

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1891.

Our readers will learn with satisfaction that the Hon. Mr. Flynn is making a most successful run in Quebec County. His return ought to be assured and his presence in the House of Commons will be of the greatest value in a representative sense.

Our readers generally, as well as the subscribers to the Irish Famine fund, will read with interest the letter published elsewhere, from His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, acknowledging the receipt of the subscriptions raised for the Irish famine sufferers. There is need for further assistance, and we trust that Senator Murphy will be the recipient of additional moneys.

ELSEWHERE we give the masterly speech of Mr. J. J. Curran, Q. C., and M. P. next week, in the House of Commons upon the effect and results in Ireland of that "unrestricted reciprocity," which our Liberal friends would force upon this country. Mr. Curran, in this remarkable speech, entered in a philosophic manner into fields of criticism, as a rule avoided by the average partisan politician. We feel sure that a dispassionate consideration of this speech will do more than anything else to controvert the false theories with which the champions of the Opposition heretics are trying to deceive the electors.

THIS French will very soon have little cause for refusing to consider a settlement of the Newfoundland fishery question on account of the British occupation of Egypt, for recent events point to the possibility of the withdrawal of the army of occupation to Cyprus, where they will be within easy call if required. The battle fought the other day with Osman Digna is a striking example of the great work of internal organization in Egypt since the occupation. Formerly the Egyptian soldier did not amount to much. His heart was not in his work, and as the pay was rarely forthcoming, military service was detested. Now all is changed. The military life is rather courted, and Sir E. Grenfell's victories have established the fact that the Egyptian soldier can, properly led, cope with all local opposition. The continuance of British military occupation will therefore be unnecessary.

A Poor Policy.

The Government has recently issued a circular to the effect that there is still in hand a large quantity of the seed barley imported for the use of farmers. This fact is not an encouraging one. If the members of our "banshee party" were to lecture our agriculturists on the need of a little more attention to their own interests instead of telling them falsehoods as to the condition of the country, they would be doing better service. This chance of obtaining seed at a low rate is a species of cereal which will always command the highest price in Europe, to an unlimited extent, is one which the lowest type of common sense should have commended itself to the cultivator. But, unfortunately, the truth has to be told and everything in the way of evidence has abundantly proved that in too many cases the farmers are not alive to their own interests. Mr. Wood's, Agricultural Commissioner in Ontario, brought to light a sad neglect of elementary principles. The evidence before the Ottawa committee showed the same want of energy in the promotion of good cultivation and high classes of stock. More recently a large agricultural implement manufacturer has stated that his two best agents are "rust" and "rot," and that the wilful waste by farmers, caused by neglect of their implements, causes them annually enormous loss. The question is an important one undoubtedly. But for this apathy, when the best seed in competition, can be obtained at a nominal figure, there is no excuse and no justification.

Mr. Van Horne's View.

One of the most important documents that have thus far appeared in connection with the elections is Mr. Van Horne's letter to the Hon. Mr. Drummond. He emphatically denies the reports that the C. P. R. intends to advise its em-

ployees to vote in favor of unrestricted reciprocity. "What," he asks, "in the name of common sense has Canada to gain by it? Thousands of farms in the New England States are abandoned; the farmers of the middle States are all complaining and those of some of the Western States are suffering to such extent that organized relief is necessary. The manufacturers everywhere are alarmed as to their future and most of them are reducing their output, working on short time, and seeking orders at absolute cost so that they may keep their best workmen together. We are infinitely better off in Canada. We have no abandoned farms and no distress anywhere; and there is work for everybody who is willing to work." Proceeding, he adds that if Canada was suffering nothing would be gained by such a course, and adds:

The Canadian Pacific railway is for away the largest holder of manufactured articles in Canada; it buys dry goods and groceries as well as locomotives and cars; it buys pins and needles and military goods as well as rails, bridges and spikes; it buys drugs and medicines and clothing as well as bolts and wheels and axles; it buys almost every conceivable thing, and it is necessary in close touch with the markets at home and abroad; it has built up or been instrumental in building up hundreds of new industries in the country, and it is the chief support of many of them; and its experience with these markets and these industries justifies my belief that unrestricted reciprocity with the United States and a joint protective tariff against the rest of the world would make New York the chief distributing point for the Dominion instead of Montreal and Toronto; would locate the business parts of Montreal and Quebec and destroy all hope of the future of the ports of Halifax and St. John; would ruin three-fourths of our manufacturers; would make Eastern Canada the dumping ground for the grain and flour of the Western States; to the injury of our country, and would make Canada generally the slaughter-market for the manufacturers of the United States.

Important Pastoral Letter.

The pastoral letter of His Grace the Archbishop, promulgated last Sunday, comes at an opportune time. Like his most reverend brother of Halifax, he raises his voice in warning when he sees that an insidious attempt is being made to alienate the people from duty to themselves, their country and their sovereign. Comment is unnecessary. His Lordship's burning words speak for themselves. The Archbishop premises that he has for the third time visited the tombs of the Apostles, and refers in his heartrending terms to the present deplorable position of the Holy Father, surrounded with enemies and his liberties curtailed and threatened still more. He then refers to the proceedings which have been in progress for the beatification of the Venerable Marie de l'Incarnation, foundress of the Ursulines of Quebec, and the Venerable Marguerite Bourgeois, of the Congregation of Notre Dame and also of Laval on whom the title of venerable has been conferred. His Grace also refers to the case of the Venerable Marie Marguerite—the Widow Youville, foundress of the Grey Nuns of this city. Mention is also made of Monsieur Jean Jacques Olier, founder of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, whose works are now being investigated before the Sacred College preparatory to his beatification, and the case of Monsignor J. J. Lantigne also. The work on the new Cathedral is also mentioned and the significant welcome extended to His Grace on his return from Europe. The letter then proceeds to refer to local questions at present disturbing the public mind, and His Grace writes:

We do not wish, dear Christian brethren, to terminate this letter without informing you with what satisfaction we often heard your position in this province appreciated abroad. When, after a series of grievous disasters, it pleased God to make us pass under the aegis of the British Empire, affairs were providentially arranged so as to assure us a national and religious life as complete as we had then any grounds to hope for. In the shadow of the flag which shelters us—protecting rather than dominating—we enjoy a precious liberty, sanctioned by solemn treaties, which enables us to preserve intact our laws, our institutions, our language, our nationality, and above all, our holy religion. It is as a result of this sacred and inviolable liberty that fathers of families can give their children a Christian education in the schools of their choice; that within a short period the country has been overspread with religious edifices; that parochial and other undertakings are founded, develop and prosper without interference; that the construction of churches and the administration of church property are placed under the protection of the laws, without being subjected to any odious control, and, finally, that the church, thus independent in its action, can display the majesty and pomp of its worship. These dear brethren, are precious advantages, peculiar to this land of ours (for even our neighbors do not share in them) and the reservation of which you ought to value at a high price. The e-boos you have hitherto been able to retain, thanks to the Divine Providence which watches over the mission of our people; thanks also to the goodwill of a power which accorded them voluntarily in return for sentiments and acts of perfect loyalty, the lawful homage of which you have not ceased to render. May we, dear Christian brethren, remain faithful to our traditions and our duties in this respect, so as not to expose our country to the loss of a settlement so much in its favor—a settlement which justly elicits the admiration of Catholics in other countries.

His Lordship does not enter into the arena of politics, but merely states a self-

evident proposition. But the force of these powerful words must necessarily commend them to every thoughtful person. Comment would be unbecoming.

Montreal Centre.

The fight goes bravely on in Montreal Centre. There is scarcely a doubt but that Mr. J. J. Curran will be elected by a very large majority. At the Temple building, when the requisition asking him to be a candidate, signed by thousands of the most influential electors of the district, Hon. Edward Murphy in the chair, was presented, Mr. Curran delivered clear and able and eloquent speech. In the course of his remarks he truly said his opponents "paid him the tribute of fear." It was generally supposed that the campaign against him was inspired by the hope that the labors of the election in Centre Montreal would keep our representative at home, and that thus he would be prevented from speaking in the constituencies, and, in his own scathing style, making manifest the fallacies of unrestricted reciprocity. Now, however, it is evident that all the energies of the opposition will be directed to defeating him, if that can be accomplished, by fair means or foul. Boasts are made of the amount of money to be spent, and if the standard-bearer of the opposition in the district is of no great weight, the desire of the leaders to annihilate a formidable foe may be judged from the fact that Hon. Mr. Laurier has twice spoken against him, Hon. Mr. Anglin was imported all the way from Toronto to dole out his ponderous eloquence, Mr. Premier Mercier and his ministers are stumping the constituency, and the whole force of the Opposition at Ottawa and of the local government at Quebec are set in motion for the same purpose. All of which has convinced the electors of Montreal Centre and more particularly Mr. Curran's own fellow-countrymen that he is not one of these political nobodies that may be allowed carte blanche, and that it is of the highest importance he should be again returned to fight the good fight and reflect credit on his people. Mr. Curran's return, of which we have no doubt, by a large majority, will be one of the most signal triumphs of the campaign in view of the hosts arrayed against him.

A Few Last Words.

Before the next issue of THE TRUE WITNESS will be in the hands of our readers, the evening before the general election will have arrived. Never probably before has a general election been fought on so narrow an issue, or has the question been so clearly defined and shorn of any side theories open to discussion. The situation is startling in its simplicity, and the verdict child can see that the country is face to face with, we will not say the danger, because we have faith in the sense of the electors, but with the question of the destruction of Canada, the nullification of all the labor of years to build up the Dominion, and the obliteration of the hopes and aspirations of Canadians for the future national greatness of their country. Our tremendous and phenomenal progress, if the Opposition programme is adopted, is going to nothing. Our growing industries are to be ruined, and the same condition of affairs as existed prior to 1878 restored with all its misery and suffering. Our ports are to be cast open to a foreign and unfriendly people, as has been proved—a "hostile people" as Mr. Mowat called them, whose manufacturers, already laboring under overproduction, would swamp out all our juvenile but fast maturing industries. Our rights, or laws, our great dominant national wealth would be handed over to the Americans, and for what? To gratify the disappointed political ambition of certain unworthy sons of Canada and enable them to regain possession of a trust five years' tenure of which showed them to be wholly incapable of administering. Now, let the electors choose which side most commends itself to them. We are the supporters of the policy which Mr. Laurier affects to lead in advocating. Take of the two leaders, and it will be seen that there is not one solitary prominent man who dares to advocate this treasonable scheme. Their sole ally is Mr. Erastus Winan, a person whose double dealing in the matter has been most repulsive and whose Janus-faced conduct has earned for him the contempt of all who have read his fulminations on the subject. The Liberal party is in revolt against the suggestion. The Hon. Mr. Blake, the brightest light of the party, declines even to run for Parliament under the banner of the anti-Canada party. Mr. Mackenzie repudiates their fundamental doctrines. All along the line there is heard repudiations and withdrawals of leading Liberals. The Maritime provinces have turned dead against the preachers of disruption, trade confusion and ultimate annexation. The venerable Fathers of the Church have raised their voices in warning. Every day brings to light fresh evidence of the double-dyed villainy of the conspirators who are seeking with smooth words and false stories to enjoin the electors. Fearful of letting their own hands appear too conspicuously, the Laurier-Cartwright combination have, it appears,

employed an intermediary to write the scheme of their plottings with the Americans, but the subterfuge has not been of any avail. The work of the agent has been exposed, and, with the exposure, has come to the ground the screen of duplicity which the chief culprits raised up to hide their offences. Now, on the other hand, what is the policy of the Government? It is "Canada for the Canadians." It means the continuance of that national policy which has worked such wonders for Canada in little more than ten years, and it means the adjustment of our tariff to the requirements of trade, if we can get it. If our readers want to see exposed in a brief form the fallacies of the doctrine of unrestricted reciprocity, they will read it in the report of Mr. Curran's speech, which appears elsewhere. Unrestricted reciprocity, besides the misery and ruin which it would bring, would also entail, sooner or later, annexation and the effacement of Canada. The electors of Canada owe a duty to their children and those to come after them. They are the trustees for their descendants of this fair country, so full of hope and promise, and we feel well assured that on the 5th of March they will inflict such a crushing defeat upon the political tricksters and domestic conspirators, who dare to pose as a party, as will for ever consign them to obscurity, leaving only the story of their shame as an unpleasant recollection.

Irish Famine Fund.

We have much pleasure in publishing the following letter of the Most Rev. Dr. MacEvilly, Archbishop of Tuam, Ireland, acknowledging receipt of the £44.15s. remitted to His Grace by the Hon. Senator Murphy, Treasurer, on the 22nd ultimo, which was reported in our columns at the time. It may be noted that His Grace is taking a most judicious mode of distributing the funds that have been sent him:

ST. JARLATH'S, TUAM, FEBRUARY 19th, 1891.

MY DEAR SIR:—I pray God to bless you and the other generous citizens of Montreal, for the liberal and ready forwardness towards the alleviation of the distress now prevailing, especially in the mountainous districts, and upon the seaboard of this extensive diocese, and the ready distribution of the same as far as possible, especially in procuring seed for the coming year.

An Impartial Critic.

It is refreshing to turn from the mass of deliberate and in too many cases intentional misrepresentation of the position of Canada and the hostility displayed towards her by the greater portion of the American press to the higher order of criticism. It is true that of this there is unfortunately very little, but what there is it shows very clearly that the mind of educated America is not in accord with the wild delusions of a certain type of senators and congressmen who "represent" to its great damage, the United States in a national sense. The McKimley, the Winans, the McAdams, the Robinsons, etc., are not the reflection of what may be termed, in Bostonian language, the culture of the neighborhood. The educated and independent-minded American has no faith in the oft-repeated lies upon Canada and her condition intoned to their eternal shame by some of her own renegade children. One of the leading papers of its class in New York is the Catholic Review, and its comments on the present situation in Canada might be studied with profit by many journalists on this side of the line. Having perused that Sir John Macdonald has admitted his policy once more to the test of a general election, it adds that "many American journalists see in this action another of the numerous signs towards annexation." It might have said more correctly that these journals apparently apply to their practice the advice of Shakespeare, "Like the surly politician, see to see the things thou dost not." The Review is, however, not thus blind or disingenuous enough to misrepresent its own convictions. It allows that the "commercial spirit" plays an important part in the contest, and also that the object of the conspirators against Canadian independence under the Empire, "is to overthrow both the popular sentiment against annexation and the Canadian spirit of independence," and it warns us that unless Canadians are on the watch they "may be sold at auction by that unscrupulous demon," a force upon which, it alleges, Mr. Erastus Winan wholly depends. Fortunate it is for Canada that there have of late been abundant proofs that the spirit of patriotism burns strongly in the national heart, and that the instinct of aversion and scorn is grieved on which the domestic and foreign enemies of the country mainly depend has no existence among our people. Having referred to this "spirit of greed," the Review continues: "Goldwin Smith has mentioned other elements which may induce Canada to join the Union, but it must ever be remembered that goldwin Smith is utterly incapable of forming a clear opinion on Canadian questions. He sees nothing save through the glass of annexation, and he is only too ready to see the French of Quebec turned into Protestant Englishmen and the Catholic faith destroyed. Any measures which do not tend to these results he cannot understand. Now the French of Quebec are increasing and overflowing. They are industrious, virtuous, organized, have a literature, a political tradition, and an aspiration for independence. They cannot be destroyed, therefore, and this fact puts Mr. Smith out of court at once as a practical politician. It is superfluous to quote him as an authority.

The Review writer has evidently a very keen perception of the various features of the discussion, and he proceeds:

The Canadian people as he knows his brevity. He has just created a sensation by a letter written to the Halifax Herald, of which we have not the full text, only such portions as it pleased the Associated Press to collect for our edition. This letter is said to be in reply to criticism on Bishop Cameron's support of Sir John Thompson and the threats of political enemies to appeal for protection to the Pope. The Archbishop defends the right of the clergy to take a certain part in politics, and declares that the Church, the mother of modern kingdoms, the champion of European civilization, should not be pushed aside to leave a free field and a clear field to the ever-seeking atheists, that for their own selfish ends they may wreck the work she initiated and guarded a thousand years. The Archbishop is quoted directly thus: "I should a candidate for Parliament advocate unrestricted reciprocity, and should a private conscientious believe it to be the first step towards annexation, and should he have good reason to believe that its promoters had that result in view—viz., to destroy our fair Canadian nationality and to make of this country the fattening ground of carpet-buggers and traitors—should not be advised, exhort, entreat, urge, command and his people, who naturally could not see their way to vote against such a candidate?" The quotation exactly represents the real temper of the mass of Canadians, high and low, French, Scotch, Irish, English, with regard to annexation. We must not omit the question of the clergy in politics. We only point out the fact that not only do the Canadians reject annexation, they also reject every step in its direction. This is the force of the Archbishop's letter for us, and it is worth more as an index of Canadian opinion than all the cautious utterances of the Wilmans and Smiths, who are in the habit of making no distinction between commercial and religious hatred.

It would be a fortunate thing if the press of the United States generally would approach the consideration of the relations between Canada and the Republic in a calm and considerate manner as the paper from which we have quoted. Our neighbors across the line would then at least not be deceived and the true relative positions of the two countries be understood by them. They would also prove good reading for those misled by the organs of Messrs. Cartwright and his crew.—(Lafayette.)

CAUGHT.

A Curious Customs Mystery Solved—Four Arrests Made.

The officers of the Canadian Secret Service Agency in Montreal headed by Messrs. Grose and Carpenter, have found the clue to a mystery that has been bewildering a good many people for some time. The case was cleverly worked up and successfully finished in a very short time. On the 5th of January last the firm of L. H. Boisseau & Co., who do a large business as importers of staple and fancy dry goods, under the name of Boisseau Freres, at 235 and 237 St. Lawrence street, bought of Foster, Porter & Co., of London, Eng., a quantity of dry goods. When the goods reached Montreal one of the cases which was marked L. H. B. & Co., in a diamond, was sent to the Customs Examining warehouse by Mr. Owen Smith, the Customs officer in charge at the receiving point, for examination. The goods reached the house on February 11 and were received in good order. The value duty paid was £44 15s. The package was passed and was ready for the owner to take to his store. On the 13th of the present month a young fellow, fairly well dressed, whose name is George Denversy, went to the examining warehouse, accompanied by a cutter and stealing a ticket off the file, signed it with the name of Geo. Burke, while representing himself in the employ of the owner of the goods. The case was delivered to him and he gave a receipt for it. Nothing was thought of the matter until two days after when a genuine clerk from Messrs. Boisseau Freres came to get the goods. The man who has the delivery of goods in the Examining warehouse told him that they had been sent to the firm already, but when they found out that they had been imposed upon and the case stolen, the matter was placed in the hands of Messrs. Grose and Carpenter. They immediately went to work together at the bottom of the matter, and succeeded in placing the culprits in the police court cells yesterday. It seems that George Denversy, with a friend who goes by the name of William Taylor, conceived the conspiracy and secured the case from the customs. The two loaf around the saloon of F. Desrosiers, 124 Broadway street. After stealing the case of goods they went to the saloon keeper and told him they had a thing he could make a stake out of. The saloon keeper, nothing loth to make a dollar, told them to bring the case to his place, which they did. Then being desirous of disposing of their spoil, Taylor went to Benjamin Doret, of the firm of Jolicœur & Doret, dry goods merchants, at 1294 Ontario street. Doret, when approached, went to the saloon and saw the goods, which the thieves wanted to sell him for \$75. After a long argument, he bought the case for \$61, but made an agreement that the goods should only be removed from the saloon at night, which was done. Messrs. Grose and Carpenter got on to the trail of the facts and yesterday arrested all four of the parties implicated. Taylor made a confession before Judge Desrosiers yesterday morning, and has since been accepted as Queen's evidence. The case will come up for examination this morning in the Police Court, where not only will Taylor be a witness for the crown, but the cutter who took the goods from the warehouse to the saloon will also give evidence.

Arrested.

Detective Carpenter has succeeded in arresting a young man named William Lamothe, who some three months ago left Montreal, leaving behind him his net for \$500, which he had discounted at the Merchants Bank. When the bank came to collect from the endorser he declared it a forgery. Lamothe was arrested in Philadelphia, and consented to return after some persuasion. An attempt is being made to settle the case out of court, the young man's connections being very respectable.

Interesting Fishes.

A meeting of the Natural History Society was held Monday evening in the Library of the Natural History museum. Sir William Dawson read a paper on "Some interesting fishes from the Lower St. Lawrence." The paper referred to two species of some zoological interest which have received little attention. One is the northern ground shark, Lamnagrus borealis, of the British museum catalogue, and apparently the same with Somniosus brevipinna, of Lesch. A mounted specimen, 14 feet 6 inches, was exhibited from Little Metis, and it was stated that

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the fish is occasionally captured in fishing for halibut. It is not used as food, but is valued for the oil from its liver, and the skin when dried is used as a material for dressing wood. A number of details about its habits and its distribution in the Arctic sea and North Atlantic. It is locally known as the "dog-fish," a name, however, applied to other species. A specimen of a Bay captured at Little Metis, was also exhibited, and referred to the species described by Mitchell as Raja Erinnceus, and now regarded by some as identical with Raja erlangiana of Lacepede. Remains were also made on various food-fishes now taken in the Lower St. Lawrence at Metis and other places.

Forty Years a Convict.

Toronto, Feb. 23.—A special cable to the New York Herald dated Dublin, February 22, says: Forty years ago Richard Bourke Kirwin was a popular member of Dublin society and moved in the best Castle circles. His wife was a leader in a fashionable set, and both entertained largely and were well received, though rumors were current that there was some domestic disagreement arising out of Kirwin's too great partiality for another woman. One day in mid-summer in 1852, Mr. Kirwin, accompanied by his wife, went sketching at Ireland's Eye, a beautiful spot on the sea coast not far from the city. He came back in the evening, greatly agitated, without his wife and told the following story: He said that after sketching for some time his wife proposed that they should go across to a little island and bathe. This they did, and he declared that his wife, venturing beyond her depth, was caught in a current, and despite his efforts to rescue her, was drowned. The woman's clothes found on the island seemed to corroborate the story. He subsequently married the woman with whom his name was associated, and this caused suspicion. The body of his wife, which had been washed ashore and buried, was exhumed, and there were found marks on the throat which led to the belief that the unfortunate woman had been strangled and thrown into the sea. Kirwin was arrested and tried in 1852. He was found guilty and sentenced to death, but owing to the evidence being entirely circumstantial and to influential petitions, the death penalty was commuted to penal servitude for life. For nearly forty years the once fashionable pet of Dublin society wore the convict garb, and last week, old, broken in health, with all those whom he knew passed away, with the very country itself changed, especially politically, he was released. His freedom will be a greater punishment than if he had been allowed to end his days on Spike Island, where so many of his years were passed.

The Ancestor Murder.

Ottawa, February 23.—The Government have issued a proclamation offering a pardon to any persons or person, other than the actual murderer, who gives such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderer of Mr. John H. Bishop, of Ancester, near Hamilton, who was murdered on January 27. This proclamation has been issued upon the suggestion of Mr. Mowat, and may induce some one of the accomplices to give such information as may lead to the detection of the murderers.

McGill's New Buildings.

The new science buildings at McGill are expected to be in complete readiness when the session of 1891-92 opens next September. The boilers are being set up in the workshop and the remainder of the machinery will be placed in position next month. The masonry on the McDonald physics building will be completed as soon as the weather allows and will be finished in June. The citizens' subscriptions towards the endowment fund are coming in well and the amount required will soon be raised. The Reichen collection of models purchased in Germany through Mr. McDonald's generosity have arrived and are proving of great value daily in class work.

Rev. Cure Dubuc.

At High Mass in the Church of the Sacred Heart on Sunday, Rev. Cure Dubuc announced that he would shortly leave the parish.

Mount St. Louis Institute to be Enlarged.

It is stated that the Mount St. Louis Institute will have to be enlarged owing to the large number of pupils now attending. It will be remembered that the present large building was constructed only three years ago. During the first year only one hundred and fifty pupils attended the Institute, and this number has been increased to four hundred and fifty, of which more than half are boarders. The Institute was started with the approbation of the Government, and has since that time, under the supervision of the present classical colleges in the city. The programme of studies is a very advanced one, comprising as it does, besides the classical languages, physics and philosophy, land surveying, civil engineering and architecture. It is also noted that, in order to qualify pupils to study for law and medicine, a short course in Latin will likely be started at an early date, as it is felt that a more smattering knowledge of this language alone is sufficient to qualify a pupil to pass the examination for admission to study either law or medicine.

A "Red Hat" Humor.

Rumor has been busy the a recent days with the affairs of the Boston archdiocese. It has all but given Archbishop Williams a red hat. But this is something of which nothing definite can be said at the present time. It is possible, of course, that the Pope, in recognition of the Archbishop's justice, may honor him with appointing him cardinal, and public opinion would be unanimous in declaring such honor worthy of the Archbishop. The interesting part, however, is that a red hat is not thought probable at all. It is not thought probable that any cardinals will be created at Rome during the next consistory, which was to have been held about the middle of this month, but which has been postponed to a later day.

The McGreary Cases.

QUÉBEC, Feb. 23.—In the Superior Court here, to-day, Judge Houthier rendered judgment in a somewhat memorable case—that of McGreary vs. McGreary—which was the first outcome of the quarrel between the McGreary brothers over the division of the proceeds of the Quebec harbor works contract and the first step in the disclosures which have since taken place in connection with those works. Hon. Thomas McGreary and his brother Robert for a settlement of their partnership accounts and to recover a sum of balance of \$10,000, which he claimed to be due in payment against which his brother had made a payment of \$25,000. Judge Houthier reduced the plaintiff's demand to \$5,000.50 on his motion and \$2,500.00 on his final judgment against the McGreary brothers. The judgment was accepted by Robert McGreary instead of \$10,000 as originally demanded. The delivery of the judgment occupied two hours.