being a thorough representative of illiterate Orangemen, stood by quietly while these Catholic young men were being outraged and abused. He knew perfectly well that the Orangemen were violating the law by walking on the 12th, but raised not his voice as he should have done against their violation of law. Is it not true that this man should be removed from office? He is either too ignorant or too criminal to hold the place. Let him know this, however, that neither Michael Ryan, nor Michael Moran, nor any other Catholic, can be so outraged with impunity in the Province of Quebec. Let all Catholics boycott this man, Ames or Amon, and he will be taught a wholesome lesson.

OBSERVER.

October 20, 1882.

MR. BLAKE'S IRISH SPEECH CRITICIZED.

Sir,—Mr. Sydney Bellingham, now of Castle Bellingham, Ireland, formerly M. P. for Argenteuil in our Canadian Parliament, has been pleased to sit in judgment on the very able and exhaustive speech delivered by Mr. Blake on the "Irish Question" during the debate on the "Costigan Resolutions." Of course, Mr. Bellingham, of Castle Bellingham, is an Irish landlord, and, naturally enough, treats Ireland's difficulties from a landlord point of view, which is directly antagonistic to that of the tenantry, who, forming nearly three-fourths of the population of Ireland, are the people of Ireland and not Mr. Bellingham and his small band of rack-renting colleagues scattered over the island. Mr. Blake advocates a "Home Rule" for Ireland. Mr. Bellingham professes to see in such a measure "a great constitutional rupture," which "is understood by the enemies of England to involve Irish Independence." Indeed, Mr. Bellingham! And what, pray, was the Act of Union itself, but a "great constitutional rupture" of the blackest and foulest description, involving, as it did, the shameful violation of the solemn oath taken by the Lords and Commons of England, and England's King himself, in answer to Great Britain's famous "Petition of Rights," pledging to the Irish nation forever her legislative independence? So much for a "constitutional rupture." But the people of Ireland are not in favor of "Home Rule," Mr. Bellingham goes on to tell us, because, forsooth, that rabid anti-Irish sheet misnamed the *Irish Times*, of May 29, speaks of a "Danbridge meeting," whereat one "Rev. J. Dickson, of Portadown, speaking in the name of two millions of Irish people on Irish soil, declared the Union between England and Ireland to be indispensable to their liberties and prosperity," etc. Now were we certain that there were "two millions of Irish people on Irish soil," so lost to all sense of national dignity and self respect, as to wish for the continuance of the Union, which reduces them to the rank of common helots, we would despair of the Irish cause, and of Ireland's regeneration. But we have the best reasons for denying that the "Rev. J. Dickson," is the mouthpiece of one in fifty, out of the "two millions of Irish people on Irish soil" here spoken of. He can only be the mouthpiece of Ireland's curse and scourge, the Orange body, and they are but as a drop of water in the ocean compared to the rest of the population. Nay, more, Mr. Bellingham and the "Rev. J. Dickson, of Portadown" (a good Orange den) to the contrary notwithstanding, I assert that if the Union were made to stand or fall by the result of a plebiscite of the Irish nation to-morrow, it would be voted out of existence by an overwhelming majority of the people. It is also now an historical fact that the Union was carried by the most unblushing bribery and corruption practised on the members of the Irish Commons, and that the measure was always repudiated and execrated by the nation at large, if such tried and trusted patriots as Grattan, Curran and other distinguished men of the same school of politics may be regarded as reflecting the wishes and sentiments of their fellow-countrymen. Mr. Bellingham next starts us by stating that, in any case, before granting Home Rule, the will of "Englishmen, Scotchmen and Welshmen" would have to be consulted! Of course, the will of the "mere Irish" counts here for nothing, although one would think they should also have a say in a matter of such vital importance to their welfare as a distinct people. Mr. Bellingham then inquires if "Home Rule would make potatoes grow or preserve them from the rot?" "Would it create deposits, without which manufacturing is crippled?" We answer if Home Rule could not "preserve the potatoes from the rot," it would "preserve" the owners from starvation in the sense that the tillers of the soil would be in a better position to bear the loss of a year's crop, were they less rack-rented. For rack-rents are what impoverish the Irish peasantry and expose them to ruin and the poor-house on the least failure of their farm produce. But rack-rents were first thought of when absenteeism—another of Ireland's scourges—was instituted by the Union. The landed gentry of Ireland, when Dublin ceased to be a metropolis, flocked to London where their parliamentary duties consumed most of their time. Living was there far more sumptuous and expensive than at home, and to meet the surplus cost of this life, the Irish landlords had recourse to the "rack-rent" system. It will thus be seen that Home Rule, in doing away with absenteeism would remove the necessity of rack-rents, and that the peasantry, once relieved of these—a fatal drain on their slender resources—would stand a better chance of saving money, and find themselves, consequently better prepared to "live down" a famine emergency, when it occurred. For the same reasons, Home Rule would benefit Irish manufactures and industries, as it did before the Union, when the products of Ireland's skill and enterprise drove out England's from the foreign markets of Christendom. Mr. Bellingham concludes his remarks by citing Mr. Herbert, Earl Grey and Goldwin Smith as strong anti-Home Rulers. But Mr. Bellingham should know that opposition from such a quarter as this has no significance. The over-readiness with which these gentlemen espouse the anti-Irish side of every question relating to Ireland is sufficient of

itself to deprive their utterances on Irish affairs of any weight. We might counsel them as Talleyrand did his own over-officious countrymen once. "*Mons de cela, Messieurs, s'il vous plait, moins de zèle.*"

X.

THE SOREL RAILWAY LEASE.

By the terms of contract with the South Eastern, 40 per cent of the gross earnings of the Sorel road go to the proprietors of the road. It is believed that the construction of the Great Eastern along the South Shore to Quebec will greatly injure the provincial capital as it will build up Point Lévis at its expense. The contract provides for the immediate continuation of a road from Sorel to Lévis, and from St. Lambert to Rouss Point and Dundas. This virtually gives the Canadian Pacific via the Atlantic and Northwest a connection with the American Western system of railways at Potomac Junction via Dundas, a connection with the Delaware and Hudson R.R., for New York at St. Lambert with the South Eastern for Boston and Portland, and at Lévis with the Intercolonial.

WEDDING CHIMES.

ON THE MARRIAGE OF M. J. C.

A moth, one day, was led to woo
The light a tiny taper drew.
The more he watched the flickering light,
The more it charmed his amorous sight—
The closer drew he to the flame,
As lover to his fiancée came.
"Till, wings and freedom lost, he fell
A prey to the bewitching spell!"
"Think you, friend Henry, there's much need
To point the moral? May we not heed
More than the moth—until too late—
Our amorous Moth's untimely fate—
Around the light he'll utter still—
Not round a taper, if you will,
But still a light that round him flings
A glow that's sure to sing his wings,
And take him captive in its fold,
I mean the 'light' of woman's smiles!"
Of course, dear friend, you've too much sense
To let the moral give offence.
To such a light, I too, in truth,
Have yielded like the veriest "Moth."
But how consoling is the thought,
That once one has been led to do it,
Of all who have a heart to prize
The worth that in fair woman lies—
The worth, for instance, that bedecks
One of the fairest of our race,
One formed to soothe life's cares and strife—
And such is she you now call "wife!"
W. O. F.

HENRY SPENCER ON AMERICA.

New York, Oct. 20.—Herbert Spencer says the newspapers have made erroneous statements in regard to his disorders, dress, diet, habits, etc. He states that what he has seen in America far exceeds his expectations. Books about America that he has looked into gave him no adequate idea of the immense developments and material civilization which everywhere found. The extent of the wealth and magnificence of our cities and especially the splendor of New York altogether astonished him. He thinks that free institutions have been partly the cause of these results, but not the chief cause. He says: "The American people have come into possession of an unparalleled fortune, mineral wealth and vast tracts of virgin soil, producing abundantly with small cost, culture that alone goes a great way toward producing enormous prosperity. Then they have profited by inheriting all arts, appliances and methods developed by older societies, while leaving behind the obstruction existing in them. Then besides these favors and fortune there are factors proper to themselves. I perceive in American faces generally a great amount of determination, a kind of or do or die expression, and this trait of character, joined with the power to work exceeding that of any other people, of course produces unparalleled rapidity of progress. Once more, there is inventiveness which, stimulated by need for conquering labor, has been fostered." Spencer further says: "The American people while greatly prospering, are, like Italian republics of the Middle Ages, gradually losing their freedom." He remarks: "You retain the forms of freedom, but as far as I can gather there has been considerable loss of substance. Those who rule you do it through regiments of men armed with voting papers, who obey the word of command loyally as dependents of the old feudal nobles, and who thus enable their leaders to override the general will and make the community submit to their exactions as effectually as their prototypes of old. Those who framed your Constitution never dreamed that 20,000 citizens would go to the poll led by a boss. Here it seems to me the sovereign people is fast becoming a puppet, the wires of which are pulled by a few men, who determine." Spencer, however, declares he does not consider Republican institutions a failure. America is showing on a larger scale than ever before that paper constitutions will work as they are intended to work. Within the forms of your constitution has grown up an organization of professional politicians, altogether uncomtemplated at its outset, which has become in a large measure a ruling power. Education and diffusion of political knowledge will not fit man for free institutions. It is, essentially a question of character, and only in a secondary degree a question of knowledge. The American has not, I think, sufficiently quick sense of his own claims, and at the same time not sufficiently quick sense of the claims of others. You tolerate various small interferences and dictations which Englishmen are prone to resist." Spencer refers to the disrespectful manner in which newspapers deal with individuals, and damaging of property by elevated railroads with compensation, and says free institutions can be properly worked only by men, each of whom is jealous of his own rights, and also sympathetically jealous of the rights of others. The Republican is the highest form of government, but it requires the highest type of human nature, a type now where at present existing. Spencer adds: "It may be reasonably held, both because of its distance and the heterogeneity of its components, America will be a long time evolving its ultimate form, but its ultimate form will be high. It is to be feared the eventual mixture, allied with varieties of the Aryan race forming the population, will produce a more powerful type of man than has hitherto existed, and one more capable of undergoing the unification needed for complete social life. Americans may reasonably look forward to a time when they will have produced a civilization grander than any the world has known."

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

Honor the name of Dr. Scott Putnam, inventor of Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Many less deserving men have their names enrolled among those considered benefactors of their race. Why not him? Ask those who have used Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor what they think of it. Their thankful hearts cannot sound his praise too high. Beware of cheap substitutes. Sold everywhere by druggists, etc.—N. O. Poirson & Co., proprietors, Kingston, Ont.

LOCAL NEWS.

—Mr. Marchand, M.P.P. of St. John's, has been made an honorary member of the Sautons Academy of Music, a literary society having its seat at Royan, Lower Charente, France.

—An action for breach of promise of marriage, has been taken out on behalf of Dame Adeline Menard, widow of Mr. Trudeau, Longueuil, against Joseph Berthier, Jr., a blacksmith of Boucherville, for refusing to marry her daughter Miss Marie Louise Trudeau, after having promised to do so. Damages are fixed at \$500.

MEDICAL SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the Medical Society of Montreal held lately, the following were elected officers-bearers for the ensuing year:—President, Dr. A. Lamarche; 1st Vice President, Dr. C. N. Fillard; 2nd Vice President, Dr. N. Fafard; Secretary Treasurer, Dr. H. Desrosiers; Asst. Sec., Dr. J. J. Desrosiers. Committee—Dr. J. A. Laramee, E. P. Lachapelle, F. X. Proulx, A. T. Brossard, A. A. Faucher and F. O. T. Lamoureux.

The annual report was then read and adopted. Votes of thanks were then adopted to the retiring officers, the press, etc., and the meeting adjourned.

THE CARMELITE COMMUNITIES.

The Carmelites of New Orleans received a telegram from Rome, announcing that the petition presented by their Rev. Father General had been favorably received. Hence His Holiness Leo XIII. has granted the full indulgences of the Triduum in honor of St. Theresa, not only to Carmelite chapels or churches, but to any wherein it is solemnly celebrated any time before the 31st of November, that extension having been also graciously granted. The Pope also sent his blessing to the Carmelite Communities in America, to the "Commemorative Work" for St. Theresa's Tri-Centennial, and to all who have in any way aided it or contributed thereto.

THE DANGERS OF CIGARETTE SMOKING.

As our reporter was talking to one of our leading physicians on St. James street this morning, two youths passed by, each puffing away furiously at a cigarette. Cigarette smoking is becoming painfully common, said our medical friend, school boys, store boys, cash boys and crowds of young gamins that wander about the street, go in for the cigarette, the result is that an early habit of smoking is acquired, and furthermore, of smoking tobacco that is rarely pure, and is often injuriously adulterated. Refuse cigar stumps, valentins, opium, salt-peter, sulphuric acid, bromide of potassium, potato leaves, and ammonia, are some of the ingredients used in "tinkering" the tobacco of cigarettes. "Tobacco," continued the doctor, is a poison which acts with special certainty on the immature organism. It impairs nutrition, and in particular that of the nervous system, laying the foundation for subsequent nervous troubles of various kinds. In England a society has been formed, having for its object the suppression of juvenile smoking. Some similar agency might be of use in this country. At any rate, parents and guardians should do their best to put a stop to this wholesale youthful smoking."

THE ANNIVERSARY OF ST. THERESE.

AN IMPRESSIVE RELIGIOUS CEREMONY AT THE CHURCH OF THE CARMELITE NUNS AT ROCHELLE.

An imposing and affecting religious ceremony has just taken place at the cloister of the Carmelite Nuns, at Rochelle, in honor of the centenary of St. Therese. The anniversary was celebrated by a Novena, at which all the religious communities in and around Montreal attended, it being estimated that during the nine days during which the religious ceremonies lasted that no less than three thousand people visited the beautiful chapel of the Carmelite Nuns.

Each morning a Solemn High Mass was chanted, accompanied by most beautiful music, and in the evening there was a sermon and the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. On St. Therese's Day a Solemn High Mass was also chanted, at which the Vice-Rector of Laval University officiated and several members of the clergy were present. The choir was made up by the pupils of the Normal School, under the able direction of Mr. Pelletier, and they executed the various pieces of sacred music and hymns with much precision and effect. The Blessed Sacrament was then exposed on the altar, and hundreds of people flocked from the vicinity to attend the impressive ceremony. It is pleasing to know that owing to the devotion of Rev. Abbe Valois, the venerable chaplain of the community and that of the faithful, the ceremonies were in every way becoming of the solemn event. To-morrow there will be a Solemn Triduum in honor of St. Therese, as granted by His Holiness Pope Leo XIII., in the chapel of the Most Carmel, at Rochelle, and on the two following days, as regulated by His Lordship Mgr. Fabre. It may be well to know that seven years and seven days of indulgences have been granted by His Holiness the Pope for each day of the Triduum, and plenary indulgence for all who have attended the celebrations of the Triduum, and indulgence applicable by way of suffrage to the holy souls of purgatory. The High Mass to-morrow will take place at 8.30, and there will also be a sermon and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament at 3.30 p.m.

SUICIDE OF TWO PATIENTS AT THE HOTEL DIEU.

Probably the most frightful cases of suicide which have ever been perpetrated in any institution in this city at any one time took place early this morning at the Hotel Dieu Hospital, resulting in the death of two inmates of the institution. On the tenth of the present month Mrs. Boyce, of this city, a lady well-known in society and daughter of ex-Mayor Rodier, entered the Hotel Dieu as a patient, and had some private rooms at her disposal. Last Saturday a milkman named Thomas Nicholson, residing at Cote St. Paul, also entered the same institution as a patient, and he was placed in that part of the building called St. Patrick's Ward. Early this morning, probably about 2 o'clock, the nun in charge of the ward went to Nicholson's bed to give him some medicine, but discovered that he had disappeared. She at once called the porter, and a search was instituted for him throughout the building, but he could not be found. Some anxiety was expressed for him, and nothing was seen of him till about six o'clock this morning, when one of the employees of the establishment went to the garden next to the chapel and immediately in front of the building, and when about beginning his work he saw the form of a man lying at some feet below, near the wall of the institution. Proceeding over to where the man lay he very soon discovered the frightful fact that it was poor Nicholson lying dead. He immediately

ran to give the alarm, and very soon some of the Nuns came out, but before they had time to view the body in the dim light of the early morn they saw on the other side of the garden another body—it was that of a woman. The whole household were soon aroused, and the body having been viewed, was discovered to be that of Mrs. Boyce, and she also was dead. The terrible discovery created the wildest excitement in the house. It was soon after discovered that Mrs. Boyce had jumped down from the fourth story of the building, which is some eighty feet high, and it is presumed that she was killed outright. As to Nicholson, it was also ascertained that he threw himself from the gallery of the second story and was also killed instantly. The medical gentlemen of the institution soon viewed the body, but it was of no use, life had long since been extinct. It is believed Nicholson committed suicide about one o'clock this morning, and Mrs. Boyce at five o'clock. Both were mentally deranged. Yesterday morning Nicholson attempted to run away, but was prevented from doing so by Dr. Hingston's porter, who was in the yard of the Hospital. Mrs. Boyce's husband, John, who keeps a store on Notre Dame street was immediately summoned. The unfortunate lady, before her marriage with Mr. Boyce was the wife of the late Mr. Brown, who was a merchant in this city. The Coroner was also notified, and both bodies were ordered in the house, where after some preliminary steps an inquest was opened. The matter was kept quiet owing to the family connections of the unfortunate lady, one of whom is a prominent bank manager in this city. The greatest sympathy exists in the institution for Mr. Boyce. Mrs. Boyce was 55 years of age, and being a daughter of ex-Mayor Rodier, who entertained the Prince of Wales at his residence during his stay in Montreal, was a lady who moved in the very best society. Coroner Jones opened an inquest at noon, but the press was not admitted. At 2 o'clock this afternoon the jury, in the case of Mrs. Boyce, rendered a verdict of suicide while laboring under mental derangement.

The inquest on the body of the other unfortunate victim, Nicholson, was opened by the Coroner shortly after five o'clock, and after the Doctor and Nuns had given their evidence, the jury rendered the following verdict at 6.30 p.m.:—"That the deceased, Thomas Nicholson, committed suicide while in a state of mental aberration."

PRESENTATION TO THE SECRETARY OF THE CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.

Pursuant to an notice requesting the members of the above Society to assemble in the chapel of the Orphan Asylum yesterday afternoon, a large number put in an appearance. The proceedings were of a religious character, being the recitation of the monthly office, after which the Spiritual Director of the Society, the Rev. James Callahan, delivered an able and eloquent address, at the conclusion of which the members adjourned to the long room, St. Patrick's sacristy, where the President, Mr. J. R. McLaughlin, in the name of the officers and members of the O. Y. M. Society, presented Mr. Peter Francis McCreary, the Recording Secretary, with a magnificent gold chain and locket, and called upon Mr. J. F. Foster, 2nd Vice-President, to read the accompanying address, which is beautifully illuminated, and is the exquisite and artistic workmanship of Mr. J. J. Rowan.

To PETER FRANCIS MCCREARY, Esq., Recording Secretary of the Catholic Young Men's Society.

DEAR SIR,—For some time past the officers and members of the Catholic Young Men's Society have longed for an opportunity of testifying in some special manner their appreciation of the many valued services rendered, the untiring zeal you have always displayed, and the incalculable sacrifices made for the interests of the Society.

That this tribute is well merited was amply made manifest by the honorable and successful manner in which you so ably discharged your manifold and arduous duties as secretary of the late Pilgrimage Committee. Therefore,—We, the undersigned, on behalf of the above Society, beg your acceptance of the accompanying chain and locket as a slight but sincere token of the esteem and regard we entertain for your person and character, and we would express the hope that in future years, when casting retrospective glances on the past, your thoughts will revert with pleasure to the many hours we have spent together.

We are, dear sir,
Yours very sincerely,
Signed on behalf of the O. Y. M. S.:
JOS. R. McLAUGHLIN, President.
JAS. F. FOSTER, 1st Vice-Pres.
F. J. NEVILLE, 2nd Vice-Pres.
JOHN J. ROWAN, Treasurer.
JOSEPH A. MCCANN.
JOHN F. HAMILLE.
Montreal, Oct. 22nd, 1882.

The recipient, in a pleasing way, thanked the Society for the beautiful present, and said that the services rendered were not performed with the expectation of receiving any recompense. He would continue in the future, as in the past, to devote his best interests for the good cause of the Society. The locket and chain are from the establishment of Mr. Cockenthal, jeweller, St. James street and reflect great credit upon that gentleman.

ANOTHER SUICIDE.

Another frightful tragedy has just come to light which for coolness and determination in its execution has seldom, if ever, been surpassed in the criminal annals of our fair Province. The shock which the public mind must have sustained at the horrible double suicide murder which we yesterday published will scarcely prepare them to receive the news of another tragedy of a similar nature which, although not as harrowing in its details, cannot be read without a shudder. The story of the affair is rather romantic, beginning with a marriage and ending with a suicide. It is as follows:—

On the third of the present month the quiet little village of Boucherville was somewhat enlivened by the, to all appearances, happy nuptials of two of the young villagers, the bride being a daughter of one of the well-to-do farmers of the neighborhood, and the bridegroom, the son of another of the thriving and old natives of the place. The marriage chimes rang out merrily; but, alas, how soon they were changed to the funeral toll by the rash, unholy act of a deranged youth.

retired to his house with his bride. The next day he appeared at his labors the same as ever and continued to do so for a week. The following Tuesday, however, he appeared more depressed than usual, so much so as to excite comment from his wife, who asked him why he looked so unhappy. To this he scarcely vouchsafed an answer, but took up his hat after finishing his dinner, he left the house, walked in the direction of the river, his wife, who was troubled at her husband's somnolence and inattention, watched him from the window and saw him approach the water's edge much to her surprise, he waded into the stream, without taking off his boots, until the water reached his knees. Stooping down, as if in act of bathing his head, he kept his head under water until weakened and suffocated he fell over on his side a dead man. The unhappy bride, watching his movements from the window, shrieked with alarm, and, summoning the neighbors, rushed down to the river. The unconscious young man was carried on shore, but showed no signs of life. A physician was sent for, but ere he reached the spot the suicide had passed into eternity. The affair, although causing quite an excitement at the time, was hushed up as much as possible owing to the respectability of the young man, who has two nieces members of the clergy. No inquest was held, and exactly eight days after his nuptial ceremony the bridegroom was laid in the grave. It was generally admitted among the few people of the place who knew of the affair that Deragon was laboring under mental aberration at the time of the rash act, as previous to it he had acted in a strange manner. He was 27 years of age, and lived in a comfortable little house on the outskirts of the village. The above facts were obtained from one of the natives of the place who was present at the wedding and who afterwards saw him lying dead from drowning, and was informed of the whole affair by a sorrowing relative.

SCOTCH NEWS.

A rise of 5 1/2 pence has now taken place in the price of the best quality of coal in Fife.

Mr. Peter MacLean, of Dunfermline, one of the honorary Sheriff-Substitutes of Wigtownshire, died on Sunday at his residence, Belleville House, Stranraer.

The St. Nicholas Parochial Board of Aberdeen have adopted a report recommending the building of a lunatic asylum to accommodate 250 or 300 inmates, and to cost £12,000 to £15,000.

The annual competition for the golf championship took place over the St. Andrews links on Saturday, and resulted in a victory—the third in succession—for Bob Ferguson with 171 strokes.

The election of a Professor of Greek in the Edinburgh University was made by the curators on Tuesday, when the choice fell upon Mr. S. H. Butcher, Fellow and Professor of University College, Oxford.

The deaths in Glasgow for the week ending Saturday last were at the rate of 24 per 1000 per annum, as compared with 22 for the preceding week. For the corresponding weeks in 1881, 1880, and 1879, death-rates of 18, 20, and 18 were registered.

John Duncan, a miner at Camps, near Mid-Calden, was sentenced by Sheriff Baxter at Edinburgh on Saturday to 30 days' imprisonment, for having deserted his wife and young daughter, whereby they had become a charge on the Parochial Board of St. Outbert's Edinburgh.

On Tuesday James McPhail and his wife, who were apprehended last week in connection with a fatal assault they are alleged to have made upon a fellow-lodger named Samuel Allan, were judicially examined in the Burgh Court by Bailie Anderson. The charge against them will be one of murder.

On Tuesday night a fireman named John Moran, 50 years of age, had been drinking in the house of Mr. J. T. Morrison, spirit merchant, Sunnydale, Coatbridge, along with two companions. He was left by them apparently asleep, and an hour or two after, on an attempt being made to awaken him, it failed. The police were sent for, when it was found that the man was dead.

Peter Murphy, foreman engineer in St. Rollox Chemical Works, Glasgow, was found dead on the Joint Line, a quarter of a mile to the east of Gilmour Street Station, about ten o'clock on Saturday night. The deceased, who was about 40 years of age, and leaves a wife and family, visited friends in Paisley on Saturday afternoon, and is supposed to have been attempting to reach the passenger platform by means of the goods station when he was met in the darkness by an up train and instantaneously killed.

The mortality in Edinburgh last week was 75, and the death rate 17 per thousand. Under one year there were 17 deaths, and above sixty 23, of which 3 were above eighty, and 3 above ninety. Diseases of the chest accounted for 26 deaths, and zymotic causes for 6, of which 2 were scarlet fever, 2 measles, 1 typhus fever, and 1 whooping cough. The intima-tions numbered 111, comprising 3 fever, 96 scarlet fever, 8 measles and 4 diphtheria. Of the 110 births, 6 were illegitimate.

On Saturday, in the Leith Council Chamber, David Dryburgh, a young fisherman, residing at Newhaven, was presented with the bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society for having saved a boy from drowning at Newhaven Pier some months ago. Frosty Frigate made the presentation, and Colonel M. W. Dunbar, 24th Regiment, by whom Dryburgh's act had been brought under the notice of the society, was awarded a vote of thanks for the trouble he had taken in the matter.

On Saturday night and early on Sunday morning Inspector McKenzie, of the Greenock Police Force, accompanied by Sergeant McAusland and two constables, visited several houses in the town which were reputed shebeens. In a house at 9 Cowgate, occupied by Eliza McCallum or Dixon, they found 45 pint bottles of porter and beer, and 5 bottles of whisky. They afterwards went to a house in Harley Lane occupied by Mary Rodney or Greaves, and seized 37 pint bottles of beer and porter and 1 bottle of whiskey. All the liquor was taken to the Police Office, and the parties will probably be tried before the Police Court for having more than a gallon of exposable liquors on their premises.

THE CALL FROM MONTREAL TO A DUNDEE MINISTER.

At the close of the forenoon service in St. Paul's Established Church, Dundee, on Sunday, the Rev. Mr. Hill intimated that he had received to accept the call addressed to him by the congregation of St. Andrew's Church, Montreal. It is stated that the stipend offered Mr. Hill in Canada is £800 a year, with a manse.

Mr. Ouellet, of Quebec, has received a contract for the construction of a new Roman Catholic Church at St. Basile, County of Portneuf.