

The Catholic Record.

"CHRISTIANUS MIHI NOMEN EST, CATHOLICUS VERO COGNOMEN."—"CHRISTIAN IS MY NAME, BUT CATHOLIC MY SURNAME."—St. Pacian, 4th Century.

VOL. 3.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, OCT. 29, 1880.

NO. 107

REMOVAL!

WE have removed to our new store opposite Market Lane, and have the largest and most attractive stock of Cloths, Shirts, Scarfs, Underclothing, &c., in the City.

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ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

OCTOBER, 1880.
Sunday 31—St. Silvester, Pope and Confessor. Double.
NOVEMBER.
Monday 1—Feast of all Saints. Double.
Tuesday 2—Commemoration of all the Faithful Departed. Double.
Wednesday 3—Jehovah.
Thursday 4—St. Charles Borromeo, Bishop and Confessor. Semi-Double.
Friday 5—Jehovah.
Saturday 6—Octave.

The Bee at the Altar.

A dusky bee, with its gossamer wings
Fluttering soft in the summer air,
Came through the chapel window low,
To the shrine, where the priest, in his robes
Of snow,
Was breathing the Consecration prayer.

Humming its dulcet hymn of praise,
Balancing bright on its gauzy wings,
The bee hung over the altar-stone
Over the miniature marble throne
Which bore the weight of the King of kings.

Close to the sacrificial hand
Of the fair young priest the creature drew,
As though in the Host and the sacred Wine
It scented the sweetness of buds divine,
How honey, celestial dew!

Then on mine ear a whisper fell,
Breathed by the spirit: "O sweet, sweet
Flower!"
Well may the bee fly close to thee,
Lured by the scent of thy purity,
Drawn by thy beauty's wondrous power.

"Flower of flowers! Thine odors rare
Revel the soul with a rapture new
Let ere the lights of the altar wane,
Ere the Host and the Chalice are lifted again,
Draw near, like the bee, O sons of men!
For His Heart and His honey are all for
you."
—ELEANOR C. DONNELLY.
—Catholic World.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

The *New England Catholic Herald*, published at Lawrence, Mass., furnishes as "a beginning of the list," the titles of a *few* of the Presbyterian "Churches" in Scotland: "The Established Kirk, the Free Kirk, the United Presbyterian Kirk, the Gaelic Kirk, the First, the Second and the Third Presbyterians, the Reformed Kirk, the Old Light Calvinists, the New Lights, the Burghers, the anti-Burghers, the Cambellites, the Cameronians, the Morrisonians, the Orthodox Presbyterians and the Covenanters." This will do as a beginning of the list. We doubt whether any living man can complete it.—*Philadelphia Standard*.

The faith of Catholics prompts them to acts from which they expect no temporal rewards. Hence, the priesthood with its auxiliaries in the Brothers and Sisters, is devoted to the service of Almighty God, and from Him alone do they look for reward for their labor. The earnestness of religious orders in educating the young is a marvel to all, who do not feel the faith that they do. Outside the Church, teaching is not considered a sacred duty, but a profession requiring as much remuneration as the law or the medical professions. The teacher that forms the youthful mind only by a method out of which he can make the most money, and not do the child good spiritually or morally, is no better than the surgeon who lops off a limb rather than take the trouble to save it.—*Catholic Columbian*.

Within a couple of years, there have been ten marriages performed in this country by telegraph. They illustrate the growing recklessness on this subject. A serious doubt exists whether such marriages are legal. The parties were, in every case, in different States, and the laws of both have to be complied with (we suppose), and it seems impossible that the laws of either should be complied with. The witnesses saw but half of the marriage (if they saw any of it), as only one of the parties was in their presence. No person with a particle of sound sense would engage in such a farce, since it is not probable that any court would declare such a marriage to be legal. It is a wicked trifling with the interests of possible children.—*N. Y. Methodist*.

Worse than that, it is trifling with the moral law and the sacred custom recognized by all Christendom. These sensational marriages, if marriages, they be, point to the utter disregard entertained by the participants for the principles of religion as

taught by the numerous sects. It is another indication that Protestantism is unable to exercise that moral restraint necessary to check the wayward dispositions of its adherents, and that it is fast drifting into a nominal religion, clothed in the garb of worldly respectability.—*Baltimore Mercur*.

How to fill churches was one of the topics upon which Mr. Beecher touched yesterday, but he offered no new plan. He said that live preachers can fill churches, but did not tell where they are to be had, although sinners are about as anxious to see them as the saints are.—*N. Y. Herald*.

In New York or any other of the cities of our land, the Catholic churches are filled with rich and poor commingled, at every one of the four or five masses therein celebrated at short intervals from early morning until noon. And this in midsummer and midwinter alike, and without aid of advertised inducements in the shape of unusual eloquence or musical attractions. This fact may puzzle those who put so much trust in the power of the "live preachers;" but we know that it is only the divine magnetism of "Christ and Him Crucified," really present on the Altar and offered up in sacrifice for the souls of men, that can explain the weekly phenomena of these devout and undiminished crowds.—*Buffalo Union*.

THERE is about Rome, the city of the Popes, a holiness and a sacredness which cannot fail to work upon the heart of the Catholic who, knowing its past history—knowing what it now is—knowing it to be the centre of Catholic unity and the home and residence of the Vicegerent of Jesus Christ—contemplates that storied spot for the first time. Where is the Catholic who gazes unmoved upon Rome—Rome which is built upon the dust of martyrs; Rome which was erst the seat of every iniquity; Rome which some holy men have not hesitated to identify with that dreadful beast of the Apocalypse, which St. John saw; Rome which crucified the apostles; Rome which revelled in cruelty of every kind; Rome reeking with the blood of saints; Rome of the gladiators and the amphitheatre; Rome transformed by the operation of Divine power into the great centre of the Christian world; Rome which is emphatically and pre-eminently the Holy City; Rome now the dwelling-place of holiness; Rome with its splendid sanctuaries where formerly stood the temples of heathen deities; Rome where the Pope has established his throne, where the Holy Ghost lives, and whence He radiates through the whole world—who can gaze with heart cold and apathetic on Rome? Above everything soars the dome of St. Peter's; that gorgeous temple which a great English poet addressed in these words:

Thou, that of temples old standest alone,
With nothing like to thee,
—*N. Y. Catholic Herald*.

The heathen must go—that is, the natives of Borrioboolagha and outlying districts must be left out of untentious missionary discourses in the future. Our zealous Protestant contemporaries have their eyes on Europe. A certain Mr. M'All and wife are laboring in France; and, if the accounts of the sectarian papers are to be believed, all France will in a few months be intensely evangelical, although the advices from impartial sources are silent in regard to the great work of the all-conquering M'All. "No priests in all France address such crowds or leaves behind him such lasting convictions, although as yet he has had no other ordination to his work than a wonderful baptism of the Holy Spirit." These are the words of an enthusiastic exchange. It is surprising that no mention is made of M'All and wife's "converts," except in American sectarian papers. Mr. M'All, it seems, has not only made immense progress among the abandoned denizens of the *faubourgs*, but his persuasive eloquence has made profound impressions on the cultured classes of Lyons and Marseilles. The expulsion of the Jesuits is really not due to Gambetta, but to M'All. In fact, this wonderful man and his wife are rapidly regenerating France. He has his eye on Notre Dame, which is to be kalsomined inside, and converted into M'All's Tabernacle, with a corset after the American manner of Baltimore. This will be a novelty, and the marvellous M'All, who is as sapient as he is religious, knows that the Parisians adore novelties. The Italians in Rome, suddenly inspired

with the gift of tongues, are said to be drinking in Dr. Nevin's purer gospel as the thirsty hart drinks in water. It is really a miracle, if true; and the *Churchman* says it is true. The heathen must go. No more Sunday school pennies for him. The missionaries among the Romanists will get all the cash formerly expended on the benighted savage. Let Mr. Van Meter again raise his voice or the Waldenses will be neglected.—*Brooklyn Review*.

A LEADING Welsh paper, the *Genell*, is very anxious about the appearance of the Jesuits in Wales. Its remarks savor much of the dark age of Puritanism, and they can only be accounted for on the supposition that the long lost Eugene Lawrence has succeeded from the "journal of civilization" and that he is editing the remote *Genell*. "After tracing the history of the Jesuits the *Genell* goes on to say that it has no wish to sow the seeds of persecution among its readers, but it solemnly adjures the Protestants of the country—ministers and people—to counteract the baneful influence of Jesuitism in Wales by all legitimate moral means. Unless this is done the future is big with disaster for the Principality. The Romanists have enlisted hordes of Welsh in their ranks; so will the Jesuits if the Christian Churches are inert. There are still tens of thousands in the Welsh Sunday-schools who cannot read. Biblical enlightenment should be promoted. Ignorance is a foe to truth—to Christian truth particularly, and the Jesuits will here have scope for successful work if the churches continue apathetic. The *Genell* asks if an anti-Popery society could not be at once established for North Wales. Their professed object is to educate children sent to them from France, but their real object is, says that paper, to poison the minds of Welsh children with Papistic notions. The fathers will make extensions among the native population, express sympathy with their troubles and difficulties, offer to teach their offspring for nothing, and then good-by to Protestantism of the children of Cambria. The one object of the Jesuits will be to disseminate in the country their pernicious propaganda. They are able men, devoted body and soul to their Order; nothing and nobody will deter them from pursuing their designs upon the conscience and intellect of the Welsh people." Bigotry and inconsistency are always closely allied; and this Welsh paper being bigoted is inconsistent. Ignorance is a foe to truth, the *Genell* says, and yet it admits in the same paragraph that the Jesuits, able men, have settled in Wales in order to educate the Welsh children. Truth is the enemy of such ignorance as the *Genell* displays. It is remarkable that Welsh evangelicals did not see until the coming of the Jesuits frightened them into it, the necessity of educating the tens of thousands who attend the Welsh Sunday-schools, but who cannot read. Among these tens of thousands it may be possible to form an anti-Popery society, but it is too late now to prevent the Jesuits from harvesting souls. The time when Southwell and Campian died at Tyburn has passed forever.—*Brooklyn Review*.

CANADIAN NEWS.

John C. Baby and J. Spearman have passed examination as applicants for service in the Inland Revenue Department.

A man named Macnab, employed in the Penbrooke mill, had one of his legs sawn off by coming in contact with a circular saw.

On Thursday a man named John Lerner, living in Hibbert, fell from an apple tree and struck on his head, from the effects of which he died.

A serious accident occurred at Delhi. Jno. Gilbert, a young man working on the pile-driver used in erecting the new iron bridge, slipped, and the hammer of the pile driver caught his arm on the top of pile, completely severing it close to the shoulder. Very little hope is entertained of his recovery.

A seven-years-old boy named Tommy Inkerman, who of late has solicited alms on the ferryboats, presenting a dilapidated pass-book for signatures and subscriptions for a widowed mother, etc., fell through a large hole in the rotten old wharf in rear of the Crawford House property, yesterday afternoon. The water under the dock is nine feet deep, and the little fellow had sunk for the third time when Tom Powers slipped through the hole, dove for and reached him, and swam out to the end of the wharf where he handed him to bystanders, by whom the boy was resuscitated. This is the seventh or eighth person Tom Powers has saved from drowning this season at risk of his own life. Tom is boss of Olette & Wherry's coal handlers' gang, and as modest as he is brave.

THE BISHOP OF KINGSTON.

IRELAND'S LOSS AND CANADA'S GAIN.

From the *Tipperary Free Press*, Oct. 5.

It is announced from Rome that the Very Rev. James Vincent Cleary, D. D., Parish Priest of Dungarvan, and one of the Vicars of his diocese, has been appointed Bishop of Kingston, in Canada. Not many ecclesiastics in the old island of Saints are more widely known than Dr. Cleary, by their clerical brethren of the four provinces, or more generally admired for rare mental qualities which he has acquired by his intense study and industry. Among his ecclesiastical brethren of his own diocese of Waterford and Lismore, his name is in special honour for the acknowledged brilliancy of his intellectual gifts, and for his extensive learning in secular as well as sacred subjects, but still more for his singular character for his warmth of heart—for his earnest piety, and for his religious zeal. We confess to a pride, which surely is pardonable, in the selection of Dr. Cleary for this Canadian mitre.

Clonmel, in which we live and write, although the diocese of Tipperary is a part of the Diocese of Waterford and Lismore; and hence we—belonging to the same diocese as the Bishop-Elect of Kingston—naturally feel a special interest in his elevation to the Episcopal dignity, and in the highly complimentary circumstances of that elevation.

When a Catholic Episcopate of an entire province, from the other side of the broad Atlantic, nominate as a fitting Bishop for one of their important Episcopal sees, an ecclesiastic of this diocese of ours; and when the Pope and his Council of Roman Cardinals sanction the nomination, and stamp it with their high approval, we may be pardoned for entertaining a feeling of pride in the honour conferred not alone on the clergyman selected, but also on the diocese from which the selection has been made.

But whilst in this view we feel proud of the choice of the Canadian Bishops, and of Rome, we feel, too, that the picture has another side, and for this diocese, as well as for the province, it is a prize taken from us. Kingston's gain is our loss. And great to any diocese must be the loss of a priest so pure, so zealous, so learned, so accomplished, so eloquent as Dr. Cleary. However, the die is cast. We must stifle our regrets, as we feel sure the newly-appointed Bishop will still, as far as nature will allow, the regrets inseparable from a sundering of many tender bonds of affection—a parting from many warm friends,—and a separation from country and kindred, imposition upon him by the authoritative voice of Peter's successor. Dr. Cleary will stifle his natural regret by his spirit of duty and zeal. We may be permitted to share in some degree in such high and holy feelings as these, but in our hearts there rises a feeling which, we believe, will have no place in his, a feeling of great gratification at the thought of the lustre which Dr. Cleary's career in Canada is sure to shed on the name of Ireland. Despite our regret, then, we congratulate Dr. Cleary on his elevation, and we congratulate still more Kingston on its splendid acquisition.

From the *Brooklyn Review*.

The Holy Father, on the recommendation of the Archbishop of Toronto, and of the suffragan bishops of that province, has appointed Very Rev. J. V. Cleary, D. D., parish priest of Dungarvan, diocese of Waterford and Lismore, to the see of Kingston, vacant for over a year, by the death of Dr. Rev. Dr. O'Brien, the late bishop. Dr. Cleary is a divine of high standing and eminent reputation for learning, prudence and piety, in the Irish Church, pastor of his native parish, Dungarvan, where he received the rudiments of his education, he was sent at an early age to Rome, with a view to the priesthood, from which he was recalled by his bishop, in 1845, and appointed to one of the diocesan vacancies in Maynooth, where he won high distinction in the more advanced studies, having obtained a place on the Dunboynne establishment, and some of the first prizes. Having received priest's orders, he proceeded to the famous college of Salamanca, in Spain, to further complete his ecclesiastical studies; whence he was recalled to fill a chair of theology, in the diocesan college of St. John's College, Waterford, of which he was for many years the able and efficient president. In 1862, after a most severe campaign, the ablest theologians in the Irish Church being examiners, he received the cap and doctorate in Sacred Theology in the Catholic University, in Dublin; and, on the occasion of the consecration of the present esteemed Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, Most Rev. Dr. Power, Dr. Cleary was selected by the bishop to preach the consecration sermon. Soon afterwards, on the death of Very Rev. Dr. Halley, parish priest of Dungarvan, for over half a century, one of the few surviving patriotic veterans of the famous Waterford election of 1828, which paved the way for the emancipation, Dr. Cleary was appointed to that important parish, which he has since governed with singular prudence and ability. At the recent national Synod of Maynooth, Dr. Cleary assisted as theologian to his bishop, and the fathers of the Synod appointed him to the office of secretary to the committee, charged with the subject of faith, its dangers and its preservation. As a priest and a pastor, Dr. Cleary's life has been a model of those qualities that have rendered the Irish Church illustrious; as a sound scholar and a divine, he ranks eminently high; as a man he is distinguished for gentleness, suavity, and large heartedness; while as an Irish patriot, none of his race has displayed more genuine warmth and sincerity. We congratulate the Church of Canada on this accession to her Episcopate, already eminently distinguished, certain

that bishops, clergy and people in the rising diocese of Kingston, in the Province of Toronto, in the dominion, generally, will cordially hail the selection of the local prelate, approved of by the Holy See.

The following graceful and interesting notice of Most Rev. Dr. Cleary's appointment appears in *The Irish Times*, Dublin:

AN IRISH-CANADIAN BISHOP.

One of the most striking features in the British Colonies and the United States is the extent, and often the predominance, of the Irish element, mainly composed of Catholics. Of thirteen archbishops, sixty bishops, more than 6,000 priests, and upwards of 7,000,000 of Catholics in the United States, the vast majority are Irish by birth or by blood. In all the Australian Colonies, including Tasmania and New Zealand, the same phase is found. While if we turn to the Canadian Dominion, at least in Upper Canada, and Newfoundland, we find the same results. Even in England and Scotland, where there are two millions of Catholics, the majority of the priesthood, and more than ninety per cent. of the people are of Irish descent, although only one member of the British Episcopate is of Irish nationality.

In the United States, Dr. John Carroll, a near relative of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, one of the signatories to the Declaration of the Independence of the United States, and who delivered the funeral oration, in 1800, over Washington, was appointed, in 1790, the first Bishop of Baltimore, of New York, who was sent to Europe as Ambassador Extraordinary during the Confederate secession, was an Irishman. Archbishop McCloskey, his successor, the first American Cardinal, is an Irish-American, as are some of the leading prelates in the United States. When disunion hitches threatened a few years since the smooth working of the Church in Canada, a distinguished Irish prelate, the Most Rev. Dr. Conroy, who fell in Newfoundland, just as he had successfully completed his mission, was sent, as Delegate Apostolic, to restore harmony. Canada now demands Irish recruits for her Catholic Episcopate.

The Bishopric of Kingston, in the Province of Ontario, vacant for the last year by the death of Dr. O'Brien need we say, an Irishman, is about to be filled by a distinguished Irish priest, Very Rev. J. V. Cleary, D. D., parish priest of Dungarvan, County Waterford. The diocese of Kingston is in the ecclesiastical Province of Toronto, the archbishop being Most Rev. Dr. Lynch, an Irishman. Dr. Lynch and suffragans, the bishops of Hamilton, London, and Sault Ste. Marie, recommended to the Holy See the appointment of Dr. Cleary to the vacant bishopric. The Catholic population of the diocese of Kingston is about 100,000; churches, seventy-four; clergymen, forty-six. The great majority of the priests and Catholic population are of Irish descent. Dr. Cleary has been President of St. John's Diocesan College, Waterford, and is a divine of admittedly high reputation for learning and prudence. He has been pastor of the important parish of Dungarvan for some years, and while none will regret at his merited elevation, none will regret the event more keenly than we sincerely trust his own parochial flock.

THE RELIGIOUS DECREES.

Rennes, Oct. 26.—The Carmelites were expelled from the establishments here today by the police, who forced the doors. It was necessary to summon the gendarmes and a battalion of infantry to maintain order. The Central Commissary of Police resigned, as he deemed the proceedings illegal. The Marseilles police were ordered to disperse the crowd near the Capuchin establishment here. The Inspectors visited a former Jesuit establishment at Amiens and found there 20 Jesuit fathers who were previously professors of the same college.

The Franciscan friars of Avignon have bricked up the doors of their monastery, and are well supplied with provisions. The President of the Montpellier tribunal has declared himself incompetent to hear the suit of the Carmelites against the Prefect to recover possession of their convent.

Rennes, Oct. 26.—The Police Commissioners here resigned in a body rather than enforce the decrees against the religious communities.

THE BIDDULPH PRISONERS.

Attorney-General Mowat holds out no hopes as to the Biddulph prisoners being liberated on bail, admitting that he could not see his way clearly to do so under the present circumstances. He said, however, that he was in favor of their being tried by a special commission without further delay. He did not express himself as being in favor of a change of venue.

Toronto, Oct. 22.—Deputy-Attorney-General Scott affirms the statement made by Attorney-General Mowat yesterday, that it would be impossible to admit the Biddulph prisoners to bail. He says the truth has been that when a grand jury finds a true bill the parties must remain in jail until a verdict is returned or a discharge obtained in the mode pointed out by the Habeas Corpus Act. He is in favor of the prisoners being brought to trial immediately under a special commission.

Albert Powers, of Dunganon, was killed by a runaway, his neck being broken.

LATEST FROM IRELAND.

ALARMING STATE OF AFFAIRS.

PROSECUTION OF THE LAND LEAGUE.

The *Globe* learns that the quantity of firearms imported into Ireland from the American continent greatly exceeds the official estimates.

The violent resolutions that were passed by the Orange lodges in condemnation of the land agitators attract much attention.

Dublin, Oct. 21.—Law officers are preparing information to be filed against the agitators. The State trials of 1843, when O'Connell and the leaders of the repeal movement were indicted, will serve as a model for the prosecution.

The *St. James's Gazette*, Greenwood's paper, says the situation in Ireland is passing from bad to worse, and believes the Government to be now considering the adoption of measures more immediately oppressive than those which it had lately contemplated.

Dublin, Oct. 21.—Sergeant Hero has already been engaged by the Crown as counsel for the prosecution of the Land League.

London, Oct. 21.—It is understood that steps are being taken to form an influential committee of the Liberals to strengthen the hands of the Government in dealing with disorder in Ireland, and urge the necessity of immediate and definite measures for the protection of life and property.

Dublin, Oct. 22.—Sergeant Sherlock, formerly member of Parliament for Kings county, has also been retained by the Crown to prosecute the agitators. There is now no doubt but the charge will be completed.

Cork, Oct. 22.—In consequence of the disturbed state of the West riding a detachment of troops will be sent to Bantry. These precautions are believed to indicate the intention of the Government to place the district under proclamation. A gunboat is anchored in the Bearhaven, near Castletown, where a meeting will be held on Sunday. The police have also been sent there.

The reported intention of the Government to prosecute the Irish agitators makes the situation on both sides more acute. The Irish-Americans engaged in the agitation are exasperated and defiant at the notion of any executive interference whatever. English opinion points steadily in favor of prosecuting the leaders, and not the subordinates; but the measures against the former become more difficult than ever when such moderates as McCarthy stand on the same platform with Parnell.

New York, Oct. 24.—The *Herald's* Dublin cable special says:—I am informed on the best authority that Erster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has sworn information, yesterday, charging a number of prominent members of the Land League with conspiracy, and application for their arrest will be made to the courts early next week. The following are selected for prosecution:—Charles Stewart Parnell, M. P.; Joseph Biggar, M. P.; Arthur O'Connor, M. P.; J. J. O'Kelly, M. P.; Alexander O'Sullivan, M. P.; T. D. Sullivan, M. P.; Egan, Treasurer of the Land League; Brennan, its Secretary; Jas. Redpath, Mr. Kettle, Mr. Boyton, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Daly (journalist), Mr. Harrington (journalist) and Mr. Sully (journalist). In view of the difficulty of obtaining a verdict from an Irish jury, it is said to be the intention to apply to the Queen's Bench for a change of venue, and bring the accused for trial before an English jury. The Government claims to have this power under the new Judicature Act, but its exercise would be regarded as a legal revolution in Irish politics, and would place the agitators at the mercy of the English Government. The leaders of the Land League think if they are tried in England they will be certainly convicted.

Large reinforcements of troops are being hurried into Ireland, and sent to occupy commanding positions of Connaught and Munster. It is feared that grave troubles may arise on the arrest of the Irish leaders.

Galway, Oct. 25.—A great Land League meeting was held here today; 40,000 people were present. Mr. Parnell addressed the meeting. He condemned the despatch of reinforcements of troops and police to Galway, and denounced Foster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, as a hypocrite. He declared the Government solely responsible for the assassinations, and maintained that the only remedy was the autonomy of Ireland. He appealed to the people to be resolute and put an end to English misrule.

O'Connor Power asserted that the tenants were suffering more than the slaves of South Carolina. Other meetings were held in various parts of the country, but no disorders are reported.

London, Oct. 25.—A correspondent of Dublin understands that at the conference of law officers, at which Foster and Earl Cowper were present, it was resolved to remove the trials of the agitators to London on certain conditions, and that a private telegram from an Irish member in London confirms the report. In view of such a contingency, the Land League have named the men to fill the offices in the organization, which would be made vacant by the removal to London of the officers charged with conspiracy.

London, October 25.—The *News* in its leading article says that the report of removing the trials of the agitators to London is wild talk.

Dublin, Oct. 23.—The following are additional names of persons whom it is proposed to prosecute:—John Dillon, M. P., Thomas Sexton, M. P., W. H. O'Sullivan, M. P., T. P. O'Connor, M. P., Mr. O'Sullivan, Assistant Secretary of the League.