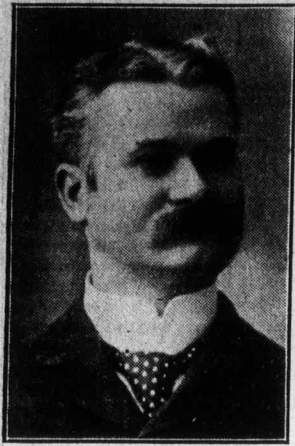


# OUR TORONTO LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)



ALDERMAN J. J. WARD.

The qualities which supported his paternal grandfather through all the hardships of the Peninsula war and enabled his grandsire on his mother's side to come through the great Waterloo with honor to himself and his country, have enabled Alderman John Joseph Ward to come through many an athletic and civic campaign successfully, and he stands today among the men of Toronto as an example of what may be done by urbanity, energy and attention to the matter in hand.

Alderman Ward was born in London, Ont., in 1866, of Irish Canadian parents; his father imbued with the military spirit of his ancestors left his home in Canada with the 100th Regiment, and served five years in India and Gibraltar. Alderman Ward came to Toronto in 1887, and started business in the west end, where he is still engaged. He was vice-president of the Trades and Labor Council in 1886, when only nineteen years old. He afterwards served as delegate at several sessions of the Dominion Congress. In 1888 he was elected at the head of the poll for St. Mark's Ward, being only 21 years old, and was the youngest man ever elected to any public body in Canada. At the time the assessment was made he was under age, and had to go before a judge to get his name on the list about a month before the election at the revision of the voters' list. In 1891 Alderman Ward was offered the Patron-Labor nomination for the Dominion House in West York, but refused. He was nominated for a number of years for alderman, but refused until 1899. He has been very prominent in Canadian amateur athletics for years, having been president of the Canadian Baseball Association for three years; president of the Toronto League for twelve years; president of the Football League, president of the Queen City Bicycle Club; president of the Parkdale Hockey Club, and president of the Tecumseh Lacrosse Club. He was six years on the Dominion Racing Board and Executive Committee of the Canadian Wheelman's Association, and is looked upon as one of the best authorities on amateur athletics in Canada. He was one of the first to start the London Old Boys' Association in 1899, when Sir Wm. R. Meredith was chosen honorary president. He has represented No. 6 Ward as alderman in 1900, 1901 and 1902, and was elected this year by an increased vote. In 1900 he divided the Liberal Convention in West Toronto for the House of Commons, 175 delegates supporting him, against two other prominent candidates.

In 1901 Alderman Ward was elected Chairman of the Toronto Technical School Board, and it was the record year for attendance, the number of students being greatly increased during his term. In 1902 and again this year he has been unanimously chosen chairman of the Legislation and Reception Committee of the City Council. He is a member of the Holy Family parish, and belongs to the Catholic Order of Foresters, which is the only society which claims him as a member. Alderman Ward is vice-chairman of the Retail Merchants' Association, and this year was unanimously chosen chairman of the Management Committee of the Technical School; he is also a director of the Industrial Exhibition Association. He is the father of the 18c. per hour by-law, and the Saturday half-holiday by-law, and is the foremost advocate of municipal ownership of public utilities in the City Council.

Ald. Ward is married to Miss Curran, of Toronto, and has three children. It is rumored that a new riding—that of South Toronto—is to be formed, and that at the next election Alderman Ward will be requested to appear as candidate for the new constituency. Viewing the matter in the light of the candidate's present standing it is safe to predict that after the election the name of the present alderman will be embellished by the letters M.P.P., added by the vote of his fellow-citizens amongst whom irrespective of class or creed he is everywhere popular. We may predict further and foretell that the day is not far distant when Toronto shall have its first Catholic Mayor, and when this time arrives Alderman Ward will fill the position with the same satisfaction to his fellow-citizens as he has filled all offices in the past.

**MARRIAGE AT ST. BASIL'S.**—A pretty wedding took place at St. Basil's Church on Wednesday morning of last week, the contracting parties being Miss Antoinette Dolores Cassidy, eldest daughter of Dr. John J. Cassidy, and Mr. Manning Doherty, of Guelph. The bride was beautifully gowned in ivory crepe de Chine over white tulle trimmed with old Brussels lace and pearls. Her sister, Miss Irene Cassidy, was maid of honor, and wore white with large picture hat. The flower girls were Miss Agatha Doherty and Miss Aggie Cassidy. Little Miss Frances, a sister of the bride, carried the train. The groomsmen were Mr. Julio Pano, of Guelph.

**CHURCH OF ST. FRANCIS.**—The newest addition to our Toronto churches is that of St. Francis, situated at the corner of Grace and Arthur streets. It is but little more than a year since the formation of this parish was taken in hand; now a church complete in all that relates to comfortable seating, lighting, heating and not a little artistic furnishing are all to the fore—evidence of the unanimity with which priest and people have worked for the desired end. At the opening which took place this summer, proof was given of the warm place the young pastor, Rev. W. A. McCann, holds in the hearts of many of the people of our city, in the shape of numerous gifts sent him for his church. The altar was given by the people of St. Mary's with whom Father McCann had up to that time been associated; the handsome velvet carpet for the sanctuary was the gift of a brother priest, Rev. Father O'Donnell; the altar vessels, vestments and other adornments were all handsome, and for the most part gifts from the convents and other friends; the house was furnished by the ladies of the congregation. Several stained-glass windows have already been placed in position. The children of the parish compose the choir and sing the music for High Mass and Vespers. Last Sunday being the Feast of the Holy Name of Mary, the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin was organized. The celerity with which this parish has been formed and its church and equipments brought to completion are an instance of what can be done when harmony and energy move the workers.

**ENJOYABLE GARDEN PARTY.**—On Saturday afternoon and evening last the house and beautiful grounds of Mr. James Mallon, of West Toronto, were a scene of pleasurable activity. The occasion was a garden party, the proceeds of which were to go towards paying off the debt of the Convent of the Precious Blood. No place more suited to the event could be found, the old shade trees, pretty arbores and wide lawns giving all that could be desired. Tents gaily decorated drew the passers-by to invest in flowers, candies and fruit; in one spot an ingenious "library" had been fitted up; here designs suggestive of the titles of books had been arranged, as for example a child's hood for night wear grouped with a saucer of flour, suggested the well known "When Knighthood was in flower." A fascinating gipsy told unquestionable fortunes to her many applicants and Dillon's orchestra discoursed music from the broad verandah. Dainty tea was served by dainty maidens and nature added a finishing touch by granting a charming evening; representatives from all the city parishes were present. Mrs. and the Misses Malton were congratulated on every hand on the success of their undertaking.

**A MEMORIAL CHURCH.**—In view of the fact that the Memorial Church at Penetanguishene has been in progress for some years, and was formally opened last winter, the late researches of Rev. Father Jones, S. J., are of great value to those inter-

ested. The Church as all know is in memory of the martyred Jesuits Father Breboeuf and Lalleme, who were put to death by the Iroquois at the Huron village of St. Ignace. Father Jones asserts that from observations made, the side of St. Ignace is in the township of Tay, and not in that of Medonte, as hitherto thought. The ruins of the old fort at the village may still be seen from the Penetanguishene Road. As Rev. Father Laboureau has built, and is still busy with the Memorial Church I should like to take this opportunity to tell the readers of the "True Witness" what Father Laboureau has done and is doing to perpetuate the memory of those other priests, Fathers Breboeuf and Lalleme, whose names stand highest on the world's list of heroes. During thirty years Father Laboureau has been pastor at Penetanguishene, and in addition has attended the Indians on the neighboring islands—Christian Island being amongst them—he has also during a great part of this time been chaplain at the Government Reformatory for boys situated three miles from the village.

Every day of these thirty years has been for Father Laboureau a strenuous day; nothing came amiss to his hands; his life in part has been exactly like that of his predecessors in the field. Fathers Breboeuf and Lalleme; to get to his Indian children he has sailed in their canoes, slept in their wig-wams, endured the torture of their smoke and dirt, and been bitten by flies and mosquitoes; in winter he has travelled on the ice and on two occasions at least was in imminent danger of drowning, as the ice broke and the horses sank to their death; it was only through his great vigilance and activity that the priest himself was saved; at home he has performed—and until late years without assistance—all the work of a parish priest in a large parish; to crown all he has built his great Church for which he has travelled in Ontario, Quebec and parts of France in search of funds. Father Laboureau, too, is keenly alive to the interests of his schools—the Catholic school here being the Public School, the only one in the province, on account of the large Catholic majority. A minor fact, yet one of some importance, that shows the interest of Father Laboureau in educational matters, is that for twenty years the schools and choirs under his jurisdiction have had the benefit of the services of a professional music teacher, who regularly gives instruction in the tonic-sol-fa system of music.

There is yet apparently a good deal of hard work for the zealous priest of Penetanguishene before the debt on his church is wiped out, and as the Memorial Church is more or less an affair of Dominion interest, the Jesuits in whose memory it is put up having worked in Quebec before coming to the West, it is surely not out of place to suggest that assistance should be given from all quarters to this zealous priest at Penetanguishene, whose burden would be much lightened thereby.

## The Inventor's Work.

For the benefit of our readers we publish a list of patents granted by the Canadian Government through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, patent attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D.C.

Information relating to any of the patents cited will be supplied free of charge by applying to the above-named firm.

- Nos. 82,795—Messrs. Michaud & Desjardins, Montreal, Que. Bouquet holder.
- 82,806—Ad. Lambert, Manchester, N. H. Curtain bracket.
- 82,814—Jacob Standinger, Red Deer, Alberta, Harrow.
- 82,838—Emilien Alf. Manny, Beauharnois, Que. Canal lock-gate.
- 82,843—Hercule Hamelin, Montreal, Que. Baby gate.
- 82,854—Wm. Cross, Calgary, Alberta. Washing and drying apparatus for photographic films.
- 82,870—Joseph Frs. Freve, St. Arsenne, Que. Loom.
- 82,889—Martin H. Miller, Warton, Ont. Process of sugar making.

### ANOTHER INSTALMENT.

The London correspondent of the Dublin "Daily Express" says he learns that the Government will next session introduce a bill transferring to Ireland the right to transact its own private legislation.

## British Politics From a Catholic Standpoint.

Under the heading, "Union Important," "The Universe," of London, England, a Catholic journal, thus reviews the political situation in British politics.

"The result of bye-elections is often misleading, and as a rule deserves little consideration. Yet the decision of the Argyllshire electors having been taken on a definite point, Free Trade or not, and having been expressed in favor of Free Trade in an unmistakable manner, compels attention even where as a rule politics per se are lightly regarded.

"The change of a Governmental representative's majority of 600 into an Opposition candidate's of 1,586, that is a change of mind in over 1,100 people out of 7,000, argues, especially where the electors, being Scots, are not led away on the spur of the moment, that unless the Government arouse themselves and disgorge the Chamberlain scheme of taxation, and with it Mr. Chamberlain himself, that they may prepare for that death which a defeat at the next general election will mean to them.

"Now assuming that the present Government, which after all has not been by any means unfavorable to the remarkable idea that Catholics have civil rights, and are individually equal citizens with other men, assuming, we say, that they are whipped out at the next elections, what advantage do Catholics stand to gain, or disadvantage to reap?"

"If we are to believe the Liberal party, as soon as it gets into power it will repeal the Education Acts of 1902 and 1903, and, so far so voluntary schools are concerned, the situation will be worse not better than before the Free Church and no religion cries were raised. We stand to lose all by a change of Government, if the Liberals shall be in an absolute majority. But can they?"

"To the Catholic, whose Church is eternal, the children, the seed of the Church in oncoming generations will be distorted, save by a miracle, as their religious teaching is marred and hampered. The Liberals cannot safely be trusted with full power. We do not believe they will be so trusted. There are sufficient Catholics in Great Britain, we are not speaking of Ireland, who put religion in the forefront and politics behind, who will vote politically blindly so long as they may protect their children's schools and the maintenance of their faith. These Catholics alone can manage to turn the scale in quite enough places to destroy the possibility of an absolute Liberal majority, which, as we have suggested, means great damage to Catholic liberty.

"Who knows that the Free Churchmen who rave at 'Rome' will tolerate the French exiled priests and nuns who have fled from the haters and baiters of religion in their own land? The question is a grave one, and must be considered. If there is to be a law against alien immigration, it is practically certain that the Liberals will stretch it to include those who are sure to strengthen the cause of definite religion, these monks and nuns from France.

"But providing the Liberals do not get an absolute majority over the Tories and the Nationalist members combined, we hardly care how successful they may be. In the matter of protection of Catholic interests which come first, or should, to a Catholic the Irish party, who would, in the absence of an absolute majority either way, sway the future Government, can as easily prevent any outrage on Catholic liberty as one may snap one's fingers.

"Mr. John Redmond and his followers are destined, if they wish it, once more to show that it is Ireland alone which can keep English Catholics what liberty they have through Catholic Ireland's well won battle for emancipation. With the knowledge of their support, we may rest assured that a dozen Argyll elections need not disturb us so far as the present state is concerned.

"But it must not be forgotten there are certain things that require amending, or, to compile the hackneyed phrase, ending.

"The Royal Accession Declaration might be declared unnecessary to be taken, there might be a regular service of Catholic chaplains in the Navy, the sea-going Navy, and also

in public institutions where large numbers of Catholics may need a Catholic chaplain, and this chaplain should be paid without demur.

"Take the case of a workhouse, for instance. Of course, the non-Catholic members of a Board may object to pay, and from their non-Catholic religious point of view they are right. But not from the view of common citizenship. The Catholic who has fallen by the way is, in quite as large a proportion as outsiders, a worthy citizen, whose evils have come by old age or misfortune.

"By his services to the State he deserves, what even Mr. Chamberlain would own, some sort of pension, and if not that, that he may live in moderate, very moderate comfort, which to a Catholic means chief of all his religious facilities. Refuse those and there is no comfort, except to the degraded, whom we are not reckoning.

"If a Catholic should have the services of his religion, then the chaplain who administers to him should also be paid, as also are the nurses, the superintendent, the tradesman, not because of his religion, but because he earns remuneration, and needs it. Such considerations as these make us wish that at the next election the two English political parties may be equally balanced with the Catholic Nationalists to exert a full influence the better side for Catholicity. This is the case, and even more strongly, in Germany, and if there why not here? Catholics will then be able to extort, under fear of the nominal Government's dismissal, the rights which they have still denied to them, denied solely because they have not made their power felt. They have been disunited and disregarded, let them unite and rule.

## A Tragic Death Of French Official

On the 4th of August, early in the morning, the Nuns of the Good Shepherd were expelled from their convent in Pau amidst the universal sorrow of the Catholic population and of the poor and miserable whose home and refuge that convent had been. Of the two men who had shown particular zeal in carrying out this hateful order of the persecuting government, whose slaves they had become, one was M. Franciere, Prefect of the Basses-Pyrenees. Pau that day was stunned by this cruel blow, and all seemed to return to their homes from the scene of departure as if from a funeral. That day, towards 5 o'clock, word came to Pau that M. Franciere had also been expelled from his palatial dwelling, but by an awful hand, for death had seized him suddenly and terribly. Apparently in health whilst his victims were performing their painful journey, one of their youngest members being so sick that she had to be carried on a stretcher, M. Franciere that same day was glorifying at a banquet of lay teachers the awful havoc of which he was the willing instrument. But before the banquet was finished the hand of death was on him, and he was hurriedly taken to the city of Bayonne close by. Doctors were brought to him, but the science of this world was of no avail, and within a few moments he fell back dead.

In the hour of awful need, when the body of the Prefect lay at Bayonne, it was not lay folk who were called to perform the services which the occasion demanded. Nuns—those poor, persecuted nuns whose home close by was doomed—were immediately sent for and came to watch beside and implore mercy for their oppressor. Next night the body was borne back to the home in Pau, where other nuns were waiting to resume the task of watching and praying. On arriving at Pau the body of the deceased Prefect followed the same roads which the day before had been taken by his victims. When proceeding to the station the indignant population had insisted on going out of their direct route to protest in front of the well-guarded Prefecture. Fair had been the promises held out to this poor servant of a passing power, who had hoped and had believed he would shortly attain the grand promotion he had in view. But all had reckoned without the only One in whose hands are the ends of the earth. In reply to the hopes and designs the answer which came was: "Give an account of thy stewardship; for now thou canst be steward no longer."—Catholic Times, Liverpool.

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## Knights of Columbus At Kingston.

On the 7th instant, (Labor Day), a new Council of the Order of Knights of Columbus was formed in Kingston, and the following is condensed from the report of the proceedings in last week's "Canadian Freeman," published in that city:—

Sunday and Monday last were indeed very busy days in Kingston, among the members of the Knights of Columbus, as it was made the occasion of the formation of a Council of the above Order in this city. There were over four hundred visiting Knights from the following Councils:—Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Medina, Geneva, Clayton, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Auburn, Buffalo, Carthage, Niagara Falls and Fulton, N.Y., and from Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, Sherbrooke and Peterboro. Among the clergy we noticed a very large number from different parts of the United States and Canada, thus showing the great interest the Church is taking in this popular organization. The visiting Knights met early on Monday morning in front of the City Hall, and after forming in line marched in procession to St. Mary's Cathedral, where they attended Pontifical High Mass, which was celebrated by His Grace the Archbishop.

The sermon was preached by Rev. M. F. Fallon, D.D., of Buffalo. Father Fallon before concluding his magnificent sermon, paid a beautiful tribute to the work performed by the Knights of Columbus, and read extracts of reports of what it had accomplished for the poor Catholic people in New York and other large centres in the United States. He also spoke in grateful terms of our beloved Archbishop, and returned to His Grace, on behalf of the Knights of Columbus, their most heartfelt thanks for the great encouragement and personal interest he had taken in the formation of a Council in the good old city of Kingston. The sermon was a masterpiece of oratory in every particular, being listened to with rapt attention by the large congregation. Many of the American Knights had the pleasure of hearing Dr. Fallon for the first time, and felt much elated over the fact that they belonged to such an Order that had within its ranks such an able and eloquent advocate as he is. As for his old Ottawa friends, who came to Kingston to take part in the ceremonies, they were also delighted to hear again the voice of their former pastor, and especially his advocacy of a society which they take such an especial interest in.

After Mass the procession re-formed and marched back to the City Hall, where the work of conferring degrees took place. The first degree was conferred at 1 a.m. by Grand Knight M. J. Gorman, Chancellor Hon. F. R. Latchford, and Deputy Grand Knight E. J. Taly, of Ottawa Council. At three o'clock the second degree was given by Grand Knight R. J. Donoghue, of Ogdensburg, assisted by J. L. Whelan, of Rochester, and Dr. Buckley, of Prescott. At eight o'clock in the evening the third degree was exemplified by J. P. Dunne, of Ottawa, State Deputy for Canada, assisted by Captain C. R. Barnes, of Rochester, and State Warden McCracken, of Montreal.

After the third degree was conferred a banquet was served in Ontario Hall, at which speeches were delivered by several prominent Knights. The Knights left for their homes immediately after the banquet well pleased with their stay in the "old limestone city." The new Council starts with a membership of sixty-five, composed of the leading Catholics of Kingston, including four priests.

Rev. Father Whelan, the respected pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Ottawa, was among the prominent clergymen who took part in the ceremonies. The visiting Knights left a magnificent impression of the kind of material that this Order is composed of. Manager Martin, of the B. A. Hotel, which was practically headquarters while they were in the city, told the "Freeman" that in all his experience in the hotel business, he never met such a fine lot of society men. Every one of them were perfect gentlemen in every sense of the word. District Deputy J. J. Heney, of Ottawa, had charge of the work of the formation of the new Council, and was ably assisted by John J. Behan, who was already a member of Ottawa Council.

Hon. Senator Sullivan accompanied the Knights in the morning procession to High Mass in the Cathedral. The venerable Senator received many warm congratulations from the Knights as they passed by his carriage.

## General Richard Montgomery

### A SKE

By "CR"

FROM time to time has come the story of a man, General Richard Montgomery, who fell, on the 8th of July, 1775, in an attempt to take the Citadel front of Quebec. There could not be very many men on the part of a general, in this matter, the general admiration of a man and a soldier, died in an attack upon the city, and on that day, his death, might have been time the map and history of the nation, and national character. In the United States, the subject of his death, there appeared to be a great enthusiasm. The only man who has ever existed, to be a stranger Montgomery's death, was a placard on the rock, midway between plain street and the baronade, bearing the inscription "Montgomery." To tell the little house on the street, near the corner of the street, known as "Montgomery House" has been through all the changes, and has always been front the story of a man, body having been there, after his fatal attack. But all his question of monuments, national feelings in regard to his death, he had the life of Richard Montgomery, a full of grand lessons, source of pride for every man who loves to know of and glory of the men of a few years ago I had read a volume, containing letters sent by Montgomery to his wife, during the expedition. In them you true character of the man, gleaned from them that he was an enthusiastic soldier, a slave duty, and above all a loving home. He was so attached to his wife and home, that one must see the tears of loneliness fall on the page as those letters, from various parts of the world, and in them you could see the peace and tranquility of his life, falling upon the cloudiness and illumining it with a glow of glory. He must be, and then he would enjoy all the peaceful scenes of dear ones, in comfort and peace. But he was destined to take Quebec nor to see the home and the wife's flections.

It might be of interest to the idea of the brief, but grand this young Irish soldier; an instructive might be a brief of the memorable events in which had taken such a conspicuous part in the days of that mighty struggle for the independence of the United States, and in the formation of a new nation. Richard Montgomery was born December 2, 1738, at Conway near Raphoe, County Donegal. At eighteen he received a commission in the English army, and was promoted to a captaincy in this commission to obtain a passport to America. At the break of the Revolution he was appointed by Washington one of eight brigadier generals. This distinction conferred on Montgomery by the supreme authority, his solicitation or privilege, by the patriotic sense of duty, a strong presentment of his coming fate—a presentment traced in all the letters of mention has been made. Theodore and Crown Point were captured by Ethan Allen in May, 1775, giving thus the command of Lake Champlain to the American forces. When Congress resolved upon the evacuation of Canada, according to plan of campaign, Schuyler and Montgomery were to seize M.

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