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VOL. XIII., No. 15

TORONTO, THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1905

PRICE FIVE CENTS

TOPICS OF AN OLD-TIMER

The Race Record of the English People and those of the British Isles—Not Anglo-Saxons but Anglo-Celts—Professor Giddings, of Columbia University, says the English are Celts—Not so, but Largely so—The Ancient Britons were Celts—The Welsh are Pure Celts—So are the Gaels of Ireland and Scotland—Irish Saints Before St. Patrick—Places Named After Irish Saints

In the "Telegram" of this city was recently published an outline of a lecture by Professor Giddings, of Columbia College, designed to show that the English race is not Teutonic but Celtic in its origin. This was an admission that astonished Old-Timers, because it is so rarely that it is made, no matter how great its truth in history. Neither is it true in fact. The English race is a mixed one, and very much mixed. If it were not, in what place would be found the Anglo-Saxon, that much vaunted gentleman, who of late years has been claiming the world's superiority, although in the days of his youth the Irish taught him his letters.

Prof. Giddings says: "The original ethnic basis of this population was not Saxon nor Anglian. It was physically a small, black-haired, black-eyed, olive-skinned folk, not unlike the Basques that still inhabit some of the valleys and foot-hills of the Pyrenees. This population was overrun by two successive waves of people called Celts, the first invasion of whom, the Goidelic Celts, commingling with the older, darker aborigines, became the ancestors of the so-called Scots of Caesar's time, and later known as Irish. The latter invading Celts were the so-called Brythonic Celts, Brythons or Britons. These were the people that Caesar found in the southern and eastern part of the island of Britain."

"The same people, living on the other side of the British Channel, were known as the Belgae or Belgians. These were not the only original elements in the population of the British Isles. Long before the Saxon conquest, Scandinavian and other northern people of Teutonic blood had swept forth bands of pitiless sea-rovers, many of whom had found new homes along the coasts of England, Scotland and Ireland. These were the red-haired, blue-eyed Caledonians mentioned by Tacitus; and from them were derived the red-haired, freckled elements that are found co-mingled with the black-haired strains in the Scotch and Irish people of to-day."

In considering the population of the British Isles it must be remembered that the Celts were the original inhabitants of whom we have any correct knowledge. They are said to have come from India, probably Mesopotamia. There is no doubt, however, that there were aborigines in Europe that they overran, and they were themselves overrun in turn by Latins, Teutons and other races that came out of Asia. The Celts formed many divisions of races, for instance, the Gaels, Brythons or Britons, Belgians, Cimbrians, etc.

It was the Belgic Celts who made the most stubborn resistance to the Romans, and with the aid of the Irish, who were then known as Scots, were the first to throw off the yoke of the Roman Empire. The Romans called them Scutum Cimbricum or Irish Cambrians, evidently of Cambria or North Britain. The Irish were called Scoto-Ireni; the people between Stafford and Scotland were called Scoto-Brigante, or Irish Britons. Their capital was Eborac, pronounced York; hence Yorkshire, New York, etc. In Latin Eberdsvoi meant descendants of Heber (son of Milesius) or Clan Heber. So it will be seen the Milesians are thus given some claim on the North of England. It may strike some Irishmen dumb to be told that after all, they and the

Yorkshire men are Celts. All of Southern Britain was led Scoto-Ireni vulgans or Fir-Ireni. There were also Brun-Albian Scots, Caledonians, or Gael-dunia, Masniba or Menapie, descendants of Carausius, a native of Menapie in Ireland. He had been admiral in the Roman navy, and with the assistance of his countrymen defied the power of Rome. He was king of Britain and part of Gaul for seven years.

Other Celtic or Irish tribes were the Lughni, the Cauici or Cherusci, the Ueilli (O'Nails), the Aed-Maur (Aodh-Mor) or Eadin, from whom Dun Eadan or Edinburgh gets its name. Also Bon Arvenue and many more. These are Irish names Latinized. The latter fought against Rome with Hasdru Caltre, the Carthagenian; but they all spoke the Gaelic language. In St. Patrick's time many of those nations and tribes spoke a Romanized Gaelic.

Following are some of the most important nations occupying Gaul during the Roman invasion, or A. D. 406: Gandians, Vandals, Sarmatians, Alans, Gepidians, Heralians, Saxons, Burgundians, Alamannians, Pomeranians, Assyrians, Fruns, Visigoths. According to M. Guizot, the Germans, Teutons and other tribes spoke Gaelic and wore plaids like the Scots, in the time of Hannibal. Before Gaul was divided it included France, Spain and Italy. The Herculeans and Miletians were called after Hercules, Galamir or Miles Espan. Galeon was also a son of Hercules, according to Nennius, Lizeray and O'Dwyer. Hence Fir-Galeon, Fin-Gall is the origin of the names Farrell, Virgil, Bergeleos, etc.

The time the Teutonic tribes—the Angles and Saxons—began to pour into Britain was after the withdrawal of the Roman arms in the middle of the fifth century. It is claimed by some historians that the Britons or Celts were as completely subdued and exterminated by them as were the Saxons centuries afterwards by the Danes, but this is mere boasting. There is no doubt but what a solid substratum was left, and that British Celtic blood mingles to-day with Saxon and other bloods in the formation of the English people. But the Angles, who were a Teutonic people, gave it the name.

The writer, however, believes that the term Anglo-Saxon is a misnomer. The proper designation of the English people is Anglo-Celtic. The Angles and Saxons were simply Teutonic tribes, down the low lands of Germany, and made no proper mixtures for a national designation. That Celtic blood largely permeates them is beyond a doubt. In the year 1381, the year of Wat Tyler's rebellion, the population of England alone comprised nearly all the people who spoke the English language, and were only about 2,000,000 of people. There was then as there is to-day a large element of old British blood as well as Scandinavian blood in the country, the Scandinavians having come numerous enough to conquer it in the ninth century. The Welsh were pure Celts, and always adhered to their own language. When the Normans conquered England they had in their van a large number of soldiers from Brittany, that remained, and they were Celts. There was also always a large dropping-in of Celtic blooded people from other parts of Europe, as well as from the "Celtic fringe" from Wales, from Scotland, from Ireland, from the Isles of Man, Cornwall, etc.

Once upon a time, not very long since, the Pall Mall "Gazette" published the names of fifty children most numerous in the birth annals of London every day. Finding that a Welsh name was more numerous than any other in that list, I sent it to a Celtic scholar for analysis, and he reported that there were more Celtic names than Saxon or Teutonic in that list. Conan Doyle, in his history of the South African war, described the English as Anglo-Celts, and that is what they really are.

It is not generally known that there were a number of saints in Ireland before St. Patrick's time. The rich harvest that awaits the laborers in the fields of genealogy, philology, and Gaelic antiquarian research connected with the lives of the Irish saints, is beyond belief. The following are the names of a few of the most generally known: before St. Patrick landed in Ireland: St. Ibar, Ibar o' Ives; St. Declan, founder of the See of Ardmore; St. Ailbhe, Oibhe, Albain or Elbe, founder of the See of Emely; St. Albans and St. Albains in Hertfordshire; St. Palladius, (bique) who landed in Wicklow, was driven out of Ireland and was buried in Fordoun; St. Eruan or Fernau, was a disciple of St. Sedulius, Tarvautius; in Irish, Tearmhaantun, or in Italy, Saneuary. About the middle of the fourth century he was a pupil of St. Aidebert. This name when Latinized was Heidbertus, Heibertus, etc.,

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and when Saxonized became Hulbart, Hubert, Hulbert, etc., and from the name Torrantum we get Torrent, Toronto, Torrington, Torrington, etc. From the younger St. Sedulius (the traveler or walker) we derive the names MacSewil, Maxwell, O'Sewil, Oswil, etc. MacSewil was bishop of Oris, in Spain, and hence he was named Sedulius Ortolanus, which was further Latinized Orelanus. This was the name of the place in France wherein he established his famous school, now known as Orleans; hence New Orleans in Louisiana.

A great many place names in America are called after Irish saints or the disciples of Irish saints. Columbus is a Latinized form of the Irish name Columb, hence Columbia, Colan, British Columbia, etc. The origin of Christopher is Christa-Foladh, meaning "learned in Christ." Boston is called after St. Botolph. St. Concord was an Irish saint of the fifth century. From St. Maoldunus we get the name Maldunburg, Glaston in England was founded by St. Gellessus, hence Gladston, Gladstone. Colchester is called after St. Gall or Cole, hence Gilcole, Eleole, etc. Breedshill and other similar names are called after St. Bridget. There are not so many place names after Irish saints as there are after others. These names have spread all over the world. There are more Irish saints' names in England than in Ireland, and more in the States than in both England and Ireland.

- WILLIAM HALEY.**
- SCHOOLS**
- HONOR ROLL, ST. PETER'S SCHOOL FOR MARCH.
- Senior IV, Excellent—Katie Ennis, Mary Bradley, Good—Austin Malone, Gladys Deegan.
- Junior IV, Excellent—Paul Ward, D'Arcy Leonard, Margaret Hanley, Good—Lyndon Devaney, Marj Williams.
- Senior III, Excellent—Blair Leonard, Nora Ward, Edith McPhee, Good—Ida Meyer, Marshall Brady, Donald Gordon.
- Junior III, Excellent—Gertrude Bradley, Frances Redican, Jno. Leonard, Good—Francis Kavanagh, Eva Kavanagh.
- Senior II, Excellent—Irene Williams, Loretto Meyer, Barbara Kavanagh, Good—Leo Mouguel, Willie Mullin.
- Junior II, Excellent—Norman Bradley, Joseph O'Connor, Marion Krizbaum, Good—Dan Flanagan, Percy Dowell.
- Senior II, Excellent—N. Fahey, G. Vandemark, Good—M. Lemoine, G. Quinn, H. Schilling.
- Junior Part II, Excellent—G. Meade, L. Baird, R. Ward, Good—M. Walzmann, D. O'Connor, K. Monahan.
- Senior Part II, Excellent—O'Reilly, T. Young, D. Devaney, F. Baird, Good—M. Baird, F. Bennett N. Brasenor.
- Junior Part I, Excellent—W. Meade, B. Bradley, M. Coffey, Good—E. Corcoran, G. Keena, M. Mullin.
- Primary: Excellent—J. McDonnell, L. Walzmann, B. Mizen, Good—M. Donohue, T. Enright, W. O'Reilly.

SEPARATE SCHOOL BOARD

More Playground for St. Basil's School—Easter Holidays.

Very Rev. J. J. McCann, V.G., presided at Tuesday's meeting of the Separate School Board in the De La Salle Institute. The report of the Finance Committee, which recommended the payment of accounts amounting to \$1,500, was concurred in.

On the recommendation of the Management and Supply Committee, Mr. William Prendergast was appointed the Separate school representative on the Board of High School entrance examiners. Permission was given to close a lane in rear of the school property at the corner of King street and Close avenue.

The question of obtaining more playground for St. Basil's school was referred to the Sites and Buildings Committee. It was also decided to install a new heating plant at St. Helen's school.

Local Inspector Bro. Odo Baldwin, in his report for the month of March showed the registered number of pupils to be 4,253, and the average attendance 3,740, or 308 more than for the same month last year.

The schools will close for the Easter holidays on April 20 and reopen on May 1.

The members present at the meeting were Very Rev. J. J. McCann, Rev. Fathers Rohleder, Hand, Walsh and Lamarche, Messrs. M. Powers, J. L. Wood, T. F. Callaghan, J. J. O'Hearn, A. J. Cottam, and D. A. Carey.

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The Spring Term began on April 3rd, and students may now enter any day, and continue work to end of any course selected.

There are no vacations. A very handsome catalogue is sent by the Principal, Mr. W. H. Shaw, on receipt of a postal request.

MR. F. R. LATCHFORD HONORED

A Cabinet of Silver and a Flattering Address Presented

Renfrew, April 7.—The warmth of affection with which Hon. F. R. Latchford is regarded found vent to-night in the presentation of a cabinet of silver. In the cabinet of mahogany were 190 pieces of silver, and the inscription read: "Presented to Hon. F. R. Latchford, Attorney-General of Ontario, by the Reform Association of South Renfrew, as a mark of appreciation of his eminent services to the Province and constituency, 1899-1905." An artistically penned address in book form was read by Mr. D. W. Stewart, as follows:

"To the Hon. F. R. Latchford:

"Honored and Dear Sir,—The Liberals of the South Riding of the County of Renfrew welcome your presence here to-night as an opportunity to express their appreciation of your labors on behalf of the Province, and the Liberal party during the years in which you represented this constituency in the Legislature of Ontario, occupying first the responsible portfolio of Public Works and then of Attorney-General. Entering the service of your Province in the happiest way that can come to any man, called by the Premier to leave your private interests to take a position of public responsibility, you ever did credit to his choice, and to the constituency which elected you. From the outset you entered upon the service of the people with all your heart; you were indefatigable and constant in your efforts to do for them all that lay within your power. Courtesy, promptness, thoroughness and high appreciation of the opportunity placed before you to be useful to your fellow-men ever marked your course in the performance of the many duties which devolved upon you as a representative of the riding's interest, while that high sense of honor so becoming to your position was a distinguishing characteristic of your occupancy of the two portfolios. Not even the suspicion of scandal tainted your record. Important public buildings arose under your guiding hand, and one of the greatest Provincial works ever undertaken, the first Provincial railway, the Government road to and through new Ontario, found birth in your department, and throughout you ever maintained the Liberal traditions of honorable and clean service. You can well carry within your heart that greatest satisfaction, the knowledge that you faithfully fulfilled the responsibilities imposed upon you. In addition we can assure you that you will ever carry with you the respect and admiration of the whole people of South Renfrew, and as well the deep and loyal affection of your fellow-workers in the Liberal party. While the people are sometimes apparently temporarily ungrateful to their faithful servants, we have no doubt that there are yet positions of high honor in our country's service that you will have opportunity to fill, if you desire, and we trust that you may long be spared in health and strength to give the same devoted, broad-minded, efficient service in an even wider sphere. As a slight measure of our appreciation we ask you and Mrs. Latchford to accept this cabinet of silver, with the hope that you will ever kindly regard it, and that your sons and the generations yet further on may find in it honest pride and incentive to emulate your worthy record in the service of their country.

"Signed on behalf of the Liberal Association of South Renfrew, B. G. Conolly, President; D. W. Stewart, Secretary."

The form of presentation was by complimentary concert in the Temperance Hall, which could not contain the gathering. The four quarters of the hall were decorated with appreciative words: "Our guest, our friend," "A nation's glory, her worthy son," "A man's a man for a' that," "Cae'd mille failthe."

Dr. Conolly, Chairman of the Reform Association, made an appreciative reference to Hon. F. R. Latchford and to the late W. Barclay Craig, and knew there would be no black balls to any who wanted to come into this association.

Mr. Latchford in a happy speech laid plainly down what he thought his duty under the Ross Government. Hon. A. G. MacKay characterized Hon. Mr. Latchford's work in this

THE AUTONOMY BILL

The Bill now before Parliament under the above heading drags its slow length along, and signs are not wanting that unless some unforeseen event should befall it, a division will have been reached some time before the "dog days." The unequalled length of the discussion which, it has occasioned is due to the fact that its educational features favor some right to the Catholic minority in the two provinces about to be created. Petitions against the educational clause are crowding in from Orange lodges; the Protestant pulpit, "filled" in every case by men of the non-conformist brand, thunders its protest in the name of religion, whilst clergymen of the same stamp, in meetings of twos and threes, and sometimes singly, rush into Ottawa, their Christian demand for a united people, accompanied by a Christian denunciation of any law conceding to a Catholic parent the right to educate his own child, with the aid of his own taxes, in any school, under Government control, which he may think proper. We need not marvel, then, if the Autonomy Bill makes but slow progress; nor need we look for a termination of the debate which it has aroused until all the Orange lodges, and all the preachers who lustily advocate civil and religious liberty, whilst strenuously endeavoring to deprive Catholics of their rights, are heard from.

The Orange lodges consistently maintain their traditions when flaunting the "yellow peril" in our faces. More than three-quarters of a century have passed since seven millions of British subjects, who professed the Catholic faith, sought for a slight relaxation of the penal code, that they might be able to discharge their duty to a King whose intolerance was the antithesis of the liberality displayed by the present ruler. Orangemen true to their hereditary instincts lashed themselves into fury in defence of civil and religious liberty, and loaded his Majesty's mails with petitions against Catholic emancipation. The measure became law, the yellow peril was relegated to its native purlieu, and the poor devils who were emancipated continued on shedding their blood in foreign fields and foreign fights in defence of the king who grudgingly gave it the royal assent. The anomalous position of the preacher who thunders his defence of civil and religious liberty from pulpit and from platform, in conference and in conclave, does appear strange and inconsistent, but encompassing him are circumstances of an extenuating character. He is in most cases a man of family, whose bread and butter are assured in the ratio in which he replenishes the fires of sectarian hate with a scuttie-full of fuel. To convert his pulpit into a rostrum for declaiming against injustice to Catholics meant an unceremonious and sudden order to vacate the premises at once, and start out through a cold world in search of more hospitable pastures. Let us be charitable to the poor preacher, more especially when a combination of unfortunate circumstances forces him to abuse us. It is religion, and the only religion he has on hand, which is negotiable.

RAMBLER.

I.C.F.U. Condolence

To Bro. J. Mulvaney.—Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to take to Himself the sister of our esteemed brother, John Mulvaney, be it resolved that we the officers and members of Branch No. 1 I.C.F.U. of Canada, while bowing in humble submission to the supreme will of our Heavenly Father, beg to tender to our worthy brother our heartfelt sympathy and earnest condolence in this sad hour of bereavement. And we will pray that Almighty God will have mercy on the soul of deceased, W. P. Oster, Rec- Sec., R. Scollard, President.

constituency and the Province as the utmost an honest representative could do.

Hon. Thomas Greenway, who was on the platform, together with Mr. McPherson, made short speeches, owing to the lateness of the evening. The former contended that Manitoba and not the farther west was the better place for the aspiring young man. Valsestine's orchestra, of Ottawa, played at intervals, and with song and sentiment one of the most brilliant gatherings, politically speaking, ended in the singing of "God Save the King."

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