

THE TRUE WITNESS

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1889

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, June 5th, St. Bonifacio. THURSDAY, June 6, St. Norbert. FRIDAY, June 7, St. Paul, Archbishop. SATURDAY, June 8, Prime and Felicien. SUNDAY, June 9, Pentecost. MONDAY, June 10, St. Margaret. TUESDAY, June 11, St. Barnabe. WEDNESDAY, June 12, St. John's Facundo.

A Word of Explanation.

With this issue of THE TRUE WITNESS its editorial management passes into new hands. The personality of the editor is not a matter of importance to our readers. We refer to the change merely for the purpose of saying a word or two concerning the policy which we purpose following in the conduct of the paper.

THE TRUE WITNESS was originally instituted principally as an organ of English-speaking Catholic opinion in this Province. Our endeavor, in the future shall be to make the paper worthy of being so considered, while at the same time we hope to be able to place before our readers, each week, reading matter of general interest.

With politics, that is, party politics as such, we have no desire to meddle. While we will not fear, as occasion may require, to discuss the acts of public men and to express our opinions upon public measures, we will endeavor in so doing to grant praise where it may be deserved, or criticize adversely where such criticism may seem called for, and fairly without reference to the party leanings of the men whose acts or measures we may have to comment upon.

We have deemed it advisable at this juncture to make these few remarks upon the position of THE TRUE WITNESS. How far we may prove successful in carrying out this plan of action, it will be for our readers to judge. All we ask of them is that we may be judged by our future conduct. For what we may call the "immediate" past of THE TRUE WITNESS, we assume no responsibility.

An Excellent Appointment.

It affords us much pleasure to announce this week the appointment, to the Senate of the Dominion, of one of Montreal's foremost citizens, in the person of the new Senator for Victoria, the Hon. Edward Murphy. In selecting him the Government have done themselves credit. The nomination is a well-deserved recognition of universally admitted integrity and ability. Mr. Murphy will worthily fill the eminent position to which he has been called. Among her "Conscript Fathers" Canada has not one of whom she has more reason to be proud than this distinguished representative of Quebec's Irish Catholics. In another column will be found a biographical sketch of Mr. Edward Murphy, which is reproduced from the Harp with some additions for which we are indebted to our contemporary The Gazette.

Parnell Knows Best.

We notice in some respected contemporaries published in the United States an appeal to Parnell and his colleagues to abandon any further proceedings before the Royal Commission and to ignore its existence in the future. It is even asserted that should they persist in recognizing the tribunal that every one connected with the party, from Parnell himself to Sir Charles Russell down to the humblest individual in the ranks, will be guilty of a gross error which they will bitterly repent. We cannot agree with those who urge that view. Mr. Parnell and his colleagues and counsel, who have given evidence of such consummate skill and sagacity in the past, may safely be trusted to do the right thing in the future. We feel that the management of the case in all its details may be safely left in the hands of the party in the old land. Our duty here is to second them in whatever course they may adopt and to confine our own movements to their pecuniary aid and sympathy that we may be able to extend to them in carrying their policy through.

A Warning.

At the recent demonstration in honor of the Hon. L. O. Taillon, leader of the Conservative Opposition in this Province, there was one feature deserving of special mention. The speech of Mr. J. J. Curran evoked an enthusiastic response that may be accounted for on other grounds apart from his acknowledged eloquence or the fact that he was lauding Sir John Macdonald. This fact should not be overlooked by those whom it most concerns. Mr. Curran, whilst proposing the toast of the "old chief," dexterously, and with the tact of a politician watching the signs of the times, struck a chord that gave a hearty response. It was very ingenious to tack on to the claim of a policy of conciliation for the Conservatives the assertion that in the higher sphere of Canadian politics Sir John Macdonald had sought out and chosen such representatives of race and creed as Sir George E. Cartier

and d'Aray McGee; that the party in local politics had followed the same course by selecting such prominent men as the Hon. Messrs. Robertson, Lynch and Flynn, and thereupon pointing out that in the present Liberal Cabinet the Irish Catholics were without representation. Many who might not feel disposed to fully admit the claims the speaker made for his own party, could not but admit the fact of the absence of recognition of Irishmen by the Mercer Government. The orator further rubbed it in by reminding his hearers that the Irish had been represented for a few months, but that the holder of the portfolio had suddenly found himself out in the cold, deprived of his representative position in the cabinet, nobody seemed to know how and everybody asking himself why. Mr. Mercer is too clever a man to suppose that those who all along, under the régime of his adversaries, have enjoyed representation commensurate with their numbers and influence, will tamely submit to be ignored without resenting such treatment in a very emphatic manner. The Irish Catholics of this province number today at least 200,000, and the Liberal leader has no cause to complain of the support they gave him in the hour of need. The Taillon banquet with its large contingent of Irish Catholics applauding the arraignment of his cabinet for the ostracism of their fellow-countrymen, applause which re-echoed the feelings of many who were not, and might not care to be present, should not be a warning given in vain.

Tom Moore Anniversary.

On the 25th ult. a concert was held in the Vic's Armory, under the auspices of the Catholic Young Men's Society. A play entitled "The Rivals" was greatly enjoyed by the audience that filled the hall. Two young ladies, Miss M. A. Bille and Miss Mackay, made their debut as vocalists and fascinated all present. A lecture was prepared for the occasion and delivered by Rev. Martin Callaghan. During the whole time of its delivery the audience hung on his lips, and returned home grateful for the valuable information and intense pleasure he afforded them. We give it in full in our columns.

Canards from Rome.

Periodically the Catholic public are startled by reports from Rome regarding the Pope's health or his prospective actions, which, on investigation, prove to be but the stupid ravings of the fruitless imagination of a hostile press. An example of this was offered this week by the cabled report relative to "the alarming ill-health of the Pope," and the *Moniteur de Rome*, while contradicting the same, further gives authoritative denial to the statement of the Liberal press of Germany and elsewhere, to the effect that Leo XIII., on the occasion of the Feast of St. Peter, will, in an Encyclical, accord to Catholics the long-desired permission to take part in the legislative elections, and at the same time the *Moniteur de Rome* anew proceeds earnestly to warn the faithful of the absurdity of giving credence to the stupid and untrustworthy canards persistently telegraphed from Rome to the press, both Catholic and Protestant, of Europe and America.

Birthday Reminiscences.

It is to be regretted that Her Majesty should have been advised to signalize the recurrence of her natal anniversary by conferring the honor of knighthood on the official Head of the Irish Constabulary. That body is not one held in very high esteem by the bulk of Her Majesty's Irish subjects, and such an honor done to its chief is not likely to be considered as an additional claim upon the loyalty of Irishmen. Another regrettable circumstance is to be noted in connection with that anniversary. On the 24th of last month a deputation of the Ladies' English Home Rule Union arrived at Faloaragh to observe the condition of the ejected tenants and those threatened with immediate ejection. As the result of their observations they sent a telegraphic message to the Queen regretting that the day, the anniversary of her birth, upon which they congratulate Her Majesty, should be signalized by the eviction from their wretched homes of 150 women and children, the poorest of Her Majesty's subjects. The ladies appealed to the Queen to interpose to prevent further evictions, the character of which was a disgrace to humanity and a shame to Great Britain. The Rev. Canon Wilberforce, also, on the same occasion, takes occasion to remark: "During the last fifty years, the reign of Queen Victoria, in spite of certain ameliorations wrung with difficulty from the British parliament, we have the horrible record, under the cold arithmetic of which lies hid an aggregate of agony indescribable: Died of famine, 1,225,000; evicted by landlords, 3,688,000; emigrated, 6,186,000; land gone out of tillage in the last twenty years, 100,000 acres; good land now waiting for reclamation, 1,500,000 acres. No one desirous of seeing Her Majesty's birthday celebrated with enthusiasm throughout the Empire can do otherwise than regret that its recurrence should be marked by such occurrences.

The Samoan Treaty.

Despatches received from Berlin indicate that a treaty in regard to the Government of Samoa had been arrived at by the American, English and German commissioners. A synopsis of the articles of the treaty, as cabled, shows that the American Commissioners have secured with one exception, all that the State department at Washington have been contending for. The only particular in which the American representatives do not appear to have secured, what they were disposed to insist upon was with regard to the indemnity

claimed for the destruction of German life and property during the disturbances last December on the island.

The demand of the German Commissioners was considered too heavy for the American agents to concede and the result was that the amount was reduced to a mere nominal sum. According to the treaty, the Samoans are to govern themselves in all their local concerns, and King Malietoa, who was substantially dethroned by German influence, is to be re-instated. In treating with foreign affairs there is to be an advisory council, composed of representatives of the United States, Germany and England, the Englishman only to have a vote in case of disagreement between the two others.

This is clearly a victory for the principles and demands of the United States, as will be better seen by a comparison with the scheme of Germany, which had for its central figure the creation of the office of Premier, also that the Government should be directed by the nation that had for the time being the preponderance of interests in Samoa, which the Germans claimed and the English admitted was, at present at least, Germany. The Premier was to be so much more important than the King of Samoa that it was of little consequence whether Malietoa were restored to his freedom and his country or not; or whether, after his restoration, he was to be firmly established as King or placed in competition with others for the native vote. With a nominal king, a council and several other figments of parliamentary government, the German Premier was to be absolute autocrat in Samoa. The only check that England and the United States were to have over the Premier nominated by Germany was that the nomination was to require their approval. The administration, anyway, was to be German. So with regard to the Land Court which it was proposed to establish to settle the titles of foreigners, claiming to own real estate in Samoa. It was to be composed of the three foreigners and the German was to preside. Then there was to be an appeal from that court to one composed of a judge nominated by the Samoan Government, which would be dominated by the German Premier, and the Consul or a prominent countryman of the litigant.

Prohibition vs. High License.

In the States the advocate of prohibition are again hard at work and on the 15th inst. the State of Pennsylvania will vote upon a constitutional prohibition amendment. Pennsylvania now enjoys the best high license law and it will be interesting to note whether or not the electors are prepared to give up that system, and allow prohibition a trial.

We are forced, however, to look forward to a victory in favor of high license. Prohibition has always been a blank failure, whereas high license has succeeded wherever it has been tested. It diminishes the number of saloons, improves their character and the character of their keepers, makes every licensed dealer an ally of the authorities in enforcing the law, decreases drunkenness and brawling and fetches in a larger amount of money to the treasury, thus lowering taxes and enhancing the prosperity of those communities which are fortunate enough to enjoy its advantages.

His Honor Judge Church, in his address to the Grand Jury on Saturday last, expressed himself strongly in favor of high license. He said:

"If, under our political system, revenue must be a consideration in dealing with this subject, any policy which secures the necessary revenues and stamps out the low grogeries and reduces the number of saloons, and of saloons and billiard parlors combined, should secure the active sympathy and countenance of all good citizens, especially of those who are concerned in the administration of the law."

And then again we have a still more eminent authority on the subject in the person of the head of the Catholic Church in the United States, Cardinal Gibbons, in the course of an interview touching the restrictions that should be placed on the sale of intoxicants, said:

"I am decidedly opposed to prohibition as a means of preventing intemperance, because it does not prohibit. Experience has shown in those States, where prohibition has been tried that it is not an effective means of preventing the vice of drinking. There are many ways of evading the law, and often the law officers' connivance at the evasions. Prohibition is to be discouraged also because it confounds the drunkard with those who use liquor in moderation, making out a sin where there is no sin. The only places where prohibition might be enforced are thickly-settled country districts. I am very strongly in favor of high license as a means of checking intemperance. It regards the drunkard with moral sanction, as the most efficient way of diminishing the drinking vice. In order to make high license effectual, only a limited number of licenses should be issued for each ward, and they should be given only to persons of good reputation, men who stand before the community moral and upright, and owners of property. The license should be accompanied with strict legislation, and the violation of laws respecting these licenses should be severely punished. Among the punishment should be the withdrawal of license, never to be restored, to the one who violates the law."

"I am in favor of a severe police Sunday law prohibiting the sale of liquor on Sundays, and would have that law rigidly enforced. The saloon-keepers in Baltimore say that they sell more liquor on Sunday than on any other day. This is a crying shame, and somebody is responsible for this state of things. The keeping of taverns and saloons open on Sundays leads to many bad consequences. The man who frequents the saloon is not likely to attend church, nor is he in condition to worship. Drunkenness, while always sinful, is an aggravated crime when committed on Sunday. It is scandalous, and leads to the violation of other laws. More crime can be traced to intemperance than to any other source. It is useless to make the most stringent laws for the observance of Sunday and the prevention of the sale of liquor on that day, unless the police are brought to enforce the law. The indifference shown to Sunday laws and the neglect to enforce them brings those laws into contempt. Either enforce Sunday laws or take the liquor licenses away."

Lansdowne Landlordism.

The unenvyable reputation which Lord Lansdowne has achieved for his brutal treatment of the Irish tenants who toll hard and daily to increase his accumulating wealth,

has followed him to the wilds of India, where he is now detected and feared as greatly as the most ferocious of the Bengal tigers. It was expected that the showing up which he received in Canada at the hands of William O'Brien would have deterred him from repeating his atrocities to his Irish tenants, but such does not seem to have been the case. Not satisfied with persecuting the laity alone he has now turned upon his clerical tenants and for a once the example of which has not been met with since the time of the late Isaac Butt.

To afford shelter to tenants who received a notice to quit the tenements, which for years they have cultured and improved, seems to be a most criminal offence in the eyes of the new Governor General of India. If we are to judge of the recent proceedings of the malodorous evictor of Luggacouran. His Lordship instituted an action against the Most Rev. Dr. Lynch, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, and the Rev. Father Kehoe, P.P., to recover possession of lands at Luggacouran on which the Catholic church is built, and the cause of the action was that twenty huts had been erected on the holding for tenants who had been evicted by Lord Lansdowne. The jury brought in a formal verdict for the defendants on technical grounds. We do not know whether Lord Lansdowne intends to renew the proceedings against the Bishop and Father Kehoe, but of this much we are sure, that he has done sufficient to prove that he is animated by a tyrannical and un-Christian spirit.

Minnesota, Minnesota, has determined to stamp out drunkenness in that enterprising district if legislation goes for anything, and with this object in view have just put a new law into force. It provides that whoever becomes intoxicated by voluntarily drinking intoxicating liquors shall be deemed guilty of the crime of drunkenness, and upon conviction shall be punished as follows: For the first offence, a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$40, or by imprisonment for not less than ten nor more than forty days; for the second offence, by imprisonment for not less than thirty nor more than sixty days, or by a fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$50; for the third and all subsequent offences by imprisonment for not less than sixty nor more than ninety days.

Those calumniators of Ireland and the Irish race, who delight in repeating the fiction as to the natural and hereditary criminality of the Irish people, will find good food for reflection by a comparison of the criminal statistics of England with those of the Emerald Isle. An official English return shows that verdicts of wilful murder were returned by juries in England and Wales in 145 cases in 1880, and 152 in 1886. In Ireland, 16 in 1880, and 24 in 1886, and in Scotland the number of similar cases reported by the Procurator Fiscal was 28 in 1880, and 17 in 1886.

It must have been a great shock to his Tory friends to learn that Lord Randolph Churchill had dined at Sir Charles Russell's residence the other evening in company with Mr. Parnell, Hon. Mr. Gladstone and other equally ardent Home Rulers.

The continuation of the rent agitation in Ireland in having a salutary effect, if Mr. James Radpath's calculations are correct. He estimates that it has caused a reduction of rents in Ireland of at least \$25,000,000.

DEATH OF MGR. LANGEVIN.

The Vicar General of the Rimouski Diocese Passes Away After a Prolonged Illness.

FATHER POINT, Que., June 2.—Rev. Edmond Langevin, Vicar General of the Roman Catholic diocese of Rimouski, brother of Bishop Langevin, minister of public works, died at the Bishop's palace, Rimouski, at 2.15 this afternoon, aged 66 years. The deceased was stricken with paralysis on the 24th of May, and breathed his last this afternoon. He retained perfect consciousness throughout his illness. He was well known through the province for his intellectual abilities of a higher order, and his great administrative talents and tact. He was of a commanding presence and courteous, amiable disposition, a staunch friend, very charitable to the poor, always ready to extend his support to any scheme of progress, and enthusiastic in advising and promoting the young generation as to the best means for the advancement of the country. His demise will be sincerely regretted.

[Mgr. Langevin was born at Quebec on the 8th August, 1824, studied for the priesthood and was ordained in 1847. In 1867 he was appointed Vicar-General of the diocese of Quebec, and the same year transferred to a similar position in Rimouski. He was author of a life of Bishop Laval, published in 1874, and of a volume of Notes Historiques sur le Capture de la Cathedrale de Quebec.]

Conventions Postponed.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 3.—President John Fitzgerald, of the Irish National League of America, to-day issued a circular postponing the meeting of the league which was to have been held July 9th at Philadelphia. This was done upon the cabled advice of Mr. Parnell. The postponement is until after the ending of the present session of Parliament. A similar postponement of the Chicago convention took place in 1886 upon Mr. Parnell's advice, owing to the difficulty of spacing suitable representatives.

Russia and the Vatican.

LONDON, June 3.—It is stated that the Vatican authorities are alarmed at Russia's objection to Catholic missions in the Balkans, and that Emperor Francis Joseph is also alarmed. The latter, in reply to strong appeals to interfere, said he was bound not to swerve from the peace alliance.

Richmond's New Bishop.

NEW YORK, June 3.—A Rome special to the Catholic News states that Rev. A. You de Vyver, vicar-general of the diocese of Richmond, has been elevated to the bishopric of that see. He succeeds Bishop Keene, now rector of the new Catholic university.

"No," said the editor as he shortened a line in a sonnet that was improperly constructed, "I am not a poet myself, though I am a righter of poems."

HON. SENATOR MURPHY.

Interesting Sketch of a Patriotic Irishman's Long and Useful Career in Canada.

The elevation of Mr. Edward Murphy to the Senate of the Dominion, in succession to the late Hon. Thomas Ryan, has been received on all hands with marks of the strongest approbation. No Irish Catholic in Canada is more deservedly popular with his own countrymen and co-religionists than Mr. Murphy, and no citizen enjoys in a higher degree the esteem and confidence of all creeds and classes. His appointment is the reward of good citizenship, and he will do honor to the position to which he has been elevated. A brief sketch of Mr. Murphy's career will be read with pleasure, and we cannot do better than borrow the subject biography published some years ago (1880) in the Harp from the "Gallery of Distinguished Irish Canadians," written by Mr. J. J. Curran, M.P., one of Mr. Murphy's most intimate personal and political friends:—

Mr. Edward Murphy, whose name is a household word in the city of Montreal, is descended from the good old stock of that name in the county Carlow, Ireland, whose ancestors were of the "Murroes" of the county Wexford, the ancient territory of the O'Murphy's. He is the eldest son of the late Mr. Daniel Murphy, for many years a resident of the city of Montreal; his mother was descended from the Wicklow clan of the O'Bryens. Born in 1818, at the early age of six years he emigrated to Canada with his parents and brothers, and settled in this city in 1824. Having received the commercial education then accessible, at the age of fourteen he was engaged as a clerk in the hardware trade. Well may the youth of the present time, with their superior advantages, for many of which they are indebted to Mr. Murphy, look up with unfeigned admiration to the merchant prince of today, who at so tender an age commenced to carve out for himself the career he has so successfully achieved. In 1846 he became principle salesman in the old established firm of Frothingham & Workman, wholesale hardware merchants, which he occupied until 1859, when he became a partner in that institution, now, in no small measure through his activity and energy, the most extensive in the Dominion. As may readily be supposed,



HON. SENATOR MURPHY.

Mr. Murphy, unaided as he was by outside influence, did not accomplish such magnificent results without the most assiduous labors. Yet business, with all its cares and anxieties, did not absorb his entire attention. His first step in the philanthropic efforts that have marked his whole life was in connection with the establishment of the earliest Irish Catholic temperance society organized in Canada. The late lamented Bishop Phelan, of Kingston, was at that time (1849) pastor of the Irish people of this city, and ministered to their spiritual wants in the venerable old edifice, the Rosset church, now amongst the things of the past, but around which clustered many hallowed remembrances of our older inhabitants. Into the temperance cause Mr. Murphy threw himself with his whole soul, seconding the efforts of Father Phelan. In 1841 he was elected secretary of the association, and so continued until 1852, when he was presented with a massive silver jug and a most flattering address by the society, in recognition of his invaluable services in the total abstinence cause. Long years of active work did not cause him to abate his efforts, which may be termed, the cherished object of his life, the propagation of temperance principles amongst his fellow-countrymen. He was several times elected President of the St. Patrick's Temperance society, and again in 1872 its members feeling that something more ought to be done in recognition of such devotion, they presented him with a life-size portrait of himself in oil. He has now been for over forty years one of the main pillars of total abstinence in his adopted home, and may without flattery be styled the standard bearer of the cause. It has often been said, and with a great deal of truth, that the Irishman who forgets the old land, makes a very indifferent citizen wherever his lot may be cast. Mr. Murphy is a striking example of the class that contribute so much to the progress and prosperity of their adopted home, and yet never cease to sympathize with the land of their forefathers. In the good old days of 1842, when the Irishmen of Montreal, Catholic and Protestant, formed one grand Brotherhood, ere narrowly-minded political tricksters had succeeded in dividing them into two hostile camps, Mr. Murphy became a member of the original St. Patrick's society under the presidency of the late Benjamin Holmes. In those days and in later such men as William Workman, Sir Francis Hincks, and many other distinguished Irish Protestant gentlemen, who joined hand in hand with the Catholic brethren, and the Irish people of Montreal were re-appealed and their influence felt throughout the land. Mr. Murphy was indefatigable in his exertions to promote the well-being of his fellow-countrymen, through the medium of the national organization. In 1860 he was elected president of the St. Patrick's society a position he filled with credit to himself and benefit to that body. About this time he was gazetted captain in the Montreal militia, 4th Battalion, he was also named to the commission of the peace, and in 1881 he occupied the responsible position of commissioner of the census for the city of Montreal under the Canadian Government. In 1862 Mr. Murphy revisited the scenes of his childhood, and cast once more a loving glance at the green hills and pleasant valleys of his native land. During his absence in Ireland he was elected a director of the City and District Savings bank of Montreal. The latter position he filled until 1877, when he was elected to the presidency of that flourishing institution, an office to which he has been annually re-elected, and which he holds at the present time. How he finds time to perform the duties of his multifarious offices is really marvellous. He fills the important trust of Marguillier of the parish church of Notre Dame, a singular mark of the confidence reposed in him, and the kindly feelings evinced toward him by his French Canadian fellow-citizens. Again and again he has been solicited to accept municipal and parliamentary honors, which he has always declined. Nevertheless he has not abstained from participating in the political struggles of the country. A friend of liberty for his own people, he sympathized with the gallant band of patriots whose blood shed on the field of battle in 1837 and

1838 secured for Canada the boon of constitutional government. In politics he is a Liberal-Conservative, and, through good report and evil report, has always manfully endeavored to believe the true interests of Canada at heart. Enjoyment of the blessings of constitutional freedom of Canada has made Mr. Murphy's sympathetic heart yearn for similar advantages to his native land. From the year 1841 to 1847 he was one of the most ardent repeaters amongst the many good and true Irishmen in Canada who responded to the appeals of the great O'Connell. In 1873, when the nation was again aroused to make one more grand struggle for constitutional freedom by the magic eloquence of the illustrious Isaac Butt and his colleagues, Mr. Murphy was the prime organizer of the Montreal branch of the Home Rule League, an organization that flourished for several years, and assisted by his generous contributions, amounting to hundreds of pounds, towards the progress of the movement that has since accomplished such noble results; whilst existence of a body in this far-off British province evinced, in an unmistakable manner, the sympathy felt for struggling Ireland through the Empire.

With such a record any man might well rest content to see his name go down to posterity; but Mr. Murphy has still other claims to public gratitude. As far back as twenty-five years ago, through his exertions, the "early closing movement" was carried into effect, whereby the clerks in the hardware trade secured the afternoon of Saturday for their recreation and mental improvement, a boon that has since been widely extended for the benefit of clerks in other branches of business. He is a vice-president of the Natural History society of this city, and also of the Neomissis and Antiquarian society, in the transactions of which he has taken an active part. For several years and until recently, he was one of the Catholic School commissioners of the city of Montreal. In this position, he felt more acutely than ever the great need of a good solid commercial education for our youth, and his energies were centered to effect that object. To give an impetus to the movement he generously founded the "Edward Murphy" prize of the annual value of \$100, in perpetuity, for the encouragement of commercial education in Montreal. This prize consists in a gold medal of the value of \$50 and a purse of a like amount, and is open to all competitors. During those long years of arduous labor, Mr. Murphy has found time to cultivate his taste for scientific pursuits, and his public lectures, always delivered for the benefit of charitable objects, on "The Microscope and Its Revelations," and on "Astronomy," have invariably met with a hearty reception by the public. He pursued these favorite studies in the few moments he could snatch from his pressing occupations, and the success that has attended his efforts is another proof of how much can be accomplished by well directed labor. The last post of honor, untiring arduous duties as well, conferred on Mr. Murphy, is that of Harbor Commissioner, which he now fills. He was twice married, early in life to Miss McBride, of this city, and secondly to Miss Power, daughter of the late Hon. Judge Power, of the Superior Court of Quebec. Mrs. Murphy, who inherits her father's talents and generosity, is the coadjutor of her husband in his works of benevolence, and his sympathetic fellow-worker in his many labors of love. What a noble example for the rising generation have we not in the career so hastily and imperfectly sketched in this paper. Mr. Murphy is identified with the progress and prosperity of his adopted home. As a successful merchant, his word is as good as his bond in the commercial community. He is the patron of education, the noiseless toiler in scientific pursuit, a sincere and devout Catholic, whose name will ever be connected with St. Patrick's church and its asylum, of which he has been a trustee for over twenty years, and kindred institutions. He is respected and trusted by his fellow-citizens of all origins and creeds as a loyal and devoted son of Canada, and one who has never been afraid or ashamed to struggle with might and main for even handed justice to his fellow-countrymen in the land of his birth.

Mr. Murphy, since the above was written, has been made a chevalier of the Sacred and Military Order of the Holy Sepulchre. He is a member of the Historical society of Montreal, a life governor of the Montreal General Hospital and Notre Dame hospital, and of the Montreal branch of Laval university.

AN AMERICAN SCHOONER SEIZED.

The Mattie Winslip Caught White Fish Within the Limits.

NORTH SYDNEY, May 31.—The cruiser Vigilant, Captain Knowlton, having sailed from Iqalouit on the evening of 29th, May toward North Cape, arrived off Cape North about 4 a.m. Rounding the cape she sighted a schooner, and ranging under her lee found her to be the Mattie Winslip, of Gloucester, C. W. Ericson, master, and being not more than two miles distant from the Cape. Before the cutter reached the schooner she had sent out two dories with trawls baited, ready to set. The captain of the schooner, seeing it was a cutter bearing down on him, called his dories back and began to weigh anchor. Captain Knowlton then boarded the schooner and Captain Ericson admitted that he was not more than two miles off Cape North and it was his intention to fish. Captain Knowlton then sent his first officer and five men to take charge of the schooner and bring her to Sydney, taking five of the Winslip crew on board the cutter. The schooner was brought in this morning and given in charge of the Customs officials. Everything was done without irritation. A despatch to Consul-General Phelan from the consular agent at Sydney says the captain or the seized schooner claims he was at anchor about two and one half miles off Cape North. He had been fishing the previous evening eight miles off, but declares positively that he was not fishing inside the limit. Consul-General Phelan will leave to-morrow morning for Sydney to investigate the matter.

Captain Ericson, of the captured schooner, now denies that he was fishing inshore, but Captain Knowlton says the evidence for conviction is overwhelming. Not only did the Yankee skipper admit that he was one mile inside the limit and that he intended fishing there, but Captain Knowlton actually found a quantity of unclean codfish on the Yankee's deck. The vessel has not been stripped and docked. The prize crew is still on board. Yankee fishermen in North Sydney harbor are reported to be very much excited over the seizure.

OTTAWA, May 31.—Information was received at the Marine and Fisheries Department to-day of the seizure by Captain Knowlton of the Canadian cruiser Vigilante, of the American schooner Mattie Winslip, while fishing two miles north of Cape North, C. B. The Winslip had no license under the *modus vivendi*, and could not legally fish within the three mile limit, and no further details respecting the seizure have been received here.