

Cov's  
Cake  
Save Time and Labor  
Collect a Bonus

# The Catholic Register

**SMOKERS**  
Ten Cent Goods  
Sold for Five  
Cents Each.  
MY OWN MANUFACTURE  
**ALIVE BOLLARD**  
New Store 128 Yonge St.  
Old Store 199 Yonge St.

**CHOCOLATE**  
Pink, Lemon Color and White

"Truth is Catholic; proclaim it ever, and God will effect the rest"—BALMEZ

VOL. XII., No. 9

TORONTO, THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1904

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## Chronicles of An Old-Timer

The Origin of the Nickname "Dogan" for Catholics—A Great Irish-Canadian Horseman—Ireland in the New Century—A Few Noted Irish Americans—Arnold White's Stur on the Irish—John B. McDonald the Constructor of New York's Great Subway—Chicago's Irish McDonald a Millionaire—Chisholm Bros.—Conor O'Kelly Coming to America.

Chicago, Feb. 27, 1904.  
Editor Register:  
I could tell many interesting anecdotes about the late Erastus Wiman did opportunity permit. One thing, however, I want to state and that is, notwithstanding his close Brown and McDougall connections for some time in his Toronto days, he never antagonized our people. His first cousin, William McDougall, did, and was the coiner of the opprobrious nickname for Catholics that was indignantly applied for years by the Globe and its followers—"Dogs." There may not be many now of your readers who remember the constant application of that name during pre-conference days to Catholics, but no doubt there are some left who do. I never could make out the origin of the nickname "Dogan," but William McDougall, while writing for the Globe, was the man who invented and applied it.

The Irish have always displayed a great fondness for horse-racing and many of the prominent horse-owners and horse-racers of the United States are Irish or Irish-Americans. And many of the most successful jockeys too. But the most successful horseman that I know of is an Irish-Canadian, and his name is Edward Corrigan, a native of Beauport County, Province of Quebec. Some years ago I ascertained this fact from himself. He is known in Chicago as the "Master of Hawthorne," Hawthorne being a racing track in the vicinity of the city, which he laid out and owned and which he yet partly owns. But he is pretty well known all over the United States, as he has stables of horses in many localities, from New York to California. Neither has he confined his operations to the United States, for he is well known also to the British turf, where he has entered many horses and won many stakes. His stable in Chicago will be campaigned throughout next summer, and here he keeps his most numerous string, and I feel flattered that one of his most successful colts is named "McGee," after the great Irish-Canadian.

John B. McDonald of New York, is a native of Cork County, was born close to Fermoy, and is about 60 years of age. He is one of the leading captains of American industry and employs over 10,000 men. There have been two other successful Corkmen in America of late years. They are John Roache, who is now dead, but was one of America's greatest shipbuilders in his day, his work being mostly for the United States Government. The other is Richard Croker, lately the leader of the Tammany Society of New York. He has been residing in England for some time, playing the races, but has lately purchased a house in Kildare, Ireland, perhaps with the purpose of residing there.

John B. McDonald is the constructor of the New York Subway, the greatest work of the kind ever attempted. His office is on the 6th floor of the tallest structure in New York at 21 Park Row. Although but three years of age when his parents brought him from Ireland, he is a thorough Irishman in his feelings. He is a very rich man, being many times a millionaire. He was 18 years of age when he earned his first money as a clerk in the office of the New York Registry of Deeds. Afterwards getting a job as time-keeper on the Croton water-works he soon became a foreman. Four years later he became inspector of masonry on the "New York Central tunnel." He got his first contract on that tunnel, when he began to be famous. His name as a contractor is now known in almost every state in the Union and in the countries of two continents. The Baltimore Belt railroad, a five years' job, was of his construction. It was a difficult piece of tunnel work like the Hoosac tunnel, built by the Shanleys of Canada, also Irishmen. He built the Jerome Park reservoir, covering 300 acres, and having a capacity of 600,000,000 gallons—the largest contract of its kind ever awarded. The contract which has won him most

himself. However, the new book augurs well for Ireland. The author remarks among other things: "Those who have known Ireland for the last twelve years cannot fail to notice the advent of a wholly new spirit, and the object of the book which will give a complete and comprehensive view of the present political, social and industrial conditions of that country, is to bring into a clearer light the essential movements in Ireland and to do something towards promoting greater definiteness of aim and method." That Mr. Plunkett is doing a good work in advancing the material welfare of Ireland in agriculture, horticulture and dairying there is no doubt, and although not in sympathy with the home movement, he has his talents put to good uses nevertheless, and he deserves approval and encouragement.

I desire to introduce to the notice of your readers the name of a noted Irish-American and his deeds whose work has not been in the line of politics, literature, or eloquence. Many years ago I remember reading in the London Times an approval of William Dargan, the promoter of the Dublin Exposition of 1854, which was quite a success. While praising Mr. Dargan, it insulted his race by remarking, "He had a Saxon heart in his Irish bosom," as if a Celtic heart was incapable of any accomplishment. Old-Timer has never forgotten that slur and has treasured it up. In recent years Mr. Arnold White, in an article in the Anglo-Saxon Review, published by Mr. Comwallis-West, asserted that the Irish, excepting those of English ancestry, were good for nothing outside of oratory, politics and speculation; that they were not scientists, surgeons, engineers or discoverers. This Mr. Arnold White set himself up as the champion of Anglo-Saxonism, and maintained that the Americans should seek an alliance with the English and not to pay any attention to the Irish, who were anti-English and lacked the valuable qualities he set forth. I have already disproved this elsewhere and given instances of great Celtic-Irish successes. I have shown how an Irishman conceived and engineered the Erie Canal in New York State; how an Irish-Canadian engineer succeeded in constructing the Hoosac Tunnel in Massachusetts when others had failed. I showed how a Scotland-born Irishman was in his day the leader of industrial enterprises in California.

In my last letter I paid a due note of praise to the Scotch Macdonalds for their many achievements, especially in their services to Canada. I shall now claim consideration for an Irish, McDonald, and there are Irish McDonalds, and there are Scotch McDonalds. The McDonalds of Scotland sprung from an Irish clan and colony and of course were originally of the same race of people, although 1,100 years have passed since the secession took place.

John B. McDonald of New York, is a native of Cork County, was born close to Fermoy, and is about 60 years of age. He is one of the leading captains of American industry and employs over 10,000 men. There have been two other successful Corkmen in America of late years. They are John Roache, who is now dead, but was one of America's greatest shipbuilders in his day, his work being mostly for the United States Government. The other is Richard Croker, lately the leader of the Tammany Society of New York. He has been residing in England for some time, playing the races, but has lately purchased a house in Kildare, Ireland, perhaps with the purpose of residing there.

### Only One School

in Canada using 100 machines and providing 12 teachers in training young men and women for business. We do our work well, and business men know it. Enter any time.

Catalogue Free

### CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE

Toronto  
W. H. SHAW,  
Principal.

### CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION

Head Office, Toronto Street, Toronto

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT	
\$1 and upwards received on deposit. Interest paid or compounded half-yearly at 3 1/2%.	\$100 and upwards received for which debentures are issued, with coupons attached for half yearly interest at 4%.
Paid-up Capital	\$6,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	1,750,000.00
Invested Funds	23,300,000.00

### Mr. Monk's Position

#### He Denounces New Conservatism as a Denial of Canadian Patriotic Policy

Montreal, Feb. 29.—At a largely attended meeting of the electors of Jacques Cartier County at Lachine to-night, Mr. F. D. Monk, who represents that constituency in the House of Commons, and who recently resigned the leadership of the Conservative party in the Province of Quebec, explained the causes that led up to his withdrawal. His remarks constituted what might be considered a thoroughly unimpassioned statement of the case, as they were prepared after full consideration and after the heat of the differences had passed.

#### MR. MONK'S SPEECH.

Mr. Monk began by referring back to the time, eight years ago, when he was first elected to the Commons, and in discussing the meaning of the mandate he had then received. He said that it was a very grave error indeed to pretend that the member-elect becomes a mere voting machine, that he must abdicate all freedom of thought, all right of private judgment, and be reduced to the condition of a slave to his party, to a caucus, or to the "exigencies of politics." No, indeed, the mandate was far removed from an interpretation so narrow or so debasing. The speaker then explained that the demand of his constituents had induced him to call the meeting and continued: "I do not think the Conservative party in our Province will ever undergo such a defeat as was inflicted upon it in November, 1900. Viewing things, not from a party standpoint, but from the higher plane of the general good of our country, I hope that no similar landslide will ever occur again to ourselves or to our political opponents. It is contrary to the best interests of the Province, whose duty it is to show that we understand constitutional government. The Province had played a large part in the work of obtaining responsible government. It must prove its appreciation of that priceless boon.

#### CAMPAIGN OF 1900.

"Of course, the plan of campaign in 1900 had been deplorable. Conceived in the minds of men competent in business, but knowing nothing of politics, densely ignorant of the special conditions of Quebec, followed with that presumptuous confidence which sways every caucus, they coolly proscribed the fate of valuable men, whose names are familiar to you, and after the battle was over four members representing French-Canadian ridings were left alone to answer the roll-call. The party had lost its leader, Sir Charles Tupper, a man whose noble courage and large, generous views must ever command our admiration, and our first duty when parliament met in 1901 was to replace him. The unanimous choice of the caucus fell on Mr. Borden, the member for Halifax, a distinguished lawyer, highly gifted, and who has amply realized all that was expected. My relations with our leader have always been of a most friendly nature.

#### HIS CHOICE AS LEADER.

"Our friends in caucus wished to associate me with our new leader as his lieutenant, to look after the interests of Quebec particularly, and join in debates concerning that province. Those who were present on that occasion knew how very reluctant I was to accept this flattering proposal. After a time, however, I assented to the desire of my friends and the earnest request of our leader. It seemed to me that the step taken by the caucus constituted a delicate and commendable attention to our Province, which it was my duty to acknowledge."

Continuing, Mr. Monk spoke of the attempts that had been made to change the notice that had been framed at the Cartier Club banquet at Montreal, and said: "On that occasion, like Macdonald, Cartier and their associates, we proclaimed the principle of colonial autonomy, the revision of the tariff, and a reaffirmation of the national policy—"Canada for Canadians."

#### THE DISTURBING ELEMENT.

"During the preceding autumn of 1902," Mr. Monk continued, "the ex-

### His Lordship the Bishop of London and Catholic Societies

To the Editor of The Catholic Register:  
Sir,—In the report of the proceedings of a meeting of the Catholic Foresters in the last issue of The Catholic Register it is said that that Society obtained permission from the Bishop through me to organize in the city and in the Diocese of Hamilton. I beg leave to state for the information of those concerned that such permission can only be obtained by complying with the rule relating to the introduction of new societies, to be found in his Lordship's Lenten circular, which was published in The Register in the issue of Feb. 18th. By referring to that rule it will be found clearly stated that it rests with the pastor of each mission in case he judge the establishment of any particular society desirable, to apply to the Bishop for permission to introduce it into his parish and that no society is to be established without the Episcopal permission. I am, Sir,  
Yours respectfully,  
J. G. HOLDEN,  
Chancellor Diocese of Hamilton.

Minister of Public Works commenced his tour of the Province of Ontario, which was brought to an abrupt termination by the return of the Prime Minister and the Ministerial changes which followed. About the same time certain so-called Conservatism started the notion that the only hope of our party in this Province rested upon the assistance which might be received from the former "Master of the Administration." The House met on the 12th of March, 1903, and before the 1st of May following I saw clearly that many of my Conservative colleagues considered our success in Quebec depended on what the member for St. Mary's division would decide to do. Was he not the man who had carried the elections of 1896? Did not the Liberal party owe him its success in 1901? Was he not the prince of organizers? What he had done for others he could do for us and insure victory. Such was the opinion of several of my best friends, who conversed freely with me about it, but I did not share it.

#### DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

"Those who followed the session of 1903 are pretty well aware of what took place. My position became daily more embarrassing. A section of my colleagues sincerely entertained the opinion that our new ally would be invaluable in Quebec. My own conviction, quite as sincere, was that if our party became identified with the ex-Minister the contest would, in the eyes of the people, become a trial of strength between the Prime Minister and his ex-Minister. Under such conditions the result might prove unfavorable. A majority of my colleagues looked upon the intervention of the ex-Minister as essential. Their opinion was a sincere opinion.

#### THE MAN OF DESTINY.

"Having thus become for a considerable section of the party the man of destiny, the member for St. Mary's by no means remained idle. The fate of those who upon the road to Damascus, are stricken by the fulgurating rays of truth is to be changed at once into apostles. In frequent political synods, of which he appeared to be the moderator, he preached among others doctrines the absolute inutilty of a Quebec leader, giving many sound reasons for the faith that was in him.

#### TRIED TO RESIGN.

"Twice I gathered together the small band of our Quebec followers and laid my difficulties before them. I also conferred, as I thought I should, with our leader upon the subject. I was anxious to efface myself quietly and to leave the conduct of the campaign to others. This proposal of mine was not agreed to. I wish to bear witness to the desire my friends had of maintaining me in my position, and to their kind treatment generally. On the other hand, I could not carry on the electoral campaign under such circumstances without sacrificing my convictions completely. The general elections, however, were getting daily nearer. An organizer was appointed for our province with absolute control, any disagreement between him and myself to be settled by our leader. Shortly after the session the organizers communicated to me their intention of holding a series of meetings with the ex-Minister of Public Works. I asked to be excused from attending these meetings. My request was granted at once. Some of my followers in this county had requested me not to join in their campaign. I informed them that the matter was settled. I discovered later that an investigation had been set on foot, unknown to me, in order to ascertain whether representations made by me in regard to the feelings prevailing in this county were correct. I do not know who started this inquiry. The proceeding seems to have been a very indelicate one. A few weeks later I was pressed to attend a mass meeting in Montreal with the member for St. Mary's. I assented to the request, stipulating that Mr. Borden, our leader, and other Quebec men in public life whom I designated should come also.

#### THE BREACH WIDENS.

"The meeting took place, but,

### OFFICE FURNITURE



From the large Roll Top, or Flat Top Desks to the Small Typewriter Desk we have everything that you may need in the office.

A 2-Drawer Typewriter Stand, size of Top 36 x 20 inches, made in elm, wood, nicely finished. Price \$5.00.

Write for our Catalogue.

The Office Specialty Mfg. Co. Limited  
77 BAY STREET, TORONTO, CANADA  
Factories - - Newmarket

strange to say, my conduct was severely criticized by some. I had not applauded nor risen from my seat, nor waived my handkerchief when the ex-Minister had taken the floor. Hostility then assumed a more pronounced form. It was freely stated that I should lose my election, that a candidate would be put up against me, that I would not get the nomination in this county. The question of depositing me from the Quebec leadership was discussed. An organizer was named for the Montreal district. I was neither consulted about this change nor informed of it. At this juncture Parliament was called and the general elections were postponed indefinitely. That day I went to the Windsor and gave our leader, Mr. Borden, my letter of resignation. INTERVIEW WITH MR. BORDEN.  
"Mr. Borden kindly and earnestly asked me to desist from this project, but I insisted. The plan of campaign adopted left matters in this condition that I had the responsibility of it; that responsibility I declined. Mr. Borden then told me he considered such a letter should be reserved for the consideration of the caucus. I remarked that I would have the responsibility of the bye-elections, but he stated that no such thing would attach to me, and upon his desire that my letter should not be published then I accepted his suggestion. Though Mr. Borden had exempted me from participation in the bye-elections, I worked for the candidates who were old friends, and represented Mr. Bergson on polling day.

"The elections took place on the 16th, and on the 19th Le Journal published the following note: 'Mr. Monk, whose health leaves much to be desired since some weeks, has definitely abandoned the share he has taken hitherto in the government of the Conservative party in the Province of Quebec. This decision will surprise no one, as it was foreseen. We hope, nevertheless, that rest may allow the member for Jacques Cartier to solicit again the votes of the county which he has represented in Parliament seven years. The organization of the party remains the same, with Mr. R. L. Borden as leader.'

#### DECIDED TO PUBLISH.

"This perfidious statement seemed to intimate that I was severing my connection with the electorate of this county. I then decided in the interest of truth to publish my letter of resignation. Need I say that I was not consulted on the change which suppressed the old flag of our party, our mottoes, the glorious traditions of the party, and even the names of Macdonald, Cartier and Chapleau. It was a poor piece of business, which lost us many votes. People laughed grimly at the transparent disguise."

Mr. Monk then pledged himself to the electors of Jacques Cartier. If they wished to support him, as concluded: "Knowing the electors of this county as I do know them, I entertain the hope that, having preferred to remain your representative, to the honor of a higher position, available only by the sacrifice of a sincere conviction, I may rely on your approval. This approval is of greater value to me than leadership."

#### Dancing in Lent

Subscriber writes: "Will you kindly tell me through the columns of your valuable paper whether the Catholic Church forbids attending dancing school during Lent? Would it be against the Lenten Regulations to continue teaching a dancing class during the Lenten season?"—Subscriber.

The Lenten Regulations tell you in all cases of doubt to consult your pastor or confessor. Dancing is certainly among the amusements to be avoided during Lent. The spirit that should be uppermost in the minds of the Faithful during this holy season is that of penance. But if a Catholic be the teacher of a dancing class, earning his livelihood by that means, it is a wholly different matter from amusement. Catholics will not be known as attendants at a dancing class during Lent for the purposes of entertainment or amusement.

### IN BELL ART PIANOS

#### One Finds The Fine Qualities That Musicians Desire

The Delightful Touch Imparted by the Illimitable Repeating Action has made them Popular in Musical Institutions, among which Moulton College Toronto and Hamilton Conservatory of Music use them exclusively.—Send for Descriptive Catalogue No. 64 (free)

### BELL ORGAN AND PIANO CO. LIMITED

FACTORIES, QUELPH  
TORONTO WAREHOUSES  
146 Yonge Street.

### DINEEN'S FURRIERS

#### FIVE DOLLAR SCARVES

We have three hundred splendid Alaska Sable Scarves, trimmed with tails and with chain fasteners, were \$7.50 for

### \$5.00

The W. & D. DINEEN CO. Limited  
108 YONGE & TEMPERANCE STS. TORONTO