

but a common member of society?" That such is the case is not altogether their fault; on the contrary, they have been the sufferers of the more or less culpable neglect on the part of their parents.

They suffer not from the instruction which they have so liberally received, but from the want of education which unfortunately failed on their youthful and ambitious path. For education is nothing but the formation of the mind, the regulation of the heart and the establishment of solid and true principles. Now, without this boon, the talented youth cannot be truly great in, or highly useful to society; and it is exactly this which our Irish Catholic youths sorely lack, and it is on account of this that our people look around in vain for a choice of men standing high in literary and scientific fame to watch over their interests and guide their destinies; and we can remain assured that without this we will figure more or less brilliantly in the foremost ranks.

Then, Irish Catholic parents, cease to do injustice to the talents, to the genius of your children. Save them from devoting their youthful energies, their hard earned knowledge, to the measurement of tape, or the counting up of a few odd numbers in the art of bookkeeping, or to the learning of some undignified trade! Save them from becoming figure heads at street corners or at dangerous amusements. "But what," will you say, "can I do with my boy? Though young, he has successfully terminated his school days. Surely he cannot remain idle at home."

Certainly not! But do you need a few weekly dollars he might earn, if at work, to support your family? If not, and if able, send him to college, or prepare him for a course in a university. Bestow on him the benefit and advantages of a classical education. Allow his mind to be correctly formed, his heart to be rightly regulated, and his principles to be firmly established.

Do this and you will probably have a son at the age of twenty-one or twenty-two capable of doing you honor and of becoming much more useful to society than if his young days were spent behind a counter or in a dancing academy.

Mr. Editor, I have been actuated to leave these views before your readers by a sense of deep regret at seeing the talents of the Irish Catholic youth of the Dominion left to decay uncultivated and unimproved, and by the fact that at the present moment, in the various colleges and universities throughout the country, scarcely one in a thousand of our boys enjoys the incalculable privileges and advantages of a classic or higher education.

Hoping that our Irish Catholic parents, once having their attention called to this lamentable fact, will no longer neglect the sacred duty of advancing the higher education of their deserving boys.

I remain, dear Mr. Editor,

Your obedient servant,

H. C.

Montreal, 28th July, 1879.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Imperial Critics—Opinions of Men and Parties in the Imperial House of Commons—The Home and the Most Brilliant Men.

We extract the following from the London (Ont.) *Advertiser's* English correspondence:

Mr. Gladstone is declared by some of the liberals to be the most brilliant financier that England ever produced, his budget speeches, when chancellor of the exchequer, being regarded as masterpieces. He certainly has, for the last quarter of a century taken a very active and controlling part in English politics and in procuring for the people many precious concessions. In addition to his high political status, he is a distinguished author and stands second to none as a classical scholar. He is a man 69 years of age, of about medium height, with a stern, handsome face and quick, bright eyes. One of the chief pictures at the Royal Academy this year is his portrait by the great painter Millais. True to nature it delineates a rugged face with a broad intellectual forehead and a decidedly Roman nose, altogether, features denoting great mental strength. Gladstone is a worthy leader of the liberal party in England. Unlike Disraeli, he does not aim at dazzling theatrical effects for his personal glory, but I believe places his country's interests before self or party. He was first returned to parliament in 1832 in the conservative interest, but like Sir Robert Peel, his free, independent spirit found it quite impossible to continue in the ranks of that party. When he announced his conviction that he could no longer follow his Tory leader he was assailed by a servile press with the coarsest abuse and branded as a traitor and a renegade. The people, however, who are always in the long run the best judges have thought differently of him, and at the present moment no public man in England has such a well-earned reputation in the hearts of the British nation for unswerving integrity and an entire devotion to the true interests of the people.

John Bright, who was for some time in earnest conversation with Mr. Gladstone, is acknowledged to be the greatest orator in England. He has always been foremost in the ranks contending for the many reforms through which the country has passed during his parliamentary career. Although now 67 years of age, and with hair quite white, he is still a vigorous and energetic man, and apparently in the best of health. He is about the same height as Mr. Gladstone, but has much broader shoulders and a deeper chest. When he got up to speak he rose so deliberately that another member, and on the government side, had the floor before him; however, when the latter perceived that John Bright was also on his feet he immediately bowed and gave away. All were anxious to hear him, and when a moment before there was a fearful hubbub of voices, it now in a moment became as quiet as a church, and all bent forward to hear the silver-tongued orator. He commenced to speak very slowly, but in a clear, distinct voice, which rang out over the house in decided contrast to the comparatively imperfect speaking which had preceded him. He spoke for about a quarter of an hour on the barbarity of flogging the "cat" in the army, and drew a stirring picture of the great injustice which sometimes occurs through this heastly system of punishment. His persuasive and convincing eloquence reminded me of the lines "experienced Nestor in persuasion skilled, words sweet as honey from his lips distilled." On the left of Mr. Bright, a little further from the speaker, sat the Marquis of Hartington. He is the eldest son and heir apparent of the Duke of Devonshire, and is leader of her majesty's loyal opposition in the commons. The marquis is forty-five years of age, and up to this time is a happy bachelor. When he rose to speak he was received with warm opposition cheering, and listened to with attention by the whole house. He is not at all a clear or impressive speaker, and his elocution is careless, hesitating and defective, but he appeared to be an honest sort of a man, and to mean what he said. I was informed that he is popular in the house, and when in Mr. Gladstone's late

government showed excellent administrative qualities.

On the same side of the house, but below the gangway, are seated a compact body of men, who for eloquence and wit, and a determination to make their ignorance felt, surpass any other equal number of members in the house.

In vain do the government try to annihilate them by cold indifference or direct snubbing. Every session day these home rulers are to be found in their places always ready to contend for a principle which they believe to be right. They all speak with a strong Irish accent, and those that I heard address the house spoke with unusual force and brilliancy. They are the life of the whole assembly, and though often extremely amusing in their quick repartee and in relating an occasional anecdote, they are thoroughly earnest in all times advocating their darling scheme, "Home Rule for Ireland." Since the death of the late much lamented Isaac Butt, M. P. for Limerick, Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell, M. P. for Meath, has been chosen leader of this remarkable clique. Below the gangway is also seated Sir Charles Dilke, M. P. for Chelsea. He is a young man, thirty-five years of age, and a distinguished member of the house. In appearance he is tall and slight, and has a dark complexion and prominent features. He is an agreeable speaker, but like most of the other members, talks in a conversational sort of way, and makes no attempt at excellence of elocution. Those members who sit below the gangway, on either side of the speaker, are supposed to be independent, and not to be the absolute property in fee simple of either party.

THE ZULU WAR.  
Surrender of Cetewayo's Chiefs—British Troops Leave for Home—The Zulus Surrounded.  
London, August 3.—A Cape Town despatch of July 15 says that Major-General Crealock's cavalry burned Outind and Mgwende, on the eastern line of the British advances. Dabulamazulu, Cetewayo's brother, and several other important chiefs, have surrendered to Lord Chelmsford.

The movement of troops retiring from the neighbourhood of Ulundi was expected to be delayed by heavy rains and increasing transportation difficulties, which would prevent any re-advance this season, even if such a move was necessary. It was to be re-occupied. The naval brigade has been re-embarked for England. The volunteers originally raised for the campaign against Secoceni have been ordered into positions between Fort Weber and Durban to the north of Zululand so as to cut off Cetewayo's retreat northward and prevent raids by the Zulus in the neighbourhood of the Intombi and Asepepe rivers. Puffadder, an important chief on the northern border of Cape Colony, has been captured. The colonial minister informed the assembly that they consider the present an inopportune time for giving effect to the recommendation of the home government in favor of carrying them out as soon as peace was restored. The action of the Cape government is generally approved.

Sir Garnet Wolseley's despatch to the war office says: "I propose to form a brigade of artillery and engineers, and a squadron of cavalry for the Transvaal. I am reducing the expenditure. I have given permission to Lord Chelmsford to return to England. I am disbanding some of the expensive irregular cavalry. Cetewayo is said to be in the Ingomo forest. A despatch from Kwamuzulu, July 11th, states that the colonial cavalry corps has been ordered to be disbanded."

Europe's Next War.

The continued concentration of large bodies of troops in the north of Italy, and especially towards the Austrian frontier, is beginning to be viewed with some suspicion in Austria and to be much commented upon by the Austrian newspapers. From a table lately published in Vienna it appears that, while Austria has only 9,000 infantry, 840 cavalry, and 200 engineers, 700 garrison artillery, and 200 engineers, or altogether a force of 10,740 men, quartered in the neighbourhood of her Italian frontier, Italy, on the other hand, has now assembled 49,700 infantry, 10,200 cavalry, 7,200 field artillery, 2,700 garrison artillery, and 3,750 engineers, or a total force of 73,150 men of all arms of the service, near the Austrian frontier, the four fortresses forming the famous quadrilateral being especially strongly garrisoned. It is also well known that much attention has been lately given by the Italian military authorities to perfecting the organization of the so-called Alpine troops—the force which is permanently quartered in the mountains on the northern frontier of Italy, would, in the event of the latter country becoming involved in hostilities with either of her neighbours on the north, be called upon to cover the mobilization and concentration of the Italian forces or act as an advanced guard to any forward movement made by them in the prosecution of an offensive campaign. All the units of this Alpine force are always kept on a war footing, and arrangements have been lately made which are designed to insure that the several battalions and batteries shall be ready to take the field at the shortest possible notice. As the Italian frontier party in Italy is daily becoming more clamorous, it is not surprising that the strength of the armed forces in the north of Italy should excite some uneasiness in Austria, although it is generally believed in the latter country that, unless aided by allies, the Italian army would be altogether unable to cope with that of Austria.

Miscellaneous Reading.

New York has not been so active since the war.

There are a great many retired kings living in Naples. The last is the ex-king of Egypt.

One touch of humor makes the whole world grin.—*Forsters Gazette*.

CLAWS.—The police force of Zululand have numerous claws to Prince Napoleon's murderer.

SHOOT HIM ON THE SPOT.—When he comes insidiously up to you and says, "Is this not enough for you?" then is the time to kill him.

THE WICKED STREET BOY.—When a boy sees a nice round smooth stone lying on the ground he always thinks it rather mean that there isn't a yellow dog in the vicinity.

THE MIGHTY FLY.—It is a little singular, although no less true, that one small but well-constructed fly will do more toward breaking up a man's afternoon nap than the out-door racket of a full brass band.

A SAD MOMENT.—It must be a sad moment for a man to stand around in newspaper office, and reflect that he is innocently furnishing the editor with a subject for some foolish remarks.—*Modern Argosy*.

HE WAS A DISGUISED BOY.—He had exercised great caution and had finally succeeded in crawling, unobserved, under the canvas into the tent. And he found it was not a circus, but a revival meeting in progress.—*Boston Post*.

## ROUND THE WORLD.

—Work on the Georgian Bay canal is suspended.

—Mr. A. Davis, contractor, of Montreal, is in Ottawa.

—It is dangerous to eat cold pigeon pie say the doctors.

—Mr. Tilden's only organ at present is a barrel organ.

—The Prince of Wales will visit the Melbourne exhibition.

—The 14th of August will be the St. Thomas civic holiday.

—The Russian march to Merv is once more exciting the English.

—It is proposed to unite the Black and Caspian seas by canals.

—The *Guelph Mercury* now heads itself the *City of Guelph Mercury*.

—Talmage is just now the lion of London, and Sarah Bernhardt the lioness.

—The "Ereunetes" last week on the dismissal occupied two-and-a-half columns.

Lady de Clifford, not yet 16, but married, is one of the belles of the season in London.

—Courtney and Frenchy Johnson are to row a race at Charlotte on the 19th of August.

—A Japanese student has succeeded in carrying off the highest medical honors in England.

Herbert Spencer's health is so far recruited that he is able to return to his literary labors.

An electrical railway, working at the speed of about seven miles an hour, is on exhibition at Berlin.

—Capt. Matthew Webb, the famous English swimmer, now in this country, is in his 41st year.

—France is about to seize the group of islands in the South Pacific known as the New Hebrides.

—The King of Burmah has not yet over his long drink. Let Recorder Sexton only get hold of him.

—Sir John told a friend before he left that his sole business in England is to avoid office seekers.

—In the entire city of Portland, Me., with its 45,000 inhabitants, one cannot find a bar-room or a saloon.

Owing to the fear of the phylloxera vine planting has fallen off two-thirds its usual acreage in France.

—Her medical attendants believe that the ex-Emperor Eugénie will not long survive the death of her son.

—As a sop to the obstructionists the government intends conferring pensions on the Irish national school teachers.

—De Lesseps, who is now in his 75th year, has eight small children, all born to him within the last ten years.

—Edwin Booth, great tragedian as he is, and man of spotless character, is unlearned and has no taste for literature.

—As a rule the Irish shoot better than the English, notwithstanding the latter are not prohibited the use of arms.

—It is agreed that the prince imperial died fighting bravely. Lieut. Carey on the contrary died hard fighting.

—Mechanics get \$2.50 per day in Manitoba salesmen and storemen from \$50 to \$100 per month; laborers \$1.25 to \$1.50.

—Recent investigations show that the Jewish population in the United States numbers 250,000; and not a pauper among them.

—The swiftest railroad trains are run in England, 50 miles an hour being the nominal rate of speed on many of the principal lines.

—The uniform worn by the late prince imperial at his "baptism of fire" at Saarbrück has been added to Mme. Tausand's celebrated collection.

—Forty-six letters by Shelley are for sale at Florence. A Bostonian has bid \$800 for them, but the British museum goes higher, and is likely to get them.

—The Buffalo *Express* says the Duke of Argyll has not created a sensation in Hanlin because he is only a relative of the governor-general and not of Italian.

—Protestant missionaries in Turkey say that young Turks who are sent to America to be educated, in order that they may return and labor for Christianity among their countrymen, aim to obtain a medical rather than a religious education, so as to practice medicine profitably when they get home.

Opinions of the French-Canadian Press.

The *Evening News* says: The government is credited with the intention of abandoning the principal measures forwarded in a speech from the throne, amongst others the leasing of the railways and the abolition of the school inspection. In that case the session would not amount to much in so far as legislation is concerned; the only genuine legislator would be Mr. Wortice. Although the rumors pan credence we can hardly believe them, because it is not a usual thing for a government to abandon measures announced in a speech from the throne, and it is hardly probable that the present government will inaugurate the system. Such a weakness could hardly be explained in view of the approval of these two articles of the ministerial programme by the county of St. Hyacinthe, and more directly by Chambly, Rouville and Verchères. The personal honor of the minister is engaged in the matter of the North Shore railway. It is hardly possible that on the one hand they should back down before the attitude of the council of public instruction, after having joined issue with them; and, on the other that they should turn tail on the railway syndicate after having confided to it the management of the electric, in the interest of liberal ideas, in a crisis when the existence of the government was at stake.

L'Esclaireur says:—The Dominion government has, up to the present time, been in the habit of granting licenses for fishing in the different rivers of the provinces. It appears that, in acting thus, they have exceeded their jurisdiction. This right belongs to the local governments, and the Dominion government has no authority except where the tide makes itself felt. The question will in all probability be submitted to the decision of the Supreme court.

La *Courrier du Canada*, writing on the provincial railway debate, remarks:—The Hon. Mr. Joly spoke at great length endeavoring to explain his extraordinary policy on the Q. M. O. & O. railway. To hear him one would imagine that he had built the whole line himself. He endeavored to prove the utility of the new works which he proposed to be executed without having obtained the sanction of the legislature, and sought to establish their urgency and absolute necessity. His argument was hopelessly weak. It must, however, be admitted that it was a difficult task to convince an intelligent house that the government were justified in dispensing with its concurrence when the urgency

of the expenditure was in no way apparent.

Under the title of "Spencer Wood," the *Courier* says:—"We consider it the superlative of bad taste that Spencer Wood should be made to serve as a rallying point for a demonstration in favor of Mr. Letellier. Thanks to the courtesy of his honor Lieutenant Governor Robitaille, Mr. Letellier has been allowed to remain at Spencer Wood after the date on which he should have quitted the premises. We maintain that the lieutenant-governor should not allow Mr. Letellier to occupy Spencer Wood any longer, and to convert it into a place wherefrom to fling insult at the federal authorities. If Mr. Letellier wishes to receive his friends, let him entertain them in his own establishment. Every man in his own home."

La *Canada* of Three Rivers, and the *Gazette de Sorel* are both live papers. Neither had a single line of editorial on any subject in our last exchanges.

In a late issue the Quebec correspondent of *La Minerve* says:—"A witty individual wishing to amuse himself, took occasion to pay a visit to each member of the Joly government. He always closed his conversation by alluding to the appointment of some member of the minister's family to a government billet. The first minister he met was Mr. Treasurer Langelier. 'It appears to me, Mr. Langelier, that you have appointed your brother to fill the position lately occupied by Dr. Meilleur.' 'Yes, that is so, it annoyed me very much, Mr. Joly played a trick on me, and appointed my brother during my absence.' Our witty friend next called on Mr. Marchand of the crown lands. After a little he said 'I am happy to see Mr. Marchand, that you have appointed your brother as colonization agent at St. Jerome.' 'Don't distress me, my friend, on the subject. Mr. Joly amused himself by appointing my brother whilst I was away. But the thing is done now, and amongst colleagues, and more particularly out of consideration for my leader, the appointment cannot be disturbed.' 'Good day, Mr. Joly,' continued our inquisitive friend, 'I am happy to see you in good health, despite that little business of your brother-in-law Gowan.' 'Oh! don't mention it,' replied the leader of the government, 'Langelier and Marchand perpetrated that little joke for the benefit of my brother-in-law whilst I was absent from the country.' Going towards the restaurant our friend meets the Hon. Mr. Starnes, and the conversation turns on the railway question. 'As for that matter,' says Mr. Starnes, 'I have nothing to say about it.' True, my son was appointed ticket agent of the government railway, but I never heard a word about it for two months after the appointment. Joly wanted to give me a surprise. A good-hearted fellow is Joly. Just imagine! he thought it would gratify me were he to purchase the Gale farm, and off he started and bought it. Well, I could not help it. I felt amazed, you know, but then the whole affair was concocted and carried out during my absence.' Our friend next called on Speaker Turcotte, and, with the *Official Gazette* in his hand, he thus apostrophized him:—"Allow me to congratulate you on the appointment of your brother Gustave as first registrar of Nicolet." The speaker flew into a passion and said, 'At first I thought it was for fun that Joly appointed my brother-in-law prothonotary at Three Rivers and my agent Kierman registrar. When he fixed the loop line on me I felt like kicking over the traces, but the idea that he should have gone and appointed my other brother to so lucrative a post without even mentioning the matter to me is taking too much liberty; I shall never forgive him.' The correspondent adds that despite these little misunderstandings there is a cordial little feeling between Joly and his colleagues and their relations.

La *Patrie* of Saturday says:—"The removal of his honor Luc Letellier de St. Just is the negation of the autonomy of the province of Quebec, which was recognized by the act of confederation of 1867, and the annihilation of the federal principles on which rest our liberties. The popular will is now nothing in face of arbitrariness. As French Canadians we are no more than the vassals of the Ottawa parliament."

THE CONSOLIDATED BANK.

Is at Last Compelled to Suspend Payment, and Close the Doors—Comparative Statement of Liabilities.

It has been more than once intimated in our financial columns during the past fortnight that it was more than probable that the management of the Consolidated bank would be unable much longer to resist the increasing demands on the part of depositors and note-holders. The announcement, therefore, of the suspension of payment by the bank, which took place Thursday afternoon, the last day of the month, will not be surprising to our readers. A constant drain has been made upon the resources of the bank for weeks past, and on the management becoming satisfied that all public confidence in the stability of the institution were lost, strenuous efforts were made to reduce the liabilities to the public by disposing of as many agencies as possible, and no fewer than nine agencies have been closed, other banks having assumed the deposits; while at the head office and outstanding agencies the deposits have been also materially reduced. Yesterday the City and District Savings bank took over the Chabouillet square branch of the Consolidated, and a circular was issued to the depositors notifying them of the fact, and informing them that if they desired their money it would be paid at once. About one-half of the depositors applied for "And obtained their money," the amount so paid aggregating some \$15,000. There were 16 agencies altogether. During the afternoon some of the demands made at the head office were so heavy that they could not be met, and hence the suspension. The managers of the bank submit to the public a comparative statement of the liabilities on the 8th June and on July 29th, which shows an aggregate reduction of liabilities between those dates of \$1,861,984.69, the figures being as follows:

Deposits, 8th June, 1879,.....\$3,234,766.59

" 29th July, 1879,.....1,492,781.00

\$1,741,984.69

Circulation reduced about.....120,700.90

Aggregate reduction of liabilities.....\$2,861,984.69

Since the date of the general manager's last letter, which was published in these columns, nothing has occurred to lead him to change his opinion as to the value of the assets of the bank. It is understood that the accounts remaining at the two or three undissolved agencies in Ontario, and at the one at St. Hyacinthe are too small to seriously interfere with business at these places.

On reading over the list of shareholders, we find that the stock is distributed in all parts of the Dominion, chiefly, however, in Ontario and this city; it is also held in England, Scotland, Ireland, Newfoundland, France, and a few shares even in India. The total number of shareholders, is about 1,600;

and as many widows and orphans, besides other poor families, have their all invested in the shares of the bank, the distress is sure to be widespread, and many who have looked forward to comparative ease in their declining days may now be compelled to submit to the pangs of poverty in which they begin life. One hundred and six persons hold 2,924 shares, representing \$292,400, as trustees, or in trust for others, as minor children, charitable and other societies. Seventeen hundred and forty-two shares were held by 75 executors of estates. Three hundred and seventy-six shareholders are women, the great majority of whom are widows or unmarried. Forty-one clergymen hold shares to the extent of \$53,700, or an average of \$1,066 each. The Church of Scotland is down for \$8,800. The Temporalities board for \$1,700. James Croil, Treasurer Widows' Fund, \$5,000, and the Presbyterian church for \$29,600. There is a great number of names down for small lots of from 2 to 10 shares, but the largest shareholders on May 5th, 1879, were Sir Hugh Allan, 196 shares; James Anstey, Toronto, 150 shares; W. J. Buchanan, in trust, 286 shares; G. B. Burland, 175 shares; J. P. Cushing, Cobourg, 176 shares; John T. Carter, England, 165 shares; J. P. Cushing, Sherbrooke, 100 shares; Wm. Donahue, Montreal, 106 shares; Thomas Elliott, Chateaugay, 121 shares; Estate Hon. Joseph Masson, 120; executors late Wm. Workman, 251; executors late Sir G. E. Cartier, Bart, 109; executors late H. O. Barritt, Ottawa, 170; Allan Gilman, Ottawa, 500; Sir Francis Hincks, 50; C. G. Hill, Montreal, 120; J. H. Joseph, 267; J. H. Joseph (No 2), 490; B. Jacobs, 100; Mrs. Margaret Lumley, Peterborough, 105; Demers Maguire, 100; Mrs. James Mason, Sunnyside, Ayr, Scotland, 100; James Michie, Toronto, 189; Hanna Mill, Norwood, England, 125; R. & J. Meatt, Montreal, 232; J. H. R. Molson, 176; John Monk, Montreal, 327; City and District Savings Bank, 980; James Macdonald St. Johns, 125; Joseph Mackay, 125; W. C. McLeod, Woodstock, 208; W. W. Ogilvie, 180; Charles Pitt, Quebec, 250; Presbyterian Church, Montreal, 296; Amable Prepost, (late) 348; Quebec, *Académie*, 220; John Rankin, 465; R. J. Reekie, 380; J. J. Robson, Newcastle, 100; Jos. Rowntree, Thistleton, 120; Alex. Saunders, 433; Mrs. E. Shannon, 112; H. S. Strathly (in trust), 115; Robert Thompson, Toronto, 128; Joseph Tiffin, 105; H. J. Tiffin, 115; Mrs. E. Turnbull, Quebec, 104; Western Assurance company, Toronto, 250; Geo. Whitfield, Itherville, 110; Thomas Workman, 1,000; Henry Yates, Brantford, 250.

Of the stock held in trust loans, 313 shares are held on account of the Temporalities fund of the Canada Presbyterian church, the revenues from which the board was enjoined from using, and the allowances have not been paid to superannuated ministers, nor will not be until a decision is arrived in Rev. Mr. Dobie's case. There are many in connection with this fund that will suffer great loss from the stoppage of the bank; the purchase price of the Consolidated bank stock held by the board was upwards of \$32,004.

LACROSSE.

The Match for the Championship—The Champions Again Victorious.

Prior to the contest between the Shamrocks and the Coughlinwags, which came off Saturday, was the prevailing opinion that if any twelve men could have a possible chance of wresting the long sustained laurels from the champions, they, the Coughlinwags, were the most likely, and the presumption was that, if they did not ultimately prove the victors, their opponents would have little to boast of, in view of their superiority. The result has, however, upset all those nice calculations, and it is now a palpable fact that the Shamrocks, as a club, are impregnable, and may now bid defiance to the lacrosse world. Pursuant to the general expectation of witnessing that which promised to be a decisive test of the contestants' mettle, crowds flocked to the grounds and previous to the facing of the rubber a large concourse had assembled, whose demeanor denoted the most eager expectancy.

The sultry character of the day somewhat retarded the adherence to punctuality, but by 3:30 a brisk westerly wind sprung up, which was the forerunner of the game. At 3:45 the captains gave the word to get in position, which effected, the toss for position next occurred. Kieranwe being successful, installed himself at the western goal. Everything was now in readiness, and at 3:50 the ball was faced. Morton tipping the rubber up the field to McKewen, who made a break for the Indian goals, and so close was the proximity that the on-lookers had game all but articulated. Kieranwe proved a barrier, and cast the ball out among the payers. Sharp play now followed, the contesting teams being all in a bunch. Checking and counter-checking was now the order of the play, during which the Shamrocks forced their opponents, who were struggling with might and main. Daillebout now got the ball, and was successful in getting in a long throw down field. The Iroquois team now looked hopeful, but their hopes were short lived, and their goals were again beleaguered. The Shamrocks now put forth all their powers, Butler toying the ball to Groux, who tipped it to Hart, a successful pass then followed to the home man Lynch, who sustained his reputation of never allowing an opportunity to pass him, by scoring the first game; time, 10 minutes.

THE SECOND GAME.

The failure in the start seemed to demoralize the Indians, who now played in a disjointed and unsystematic manner, each man seeming to distrust his fellow and working individually. The result of this disorganization was soon settled, Groux scoring game in three minutes. The decision of the judges was adverse however, and the struggle started anew, the Indians playing altogether on the defensive. Farmer now put in some fine play, lobbing the ball several times at the objective point; Lynch finally secured the rubber, putting up another game for his team, time five minutes.

THIRD AND LAST.

The Indians now seemed wearied out, and played indifferently, the struggle being altogether at their goals, as it had in the preceding. Their defence was now weak, the destinies of the game being now irrevocable. Some running play from centre field decided the matter, Hart sending the ball through in three-quarters of a minute from the start.

The following are the names of the Shamrock team: Burke, goal; Groux, Hoobin, Lynch, Lally, Butler, Farmer, Moreton, Murphy, Hart, McKewen and Brennan.

THE REFEREE

was Mr. McCallum, of the Emmett club. The umpires were, for the whites, Messrs. Davine and Daly; for the Indians, Chief Louis and Joseph Dillie.

The Indian team, it is said, were not as good as of yore, White Eagle having secured some of the best players.

At the commencement of the match betting was two to one on the Shamrocks, with few takers.

## IRISH NEWS.

A Cork paper says:—The lovers of good music had a treat in Paris, and one that they rarely enjoyed even in the queen of cities.

Three young ladies, the Miss O'Briens, of Cork, who created such a sensation last year in Brussels, have just had their reputation as "grandes artistes" confirmed in Paris. The most distinguished musical composers, Stephen Heller O'Kelly, etc., etc., were present at the concert given in the apartments of Mrs. O'Brien, the worthy mother of those talented young ladies. A duet from Auber's "Premier jour de bonheur," sung by the two sisters, Miss Jessie and Alice O'Brien, and the celebrated melody of Schubert, "La Truite," played exquisitely on the piano by Miss Lavinia O'Brien, were enthusiastically applauded by an audience composed of some of the best connoisseurs in Paris. Songs and melodies composed by those highly gifted young ladies, were equally well received.

There is no exaggeration in adding that since Catherine Hayes no such voices were heard, at least among Irish artists, on the continent.—*Cork Examiner*.

The committee of the Smyth memorial fund have commissioned Mr. Hooke, of Manchester, to paint a full-length portrait of the late Professor Smyth, M.P., to be placed in the Magee college, Londonderry.—*Derry Standard*.

A FATAL "WAKE."—Mr. O'Donell, Dublin police magistrate, has fined a man named Keating £5, at the prosecution of the public health commissioners, for holding a "wake" on the body of a child who died of small-pox. It was mentioned that a man was at the "wake" who had since died of small-pox.

The executive of the Home Rule confederation have decided to hold a large Irish demonstration at the crystal palace, London, in connection with the annual convention of the delegates on the 9th August. It is arranged that the delegates be entertained at a dinner at four o'clock, and that at seven a large meeting will be held in the theatre at which Mr. Shaw, M.P., will preside.

The *Times* says:—One of the finest estates in a neighboring county is about to be purchased by