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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 18:15.

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THE JUDGMENT CONFIRMED.

THE "CANADA REVUE" CASE DIS-MISSED IN REVIEW.

INDGE DOHERTY'S DECISION UPHELD BY THE MAJORITY OF THE COURT-JUDGE ARCHI-BALD DISSENTING THE ARCHBISHOP OF MONTREAL VINDICATED-THE JUDGMENTS RENDERED.

against the Archbishop of Montreal has action. been given. Our readers will recall the Review, consisting of Acting-Chief Justice Tait and Judge Taschereau, con-Judge Archibald dissented from the judgment, and was the first to read his decision.

for us to reproduce the judgment in the and interests of his diocese permitted." court below (it will be found in back numbers of The True Witness); nor do ceeds thus:we deem it necessary to give the text of that it was on entirely opposite lines to the signatories. those followed by the other three judges Acting-Chief Justice Tait's Judgment.

Chief Justice Tait, after reviewing the facts of the case, the pleadings and the procedure went on to declare that the Archbishop had acted according to the canon law which had been interpreted by Canons Archambault and Bruchesi, before long. Being asked what he which gave him the right and the duty meant by the Ma dement de jeune, he to defend his flock against the perfidious attacks made upon it. The moment the and although the force of this answer lication for morals and discipline, it was there is no proof of any other pastoral his duty to condemn it.

The first questions which arose were whether the defendant should escape any civil liability for his action; whether he had acted maliciously and whether he had invaded the rights of the plain-

His Honor then proceeded: There are other allegations to which I may have occasion to refer hereafter.

The defendant pleaded that all the that his duty is to protect his flock against the reading of books and pub. About the 23rd of lications, which, in his judgment, contain doctrines or have tendencies opposed to the teaching or discipline of the Roman Catholic Church; and that, in this matter, his jurisdiction is exclusive and independent of the civil tribunals; that the matters set forth in the circular cipline of the Church. were du domaine purely ecclesiastical and religious, and that he discharged his duty without malice, and with the moderation permitted by the circumstances and the interests of his diocese; and that if plaintiff has suffered damages, he, defendant, is not responsible

The plaintiff met the plea by two motions, one asking that defendant be ordered to detail the circumstances referred to in his plea, and another asking that he be required to make the option between what plaintiff claimed to be two incompatible grounds of defence set up in the same plea, one being that the circular was a privileged communication, and the other that defendant's jurisdiction was exclusive and independent of the civil courts.

Both these judgments were rejected by the judge sitting in the Practice Court, the first, because the circumstances alluded to could only be those referred to in the circular set forth in the declaration, son to revise these interlocutories, and I fully concur in his view.

Looking at the completed case, I fail to see that plaintiff suffered any prejudice or injustice by the rejection of these motions.

Plaintiff's action is based upon arrived 1053 C. C., which provides, that every person capable of discerning right from wrong is responsible for the damage to.

Now, accepting the proof and the state-Plaintiff's action is based upon article by positive act, imprudence, neglect, or want of skill.

The plaintiff's declaration would lead one to suppose that one of plaintiff's grounds, for claiming damages, was that the circular contained defamatory statements. It is true that plaintiff did not characterize the language used as defamatory or libellous, or charge the defendant with malice, but it says it was damaged by the false and injurious imputations therein made concerning the Revue, and one of the grounds of its answer, in should defondant have produced the control of the plea vue and satisfied the Court that it condemurred to is not a legal defence to an tained matter, which justified the exercise of a right, and, although the circular was prejudicial to plaintiffs incular was prejudicial to plaintiffs. Doberty discussed it, some length, in II. Is it shown that defendant, in conhis able and exhaust ve judgment, the demning the Revue, acted maliciously

question whether or not the circular was libel, and held that it was not. He that it was merely criticism, which, however severe upon a published work or newspaper, is not a libel, and is not actionable, unless it be proved that such criticism is unfair or malicious, and that it is for the party complaining of hostile criticism to establish such unfairness or malice, which plaintiff had not done.

But, as I understand plaintiff's argument before this Court, it does not claim that this is an action for libel. We are, therefore, relieved from going into this question, as well as into the question of At last the judgment in Review in the privileged communication, which would now cause celebre of the Canada Revue have to be discussed if this was such an

"The plaintiff is not, of course, bound elaborate and learned judgment delivered to give its action any particular name, some months ago, by Mr. Justice C. J. but it certainly disclaims that it is one Deherty, dismissing the action of the for defamation, and if it is not, then it plaintiffs. The majority of the Court of must rest entirely upon the ground that tained in the letter, were pronounced without authority or justification, and firmed the holding of Judge Doherty. constitute an invasion of its legal or conventional rights, and a wrong, from which it suffered damages, for which defendant is responsible.

To this, as we have already seen, de-It took over three hours for the hon- fendant answers that he committed no It took over three hours for the holf wrong; that he acted within the limit of bis authority and duty as Archbishop. judgments, and as the documents cover and that he acted without malice, and so much space, it would be impossible with the moderation the circumstances

His Honor, after quoting from the pastoral letter of September, 29th, 1892, pro-

"This pastoral was ordered to be read Judge Archibald's opinion, suffice to say in all the churches under the charge of

That the plaintiff's periodical was one of those referred to, appears clearly -Doherty, in the Superior Court, Tait enough by the subsequent circular of deand Taschereau, in the Court of Review. | fendant. That the plaintiff, as well as the contributors to the Review, and also, to a certain extent, its subscribers, were aware of this can scarcely be doubted.

Mr. Filiatrault, plaintiff's managing director, tells us that when he saw the Mandement de jeune, he knew that the interdiction from defendant would come says it is that of the 29th of September, Canada Revue became a dangerous pub- may be somewhat weakened by the next, prior to that of defendant, except that of the 29th of September. In any case, the plaintiff appears to have known that it was acting in a way that would bring

the Church's condemnation upon it. Mr. Filiatrault also says that there has been much labor expended by the cures of Montreal and elsewhere, to hinder the spread of the Revne, previous to the time of the interdiction, that they in-I duced several families to return it. allegations of plaintiff's declaration, ex- ing a considerable diminution in its circept those expressly admitted, were un- culation. M. Sauvalle, editor-in-chief, true; that in addressing the circular to tells us that the names of the contributthe clergy of his diocese, he acted within ors did not appear on the cover of the the legitimate scope and limit of his Revue after its issue of the 17th Septemfunctions and powers as Archbishop; ber, 1892, and that several of them with that it was a privileged communication; drew their names about the date of the

> About the 23rd day of November, 1892, three gentlemen, representing the plaintiff, had an interview with the defendant, with a view of getting him to withdraw the circular, or, at least, to point out to them the particular articles which were contrary to the doctrines or dis-

One of the delegates, in his account of this interview, tells us that they told defendant that the Canada Revue would not cease to speak of scandals, when they concerned the clergy, that, otherwise, the periodical would not have its raison d'etre; that it was not a political journal, but one which was engaged in promoting certain reforms in the clergy, in ducation, and in the system of taxaion, to which the defendant replied, that it might speak of reforms in education and taxation but as to reforms in the clergy and the conduct of priests, and denouncing them in the papers, he could not permit it.

It will not be necessary to dwell at length upon the position of the Roman Catholic Church in this province. That question was duly considered in the Guibord case. Their Lordships of the Judicial Committee, after citing from and the other because there was no such the instrument of cassion, from the treaty incompatibility. The learned Judge, who of 1763, and from the Imperial Act 14 rendered the final judgment, saw no reason to re documents it would follow, that, although the Boman Catholic Church in Canada may, on the conquest, have ceased to be an established church, in the full sense of the term, it, nevertheless, continued to be a Church recognized by the State; retaining its endowments, and continuing to have certain rights enforceable at law."

ment of plaintill's counsel as to defendunt's authority to condemn writings contrary to dogmas, discipline or morals, and the proof that the concennation now in question was pronounced with all required formalities, it appears to me that the case marrows itself down to three points.

I. Was the defendant obliged, in order to escape civil responsibility, to justify the merits of the condemnation which he had pronounced; in other words, should defendant have produced the Republication of the circular was presumed vue and satisfied the Court that it conto have been on defendant's part, the

THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE

or so in excess of his authority as to render himself responsible in damages? III. Was there an invasion of any legal or conventional right of plain-

To my mind, the most important question in the case, as it now stands, is to determine whose duty it was to produce the numbers of the Revue necessary to determine whether the condemnation was deserved or not. The plaintiff asserts that it was not deserved. The proof of that fact could only be determined by examining the numbers of the Revue covering the period of time complained of in the defendant's circular. The production of these would have been a simple matter. The pastoral of the Bishops was issued on the 29th of September, 1892, and the defendant's circular was issued on the 11th day of November following, and in it the defendant complains that the first pastoral, "so full of charity, has been answered by contempt, the refusal to obey, by new insults, by impious levity towards the religious authorities, and by the announcement of the coming publication of a novel placed in the 'Index,'" and he adds:—"This is why I find myself, to-day, under the painful necessity of taking more efficacious measures to protect the flock."

The articles, therefore, which occasioned the circular must have appeared between the dates of the two pastorals, which was a period of only about six weeks, and as the Revue is only published every Saturday, there could only have been six issues between these dates. However, neither party produced them, and the question is, who is to suffer on account of their non-production?

I think it was for the plaintiff to prove the fault or wrong, of which it complained, by proving that there had not heen anything published which justified it, and, thereby, establishing its allegation that the circular contained false and lying imputations regarding the Revue.

The judgment goes on to touch on the six different grounds taken by the plaintiff, viz., the excess of jurisdiction, the circular carrying censure, its publication outside the limits of defendant's jurisdiction, the defendant's ignorance of the contents of the Revue, defendant's re-fusal to indicate the articles condemned and lastly, the inanity of the reasons for condennation. Each of these grounds or contentions is dismissed.

Now, has defendant invaded any legal or conventional right of plaintiff? The judgment of the Court of Liege cited, with approval by Laurent (vol. 20) No. 404), and of the Privy Council in the case of Rogers vs. Rajendro Dutt (13 Moore, p. 209), were referred to, by Mr. Justice Doherty, as supporting the view that defendant's prohibition did not constitute an invasion of plaintiff's legal

I have not referred to the question of this proceeding being analogous to an appeal comme d'abus, or to the authorities cited as being applicable in support of such an appeal, upon the theory of the existence of such analogy, because I agree with the first judge that this action is not in the nature of an "appel comme d'abus," but one under Art. 1053 of our Code, to recover damages caused by defendant's fault, in which it is not asked that the disciplinary order in question be set aside. The learned Judge has done full justice to this part of the case, and I do not propose to add to these already too lengthy remarks, by discussing it further. The conclusion to which I have arrived is, that, although the plaintiff has suffered damage from the act of defendant in publishing the circular in question, it has not been established that such publication was a wrongful act, un fait illicite. in other words, that defendant has committed any fault for which he can be held responsible to plaintiff. I, therefore, am of opinion that the judgment now under review should be confirmed.

Taschereau, J, then delivered an elaborate opinion concerning the judgment, the substance of which is embodied in the written judgment of the court, which was to the following effect:-That the publication of the mandement, or circular letter, of the 11th November, 1892, in so far as regarded the interdiction or prohibition therein contained, was an act done and performed by the defendant, as Roman Catholic Archbishop of the Diocese of Montreal. This act, it was proved, was done under, and in accordance with, the rules and laws of the Roman Catholic Church, of which defendant is a functionary, and was within the scope of the authority with which, by the laws of that Church, he was, and is, vested as such functionary, it being established in evidence that, under the laws os the Church, the Arch bishop or Bishop is vested with authority to prohibit the reading or supporting, by the members of the Church in his diocese, of such books or periodical publications as he judges to be opposed to the teaching or discipline of the Church. The descendant was not proved, in the exercise, in the present instance, of the authority and discretionary power so vested in him by the laws of the Church, to have acted maliciously or in bad faith, or without sufficient cause or justification, the plaintiff having failed to rebut the legal presumption which existed, in the present case, in favor of the defendant, in just and lawful exercise of his authority and power. Therefore, the

conventional right pertaining to plain- olic Commercial Academy of Montreal. tiff. On these grounds, therefore, the judgment of the Court below was con-

Mr. St. Louis, for the plaintiff, moved for leave to appeal to Her Majesty, in Her Privy Council.

The motion was granted, the defendant not opposing the application.

AN EMINENT CANADIAN.

HON. EDWARD MURPHY, SENATOR MONTREAL.

AN ABLE SKETCH OF A USEFUL CAREER-CLIMBING THE LADDER OF COMMERCE-IDENTIFIED WITH THE CATHOLIC AND TEMPERANCE CAUSE-A SCIENTIFIC STU-

In looking up the records of sons of the Catholic Church who have won dis- public platform to give the citizens the tinction in Canada in their chosen professions, by sheer force of ability and rectitude of conduct, the searcher finds many of distinguished and honorable careers. This brief sketch deals with a man whose life illustrates what heights of fortune may be attained by the right application of the God-giving qualities of honesty, industry, frugality, Christian sincerity and perseverance. But even these, to gain a high degree of distinction, must be allied to capacity and intelligence of a high order. That all of these were present in the personality of his career has amply proved. The future Senator, when a lad of fourteen years. was put to commercial business, and in 1846 he entered the employment, as chief clerk, of the wholesale hardware firm of Frothingham & Workman, of Montreal. Here the exercise of the sterling qualities mentioned above gained for him sure and rapid promotion, for in 1859 he became a partner in the extensive concern; nor did his energies flag but rather increased upon his elevation to the posiion of higher responsibility. He showed by his capacity and business vigor that he could compass and excute commercial projects on a comprehensive scale and confidence of those with whom the firm deals. As he gradually rose in position his strong personality and executive abilities asserted themselves, and to-day Hon. Edward Murphy ranks as one of the senior partners in the venerable and great establishment. While Mr. Murphy was thus giving his attention to the commercial duties he did not neglect to cultivate the higher qualities of mind and heart which go to ennoble life in its | sphere of usefulness to his co-religionists and to his fellow-citizens of all creeds and classes in Montreal. The vital question of has occupied his mind for more than half a century; and no man in Canada, either clerical or lay, has done more by voice, pen and example to promote habits of temperance, thrift and Christian morality among the Catholic flocks of the great city, and especially of St. l'atrick's congregation, that grand old representative parish church with which Hon. Edward Murphy has been thoroughly and closely identified since the day of its dedication in

1847. It is easy to conceive that a man of Hon. Senator Murphy's calibre and principles could not exist and be in active co-operation and identity with the social and religious and educational life of Catholic Montreal for the long term of fifty-five years, without leaving his impress for good upon individual minds and upon the societies and church organizations with whom he associated. In 1840 St. Patrick's Temperance Society was organized, and from that distant day of its inception to the present hour, Mr. Murphy has been closely joined to the grand organization, mostly as an officebearer, but always bestowing upon it the benefit of his mature experience and advice. To this strenuous devotion the members have not been insensible, for, in 1861, on Christmas Day, they presented him with a massive silver water jug and tray; and on another occasion with a splendid portrait, in oil, of himself; and on his call to the Senate, in 1889, with a beautiful address illuminated in gold colors, by Cox, in an ebonized cabinet, on an easel of same material. And at the celebration of the golden jubilce of the society in 1890, the chair of honor was reserved for the veteran benefactor and tireless temperance

The reputation of this public-spirited citizen of the Dominion gradually extended beyond the limits of the province, and in 1889 his intrinsic worth met with suitable public recognition in his appointment to the Canadian Senate, where ne now sits for the Victoria division, as the recognized representative of the Irish

Canadian Catholic element. To the duties involved in his commercial pursuits, as well as in his public capacity, the honorable gentleman unites many positions of a charitable and beneficient nature. He is a life Governor of the Montreal branch of Laval University; also of the Notre Dame Hospital; a magistrate for Montreal and was captain in the old militia organization of the city; he is a Knight (Chevalier) of the Sacred and Military Order of the Holy Sepulchre (Jerusalem); a harbor commissioner and a member of the Bourd of Trade. Over thirty-five years ago he was mainly instrumental in inaugurating the early closing movement on Saturday afternoons for the benefit of the hardware clerks of the city.

His generous founding of the "Edward

the world with the State of the control of the cont

open to all, has done much to stimulate our youths to higher excellence in commercial pursuits. In addition to the above enumeration of official obligations, another was added to Mr. Murphy's list in his election as a director of the City and District Savings Bank of Montreal. The additional burden was imposed in 1862, at the time of his absence in the Old World, whither he had gone to revisit the land of his birth, and to inhale fresh inspiration in his mature years from actual contact with the sacred soil of Ireland. The position of bank directorship he filled till 1877, when he was elected President, an office to which he has been annually re-elected, and

holds at the present time. To a man of less energy of mind and administrative faculties the list of occuputions named would suffice to engage all his time, but Senator Murphy's benefactions to his fellow-men go beyond this, for he frequently appears on the benefit of his scientific researches in relation to the wonders of the "microscope" and of "astronomy," His lecture on these and kindred subjects have always been well received by a discerning public, and are always given in the interest of charitable and educational

He likewise displays a deep love for scientific discoveries. The study of archaeology and Canadian history has ed him to concern himself with such earned bodies as the Natural History Society, of which he is one of the vice Hon. Edward Murphy at an early age, presidents. He is also officially connected with the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, the Microscopic Society, and also the Societe Historique de Moatreal, the Art Association, and is also a member of the Mechanics' Institute.

The subject of this sketch, the Hon-Edward Murphy, member of the Senate of Canada, was born in the County Carlow, Ireland, on the 26th day July, in the year 1818. On his father's side he comes of an old stock, who, for over a century, had been extensive mill owners and grain merchants in the county of his birth. On the same parental side Mr. Murphy claims lineage from Donald-Mor O'Murphy, a chieffain of much power with a skill and prudence that begot the and territory in the County Wexford, dating back to the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., under whom the major part of the estates were confiscated to the crown. On his mother's side he descends from the old distinguished family of the O'Byrnes, of County Wicklow, related by blood to the Kavanaghs, Ruskins, Fitzgeralds, Motleys, Butlers and other families of position in the cast and south the traced up the many historical events of Ireland. Mr. Murphy was twice marth that gave rise to the various mevements ried; first in 1848, to Miss McBride of Dublin, and secondly to Miss Power. second daughter of the late Hon. William Power, Judge of the Superior Court of patricts-Allan, Larkin and O'Brien-Quebec, and of Susanne Gaspe, his wife. There has been issue by both marriage which were of the happiest conjugat nature. In a word, the sweetness and peace that characterize the truly Cath olic Christian home have ever been the marked feature of the household of the subject of this article. In his own person he sat the eventual and while house son he set the example, and while being an ardent adherent of the Catholic Church the generous impulse of his heart made itself manifest in his disposition to give a needed helping hand to strugglers. irrespective of creed, race or nationality. Consequently, Hon. Senator Murphy is regarded by all sects in the community as a Christian gentleman of wide, tolerant and sympathetic heart who could not suffer any fellow-being to remain unaided on account of diversity of religion or race. It was a well-grounded popularity based on a life-time of usefulness that caused the people of Montreal to hail with delight the announcement of Mr. Murphy's elevation to the Senate. which event was confirmed by an order in council in May, 18**3**9. The honor was properly regarded as a

well-deserved tribute to a man who had raised himself by sheer force of character and integrity to honorable station, and more than that, because while he was rising himself, he helped others to rise by the exercise of his kindly help and sympathetic interest.

Although Hon. Mr. Murphy is now in his seventy-seventh year he is still bale and hearty, and is yet good for many years of future service in the sacred cause of religion, education, science, and siele to comment on the various items morality. Added to the other valuable of the programs as the word "excellessons his life furnishes to boundarity essons his life furnishes to humanity. he has shown how energetic labors may be combined with ripe cultivation of nind and the preservation of health and vitality may be made to accompany old age.-WM. ELLISON, in the Catholic Re-

St. Patrick's Church.-Next Sunday being the first Sunday of the month, the ladies' choir of St. Patrick's church will sing at the eight o'clock Mass in honor of the League of the Sacred Heart.

STUMBLED INTO WEALTH.-The police are desirous of locating James Lee, who in 1861 enlisted in Bolton, Eng., under the name of Keely, and who came to Canada some years later, disappearing in Montreal. A relative has died, leaving him a considerable fortune.

FRAST OF ST. CECILIA.-A musical Mass and a full musical Benediction were given on Sunday at St. Patrick's church in honor of the Feast of St. Cecila. At both Grand Mass and in the evening Mr. J. J. Rowan sang an "Ave Roger, of 57 Cadienx street, partook of Maria," adapted to the Intermezzo of some tinned salmon for her evening. the "Cavalleria Rusticana." The whole was a real musical treat in two parts. Both morning and evening Prof. Fowler

THE MANCHESTER MARTYRS.

THIRD GRAND ANNUAL ENTER-TAINMENT.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF DIVISION NO. 1, ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS-THE WINDSOR HALL FILLED-AN ELOQUENT ADDRESS BY FATHER CURRY-SOME SPLENDID INSTRUMENTAL AND VCCAL SELECTIONS-A GRAND SUCCESS.

The Windsor Hall was well filled last Saturday evening on the occasion of the third annual entertainment in commenioration of the death of the "Manchester martyrs"-"Allan, Larkin, O'Brien"-which was given by Division No. 1, of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and the large audience fully appreciated the programme which had been provided for its delectation. Every item on the programme from the choruses of the minstrels, under the direction of Prof. P. J. Shea, to the vocal solos given by Messrs. T. C. Emblem, G. P. Holland, W. Murphy, W. Fogarty, A. Nicholson, J. Morgan, R. Hiller, and J. McCarthy, the violin and banjo performances of Prof. W. Sullivan, the dancing of Mr. Hayes, the ventriloquism of Mr. F. Drew, and the inimitable mimiery of Mr. W. J. Fogarty, kept the audience in continual good humor. The recitation, "Allan, Larkin and O'Brien," (Dr. J. K. Foran), was excellently given by Mr. T. Sullivan. This poem was written for and recited at last year's entertainment, and, by special request, was again rendered, in his masterly style, by Mr. Sullivan.

The President of the Division, Mr. Geo, Clarke, opened the proceedings by an address, setting forth the objects of the Order, which were in brief the exereise of triendship, unity and true Christian charity, and the counteracting of the exit is fluences of secret, con munistic, socialistic and other irreligious societies.

Mr. Clarke's neat and timely speech was received with an expression that indicated the enthusiasm of the audience and the appreciation of all present both as regards the President's words and as concerns the good work being done by

the Ancient Order of Hibernians. The principal feature of the evening was the lecture on "Erin's Scattered Race," delivered by the Rev. M. B. Curry. late of Nenagh, County Tipperary, Ireland. Father Curry is a pleasing, an emotional, and at times a very eloquent speaker. It was easy to see that he had his heart in the subject of his address. He traced up the many historical events for Irish autonomy; he followed up the more immediate events that culminated in the martyrdom of the three Irish the amaiversary of whose sad, and in one sense glorious, fate they had assembled t ecclebrate. After pronouncing a powerful enlogy of these three brave bellows whose lives were ferfeited in the cause of Ireland, the reverend lecturer proceeded wheresoever they were to be found.
Wherever they had gone, and no matter
what country they made the land of their adoption, they had been in the first rank and had made citizens of whom any nation could be proud.

Without a doubt the lecture is one that will long be remembered by all who heard it, and it contributed greatly to the success, enjoyment and enthusiasm of the evening's entertainment.

At the conclusion of the Reverend

Father's address, Dr Guerin, M.P.P. president of St. Patrick's Society, moved a hearty vote of thanks to Father Curry. Mr. John Quinn seconded the motion,

which was carried by a standing vote.

The cooling solo of the evening, by
Mr. Ed. Quinn, "God save Ireland," was rendered in that neh man's best style and voice, and the chorus was most powerfully sung to the fine voices in attendances

Great craise is the to Prof. P. J. Shea 'Ac and successful manner in has carrie out the important o, deas of duties that fall to of a nesical organizer. The Bustoned piumo used for the occasion was kindly leaned by the Pratte Piano Co. It fact, it would be almost imposlent" would ar el would,

Division No. gratitede of the people of Montreal deteration of the sad for the patrioti-- event in the story and ever memora of Ireland's structure

C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 26.—The regular meeting of Branch 26 was held at Glenora Hall last Monday evening, and was largely attended. President A. V (Gillis occupied the chair. Two new members were initiated, and two applications for membership were referred to the Board of Trustees. The reports of the various committees were read and a read. The nominations of officers were proceeded with, and was most harmonious. The elections will take place at the first meeting in December. Remarks on the progress of the association were made by Hon, J. J. Curran, Chancellors Finn, Reynolds, tresident McGillis. and others.

A WARNING .- On Friday night Mrs. C.-Roger, of 57 Cadienx street, partook of meal. It proved to be fatal as shortly after she took sick, and the sickness continued until death relieved her of her sufferings. The deceased leaves four young children, the youngest of whom is four weeks old.