

Branch No. 4, London, Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of every month...

C. M. B. A.

Resolutions of Condolence. At a regular meeting of Branch 23, Montreal, held October 15, 1890, the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That we, the members of Branch 23, do sincerely condole with the family of the deceased, and we commend them for consolation to Him who orders all for the best, and whose classifications are meant in mercy.

DIocese of London.

ADDRESS TO HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF LONDON AT THE ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART.

The beautiful and poetical address, read by Miss I. Potts to His Lordship the Bishop of London at the Academy of the Sacred Heart, on Monday, the 20th instant, was as follows:

To His Lordship the Bishop of London: In the day of Israel's glory, when the spirit of the Most High rested on the chosen people, and His angels ministered unto them...

Who of the wonder-working sages of the Hebrew land had there the inspired Isaiah forewarned and extolled the young public minister, when the aged king, leaning on his staff, called back to life and glowing flame the smoking fire of the new-born sun...

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and, though I know how difficult that will be, I will do my best for this purpose. It shall always be my pleasure to encourage this institution and its pupils. I have left one educational institution in which I labored for twenty years, and I certainly leave Sandwich with regret; but this house will be to me a special care. Its pupils are not rolicking boys, such as I have been accustomed to deal with, but refined girls; and I assure you I shall take more the less interest here than I took with the boys at Sandwich. I promise you that I will do all I can to make this a prosperous house, and in conclusion I request the Mother Superior to grant you a holiday in honor of the occasion.

His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, being requested to speak some words of encouragement to the pupils, said: He coincided with the last words of your new Bishop that the children should have a holiday in commemoration of the great event which is being celebrated. In fact he proposed a holiday and a half that is to say, on the eve of the holiday there should be a lengthened recreation and a joyous feast.

This was acceded to by the Lady Superior; whereupon His Grace expressed his hope that the children would remember the matter and keep both to their promise now and on certain occasions, hereafter. His Grace continued: Twenty-three years ago I passed through London as Bishop of this diocese on my way to Sandwich, and there was an entertainment similar to the one we witnessed just now. I cannot say whether or not it was equal to the present one, but I was certainly delighted with it. I remember some of the Sacred Heart pupils then met me at the station, and they had prepared a chain with which they endeavored to chain me to London and to prevent me from going to Sandwich, which was then the See. Those chains did not altogether detain me then, but they brought me back to London after a few years—and they have brought my successor also from Sandwich to London, and I have always remembered the kindnesses I have received from the ladies of the Sacred Heart and their pupils, which were often a consolation to me in my labors in the episcopal office.

When I last went to Rome on my episcopal visit, I laid before the Holy Father an address which the Ladies of the Sacred Heart of London had prepared elaborately that it might be laid at his feet. The Holy Father was greatly attracted by the beautiful decoration, although he had certainly often seen admirable workmanship; and he asked me who had done it. I answered: "The Religious of the Sacred Heart." "And have you the Sacred Heart Religions in your diocese? They must be to you indeed a great comfort and consolation." So they were.

The programme of the entertainment, which was rendered exquisitely, as usual, by the pupils, was as follows: Overture—"Gazza" (Ludwig)... Rossini By Misses Higgins, L. Conchill, McIntyre, Laura, Hutton. Chorus—"Eurydice" (Ludwig)... Weber An Allegory—"The Unchanged Cross" (Ludwig)... Miss P. Higgins. "Non Glova il sospirar" (Ludwig)... Donizetti (Violins) Misses L. Conchill and Linneen. (Piano) Miss M. O'Leary.

Welcome Chorus—Tully. The allegory, by Miss Higgins, deserves special mention, the sweet and graceful manner in which it was rendered recalling the warmest praise of the distinguished audience.

THE PARISH OF LINDSAY. Last Sunday was a red letter day in the temporalities of St. Mary's Catholic church, Lindsay. The Very Rev. P. D. Laurent, V. G., had the gratifying announcement to make that the parish was no longer in debt, and what is more, that a handsome sum is on deposit in the bank towards important improvements to be undertaken at an early day, for the completion of which it is expected the ordinary revenues of the parish will suffice. Among the first of these improvements are the completion of the tower and spire and the purchase of a fine bell, which will be ordered immediately.

When the Vicar-General took charge of this parish, six and a half years ago, a debt of \$18,000 weighed upon the congregation, necessitating a heavy yearly outlay for the payment of interest. That in so short a time this burden has been wholly removed, in a manner, too, which has hardly been felt, is a cause of lively gratification mingled with surprise to the Catholics of Lindsay. The feelings of the congregation found vent in a representative meeting of a number of the leading members, held in the sacristy at the end of High Mass, when Mr. John Fleury being called to the chair, the following resolution was adopted with enthusiasm:

Moved by Mr. John Kennedy and seconded by Dr. Poole: "That the congregation of the parish of St. Mary's Church, Lindsay, takes this opportunity to congratulate the Very Rev. P. D. Laurent, V. G., on the happy announcement made to day, that the parish is now free from debt. We further avail ourselves of this occasion to acknowledge the very great services which the Vicar-General has rendered to the parish, not only in the very management of the finances of the parish during the last six and a half years, but on account of his own great personal liberality in generously donating large sums out of his private resources towards the liquidation of the debt, which, though large and weighty when he came among us, is now happily a thing of the past."

The Vicar-General responded in a felicitous manner, complimenting the congregation, in turn, for the result so far achieved and expressing the hope that in the future, as in the past, both priest and people would be found united in the promotion of every good work.

Lindsay, October 26, 1890. The Right Rev. Bishop Loughlin, of Brooklyn, celebrated his jubilee Mass on the 18th, in St. James' cathedral. The edifice was crowded. Cardinal Gibbons preached a sermon on the life of the Bishop, and Rev. Father Malone made an address on behalf of the clergy.

MR. MORLEY'S RECENT SPEECH.

Mr. John Morley, speaking recently at Swindon before the North Wilts Liberal Association, made one of the most scathing impeachments of the present Coercion Government's rule in Ireland which have been the product of the pending discussion on Ireland's claim to redress of her grievances. He recognizes fully that the days of Irish landlordism are gone. The political power of the landlords, if they ever had any; their social power, their material power, all are gone. He says: "Half of them are impoverished, bankrupt, broken, and all that remains now in the most distressed parts of Ireland is a body of men that are mighty for evil and powerless for good."

All that has been done by the Government in the way of coercion, he declares, to be so much time lost and wasted. It can have no effect in remedying the evils under which Ireland suffers, and it paralyses even the efforts which the Government itself has made to give Ireland remedial legislation.

Mr. Morley has been himself personally a witness to the manner in which Coercion works. It was for this purpose that he went to Tipperary, and during the short time that he was there he had ample opportunity to witness how brutally the law is administered. His testimony as to what occurred will have great weight in forming public opinion in England on the subject of the just claims of Irishmen against the wanton cruelty of alien rule and will contribute more than almost anything else which could be imagined towards bringing the English people to understand the nature and justice of Irish demands for self government.

Mr. Morley has been blamed for going to Ireland at all for the purpose he had in view. Amongst others, the Solicitor-General said in a recent speech that "as an ex-minister of the Crown, Mr. Morley ought to have been ashamed of having gone to Tipperary."

Mr. Morley's answer to this statement is well worthy of being noted: "As if, forsooth, because I was for six months of my life a Minister of the crown, I am to go to Ireland unscathed, gagged, muzzled and blindfolded. (Cheers) No, there is something that I value far more than being a Minister of the Crown—namely, that I am a man of peace and hope from the democracy of England to the democracy of Ireland. (Renewed cheers) What nonsense this is!"

Of still greater importance was his succeeding remarks which show the influence which his observations are likely to have upon the people of England. What the people of England most need in regard to the state of Ireland is to know the truth. Ireland has had mostly to contend with this gigantic difficulty that the truth was not known in her efforts to gain redress that the people of England were so stupidly ignorant of her demands, even to listen calmly to the statement of her case. But to the evidence of a man like Mr. Morley the British public will not and cannot refuse to listen. His love of truth and his interest in the public welfare are indisputable and are recognized by the people. Hence when he is able to tell them what he has seen, the utmost confidence will be placed in his words.

Mr. Morley thus speaks of the utterly unobjectionable proceedings which his wit rendered: "An ex-Minister of the Crown, if he owes more than others to his country, of course he owes it to the people to tell the truth. And in every word that I said of what happened at Tipperary on last Thursday week I was telling my countrymen the truth. (Cheers) But an Irish Tory paper says that in consequence of my unlucky presence the police at Tipperary were trapped into a display of unnecessary violence. (Laughter) Can you imagine anything more fatuous than the suggestion that my presence was sufficient to trap and catch the police? Yes; I am not sure there was not some catch. I am not sure that the Irish magisterial authorities have not been found out. (Laughter) And I am glad I have no penitence to express; I am glad that I was there to find them out. (Cheers) One of Mr. Morley's grounds of impeachment of the Government was that it is essentially an absentee Government. Ireland is governed in every respect in an exceptional manner. There is an exceptional magistracy there, an exceptional military force, an exceptional military police. With such tremendous machinery, the only possible guarantee that it will work satisfactorily is that the minister who has control shall be on the spot; that he shall know intimately what still his magistrates and constabulary are made of, and Mr. Morley is convinced that if the Government were not an absentee Government, such Government agents as caused the horrid cruelties at Mitchelstown three years ago, and the display of brutality at Tipperary, of which he was himself an eye witness, would be made to find a sphere more fitting to their talents than that which Mr. Brownrigg and Colonel Caddell, the perpetrators, at present occupy.

Mr. Morley asserts positively that when the people at Tipperary were bated, and when his own life was put in jeopardy, there was no riot whatsoever—even the appearance of a riot. The police were placed in such a way by blundering and heartless officers, as to provoke a riot, but even so the nearest approach to a riot was a cheer raised in his honor—and it was for this that the people were bated.

Mr. Morley very properly states that the real cause of such brutality and misgovernment is to be found in the fact that Ireland has not a Parliament of her own and the only remedy which can be supplied is to restore such a Parliament. The Eccles election, which took place last week, shows that the English people do now fully realize the necessity of granting what Ireland needs. It is no wonder that Mr. Gladstone and the Liberals generally are elated at its result. It betokens that the triumph of the Liberals is at hand, and that triumph

will probably come even sooner than has been expected, for the movement is gaining strength by every Liberal victory to insist upon an immediate appeal to the electorate, and the settlement of the Irish question will undoubtedly be one of the first acts which will be passed on the appointment of a Liberal Government. Mr. Gladstone promises this, and his promises are not made to be broken.

In concluding his powerful appeal to his English audience, Mr. Morley said: "Can we find nothing better to do with these men (Irishmen) than to defame them, to revile them, to lock them out? Our policy is to use them for the government of their own country—(cheers)—to give them the same chances that are given to all of us. (Cheers) As I steamed out of Kingston harbor one great morning I saw there half a dozen great ironclads, those splendid emblems of the might and power of this realm, and I thought of all the scenes that lay beyond the horizon; I thought of all the associations of oppression, of wrong, of suffering, of evil, of murder, of hunger, that clustered around the scenes that I had visited. I said to myself, is it not possible that the England whose power and strength are typified here may yet by striking hands with Irish men, who love their country as much as we love ours—is it not possible that she may bring to an end the tragedy, the squalid tragedy of centuries, and give a new strength to the British Empire, and give a new and strange peace to Ireland. (Prolonged cheering) These are words proposing peaceful relations between Ireland and England, and they are the key to the greatness of an Empire which, if it were at peace with itself, with its members, extending towards each other good-will and friendship, instead of hostility, which is the natural result of oppression, would necessarily stand higher than ever in its relations with foreign powers."

UNITED AND VIGOROUS. These journals on both sides of the Atlantic which sustain coercive government in Ireland have been very busy of late in representing that the Irish leaders are demoralized by discord, and that the triumph of the Salisbury Government is, as a consequence, assured; but the meeting of the Irish Parliamentary party, which took place on the 6th October, completely dispels the delusion, if any existed; for it is extremely doubtful that the Coercionists believed their own story. Mr. Justin McCarthy, the Vice-President of the party, testified to their unbroken unity and to their unswerving loyalty to Mr. Parnell as their leader. A single fact will show the unanimity of the party: those present, sixty-five in number, passed unanimously most decisive resolutions that they will follow a vigorous policy in union with their leader. The absence of one accounted for satisfactorily. Six were being tried at Tipperary for conspiracy; one was engaged as counsel in the Tipperary courts, and could not desert his clients; one, Mr. Gill, was at the Atlantic on his way to America to prepare for the expected visit of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien; one is in Africa, and eleven, who for other reasons were unable to attend, sent letters of apology for their absence; and three letters, together with the letters of the other eight, to whom we have alluded already as being in the country, declared that they were in full accord with the objects of the meeting, and that they would hold themselves bound by its decisions.

There was, in fact, only one whose absence has not been fully explained in public, and we are assured that he was with his colleagues in the whole matter, for the chairman, Mr. Justin McCarthy, declared: "We meet full of confidence, full of hope, and full of courage. We meet, and the news will not give great comfort to some of our opponents. We meet as an absolutely united and undivided Parliamentary party. From the oldest to the youngest, from the member of the highest importance, down to the latest recruit, there is no difference of opinion whatever as to the general council, conduct and policy of the party."

This language gives us quite a different idea of the party from that which has been represented by the Coercionist press, in Canada, as well as in England and Ireland, as torn with dissension, and mutinous under the leadership of Mr. Parnell. The Coercionists take much consolation in the fact that Mr. Parnell was not present. He was unable to be present, but the resolutions passed were prepared under his supervision, and were presented to the meeting, as Mr. McCarthy declared, with his entire approval and endorsement, and he wrote a letter to the meeting declaring all this. Certainly all this does not indicate a disorganized party. The pious of Ireland's foes are altogether premature.

Mr. McCarthy declared that the party has before it a promising future for their beloved country. They have staunch friends in "America, Canada, Australia, all over the world; and they have faith in the English people, the great Liberal democracy of England whom, he was proud to say, they had converted to their opinions, and who will not back down from their present convictions."

The speeches covered, of course, the well-known grievances under which the country is laboring, and denounced Mr. Balfour's insults to the Irish people, which are worse, if possible, than his heartless tyranny. We shall not summarize them here, but we feel it incumbent on us to mention a peculiarly happy hit of Mr. T. M. Healy. It regarded a statement of the Times in reference to the American Famine Committee. The Times said that there is an Executive Government in Ireland whose duty it is to relieve distress and famine, and that for the American people to interest or concern themselves with that duty is an act of intrusion. What happened in 1879? The New York Herald started an enormous fund for the relief of distress, and Mr. Healy asks what became of that fund? Why it went into the hands of Mr. King Harman for distribution. Every shilling of it was doled

out by that sneaking, because double faced, enemy of the people of Ireland. It is right that any famine fund should be kept aloof from politics; but will it be kept aloof from politics if it fall into the hands of the Dublin Quill officials? Another fund was raised by the Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Lieutenant of Ireland. That was all handed over to Poor Law officials—inspectors and hangers-on of Dublin Castle.

We may add that the present executive are anxious to impress upon the world that there is no famine threatened. God grant that it may be averted, but it will not, it cannot be averted, unless help be at hand to be distributed by those who will take an interest in the welfare of the people. It is to be hoped that not one penny will be placed in the hands of Balfour's minions for distribution. If this be the case the help will be absolutely of no avail.

Ireland has reason to be glad that she has a determined and united party to assert her rights—and such a union will and must prevail.

This grand meeting of the Irish representatives, calculated to give new strength to the Irish cause, and we regard it as an omen of victory near at hand. So be it.

OBITUARY.

W. McKeown, Strathroy. We regret having to announce the sad death of Mr. W. McKeown, which occurred at Strathroy on Thursday, the 23rd inst., at the house of his brother-in-law, Mr. J. Crotty. Mr. McKeown was but twenty-one years of age. A second attack of la grippe, accompanied by pneumonia, cut him short in the midst of a promising career of brilliancy and usefulness. He had been studying in Assumption College, at Sandwich, and had just finished a very successful commercial course when death intervened to shorten his term of trial and hasten his reward. His early demise is deeply regretted by his brother, Rev. Father McKeown, P. P., Strathroy; by his sister, Mrs. J. Crotty, and by his many attached friends in Strathroy and Sandwich College.

On Saturday morning the remains, accompanied by a numerous cortege, were conveyed to the Catholic church at Strathroy, where the funeral obsequies were held. Rev. Father Flannery was celebrant of High Mass de Requiem, Rev. Father Gammas deacon and Rev. Father Tiernan acting as master of ceremonies. The choir, under direction of Miss Hanley, organist, sang the Gregorian Mass pro defunctis. Some very touching selections were sung—"Bending Low in Adoration," Miss Malone, and "Angels ever Bright and Fair" by Miss O'Keefe. Before the Libera was sung Rev. Father Tiernan read the epistle and gospel of the day in English and delivered a very touching and beautiful sermon on the necessity of being always prepared to die. The sad taking away of this young man should serve as a warning to all that death may come suddenly in youth and in manhood as well as in old age. Such visitations by the grim monster death to the young and the innocent, to the father in the midst of a prosperous career, or to a mother who cannot well be spared, are all permitted by a merciful God to teach us that we are made for a better world, that here we have no abiding place and that our eternal home is with God.

Rev. Father Flannery pronounced the last absolution, after which the funeral procession wended its way to the Catholic cemetery.

Mr. W. McKeown, during his short residence in Strathroy, left many friends, besides his own beloved relatives, to lament his premature death. May his soul rest in eternal peace.

Mr. Molphy, Bellinacreevy, Ireland. With much regret we publish this week the sad news of the death of a noble Irishman, who departed this life on the 10th October, at Bellinacreevy, near Mullingar, Ireland. He was the respected and much loved father of the Rev. J. P. Molphy, P. P., Ingersoll, in this diocese. Mr. Molphy was well-known in Dublin, where one son, a very successful merchant, yet lives, and throughout the county of Westmeath, in which his name and influence were widely established and recognized. He was an ardent patriot and active supporter of Charles Stewart Parnell when the latter, in his opening career, first sought the suffrages of Westmeath as successor to honest and patriotic John Martin.

The year 1869 was made remarkable for having witnessed the birth of some distinguished men of the present century, among others that of Marshal McMahon and of the Hon. W. Ewart. It was in that year that was born the subject of our obituary. Mr. Molphy was, therefore, in the eighty-first year of his age when the death summons came and found him well prepared to give an account of his stewardship. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, for their works follow them." But the deeds of good men live after them. The lessons of piety, which by example and good counsel Mr. Molphy imparted to his children, resulted in two of his daughters embracing a religious life. They are both nuns in the convent of Angers in France. One son has become a distinguished priest in this diocese—Rev. Father Molphy, whose name and talents are well known as a successful and dignified pastor and as late President of the Grand Council of the C. M. B. A. in this Province. The sad demise of Mr. Molphy occurred at the home of his youngest son, Edward, to whom seven years previously he had resigned all his worldly estate and extensive business.

The funeral services were conducted by Rev. James Canon O'Farrell, nephew of the deceased, and President of St. Mel's College, Longford. Several priests and a large concourse of sympathizing friends joined in the imposing cortege that preceded the hearse which conveyed the honored remains of a good citizen, a zealous patriot and a fervent Catholic to their last resting-place, R. I. P.

Rev. Father Molphy has our heartfelt sympathies in his hour of sorrow and bereavement.—Ed. CATHOLIC RECORD.

It is announced that the diocese of St. Albert, in the Canadian North West, is to be divided. The Reverend Father Labombe, of the Oblate order, it is said, will be the first Bishop of the new diocese.

Signor Crispi is preparing a new law for the further codification of ecclesiastical property. It is to be introduced during the next session of the Chamber of Deputies.

So numerous are the Catholic Pollocks in Buffalo, N. Y., that in one parish alone, that of St. Stanislaus, two thousand Polish children are to be confirmed in December.

It is stated on good authority that Spain, Austria, Portugal, and Belgium are considering the advisability of making the Pope arbitrator between governments in the international disputes which may hereafter occur. The movement is certainly a good one; and, if acted upon, there will be no necessity for Catholic nations, at all events, to appeal to the sword against each other.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co. GENTS—My daughter had a severe cold and injured her spine so she could not walk, and suffered very much. I called in our family physician: he pronounced it inflammation of the spine and recommended MINARD'S LINIMENT to be used freely. 3 bottles cured her. I have used your MINARD'S LINIMENT for a broken breast; it so reduced the inflammation and cured me in 10 days.

Bermuda Bottled. You must go to Bermuda. If you don't I will not be responsible for the consequences. Doctor, I can afford neither the time nor the money. Well, it that is impossible, try SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL. Sometimes called Bermuda Bottled. It is the best for CONSUMPTION, Bronchitis, Cough, or Severe Cold. I have CURED with it; and the advantage is that the most delicate stomach can take it. Another thing which commands attention is the stimulating properties of the Emulsion, which is not only good for the lungs, but for the whole system. You will find it for sale at your druggist's, in Bermuda wrapper. Be sure you get the genuine. SCOTT & BOWNE, N. B.

FATHER MORLEY'S NERVE TONIC. A NATURAL REMEDY FOR Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Indigestion, Sleeplessness, Irritability, Brain and Spinal Weakness. This medicine has direct action upon the nerve centers, allaying all irritabilities and increasing the flow and power of nerve fluid. It is perfectly harmless and leaves no unpleasant effects. Our Pamphlet for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge from us. This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of St. Louis, Mo., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the BEMERIO MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO, ILL. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price \$1 per Bottle, 6 Bottles for \$5. Agents, W. E. Saunders & Co., Druggists, London, Ontario.

KNABE PIANO FORTES. UNEQUALLED IN TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP AND DURABILITY. WILLIAM KNABE & CO., BALTIMORE, 22 & 24 East Baltimore Street, NEW YORK, 145 FIFTH AVENUE, WASHINGTON, 817 7th Street, N. W. TEACHER WANTED. AN EXPERIENCED MALE OR FEMALE teacher for Separation school, No. 7, Fallowfield, holding a 2nd or 3rd class certificate. Analytical notes and state salary. Address, the Trustees S. S. No. 7, Fallowfield, Ont. TEACHER WANTED. WANTED FOR R. C. S. NO. 4, MORNINGTON, County of Perth, a male or female teacher, holding second or third-class certificate; one who can teach English and German; state salary. Address, JACOB GATSKEN, Sec.-Treas., Hession, Ont. 67-47 TEACHER WANTED. FOR R. C. S. NO. 1, MCKILLOP, A male or female teacher for Separation school, No. 3rd class certificate; duties to commence Jan. 1st, 1891; applications, stating salary, will be received by the undersigned up to Dec. 1st, 1890.—JOHN HORAN, Sec.-Treas., Beechwood P. O., Ont. 628-27