

OXFORD AND CAMBRIC SHIRTINGS

NEW STYLES.
Made to Your Measure.
Big Bargains in Oxford and Cambric Shirts in Stock.

PTHICK & M'DONALD
305 Richmond St.

C. M. B. A.
GRAND COUNCIL OF CANADA.

Financial statement since January 1st, 1887.

GENERAL FUND.

Balance on hand at above date, \$ 45 64

Amount received since said date, 1301 90

Total, \$1347 54

CR.

Rev. P. Bardon, railroad expenses to meeting of G. C. Trustees, 3 40

Rev. T. J. Cole, do, 19 60

E. J. O'Brien, do, 7 00

Grand Secretary, two quarters' salary to 1st January, 225 00

Thomas Coffey, postal card assessment notices, circulars, etc., 163 54

Dr. Hanavan, supervising Medical Examiner, on acct., 50 00

Postage, express, carrier's dues, exchange on drafts, and stationery, 92 75

Supreme Council, per capita tax of 1886, 278 75

Total disbursement, \$835 24

Balance in Grand Treasurer's hands, 512 30

Total, \$1347 54

BENEFICIARY FUND.

CR.

Balance on hand at last statement, \$ 420 00

Amount received since last statement, 10,069 95

Total, \$11,089 95

CR.

Amount transferred to Supreme Recorder, \$10,514 95

Amount on hand not yet transferred, 575 00

Total, \$11,089 95

Number of Branches in Canada at present, 57

Membership in good standing, 2220

Members under suspension, 32

No of medical certificates approved of applicants not yet initiated, 142

No. of med. certificates rejected by our supervising Medical Examiner since last G. C. Convention, 28

From the 1st January, 1887, to date, six assessments have been issued by the Supreme Council, to pay the beneficiary of 40 deceased members, of whom 20 were in New York State, 6 in Michigan, 5 in Pennsylvania, and 7 in Canada.

SAMUEL R. BROWN, Grand Secretary.

London, May 9th, 1887.

Resolution of Condolence.

Seaford, May 4th, 1887.

THOS. COFFEY, Esq., DEAR SIR AND BRO.—At the regular meeting, on the 2nd inst., of Branch No. 23, Seaford, the following resolution was moved by Bro. J. B. Webster, seconded by Bro. John Kilman, and unanimously adopted:

That, Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to visit the home of Bro. David Donovan, let Vice President, and remove therefrom, by the hand of death, his only son and third daughter.

Be it resolved, That the members of this Branch, whilst bowing in humble submission to the divine decree, beg to testify the esteem in which they hold Brother Donovan, by extending to him and the surviving members of the family their sincere and heartfelt sympathy in his sad affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Brother Donovan and also be published in our official organ, the CATHOLIC RECORD and C. M. B. A. Monthly.

JOHN MCQUADE, Rec. Sec. Branch 23.

BREAKING UP.

United Ireland.

The Liberal Renegade Party is breaking up. The rudderless raft has drifted on the rocks, and is going rapidly to pieces. On all sides the fierce waves of popular indignation surge over it. Despair is active amongst the crew. With stolid obstinacy the leader, Harrington, stands upon the wreck though he feels it settle down under his feet. Trevelyan has leaped overboard, and is striking out boldly for the vessel he deserted. Goschen, from the comfortable berth he has secured with the enemy, waves his handkerchief encouragingly to his quondam allies. Chamberlain alternates between cowardly whining and impatient rage. Now he holds out his hands imploringly to the friends whom he has reviled and betrayed; now, while the dark waters of political oblivion are closing round his head, he raves of building new vessels and starting on a career of conquest and triumph. Shipwreck, hopelessness and complete, describe the present condition of the Liberal Coercionists. Through Lord Harrington's oration at Edinburgh runs the dreary monotone of despair. It must have sent a cold shiver down the back of every Unionist that heard him. Men will not meet and rally and charge to the cheerful tune the old cow died of. Lord Harrington's function in politics is not that of a leader, but a damper. Lord Salisbury once accurately described him as clinging round the legs of his friends, and impeding their progress as they advanced to the charge. His speech in Edinburgh was a dirge. It was not an incentive to battle, but a wall over impending and inevitable defeat. He had no encouragement to offer, no policy to suggest. Nothing but a limp, half-hearted regret that the Liberal party, having been once betrayed into coercion of Ireland, should fail to keep on cooing for all

time. He admitted the practical absorption of his faction into the Conservative party. "He was not surprised that they should find themselves in a comparatively small majority." For an earnest and powerful Liberal party working together for the practical redress of grievances "we must," he said, "look forward to the time when most must come sooner or later when the Irish question will be settled one way or another." A cheerful prospect truly for Liberals who are asked to look for a settlement to the old brutal and blundering method discredited by seven centuries of progressive failure. Mr. Goschen's self-complacency must have been more irritating to the party in *extremis* than the doleful dumps of their dismal leader. He urged the political class hereafter keep themselves safe on dry land to plunge into the black and bitter waters of disaster and despair with which Liberal coactionists are faintly battling. He had abundance of encouragement and applause to offer them in their death-struggle from his own secure and comfortable vantage point. Though every by-election hereafter kept themselves safe against the Liberal coactionists, they have Mr. Goschen's consoling assurance that the coactionists are all upon their side. He cheerfully congratulated them on the sacrifices they made of place and power, of consistency and reputation. "What's the odds," he seemed to say, "as long as I am Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Trevelyan has thrown the party over with a vigor and decision for which we were not disposed; we must confess, to give him credit. His repudiation is the deepest blow to Mr. Chamberlain's sickly reputation. This was the most unkindest out of all. While the Radical apostle of liberty was preaching perpetual coercion, Mr. Trevelyan was denouncing it. Mr. Chamberlain is lavish in his encomiums of the Crimean Act, the methods of its administration, and the success with which it was attended. The new Coercion Bill he considers, if possible, milder and more admirable. Mr. Chamberlain speaks with out any personal expression at all. Mr. Trevelyan speaks from an experience which, if not agreeable, was unique. "He was," as he said in his trenchant letter to the Coercionists of Aberdeen who invited him to the meeting, "the only person who had any prolonged experience of the double task of taking part in the administration of Ireland and conducting Irish business in the House of Commons, during the period that the national movement has been at a height." The result of his experience is a vigorous and trenchant denunciation of the projected coercion, a denunciation that for strength or thoroughness has not been exceeded by any follower of Mr. Gladstone or Mr. Parnell. "It is quite inconceivable," he says, "how members calling themselves Liberal can vote for a measure which for the first time places in the power of any administration to treat Irish politicians as common criminals." He points out that the Orange men and the Orange Society would be the first to come within the scope of any fairly administered coercion, but they are effectively protected by the veto entrusted to the House of Lords.

"The full weight (he continues) of this terrible but one-sided measure is intended to fall, and will fall, upon the politicians of one party and another. Every Liberal who votes for it will be as neglectful of the well established Liberal doctrine that you can suppress crime but that you cannot suppress opinion, as he will be untrue to those traditions of impartial justice in obedience to which his old historical party has always, however fitfully and imperfectly, attempted to govern Ireland." The Irish Attorney-General and Colonel King Harman, the new Parliamentary Under Secretary, he denounces as the partisan administrators of a partisan law. Harman Griffin met his death in an organized attempt by armed Orangemen to massacre a peaceable Nationalist meeting, he continues:

"A gentleman who had already been the Irish Solicitor-General, and who now is the Irish Attorney-General, in a platform speech of extraordinary violence stated that the blood of this young man rested on the head of Lord Spencer. This gentleman and the recently nominated Under Secretary for Ireland, Col. King Harman, took a prominent part in the defence of these unwarrantable proceedings by which it was attempted at any risk to defeat the resolution of seeing fair play all round, which her Majesty's representative had adopted."

"Of the perpetual Coercion Act and its administrators, an ex-leader of Radical Unionists, the round-table colleague of Mr. Chamberlain, speaks with a freedom and a vehemence of denunciation that would speedily bring him within its grasp of the law, if he were resident in Ireland after its provisions had passed into law. His letter will be hardly passed reading for the Irish renegade, amid the Tory cheering and Liberal hooting that pursue him through Scotland. But yet, "the greater loss doth swallow up the less," and the stunning news of the revolt of the Two Thousand, and the total destruction of the Chamberlain dynasty in Birmingham will make all lesser disasters trivial by comparison. Birmingham was the Mecca of the Liberal Unionists. Of Birmingham, the arch-traitor might say with the disconsolate Othello:—

"But there where I have garnered up my heart, Where every sense must live or burn no life, The fountain from which my current runs, Or else dries up; to be discarded thence, Or left to rot, grim as hell!"

Birmingham—Radical Birmingham—has turned in her wrath on the man who has turned her the footstool of the Tories. The Chamberlain family have been driven from the city by the Radical Army, and the Liberal Unionists have been organized and betrayed. Gladstone and true Liberalism reign once more in Birmingham. The great alderman of Birmingham has dealt the death-blow to the arrogant hopes of the vain and vindictive renegade Coercionist.

Those who limit the rarity of their Christian charity to their own party and regard all outside of the parish limits as heathens and publicans might have had a hand in putting up the notice said to be seen over the entrance gate at a French burying ground: "Only the dead who live in this parish are buried here."

MR. OWEN MURPHY, M. P.

The following biographical sketch of this distinguished Irish Coactionist, which we clip from the Quebec *Chronicle* of May 7th, will be of interest to our readers. Mr. Murphy, it will be remembered, was the member who lately introduced the Home Rule resolutions in the Quebec legislature:—

Mr. Owen Murphy, member of Parliament for Quebec West, in the Local Legislature of this Province, descended from one of the oldest and best families in the county of Wexford, Ireland. The subject of our present sketch was born at Stoneham, in the province of Quebec, on the 9th of December, 1829. He was educated under Mr. Robert H. Scott, of Edinburgh, a gentleman of high culture and refined education, with a reputation as a tutor far above the ordinary. The Murphys of Ballinacul House, County Wexford, have been known for generations as one of the most popular families in that district, and we believe we are correct in affirming that Mr. Owen Murphy's father was the only member of this highly esteemed family who has settled in this country, which he did in the early part of the present century. Many in Quebec, at the present moment, remember well the generous and liberal spirit which at all times actuated the father of the subject of this present sketch; and it is a matter of frequent remark, even now, that he possessed some of the highest attributes of which human nature is capable; this combined with his peculiarly high attainments and cultivated mind, rendered him a highly popular citizen, whose loss it was difficult to replace. As we have before remarked, the family was one of the most popular in the district of Ireland in which they resided. None the less eminent were three of Mr. Murphy's uncles, all of whom attained for themselves very high ecclesiastical honors and dignity. One was for many years bishop of Ferns, in Ireland.

Of those who now write commenced the earlier portion of his training in the commercial world, and was associated with two of the then most important and largest firms in the lumber, ship-owning, produce and milling trades, viz., of Messrs. Shuter & Co., and H. J. Noad & Co. Mr. Owen Murphy exhibited an aptitude and zeal worthy of emulation, in all his business, and which at all times obtained for him the commendations and approval of his employers. This, combined with his indomitable perseverance, which he attributed to his early training and integrity, obtained for him the position he now holds, and the honorable, secure, respectable and distinguished position he has held in our midst. For instance, it will be remembered by the people of Quebec that for several years he was a member of the council for St. Peter's ward, an office which obtained for him so much confidence amongst his fellow-citizens that we find him in May, 1874, elected to the highest honor of the city, viz., that of its chief magistrate and mayor. At the expiry of his term of office, such general esteem and favor had he obtained for himself that we hear of him being again unanimously elected for a further term of two years as mayor; and the undeviating zeal, industry, integrity, and, above all, the sterling honesty and high character which he has in all his dealings in connection with his municipal office, doubtless is the reason of his well deserved popularity, both socially and commercially, at the present time. It is not too much to state that all who come into contact with him acknowledge his claims to the title of a gentleman, and his high and honorable credit for the ability and judgment he has at all times displayed so discreetly and ably, and whereby he has earned for himself so much commendation in all his business and social transactions. Apropos of the time he retained the office of Mayor, it may not be amiss to quote a brief passage from the *Western Independent* of August 1875, which was published in that journal on the occasion of his paying a visit to England, and, as a matter of course, to the native place of his ancestors. It runs as follows:—

THE MAYOR OF QUEBEC AT WEXFORD. This respected functionary, accompanied by the Mayors of Quebec, arrived here on Saturday last from Dublin. His workshop is staying at the West Gate Hotel, and is a nephew of the late Right Rev. Doctor Murphy, the estimable and lamented bishop of the diocese, the truly apostolic, the scholar, and, in every sense, the well bred Irish gentleman. He is also a nephew of the eminent pastor of Castletown, in the diocese of Ossory, of very Rev. L. Murphy and the late Rev. Michael Murphy, for many years the zealous collaborator of Father Corrigan in the pastoral charge of Wexford. Although born on a foreign soil, Mr. Murphy ardently loves the land of his ancestry, not with wild and misdirected enthusiasm, but like his estimable uncles, with judgment, discretion and sincerity; and in saying that he has inherited many of their distinguished characteristics, we pay him the highest compliment in our power to bestow. At the great international banquet given by the corporation of London (England) lately to the municipal chiefs of the whole civilized world, the Mayor of Quebec was chosen to return that he, not only for the Dominion of Canada but for the municipalities of the United States and the other rising nations of the western world.

Commenting upon the esteem in which Mr. Murphy is held abroad, the Quebec *Chronicle* remarks, under an editorial entitled "Complimentary to Quebec":—
The *Western Independent*, in its issue of the 5th inst., publishes a lengthy account of the festive proceedings attending the inauguration of the new City Corporation for the current year. It appears that among the distinguished guests present on this marked occasion was the out-going Mayor, Mr. Green, who has already filled this responsible position over the city of Wexford more than half a dozen times; and who is also the chairman of the Wexford Fire Brigade. In response to the vote of thanks proposed to him as retiring magistrate, Mr. Green made a lengthy and felicitous speech, in the course of which he used the following exceedingly complimentary

any expressions to Quebec and its chief civic representative, which we (*Chronicle*) are proud to reproduce:—

"Two great events occurred during the past year in the cities of London and Dublin. The former was a banquet given by the Lord Mayor (of London, England), unequalled in splendor and magnificence, to which were invited the Mayor, not only of the British Isles, but of every municipality on the continent, and in the great rising empire of the west—the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada. The latter was represented by the Mayor of Quebec, a Wexford man—(hear, hear, and cheers)—and nephew of the late Right Rev. Dr. Murphy, the lamented bishop of this diocese (cheers). He was selected to return thanks for his city and cities and towns of the United States, and never did I, said the Mayor of Wexford, 'take a greater pride in my native country than when I heard him deliver himself with an ability, judgment, and eloquence that would do credit to any man—(cheers).'"

The following is an extract from the *Chronicle of London*, and is worthy of record in these pages, regarding Mr. Murphy's ancestors:—

The O'Murphys, or O'Murchoes, or Murphys are descended from Henry Felling, chief of the Murros, now called Macmurros, in the Barony of Balaghecken, in the county of Wexford. They were in possession of it before the English invasion. The Felling was son of Cumma-Kinsella, king of Leinster in the fifth century. The head of this family in 1634 lived in Tubberlinnagh. He was Connell O'Murchoe, gentleman, the eldest son of Donnell More, 'The O'Murchoe,' son of Art, son of Tiage. This Connell died in 1634 and was buried in Castle Ellis. He left five sons: Tiage was the eldest; he remained in Ireland; also James, who possessed an estate in Kilmuckin, taken from him by Cromwell. Art went to county Louth in 1641; his descendants remained in the north. Another named Longhlin, lived at Balyloughna.

Mr. Owen Murphy is a magistrate for the city and district of Quebec. Independent of the many municipal offices which Mr. Murphy has filled in the city of Quebec, he is a director of the Quebec Central Railway; he has also been president of the St. Patrick society; president of the St. Patrick's Literary Institute, for four years he was president of the Quebec Turf Club, and was one of the committee of management of St. Patrick's Church, prior to the change being made in the temporal administration of that establishment. In 1880, he was elected president of the Quebec Board of Trade for one year, and at the expiration of that period was unanimously re-elected—without a dissentient voice—to fulfill the honorable office for a further term.

It would be superfluous to add further panegyric upon this highly esteemed citizen of Quebec than that already mentioned in which he is held, both by his friends here and those in the home of his ancestors; however it would be doing the subject of our sketch the justice he is entitled to mention that he is one of the few who carry with him the friendship of all classes of society in his native city.

Mr. Murphy is a Catholic and has always taken an independent course in politics. Although Mr. Murphy is an independent in politics it must not be inferred that he does not support, and fully carried out, in his political doctrine the Protection is absolutely necessary for the welfare of this country. The present improvements in Quebec, which were made during the time Lord Dufferin retained the Governor Generalship, it would be obviously unfair not to mention were proposed by his lordship and Mr. Murphy, during the time the latter was mayor, and which it may be said, were only completed after he had left the chair of chief magistrate of Quebec, it is well known that the citizens of the ancient city of Canada are indebted to the interest and influence of Lord Dufferin and Mr. Owen Murphy in having them carried out, and thus becoming an *unfaded accomplishment*. The result is that we see to-day improvements in Quebec which would do any European city credit, and these have been effected simply from the combined efforts and persuasive arguments of Lord Dufferin and his fellow-countryman, Mr. Owen Murphy.

HANDSOME PRESENT TO A WORTHY PRIEST.

Belleville Ontario, May 6.

Last evening a large number of the gentlemen of St. Michael's congregation assembled at the Presbytery and presented Rev. Father O'Gorman with an address, together with a beautiful buggy, and \$120 in gold. The address was read by Mr. J. M. Grant, and was as follows:—
To Rev. J. D. O'Gorman, Assistant Priest at Belleville.

REV. AND DEAR FATHER:—It is now some two years since you first came among us, to minister to the spiritual wants of our people and assist our pastor in the care of the parish. In this short space of time you have completely gained the respect, confidence and veneration of the congregation and at the same time won for yourself a high place in the estimation of our citizens generally.

We desire to refer to the successful manner in which you have labored and daily adding to the fund for the building of our new church, as we believe the large amount you have on hand would never have been gained to us without your untiring work. A great pleasure it is to us also to take the present opportunity to recognize the fatherly and priestly care with which you have looked after the children of the parish, and the great good you are doing for the advancement of Catholic teaching in our midst.

We can not at this time refer to all we would desire to express to you and we will therefore simply say that we recognize your earnest and whole-souled efforts in the performance of the duties of your Holy Office, and in order to in some small degree demonstrate our love and admiration for you, we desire you to accept from us the accompanying presents.

We present these with the best wishes of your many warm and earnest friends in Belleville, and as a slight mark of their esteem, and trust that you may long be

spared to use and enjoy them, and that for many years to come the parish of Belleville may be honored with your presence. (Signed)

James St. Charles, J. B. Murphy, M. D., B. O'Brien, James Grant, J. Maheer, O. J. Leonard, M. J. Grainger, John Grant, D. Collins, Thomas Hanley, F. Dolan, P. J. Shannon, T. L. Bayser, and many others.

The presentation was made by Mr. M. J. Grainger, after which the rev. gentleman, replied as follows:—
My FRIENDS—When I say that I am truly grateful to you for your very flattering address and costly present that accompanies it, I express very inadequately, indeed, my feelings and sentiments towards you and the people whom you represent.

Any congregation may feel justly proud to offer them, and any priest gratified and honored to accept. I cannot say that I am surprised; you have given me already too many substantial proofs of your kindness and generosity to feel so. Indeed, I have long since ceased to fix the limits of your generosity. But a short time ago I came to you from a people to whom I was much attached, who were likewise kind to me beyond my deserts, and whose place in my esteem I thought it would be difficult to fill. I must acknowledge that my early impressions of your fair city, and indeed I may honestly say of your church and its surroundings, were anything but favorable, but after a little time, I imagine I recognized my duty, and since then, gentlemen, I have been completely happy in my humble but independent effort to do it. I am happy with you, and I am proud to say that I little thought when I left my native land that I should meet so soon, and that so very far away, another people who by their uniform kindness, generosity and hospitality, would take the part, and that to such a great extent, of the dear and loving friends I left behind. It will be to them a source of gratification and pride, to hear from me what I have often said before, that in leaving them I have found with you, my friends, another and a happy home.

In the excess of your kindness you have exaggerated, I fear, the little I have done for you and for the little ones of the parish. You are pleased to mention, too, the success of the fund which His Lordship has committed to my care. Thank God, it is a success, but cannot claim the merit. It is to your own sound Catholic instincts, to your own sentiments of kindness and generosity, to your cheerful readiness to encourage me in my duties and help me in my difficulties, that the success is to be attributed. You express a hope being made in the temporal administration of that establishment. In 1880, he was elected president of the Quebec Board of Trade for one year, and at the expiration of that period was unanimously re-elected—without a dissentient voice—to fulfill the honorable office for a further term.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

PARNELL.
GENTLEMEN,—The Olograph of Mr. Parnell, issued by me to me to be an excellent likeness, giving as it does the habitual expression of the Irish leader.
MICHAEL DAVITT.
We guarantee our "PARNELL OLOGRAPH." (Copyrighted.) the only correct likeness of the Irish Leader, and the only painting. Six copies of Parnell in tubes on receipt of \$2. Callahan & Co., Publishers, 215 Fortification St., Montreal.
Agents Wanted. Liberal terms.

BOOKS

—FOR—
MONTH of MAY

A Flower for each Day of Month of May, 10 cents; per 100, \$10 00

Flowers for May or Thoughts for Month of May, by Rev. J. E. Mills, 10

A Flower Every Evening for Mary, 35

The Month of Mary, containing Meditations for each day of May, by P. W. S., 85

The Ursuline Month of Mary, 35

Month of Mary, translated from the French of De Bussé, 50

Month of Mary in Religious Communities, by Agnes Sedgwick, 50

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