

TOPICS OF AN OLD-TIMER

Canadians in the United States Who Occupy Prominent Positions—Distinguished as Educationists and Ecclesiastics—The French Canadians Slighted—Irish Canadians Very Prominent.

The "Munsey" Magazine of New York, in its July number, and in its series of articles descriptive of the various nationalities that go to make up the population of the United States, takes up the Canadians and says that with the exception of the Irish, Canada has been more generous in sending citizens to the United States than any other country. The article claims that there are more than a million and a half Canadians in the neighboring country. The writer is Mr. Herbert N. Casson, to whom I have already alluded when discussing his article on the Irish in the United States, in the same magazine. "The fact," he says, "that the Canadians are our fellow Americans, in the larger sense, is being recognized more clearly every year. We have lived at peace with Canada for nearly a century, but we never before have been so neighborly as we are to-day. The tide of emigration and capital is flowing both ways. A hundred and fifty thousand of our Western farmers and their families have recently been drawn across the border by offers of cheap land, and since 1900 a Montreal banker says our capitalists have invested twenty-five millions in Canadian enterprises. We co-operate with Canadians in all manner of enterprises. We trade our steel for their lumber, and our cotton for their cheese. We recuperate at their summer resorts, while they never miss our world's fairs. If it were not for the French-Canadians the wheels would stop in scores of New England factories and cotton mills. Until recently these thrifty and industrious people were not a permanent element in our population. They came and went over the border like flocks of birds. But now many of them are settling down and becoming American citizens, although they cling tenaciously to their French language and their conservative ways. They point with pride, as they should, to the fact that the brilliant premier of Canada, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, is of their race."

This is about all the credit given and all the knowledge shed by the writer on the French-Canadian contribution to the making of the United States, when in fact no other nationality has done so much for its early settlements in the Mississippi Valley, of Old Kaskaskia, which was a French-Canadian town before the Puritans settled at Plymouth or the Cavaliers settled at Jamestown and established a graceful and enlightened civilization there, when all the rest of America was in a state of semi-barbarism. Saying nothing of their explorations and missionary efforts, they have earned many other titles to fame that should at least deserve a passing recognition. The historical reader will remember how Father Gibault, the patriotic cure of Kaskaskia, aided Geo. Rogers Clarke in the conquest of the West for the new republic at the revolutionary period, and brought Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota and other portions of territory into the Union. Considering how largely the French Canadians have been individually associated in all the northern and western states with American life and enterprise, I cannot but charge that they have been slighted.

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which, of a French-Canadian. They picture Jacob Gould Schurman, President of Cornell University; Philip Pitt Campbell, Congressman from Kansas; James T. McCleary, Congressman from Minnesota; James A. Hughes, Congressman from West Virginia; Jacob H. Gallinger, United States Senator from New Hampshire; the late Martin T. McMahon, Judge of the New York Court of General Sessions; Thomas Kearns, formerly United States Senator from Utah; John McVicar, formerly Mayor of Des Moines, Iowa; Elgin R. L. Gould, formerly City Chamberlain of New York; Brigadier-General Michael R. Morgan, a member of Grant's Staff during the civil war; Silas M. McVane, Professor of History at Harvard University; Simon Newcomb, the famous astronomer; Dr. William Osler, late of Johns Hopkins University; the Most Rev. James E. Quigley, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Chicago; the Rev. Chas. H. Fowler, Methodist Episcopal Bishop; the Rev. Chas. P. Anderson, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Chicago; the Rev. Robt. S. MacArthur, a prominent Baptist clergyman of New York; Palmer Cox, creator of "The Brownies"; Chas. G. D. Roberts, poet, novelist and historian; Agnes C. Laut, the novelist of the Canadian Northwest; Jas. J. Buchanan, banker and business man of Pittsburgh; James Douglas, President of the New York Canadian Society; James J. Hill, the great railroad builder of the Northwest; Clara Morris, the famous emotional actress; and Jas. K. Hackett, the prominent actor in romantic parts.

About a dozen of those names are already familiar to me, but I was not aware that so many of them were Canadian born. I believe I can safely claim a number of those distinguished people to be Irish-Canadians—James T. McCleary, Jacob H. Gallinger, Martin T. McMahon, Thomas Kearns, John McVicar, General Morgan, Archbishop Quigley, Palmer Cox, James J. Hill, Clara Morris and Jas. K. Hackett, for instance. Educators number largely among the lot and President Schurman of Cornell University is presented as the foremost man among the group. He is a native of Prince Edward Island. James A. McLean is President of the University of Idaho; and James Reid, President of the Montana State College. "It was recently stated," says the writer, "that twenty-four of the professors in the Chicago University are Canadians." Many clergymen in the United States are also set down as Canadians, and besides Archbishop Quigley of Chicago, Archbishop Reardon of San Francisco is given a Canadian birthplace.

Canadians are set down as a very serious people and are given credit in this article for only one humorist, Judge Halliburton of Nova Scotia, author of "Sam Slick." But we have had humorists and many of them in the past. I can remember half a dozen or so in Toronto alone, who were all connected with three different humorous publications that in days gone by flourished here. There was William Rattray, author of "The Scot in Canada"; William Foster, a well-known young barrister and one of the founders of the "Canada First" party; Robert Sullivan, son of Robert Baldwin Sullivan, who died young; and Christopher Tyner, a well-known young journalist, all writers for the famous comic paper, "The Grumbler," which possessed more real classic humor and satire than any similar paper in America in its day. And there was "Terry Finnegan," the Irish humorist, poet and musician, who wrote for "The Pick," which was published by the writer of this. "Terry Finnegan's" real name was James McCarroll. He died in New York some years ago, leaving an extensive reputation behind him. There was a Montreal man, I think of Irish nationality, whose name I now forget, unless it was Lannigan, who was generally recognized as a genuine wit and humorist. And was not "Grip" of Toronto recognized as a genuine humorous publication that lasted for many years? When the writer was a boy many Canadian newspapers seemed to have an ambition to be humorous, such as the "Streetsville Review," edited by a Scotch clergyman named Solomon McGeorge; and the "Niagara Mail," edited by a decided genius named James Davidson. Hamilton, to my recollection, had two humorous publications, the "Lilliputian Argus" and "The Bee," at different times, edited by a funny journalist named William Smith. But these instances belonged to the decades of forty and fifty of the last century. "Grip," the most successful of the Canadian humorous publications, came later, and it was artistic as well as

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humorous. The writer in "Munsey" cannot boast, however, of the success of humorous publications in the United States, for most of those started there were failures, and many fruitless efforts were made to make humor a successful marketable commodity, before success came at last.

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many of our people went to the States at the time of the MacKenzie episode, only some of whom ever returned. The hard times and politics sent a good many of our people over the border at the troublous times of 1849, when the parliament house was burned in Montreal by a Tory mob, and Lord Elgin was mobbed by the same class of people. Just before responsible government was won here there was an organized movement by some Liberal Canadians to form a colony in Iowa, and the late Peter Perry of Whitby and another prominent Reformer whom I do not now recollect, went over there to bring back a report on conditions, when Lord Durham's report came out and gave such good promise for the future that the scheme of Canadian colonization was abandoned. Then again the ill-advised and disastrous Fenian raid caused a large emigration of Irish-Canadians. At the time of the war of secession the Northern armies were very largely recruited by Canadians because that war affected business conditions here as well as there. And this reminds me that I remember two Irish-Canadian brothers from Toronto who divided and took opposite sides in that war and both won distinction. Those were the Ryan brothers—General W. A. C. and George. After the war of the rebellion was over Col. W. A. C. Ryan became the agent of the Cuban insurgents in the United States and



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was for a time quite conspicuous until he was taken on the "Virginius" going to Cuba with a lot of recruits, by a Spanish war vessel, and was shot, Col. George Ryan, his brother, I remember seeing here after the war was over, collecting funds for the relief of southern people desolated by the war. Business conditions improved very rapidly in the States after the war was over and that fact kept the Canadians who had been soldiers there and brought many others over, as opportunities were much better there than here.

There is no mention in that article of the great work of the Shanley Brothers, Irish-Canadians, who built the Hoosac tunnel in Massachusetts, after others had failed and which was considered then as great an engineering feat as the New York subway is now.

It is altogether silent, too, about Erastus Wiman, whose career in New York for a while was very marked in both a financial and political way. For twenty years he was a man whose acquaintance men of affairs thought well to seek, and his efforts for commercial union between the two countries attracted a great deal of attention. But after all, Mr. Casson has done well in so short a space in revealing to us so many men of eminence, so many Josephs in Egypt, that most of us had no idea of. I am happy to say that in the list the Irish-Canadians figure finely. In religion we have three archbishops of the Catholic Church, Reardon of San Francisco, and Quigley of Chicago; in railroad enterprise we have J. J. Hill of St. Paul, who is just now attracting more than usual attention. In politics we have McCleary of Minnesota, who is one of the ablest men in Congress; in journalism we can boast of Joseph Medill of Chicago; and in art, Clara Morris and Margaret Anglin.

WILLIAM HALLEY, Well Known Lawyer Elected

Mr. T. P. Foran, K.C., was elected recently for the fourth time, to the position of batonnier of the district of Ottawa. He was first honored with the position in May, 1903.

Mr. Foran was born in Aylmer, Quebec, March 14, 1849. He was educated at the University of Ottawa, where he took his B.A. in 1872 and his M.A. in 1875. He graduated a B.C.L. at McGill in 1879 and was called to the Quebec bar in 1871. He has practised with success in the Ottawa district ever since and has acquired celebrity in criminal cases, having pleaded no less than 17 murder cases and two other capital cases and in none was there a verdict of guilty in the higher offence rendered.

Mr. Foran has also taken a deep interest in educational, municipal and political affairs and from time to time has held various public offices in the gift of the electors.

Joseph Foran, the well known journalist, poet and litterateur of the capital, is a brother. He lived for many years in Aylmer, but now resides in Ottawa, although his legal offices are in the Transpontine City.

New Archbishop of New Orleans

The Most Rev. James H. Blenk, the recently appointed Archbishop of New Orleans, has set out for his new see. Archbishop Blenk succeeds Archbishop Chapelle, who died of yellow fever in New Orleans last summer.

New Orleans is making elaborate preparations for a great public reception in honor of the new Archbishop, who is its first native-born Archbishop. July 3 is the date selected, and it is hoped to make the reception one of the most brilliant events of the kind ever given in New Orleans. Short addresses of welcome will be delivered by Governor Blanchard and Mayor Behrman, and the ora-

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tor of the evening will be the Hon. Paul Capdevielle, ex-Mayor and now State Auditor.

Archbishop Blenk was born in New Orleans in 1856. He received his earlier education in New Orleans, and later went to France, where he devoted two years to the study of philosophy. Later he went to Dublin, where he took a course in higher mathematics, and afterwards taught in St. Mary's College, Dundall, which is under the direction of the Marist Fathers. At the close of his engagement there he returned to Dublin, where he studied theology, and when he completed his course was there ordained priest.

He returned to America a year later and was made director of several branches in Jefferson College. This position he held for five years, when he was made president of the institution, but within two years he took another extended trip abroad. When he returned again he was appointed pastor of the Church of the Holy Name of St. Mary's, Algiers, La. His success in that uncultivated territory was a striking testimonial of his qualities for missionary work, and he was recommended for appointment as Bishop of Porto Rico by Archbishop Chapelle. His work in that new field further demonstrated his fitness for new pastures, and the zeal and ability that he displayed on the island aroused much comment through the land. On Feb. 19 of this year he was appointed Archbishop of New Orleans.—The Catholic News.

Resolutions of Condolence

At the regular monthly meeting of Branch 42, C.M.B.A., Woodstock, Ont., held June 5th, 1906, the following resolution of condolence was proposed and carried unanimously.

Moved by C. L. Henderson, seconded by Patrick Dean, that this Branch having learned of the death of the late Michael Davitt, known throughout the English-speaking world as the Father of the Irish Land League, journalist and statesman, and a lifelong advocate of equal rights for all British subjects, desire to place on record our appreciation of his life's labors, for the cause of Ireland and of the bloodless warfare he so fearlessly waged against the unjust and tyrannical laws, which had until the latter years of his life governed Ireland.

We beg to extend to the widow and family of deceased and the people of Ireland in general, our most sincere sympathy in the great loss sustained through the death of so great a man, at so important a time in the affairs of Ireland, but bowing to the will of God, who doth all things well, our prayers shall ever be, that the good work which he began at the cradle and continued to the grave, may be crowned with success and stand as a living monument to his memory and that in the near future the people of Ireland may enjoy the fruits of his life's labors and that of his co-workers, namely, self-government for Ireland, which we Canadians enjoy.

May the soul of Michael Davitt rest in peace. That a copy of this resolution be sent the widow of deceased, also to the Hon. J. E. Redmond, M.P., the Catholic Record, The Catholic Register, and the Canadian.

Signed on behalf of Branch 42, C.M.B.A., Woodstock.

JERMIAH LA FLAMME, President. C. L. HENDERSON, Rec-Secy.

At the regular monthly meeting of Branch 42, C.M.B.A., Woodstock, Ont., held June 5th, 1906, the following resolution of condolence was proposed and carried unanimously.

Moved by M. Jordan, seconded by C. L. Henderson, that this Branch, having learned of the death of Bro. J. D. O'Connell, Godrich, son of our highly esteemed Second Grand Vice-President C.M.B.A., Mr. Bernard O'Connell, desire to convey to the widow of deceased our heart-felt sympathy in her bereavement.

That a copy of this resolution be sent the widow and father of the late J. D. O'Connell, also the Catholic Record, the Catholic Register, and the Canadian.

Signed on behalf of Branch 42, C.M.B.A., Woodstock.

JERMIAH LA FLAMME, President. C. L. HENDERSON, Rec-Secy.

Consecration of St. Patrick's Church, Montreal

The consecration of St. Patrick's church, Montreal, took place on June 26th.

Present in the sanctuary were: Bishop Racicot, Auxiliary of Montreal; Archbishop Gauthier of Kingston; Fathers Demers, Choquette, Fallon, Twomey, McShane, St. Denis, LeCoeq, Singleton, Cullinan, Donnelly, Casey, Brady, Leonardo, Perrin, Elliott, Wulstan, O.F.M.; Ethelbert, O.F.M.; Christopher, O.F.M., O'Reilly and the priests of the household.

The musical portion of the ceremony was rendered in finished style by the Seminarians of the Montreal College, introducing the Gregorian plain chant as authorized by Pius X. and sung for the first time in this city. The Mass immediately after the consecration ceremony was celebrated by His Grace, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Perrin and Elliott, during which the boys of St. Patrick's School sang hymns prescribed by the ritual for such an occasion.

Letters of regret were received from His Excellency Mgr. Sbarretti, and His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, who were unavoidably prevented from attending.

The decorations of the church were simple but effective. Bunting in dainty shades fell gracefully from the centre of the nave to the pillars, being caught there and held with shields and small flags, the light streaming in through the handsome windows lending charm at once bright and festive.

On the exterior might be seen the simple green flag flying from the belfry, while flung across the roadway from the parish hall, papal, green and Dominion flags were conspicuous. The presbytery was in gala attire. A huge green flag was draped over the main entrance, while from each window penants waved a welcome to the numerous visitors who sought admission. The institutions connected with the parish in the vicinity did their share in honoring the day, and their other-times sombre walls were enlivened with the green and the tri-color and the red. The consecration sermon was preached by Rev. J. A. McCallen, S.S., of St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore.

At the conclusion of the Mass the Archbishop announced the indulgences and spiritual favors usually granted on the occasion of consecration ceremonies. Those indulgences were made dependent on condition of receiving the sacraments, visiting the church, and there praying for the intention of the Sovereign Pontiff.

A Pagan Empire

Speaking the other day at Sydney, Australia, His Eminence Cardinal Moran said:

"In the daily papers this morning we have a record of the Empire presented to us. They tell us that it is a majestic Empire of 400,000,000 inhabitants, something like one-fifth of the whole human race; but there is one feature of it which certainly will be saddening to many, and it is that it makes out that we belong to a pagan Empire, and of this immense Empire only a little more than 50,000 are Christians—all the rest are pagans. Well, for my part, I do not like at all to belong to a pagan Empire, and the sooner we make the rest Christians the better it will be. I would like, before the close of the present century, that instead of having 360,000,000 pagans in the Empire, with only 50,000,000 Christians, we should be able to reverse the picture, and say that now, at the close of this twentieth century, we have not only 400,000,000, but perhaps 600,000,000 in the Empire, and of these only 50,000,000 are pagans, all the rest are Christians. It was thus that St. Gregory of old, at Constantinople, when he was closing his eyes in peace, asked how many heretics remained in the city. He was told that only a dozen remained. 'Well,' he said, 'thanks be to God; when I was made Bishop there was only one dozen Catholics; now the tables are reversed.' And it will be a glorious thing for the present century to reverse that picture of the Empire that we should have a grand Christian—shall I call it British?—Empire. I would be disposed rather to call it a Celtic Empire, as it will be sure to be at the close of the century, and not only Celtic, but truly Christian, with only a sprinkling of pagans here and there, just as a record of what once had been."

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