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PRICE FIVE CENTS

TOPICS OF AN OLD-TIMER

The Irish in America—Letter from Herbert N. Casson with a Complaint—Not Criticising but Co-laboring with that Writer—Enlarging the Chapter—Some Prominent Irishmen and Irishmen's Sons who have won renown in the Making of America—Men who have been great in War as Well as Peace—Intellectually, Scientifically, Governmentally, Journalistically as well as Constructively.

I have received a letter from Mr. Herbert N. Casson, writer of the article in "Munsey's Magazine" for April, in which he says: "I have just read your criticism of our article on 'The Irish in America.' Much obliged for giving it so much space, but see here, why didn't you read the article first? How could you say that I did not mention Charles Carroll, John B. McDonald, Charles O'Connor, Crawford or Gilmore? I think you owe it to your readers as well as to me to make a correction. I was just as anxious to have the article complete as you were. I, too, have Irish blood, and as one Irishman to another, I ask you to deal as fairly with my article as I tried to do with the Irish race. Very truly yours, Herbert N. Casson."

Mr. Casson is greatly mistaken if he imagines I wrote with the purpose of censuring or criticising his article in "Munsey's Magazine." On the contrary, I expressed my pleasure with it and praised his work. I wrote as a co-laborer, not as a critic. I mentioned how difficult it was to give recognition to every name that was deserving of recognition in a given space. I do not think I charged Mr. Casson with not mentioning the names of Charles Carroll, John B. McDonald, Charles O'Connor, Crawford or Gilmore. I have read my article over again and fail to find the accusation correct. I did remark that there were omissions in his article, but that that was to be expected. He mentioned the name of Charles Carroll, "the signer," but I referred to Charles Carroll, "the barrister," and author of the bill of rights, attached to the constitution of the United States. When I referred to Charles O'Connor, it was as a defeated presidential candidate, and not as the prosecutor of Tweed. I did not charge him with omitting the names of John B. McDonald, Crawford or Gilmore, and I trust Mr. Casson will not think at all that I want to reflect unfavorably on his work, only that I wished to supplement it. I hope he will not begrudge this to me because the subject has been one of my favorite studies, and because I am anxious, like himself, to let the Irish have all the credit that is due the race, more especially as so many writers of American history and biography have endeavored to give them but a scant recognition.

As Mr. Casson will not have an opportunity to return to the subject in his popular magazine I will take it upon myself to further enlarge upon it and do it without a scrap of my references now by me. Let me begin with "Old Virginia." Among her great men, men of Irish blood or descent, that Mr. Casson did not have space for, were Patrick Henry, Governor of that State at the time of the American Revolution, and who has always been considered one of the foremost founders of the United States. There was John Lewis, the conqueror of "Cornstalk," the great Indian chief of that province, who rose in rebellion long before the Revolution, and was put down by Lewis

in a great battle that made him the foremost man in the province before Washington. Lewis had a peculiar history. Strange to say, he came to Virginia because of landlord oppression. In a quarrel, however, he killed his landlord and made his escape. He got his French name from some of his remote ancestry in Ireland. I believe, also, that Lewis was one of Virginia's governors. At any rate, his statue was set up along with that of Washington in the old State House at Richmond. Another great Virginian, but of later days, was "Stonewall Jackson," who was the South's particular hero of the great rebellion—another man of Irish descent. There is the Wise family of Virginia, that has given governors and generals to the State, one of whom, Henry S. Wise, when governor in the fifties, gave the finishing blow to "Know-nothingism." In the early colonial days there was a small rebellion, when an Irishwoman named Drummond made her name immortal by bidding defiance to the King of England and all his followers.

There were many prominent men of Irish blood in Maryland besides the Carrolls, and they were a host. There was the great Norman-Irish family of the DeCourseys. It is said the members of the British Parliament wear their hats in the House because of a DeCoursey, who was permitted to wear his hat before the King, and which privilege was afterwards extended to members of parliament. A younger branch settled in Maryland in early days. The earldom rightfully belonged to this branch, but imposters have been in its possession for many a year. I don't claim that the DeCourseys of Maryland are distinguished for any great public service, but they contributed their share to the success of the Republic in its days of trial.

Any person who writes of the Irish in America is imperfectly informed if he is not familiar with the names of the Reynolds, of Illinois. John Reynolds was everything in that State from Governor down. General James Shields had a peculiar distinction but not greater than Governor John Reynolds. Shields was never Governor, but he was United States Senator at different times for the States of Illinois, Missouri and Minnesota. Reynolds was everything his State had to offer him but United States Senator, including Chief Justice. John Reynolds was not born in the "Old Dart," but his father was. He was himself a native of Pennsylvania and so was his brother, who became Governor of Arkansas. John Reynolds was one of those peculiar characters that ought to be better known among the Irish of to-day. He belonged to the same class and style of man as "Old Hickory," which was one of the familiar titles of General Jackson, and was an enthusiastic admirer and follower of that great and courageous leader. "They call us Americans new Anglo-Saxons," he once remarked, "but we are nothing of the kind; America has been made by the Germans and the Irish."

Logan is another great historical name in Illinois, and Logan is a favorite name throughout America, and Logan is Irish. General John A. Logan was the leading volunteer general of the war of the rebellion. His equestrian statue has a conspicuous position on the Lake park of Chicago. He was a United States Senator and a prominent candidate for the Vice-Presidency. He was a great admirer of General Grant, and was the most prominent of those "stalwart" Republicans who wanted Grant for a third term for the presidency. General Logan was physically prominent as a man of Celtic physique, with hair as black as a raven's wings. His widow, Mary Cunningham, yet alive, is entitled to distinction as a literary lady, as she is a considerable contributor to the periodical press, and I believe has written some books. Some Irish writer, alluding to the name of Logan, says it is a name that deserves well of the Irish, and has always done them credit in America. There was Logan, from Lurgan, who was Governor Penn's right-hand man in early days in Pennsylvania, and from whom Logan, the Indian chief, took his name. In my schoolboy

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days I remember how I was affected by that speech in the English reader said to have been made by this Indian chief, whose family was destroyed by the whites, beginning with: "Who is there left to mourn for Logan now?"

In the early days of the West there was in Southern Illinois a town named Kaskaskia, an Indian name. There were three such towns—Kaskaskia, Keokuck and Kankakee, with three "K's" in each of them. This Kaskaskia was down in the direction of St. Louis, but was much older. It was the capital once of the whole north and southwest, but especially of Illinois. It was the centre of civilization two hundred years ago for the great Mississippi Valley. It was first an Indian village, but in time became a French town, for all that great expanse of territory, including the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana and Illinois once belonged to France, but in 1763 became British by right of conquest. But at the time of the American Revolution it became American by reconquest at the hands of George Rogers Clark; an American of Irish descent. With him was Colonel Croghan and a number of others whose heroisms was conspicuous and whose names are inscribed on the tablets of fame, all of Irish descent.

We have the romantic as well as the heroic and constructive in the story of the Irish race in America, and some of it can be found in the annals of that old French Illinois town. There, in 1824, when General Lafayette revisited America he was entertained by prominent Irish-American families—by one at a grand dinner, by another at a grand reception, and another at a grand ball, and there was even then much wealth among them. General Shields found his first employment in America in old Kaskaskia, as a school teacher. When he became a hero of the Mexican war in 1848, he was a much-sought man, and was largely lionized. He was the guest of many cities and many State fairs. St. Louis was one of the cities he was invited to visit, and the Mayor and corporation went out to meet and receive him. "General," said the Mayor, "we have met before, but you do not remember me. We travelled over the Allegheny's together looking for employment. You found it at Kaskaskia and I went on to St. Louis. Now we meet again; I as the hero of a great war, and I as the mayor of a great city." This anecdote will illustrate the fortunes of the romantic Irish people in America.

There was an Irish lady in Kaskaskia at those remote territorial times who was a brilliant contributor to the literary press of the day, and who was distinguished in both prose and verse, and in addition to being wealthy and literary and patriotic was a good Catholic. She was a Mrs. Edgar, whose husband was Irish and one of the wealthiest men in the West at that time, and was influential as well as wealthy and had a good deal to do with the making of early Illinois. It was at Kaskaskia that Governor Reynolds first lived in that State; and it was from Kaskaskia his brother went forth to become Governor of Arkansas. It is true that Mr. Casson says when he asserts that the Irish are not newcomers in America, for they were prominent in Maryland, in Virginia, in Pennsylvania and New York before the revolution.

Kane is an Irish name conspicuous in American annals. One of this name was a Governor of Illinois before the great conflict, and has a prominent county in that State named for him. He was the son of an Irish sailor who was successful. One of the same family (I believe a brother) was the renowned Dr. Kane, the Arctic explorer, who represents (Continued on page 4-)

A CATHOLIC Y. M. C. A.

A National Committee to be Formed—Aid Offered to the Movement—The Idea of the Paulist Fathers

Word comes from New York of a plan to establish in America a national association for Catholic young men on the lines of the Young Men's Christian Association which has already taken definite shape and has the approval of Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishops Ireland, Farley and Ryan, and the leading Catholic laymen of the country. John D. Crimmins, Mayor Dunne of Chicago; W. Bourke Cockran, Justice McKenna, of the United States supreme court, the Countess Leary, and other wealthy Catholics, have offered their aid in the movement. A million dollar trust fund has been suggested as a foundation for the plan. The plans will be thoroughly discussed at Baltimore next month, on the occasion of the centennial celebration of the Baltimore cathedral. It is expected that a national committee will be formed at that time, to further discuss the matter and take the necessary steps for carrying out the plan.

The movement, which has been agitated for some time and has been growing slowly in importance, took definite shape when the Paulist Fathers in West Fifty-ninth street came out publicly in favor of such an association. The Paulists have contended that wealthy American Catholics would support liberally a national movement for young men, just as others support the Young Men's Christian Association.

The Paulist idea is to build one or more association buildings in each town, with the accessories and inducements of club life—library, reading room, baths, study room and a department of higher study, with competent professors, etc. There would according to the present plan, be a national body, with national headquarters, having jurisdiction over all the branches throughout the country. Present clubs or societies would be done away with or absorbed.

In many of the larger cities there are costly and well equipped clubs and lycées under Catholic auspices, which, it is felt, are not built on lines broad enough to reach all Catholic young men. There is also a feeling that thousands of Catholic young men frequent the Young Men's Christian Association and are affiliated with it, because they have nowhere else to go. There is the same feeling about young women.

Wedding Bells

A very joyous event took place this morning in the chapel of the rectory at the Church of Our Lady, when Miss Hannah Barrett, daughter of Mr. Edward Barrett, Waterloo Ave., was united in wedlock to Patrick O'Hagen of Paisley, Ont. The witnesses were Miss Tillie Barrett, sister of the bride, and Dr. Thomas O'Hagen, a brother of the groom. Following the ceremony, nuptial mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Donovan, S.J., who performed the ceremony. The newly married couple, amid the felicitations of their numerous friends, left on the 10.45 a.m. train for their new home, near Paisley.—The Guelph Herald.

Golden Jubilee of Convent

St. Margaret's Convent, Sisters of the Holy Cross, Alexandria, has attained its fiftieth year. Its golden jubilee was celebrated by a large gathering in St. Finnan's cathedral, the children of the schools in charge of the Order and the boarders of the Convent taking part. The preacher of the occasion was Rev. D. R. McDonald, Crysler, who gave an interesting sketch of the Order and its work throughout the diocese.

Congratulated by His Holiness

In a happy audience the Italian representatives of the Olympian games were congratulated by His Holiness. He spoke warmly of their fine showing, and spoke encouragingly of the wholesome results to body and soul of proper athletic exercises.

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SOCIETIES SPEAK

A Copy of the Resolutions Sent to the Catholics of France by the American Federation of Catholic Societies

RESOLUTIONS:
Whereas, the separation of the Church and State in France, independently of its doctrinal aspect, has, in the words of the Holy Father in his Encyclical Letter to the Archbishops, Bishops, Clergy and people of France, been brought about by a flagrant violation of a solemn bilateral contract which had been drawn up in a diplomatic convention and is now abrogated without any notice whatever to the other contracting party, thus not only violating the common justice which obtains in international and civil law, but contemptuously heaping indignity on the helpless and weak, and

Whereas, the State by so doing not only expropriates all ecclesiastical property but controls for its own advantage foundations established from time immemorial for pious and charitable purposes and repudiates the obligations which it had assumed for the support of the clergy, out of funds which were theirs by inalienable rights, and

Whereas, it is proposed to hand over the administration of church edifices to associations of laymen over whom the Government will have almost absolute control, thus paving the way to schism between priests and people and exposing the temples of God of which only a temporary use is assured to profanation and sacrilege, and

Whereas, the methods adopted by the Government authorities in France to carry out this law have been accompanied by violation of the sanctity of church edifices, in battering down the doors, in invading sanctuaries and sacristies, in rifling receptacles containing sacred objects, in destroying holy images, in treating with harshness and brutality those who attempted to bar their passage, dragging into prison priests and people for protesting by word and writing against such unwarranted action, employing bodies of troops to carry out their purposes, degrading from their ranks officers who refused to violate their conscience in obeying these iniquitous orders, and

Whereas, the Bishops and people have unanimously denounced these outrages in the name of religion and of their rights as men and citizens. Be it resolved, that the Executive Committee of the American Federation of Catholic Societies of America unite with the Holy Father in stigmatizing the injustice of the measure and in sympathizing with our brethren in France in their efforts to withstand by all peaceable and lawful means the oppression to which they have been subjected; and that a copy of the same be spread upon the minutes of the Federation and a similar resolution offered at the National Conventional.

Announcement of New Bishop of Alexandria Received

Cornwall, May 1.—The appointment of the Rev. William McDonnell as Bishop of Alexandria, is officially announced. The brief which is dated March 21st having been received by Vicar-General Corbet yesterday. The new Bishop is a man of scholarly attainments and refined tastes and is eminently qualified for the high office to which he has been called.

The Rev. William Andrew McDonnell was born in the township of Charlottetown, County of Glengarry, the family homestead being situated on the south branch of the River Aux Raisins. He is a son of the late Donald Archibald McDonnell, his mother being Elizabeth Corbet, also deceased. He was educated in the common schools of the county of Glengarry and at St. Joseph's College, Ottawa, and took his theological course at the Grand Seminary Montreal. He was ordained at the historic church of St. Raphael's in September, 1881, by the late Archbishop Cleary, of Kingston. He was stationed at Gananoque for about four years and in 1886 succeeded the present Archbishop of Kingston in the pastorate of Glennevis, where he remained until 1890, when he was appointed successor to the Rev. George Corbet, now Vicar-General of the diocese and pastor of St. Columban's Church, Cornwall.



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