VOL. XXXIV.—NO. 3.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1883.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

CONFERRING OF THE PALLIUM

O'Brien.

Grand Procession of the Catholic Temperance Societies.

SELMON BY BISHOP ROGERS, OF CHATHAM, N.B.

(From the Halifax Morning Herald, Aug 16,) The different Catholic temperance societies throughout the city assembled at the Drill Shed about 10:15 yesterday, and after forming in procession began the line of march to St. Mary's cathedral, where a solemn High Mass was colebrated by Mgr. Power, who was assisted by Rev. Gregory McDoneld, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., as deacon, and Rev. Thos. Fluzgerald, of Chatham, N.B., as aubdeacon. Bev. E. F. Murphy officiated as master-of-seremonies, and Rev. Geo. Ellis as assistant. His Grace Archbishop O'Brien was seated on the throne, with Rev. Canon Carmody on his right. There were also present: Bishop Cameron, of Arichat; Bishop Rogers of Chatham, N. B., Rev Dr. MoIntyre, Bishop of Charlottetown, and Revs. P. Danahar, S. S. Biggs, Kearns and others, besides a large number of acolytes and alter boys. The alter was beautifully decorated with plents and flowers, and presented an unusually fine appearance. After the mass had been concluded the

ceremony of conferring the Pallium upon His Grace Archbishop O'Brien was proceeded with. It is a short service, and only oc-cupled a few minutes. Bishop McIntyre took a seat in front of the altar, and the arbishop knelt in front of him and took the cath, after which the Pallium was placed around his neck. His Grace then bestowed a benediction upon the congregation; and the ceremony ended. Blahop Rodgers, of Chatham, N. B, then en-

tered the pulpit, and delivered the following SERMON:

"Neither doth any man take unto himself this honor unless called by God as Aaron was." Heb. V. 4.

"You have not chosen me, but I have chosen you, and have appointed you that you should go and bring forth fruit, and your fruit should remain."—John XV. 16.

"And I dispose to you, as my Father has disposed to me, a kingdom, that you may eat and drink at a table in my kingdom, and may sit upon thrones judging the twelve tribes of Israel. And the Lord said: Simon, Simon, Satan hath desired to have you that he may sift you as wheat. But I have prayed for thee that thy faith fail not; and do thou, being once converted, confirm thy brethren." Luke XXII. 20-32.

My Lord Archbishop, Most Reverend and Reverend Fathers, and dearly beloved Brethren:

The occasion which brings us here to-day the institution of the holy ministry in the church of Christ. The Pallium is the emblem of patriarchal or of metropolitan jurisdiction received from the sovereign pontiff, the visible head on earth of the church. It is one of the pontifical robes of office, a distinctive mark or sign of authority in the ecclesiastical hierarchy, conferred ordinarily on patriarchs and archbishops, and sometimes, though rarely, on a simple bishop, by the Pope, to indicate the full and complete investiture with jurisdiction and installation in office, of the recipient. According to canon law, the newly appointed archbishop, even though consecrated, cannot assume his full title until he be duly invested with the pallium—except, indeed, by virtue of the Pope's dispensation, which is often granted to prelates in distant parts. This ceremony of investing the new archbishop with the pallium sent by the holy see, naturally suggests to our consideration the constitution of the church by its divine founder, the authority of its pastors to feed the flook of Christ, and the admirable harmony and coordination of the various ranks and orders in the eacred hierarchy. Christ himself is the supreme head and chief pastor of the church. He tells us: "I am the Good Shepherd. Other sheep I have which are not of

this fold; them I must bring, and they shall hear my voice, and there shall be one fold and one shepherd."-John X, 11 16. In another place of the holy scripture the church is described as the bride of the lamb : "And I, John, saw the holy city, the new Jerusalem, coming down out of heaven from God, prepared as a bride adorned for her husband. And I heard a great voice from the throne saying: Behold the tabernaole of God with men, and He will dwell with them. And they shall be His people; and God himself with them shall be their God. * * And the wall of the city had twelve foundations, and in them the twelve names of the twelve Apostles of the Liamb. (Apoc axi. 2. 2. 14.) St. Paul says: "Husbands, love your wives as Ohrist also loved the Church, and delivered Himself up for it that He might sanctify it, cleansing it by the laver of water in the word of life; that He might present it to Himself a glorious church, not having spot or wrinkle or any such thing, but that it should be holy and without blemish." (Ephes. v. 25, 27.) The same Apostle styles the church "The pillar and ground of truth." (1 Tim. iii. 15). "Built upon the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone." (Ephes. ii. 20) From these and other like terms of sulegy in which the church is spoken of in the Word of God we have prima facie evidence, on the highest authority, of the beauty, the sanotity, the efficiency, the stability and divine origin of

that wonderful organization KNOWN AS THE CHURCH OF CHRIST. detail we become enraptured with the intrin. It was besteved mains master of the last session, that the false start had been made intention—which it will seek to fortif the safe session of the last session, that the false start had been made intention—which it will seek to fortif the safe session of the last session. I have ally, and that it was the part of some plan to interesting subject of study in place of Bey. F. X. Marcoux deceased.

organism, as well as convinced of the indwelling presence of the Holy Ghost, giving life and light and energy to this spiritual body, of which Christ is the head and His faithful followers are the members. 1 Cor. Upon His Grace Archbishop fined as the congregation of all the faithful followers of the law of Ohrist our Saviour. There is no other name under heaven given to men whereby we may be saved but that of Justia. He died for all and wishes all to basaved; but in order to be saved by Him, and to participate in the benefits of His clisufficient atonement, each one raust comply next session he would offer a resolution &with the conditions which he requires. What are these conditions? To the young man in the gospel, who asked "Master, what shall I do to be saved?" he replied, "It thou will enter into life, keep the commandments." In sending forth His apostles to preach His gospel to every creature, He said 'He that Bill passed in committee, the Irish member believeth and is baptized shall be saved, and postponing further discussion until the bli he that believeth not small be condemned." Thus two essential conditions are laid down by lim-to believe the Gospel, the Divine truths of revelation, and to keep the commandments; that is, faith and works. For, without faith it is impossible to please God;" and "As the body without the spirit is dead, so is faith without works;" in other words, "faith which worketh by charity." But how is this faith to be guided and kept correct? How are we to know with certainty what are the traths or points of revelation to be be-lieved? for there are many learned, earnest, honest readers of the gospel who disagree in their interpretation of the real meaning of many passages of the gospel, and differ in their belief respecting many points of doctrine which cannot be relegated among the mere non-essentials. The answer is to be inferred from the words of Christ: "Unless you become like little children you cannot enter into the Kingdom of Heaven;" and in sending His seventy-two disciples to preach and teach His law He said: "He that heareth you heareth me, and he who despiseth me despiseth Him that sent me." When differences arise "hear the church; he that will not heathen and the publican." Here then is Isid down the principle of simple, humble, child-like obedience to the teaching and ruling authority which Christ established in His church. This authority is preserved from error in its official or ex-oathedra decisions, by the promise of Christ that the gates of Hell should not prevail against it, that He Himself would be with His apostles and their successors in preaching the gospel " all days even to the consummation of the world"; that he would "send them the Holy Ghost the Paraclete, the spirit of truth to teach them all truth (according as it would become necessary) and abide with them for-ever." This guarantee on the part of Christ, of exemption from error in teaching on the part of His church, is the preliminary moto the decisions of the Church, both in faith and morals as well as discipline which He exacts. Without assurance of infallible exemption from error on the part of the teaching and ruling authority of the Church our St. Paul requires, and Christ would not have commanded unreasonable obsdience. For the obligation of obscience on the one side

is one of those sacred functions growing out of obedience would not be reasonable such as naturally implies the co-relative assurance of exemption from error on the other. I may here observe by way of parenthesis that this ex-cathedra exemption of the pastors of the church does not imply their own individual exemption from sin. The distinc-tion is obvious between official infallibility, ensured by the promised influence of the Holy Ghost for the agent and minister

of Christ and of His Church, and that personal human frailty, peccability, to which all men are liable, and against which they have to watch and pray, lest they fall into temptation. and will, I doubt not, lead to satisfactory re It is this certifude of the church's infallibility (suits. In connection with these occurrences (and especially that of her chief pastor in his ex-oathedra acts, from which there is no chance of appeal, since there is no higher officer or judge of controversies in the eburch) that satisfies the rational logical mind

FORCES THE CLEAREST INTELLECTS TO ADMIRE this source and attribute of unity in the church. That infallibility is ensured by the promise of Christ to be with her pastors all days even to the consummation of the world. Continued on 8th page.

THE NEW BISHOP FOR HAMILTON,

Rows, Aug 27.—The Propaganda has sent letter to the Rev. James Joseph Carberry, of the Order of Friers Preachers, announcing to him his nomination as Bishop to the diocese of Hamilton, Cenads, Province of The new Bishop, at present Socius of the Master-General of the Dominican Fathers, is one of the fliustrious men of the Order.

THE LATE BISHOP MCMULLEN.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 25.—A meeting of the Bishops of the Province of St. Louis was held yesterday at the residence of Archbishop Kendrick, for the purpose of nominating successor to the late Bishop John McMul-The Bishops len, of Davenport, Iowa. present were Louis Maria Fenk, of Leavenworth, Kansas; John Hennessey, of Dubuque, Iowa; John J. Hogan, of Kansas City, Mo., and James O'Connor, Bishop of Dibona and Vicar Apostolic of Nebraska; Bishop Ryan, of St. Louis, was also present, but had no vote, being only Coadjutor Bishop. Archbishop Kendrick presided over the meeting, which was secret, and the names of the nominees will not be given to the public until after they have been passed upon by the Cardinal Prefect at Rome. It is stated, however, that the nominee will be either Father Brady or Father Hennessy, of this city, or Father Cosgrove, of Dubuque, Iowa; but this is only a rumor.

-Bis Lordship Bishop Fabre has appoint-

London, Aug. 21.—The Irish registration bill was rejected in the House of Lords this

afternoon by a vote of 52 to 32. London, Aug 22 .- Mr. Gladstone stated this evening in the House of Commons sily he regretted the House of Lords had reject the Irish Registration bill. He would inteduce a larger measure at the next session. Mr. Collings (Liberal) gave notice the

claring it desirable to grant a measure of home rule to Ireland as the best means of securing permanent peacé to the Iris. people. London, August 22 .- In the House of Co-

mens yesterday afternoon the Appropriation postponing further discussion until the bli should come before the House. The Home Rulers are indignant at the

jection by the Lords of the Registration B.il. and are considering the advisability of tacking the registration clauses on the Appropriation Commons in order to become a law. T is people." move, should they succeed, would enable the Home Rulers to have their pet measure cit! er passed or the supplies for the Government cut off. A decision as to the policy to be pursued has not yet been reached, but in soile way is sure to be aggressive.

The lrish Laborers Bill was discussed in Committee before the House of Lords and a favorable report agreed upon.

London, Aug. 24.—The House of Commens last evening again rejected the amendment to the agricultural holdings bill which Lord Salisbury insisted should be reconsidered when the bill was returned to that body by the House of Lords. A committee of the House of Lords have now under consideration the course to be pursued in connection w a the deadlock which threaters to grow out it this second refusal of the Commons to adopt efforts are being made to infinence the O. :servative leader's decision, and it is believed that Lord Salisbury will yield and some conpromise will be reached.

Later-Lord Salisbury having yielded to the wishes of his friends, the bill rail now pass as it originally came from the Ноцао.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH AT THE PRO-ROGATION.

London, Aug 25 .- My Lords and gentlemer,—I take this occasion to acknowledge your unremitting energy and devotion in the fulfilment of the great trust committed to your care. The harmony of my relations with foreign governments continues undisan agreement favorable to commerce.

THE EGYPTIAN OCCUPATION. The administrative reorganization of Egypt, though retarded at important points by the visitation of cholers, has steadily advanced. The aim of the temporary occupation of tions which must govern its duration, and the people, have been more than once explained to you and remain unchanged.

THE MADAGASCAR TROUBLE.

Occurrences arising from the French operations in Madagascar form the subject of communications with the Government of France, which are conducted in a spirit of friendship, and will, I doubt not, lead to satisfactory remy attention has been, and will continue to be, steadily directed to all which may affect the rights and liberties of my subjects.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN SITUATION.

My hopes for the re-establishment of stable peace and order in Zululand have not yet been fulfilled, and the working of the convention with the Transvaal Government has proved in certain respects far from satisfactory. Regarding the first case I shall, while avoiding all gratuitous interference, study to maintain such engagements as I have contracted, and keep steadily in view the security of the border of Natal. The questions of frontier policy opened by the second case, and which, in different forms, so long constituted the main difficulty in the administration of my South African possessions, will, with other points, shortly be discussed here between my Ministers and the confidential envoys despatched from the Transvasl fo: the

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The Queen then thanked the members of the House of Commons for the liberal supplies voted and continues: - The revenue thus far has not fallen short of the anticipated amount. The condition of the classes suffering from the depression in agriculture, has, in most districts, shown some degree of improvement. The general state of trade and industry is sound.

IMPROVEMENT IN IRELAND.

I can refer with greater satisfaction than on some former occasions to the condition of Ireland, except in regard to the disposal of appeals, where still much is to be desired. The action of the appointed tribunals has brought into wide operation the provisions of the Land Act. The late combination against the fulfilment of contracts, especially for the payment of rents, has been in a great degree broken up. There is a marked diminution of agrarian orimes, and associations having murder for their object have been checked by the detection and punishment of the offenders. THE LEGILLATION OF THE SESSION.

The expectations of the more successful

cordially given my assent to many measures of public usefulness. The Acts which secure | the waiting-room, and the greatest alarm was due compensation to improving occupiers of iand in England and Scotland respectively will, I trust, tend to promote confidence between the parties affected, and to the more advantageous prosecution of the great business of agriculture. The law relating to corrupt practices of elections will cartegrale. more efficient representation of all classes. The Act improving the law of bankraptcy is well adapted to fulfil the anticipations of the commercial and trading commutatives, and the Act concerning patents will greatly improve the position of inventors. The prevision you have made for the continuous reassuption of the national debt will materially aid in the maintenance of public credit. The Act for the encouragement of Irish industry and enterprise by the improvement of communication, and for the furtuer relief of particular districts by emigration and migration, supplies new proof of your anxiety to promote

the prosperity of Ireland." In conclusion, Her Majesty says: —"I trust the favor of Providence may uniformly guide Bill, as this bill must be adopted by the you to promote the object of my constant Lords in the shape that it comes from to societude, the welfare and happiness of my

> The House of Lords, at the last moment agreed to the Agricultural Holdings Bill.

GAINS OF THE SESSION

The Work of the Parnellites—The stilling out of the Landlords—The ~ligo victory—Some plain apeak-ing in the House of Commons

(By cable from special Irish News Agency)

London, August 25 .- Irish Parliamentary energy has, during the present session, won conspicuous results. The Fisheries Act gives one million and a quarter dollars to develop the coast fisheries. The Tramways Act gives ten million dollars to develop railroad communication, and a quarter of a milhear the church let him be to thee as the the Lord's amendment to the bill. Strong million dollars to test the practicability of the migration scheme. Another quarter of a million goes to help emigration, despite the protests of the Irish party.

THE LABORERS' BILL The Laborers' Bill passed the committee

stage in the Lords to-night with an unimpor-

tant amendment. The passage of this most important measure in the interest of the poorest element of the population furnishes conclusive proof that Mr. Parnell has not forgotten the help given by the laborers during the land agitation. THE LANDLORDS GOING, Some regard the loans to public companies

to help in the establishment of peasant proprietary as more important than all the other concessions combined. The Bill establishes the principle of buying out the landlords by London to settle the questions connected the State and begins a revolution in the with the navigation of the Danube arrived at social condition of Ireland which cannot fall to entail important political results.

IN PARLIAMENT.

The closing debates of the session have been acrimonious, the Irish members vigorously attacking the administration of the Land Act. They told the Government plain-Egypt by my military forces, the considers. ly that unless the present system be abardoned Ireland will not stay in the Empire. constant direction of my efforts to the main- The last debate made a deep impression on tenance of established rights, to trauquillity the House of Commons and damaged the in the East and to the welfare of the Egyptian Government badly, besides inducing even the hostile press of London to warn Minieters of the necessity of restraining English officials in Iroland in the administration of the Orimes Act. Good effects have been already produced. The police have now cearcd to attend National Lesgue meetings. Mr. Parneli goes to Ireland next week.

DUBLIN CASTLE ALARMED.

An unfounded report of Earl Spencer's Assassination-A railroad blunder at Cork which led people to believe that the Invincibles had carried off and murdered the Lord Lientenant.

Dublin, August 27 .- It was rumored here at six o'clock last evening that Earl Spencer had been assassinated at Cork while on a railway train. The statement spread and the most intense excitement prevailed. The rumor was denied at the Government buildings and at the Viceregal Palace, but the rumor spread without the denial. The people certainly did not display much regret. There was a deeply-fixed feeling that, if Earl Spencer had been murdered, it was only a part of a preconcerted plan, and that news of other cutrages would be received. The streets were filled with people up to midnight before the conviction reached them that nothing had happened.

The rumor had its origin in a series of blunders on the part of railway officials. All the arrangements for the departure of the Viceregal party from Cork, where the Lord Lieutenant spoke last night to a large assemblage, had been made in advance, and the party, accompanied by the guard which had gone from Dublin, was to have which were sent to it approved by overwhelm. started in the regular Cork mail, to which special coaches had been attached. The train was under special orders to await the pleasure of the Viceroy, and when the latter took his seat in his carriage, the train employes thought they had fulfilled their instructions and started the train on its schedule time. Earl Spencer had, however, gone to the station almost unattended, and taken his seat in his carriage before the arrival of his suite or the special guard. The rain was dispatched fully five minutes before Lady Spencer and the members of the Viceroy's suite arrived, and there was at once something approaching a panio in the firstclass waiting-room at the Cork station, which soon spread to the guards on the platform progress of the work of legislation, which I and to the railway officials. It was believed

take the Earl's life. Lady Spencer fainted in felt. The wires were at once set to work, but brought no bad news. Moznwhile, a special train was made up as quickly as possible to take on Lady Spencer and party and the guarde, and was despatched within twenty minutes. The explanation and incontinue by and

news that the mail had met with a collision at Mallow, seventeen miles north of Cork, and this was thought to be part of the plot at first. The collision was only a slight affair; the mail train waited to convect with the special and the journey was concluded without other incident. Guards within sighting distance of each other patrolled the line sil the way from Cork to Dublia.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN, Aug. 21 .- A painter named Everand has been arrested on a charge of throatening to shoot Golding, the Phonix Park ranger, who was a witness in the trials of the Cavandish and Burke murderers.

Datails by mail of the shooting of James Carey by O'Donno. how that O'Donnell, when he discovered at Capetowa that Carey was on board the steamer, exclaimed "Had to one, and on the ground this afteration a few I known he was on board, I would have pricity large private bets were made at a simswung for him."

CORK, Aug. 22.-The Lord Lieutensut, speaking here to-day, said he forcease happy results of the Cork Exhibition, and trusted that new industries would arise in the cougested districts.

LONDON, August 28.—At a conference of Irish members of Parliament last night a programme was prepared for a convention of the Irish National League of Great Britain at Leeds, September 77. The programme demands self-government for Irish aboring class in Parliament. Parnell will contest the County Down at the next election for members of Parliament.

next election for members of Parliament.

LIMERICE, August 28.—At the examination of Dr. Connolly and Patrick Connolly, brothers, who were arrested at Bruff on a charge of being implicated in the murder conspiracy, Michael Dincen testified that the Connollys compalled him to swear that he would shoot John Carroll, the ront warnet of the Earl of Limerice, and promised that the head centre would pay him £50 for so doing. The prisoners and himself laid waiting soveral times for Carroll, but witness? courage failed and he did not shoot him Witness swore that the Connollys also proposed the poisoning of Carroll and his sister. Prisoners were remanded.

TIPSY AND ARROGANT PEERS.

The Irish Party and the Ministry—The Op-position demoralized—Great changes in the situation anticipated before Parliament reassembles.

The London correspondent of the N.Y. Sun vrites:--

London, Aug 28 .- Her Majesty's speech has been read and a tedious and protracted session of Parliament has come to an end. Routed and defeated in every direction, the Government yet remains master of the field. The Opposition is demoralized in every part, and has virtually disbanded. Sir Stafford Northcote has published the opinion of his physician that he must retire from the responsibilities of the leadership of his party, and has fied to a yacht and the open sea. Lord Salisbury has covered himself with obloquy by his proceedings in the House of Lords in relation to bills that affected his personal interest. Lord Randolph Churchill pleaded family affliction, and retired to a German spabefore the storm fairly burst, and as for the rest of the party, it has dried up and blown

Such is the condition of the Constitutional Opposition in the face of the complications in which the Government has plunged ilself. Nothing could be more complete than its disgrace in Egypt and South Africa, nothing more embarrassing than its relations with France, while its domestic failures in respect to every important measure of legislation would have made it the easy prey at any moment of such a leader as Lord Beaconsfield. While the Irish party has had no hand in creating the troubles that harass the Government from abroad. it has, by impeding the progress of domestic legislation and weakening the credit of the Liberal Cabinet, seriously impaired the general strength of the Ministry and retarded a policy that might otherwise have proved far more vigorous. Nothing could look more dismal for Liberal and Conservative alike than the prospect for the next session. In the Irish quarter, the insolent rejection

by a tipsy and arrogant handful of peers of the Registration bill, on which the Irish perple had set their hearts, will no doubt ron the Nationalists of many a vote, but it has created a wide-spread indignation and disgust that must in some degree prove a compensation. Its reception in England shows that a large proportion of the public are resentful of the exercise of any arbitrary function by the House of Lords. That body will be tolerated as long only as it preserves its ornamental character, and its recent summary rejection of measures ing majorities in the House of Commons has created widespread and general dissatisfaction. Mr. Labouchere expresses well the general feeling of English Radicals at the current juncture. The Irish members, he says, oughtto unite with the English Badicals upon a con. mon platform. What they want for Ireland the Badicals want for England. "Like the Irlsh," he says, " we want to put an end to the dom! nation of landocrats. The peers are the bitterest enemies of Ireland; they are ours also. Let us join hands and fight our common foes."

Before Parliament assembles again there will be great changes in the entire political situation. Badgered and beaten as it is, the Government survives its misfortunes and remains master of the field, and the course by which it will seek to fortife itself will be an Father Esquel leaves Lachute ex reside at

The Lacrosse Championship.

SHAMROCKS vs. MONTREAL.

The Weather All that Could be Desired-The Teams.

No finer day for the championship game of lacrosse could have been supplied by order, even by Mr. Vennor, than that which our two erack teams experienced as they stopped out on the St. Catherine street grounds Baiurday afternoon. The twenty-four man, without one exception, sooked in the very best possible trim, and were fine plotures of health and supplemess. Pho Montrealers had on the strongest team they could possibly muster, both in weight and agility. In the former quality the team has certainly incressed, and, as to the latter, it has always been one of their strongest points. The Shamrocks, also, appeared to be in good training, and were, as usual, sanguine of enccess. The batting up to the present has been very light, the backers of the Montreal club ask-ing for too extravagent odds. A cumber of pools were sold last night at the rate of two to one, and on the ground this afternoon a few Har standard.

ц	THE TRADS.		
ď	Shamrocks.		Montreal.
1	Laily	Goal	White.
	Morton	olnt	Cleghoru.
1	MoGregor	Cover Point	Emot.
1	Butler	Defence Field.	(McKay.
1	Maguire	Defence Field.	₹EHlot."
1	i Huut	Y	/ Craven.
. '	Devine	Centre	G. Aird.
•	Mechan	Hone Field.	(W. Hamilton.
•	Green	Home Field.	drant.
•	Creagan	1	/ Blaiktock.
	Healar) Outside Home.	W. Aird.
	Daly	.Inside "	T. Paton.
	M. Polan	"Oaptain	R. B. Ross.
)	C. D. Mank		. J. E. Hall.
	Referee, John Lewis.		
•	l		
	i thouter ke	THU WITH THEOR	by the cham

pions in two minutes by Creagan. The ball had been thrown behind the Montreal, captured by Daly and thrown to Greagun, who put it through ten yards from the goal.

The second game taken by the Shamrocks in three minutes, the ball being put through by Orengan. The Shamrock goal had a narrow escape, the ball going over the flags. The game was claimed by the Montrollers but was not allowed by the umpires.

Third game by Shamrocks in Linguistes.

Third game by Shamrocks in Landinutes.

Third game by Shamrocks in Landinutes.

Saturday's match was great disappointment to the lovers of our actional game—not because it added another success to the long list of Shamrock victories, but because the play was of so short duration. People who take the time and go to the trouble and expense of attaching a lacross match, especially between two crack teams, want to be entertained for an hour, at the very least. No matter how much they want to see either side win, they slow want to see a fairly prolonged exhibition of lacrosse—an exhibition which will give each team time to show the game in all its scientific and athletic beauly. Of course, Saturday's game brought out some very fine play, was notable for its quickness and accuracy; but, as we said before, it was too short for those who came to see a good game. There is but one remedy for this reasonable cause for disappointment in our great matches, and that is to play the game on a time basis—say a two hours' system, the most games taken in that time to constitute a match. By this means there can be no possible cause for discontent on the part of the epectators. They get the worth of their money and they go away satisfed. Of course, to make this rule apoly, the rules and regulations governing lacrosse will have to be changed; but, in the meantime, there is no reason why contesting teams should not bind themselves to play for two hours, even if the last hour's play is merely for exhibition. Many people who went to the match on Saturday missed the first two games on account of the commencement of play, sharp on time, and considerable distance, at probably no small expects, this, it must be admitted, was a very great cause for disappointment on their part. One strange thing was noticeable about Saturday's game—the play was more behind the goals than before them. The way the rubber was manipulated by Heelan, on the part of the Shamrocks play.

One of the strongest payers in the champions toon, played a magnificent game.

CATHOLIC SUCCESSES AT ITALIAN ELECTIONS.

Rous, Aug. 25 .- On Sunday week the municipal or administrative elections took place in neveral of the more important cities of Italy. What has given them a new significance and special importance on the present occasion is the fact that the communal and provincial councillors who succeed in being: elocted are the nominees of the "Ciericals, or Catholic party, without the shadow of sacrifice or yielding of principles In the most distinguished cities—Naples, Genos, Florence, Turin, Forli and Syracuss—especially in those where the Liberal spirit in hostility to the Church displayed itself strongest, there is: a remarkable return to a better public seuse. The people are beginning to recognise how fatal has been the rule of Liberalism. The moral evi's and financial difficulties to which they had been formerly led by ideeral muni-cipalities, have produced a natural re-action; and the larger cities zow return the candidates of the Catholic associations, who are chosen for their personal character savher than for their political color. In Some than Catholic element in the municipality has been able to turn askie measures destined to destroy venerable monuments of Cathelicity.

The Boy. P. Cablano, S.J., left last week; for Lachute aux Iroquois, where he intendir. to settle permanently. Father Leblanc is to brother of Rav. Mr. Leblanc of Montreal. Sault Ste. Marie.