

COWAN'S
CHOCOLATE
CAKE ICING
CREAM BARS
 Etc.
 Absolute Pure Goods
THE COWAN CO. Limited
 TORONTO



The Catholic Register

SMOKERS
CIGARS Ten Cent Goods
 Sold for Five
 Cents Each.
MY OWN MANUFACTURE
LIVE BOLLARD
 New Store 125 Yonge St.
 Old Store 199 Yonge St.

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

VOL. XIV., No. 12

TORONTO, THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1906

PRICE FIVE CENTS

TOPICS OF AN OLD-TIMER

Some Recollections of St. Patrick's Day Celebrations in Ireland, Canada and the United States.

(Continued from our last.)

The "Irish World" of last week intimated that St. Patrick's Day this year would be celebrated with more bangs than ever before. "The dinner of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in New York," it says, "will not alone be to help to keep alive the memory of the Saint who, having carried Christianity into Ireland, sent it from the 'Isle of Saints' through Europe. Incidentally it will recall to the minds of Americans the fact that John Barry, of Irish race and heroic mould, was the first Commodore of the American navy, a wonderful fighter and a true patriot. The toast to John Barry will be spoken to at the dinner of the Friendly Sons by Congressman W. Bourke Cockran. Judge Thomas C. O'Sullivan will speak to the toast of 'The Day we Celebrate.' Mayor McClellan, 'The City of New York'; Rear-Admiral Coghlan, 'The Navy'; Congressman McCall, of Massachusetts, 'The United States'; and Thomas A. Daly, of Philadelphia, will reply to 'The Ladies.'"

In Chicago a thousand guests were expected to sit down at the tables of the "Fellowship Club," founded by Mayor Dunne, with the Vice-President of the United States at their head, and no doubt the day was more than duly honored in every city throughout the United States and Canada.

It is interesting and inspiring to read of those celebrations in the past. I remember reading of them as they took place in New York many years ago, when Thomas Addis Emmet, Dr. Sampson, Dr. McNevin, John McKeon and other distinguished stars in the Irish galaxy, were the representatives of the Irish people in New York in the early part of last century. And in later times of "the men of Forty-eight," such as Mitchell, Meagher, McFee and O'Gorman. And there are others on record, equally interesting and inspiring, stretching back to American revolutionary days; and I am happy to present my readers now with a sample of American adhesion to the Irish cause coming from no less a personage than the great George Washington himself, who was enrolled as a member of "The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick" of Philadelphia, in his testy and trying days. And for this I am indebted to my friend, John Hurley of Litchfield, Conn., and received since I began writing these St. Patrick's Day articles.

"There was no St. Patrick's Day during the Revolution that was not in some way honored by the 'Father of his country.' George Washington's esteem for the people of Ireland and for the Irish soldiers in his command is illustrated by his acts and orders on each St. Patrick's Day. Upon the evacuation of Boston by the British March 17, 1776, the Americans marched in and took possession of the city. The countersign authorized by Washington for that day of triumph was 'St. Patrick,' and the Brigadier of the day was Gen. John Sullivan. On another St. Patrick's Day, while encamped at Newburg, N.Y., he had the stars and stripes hoisted over his tent, bearing upon one side of the flag the harp and sunburst of Erin, with the motto 'Liberty for Ireland' inscribed thereon.

On St. Patrick's Day, 1780, Washington desired that the celebration of the day should not pass by without having a little rum issued to the troops and thought proper to direct the commissary to send for the hogs-

head which the Colonel had purchased and which was already in the vicinity of the camp. While the troops were celebrating the anniversary of St. Patrick in innocent mirth and pastime, he hoped they would not forget their worthy friends in the Kingdom of Ireland, who, with the greatest unanimity, had stepped forward in opposition to the tyranny of Great Britain, and who, like themselves, were determined to die or be free. Brig-Gen. Clinton, Major Edwards and Brig-Major Bryce were the officers of the day, all three supposed to be Irishmen. General Washington congratulated the army on the very interesting proceedings of the Parliament of Ireland (Grattan's Parliament) and of the inhabitants of the country, which had lately been communicated to them. Not only did they appear calculated to remove the heavy and tyrannical oppressions on their trade, but to restore to a brave and generous people their ancient rights and privileges and in their operation to promote the cause of American independence. Desiring to impress on the minds of the army transactions so important in their nature, the General directed that all fatigue and working parties cease to labor on the 17th, a day held in particular regard by the people of that nation, etc."

Washington dined on at least three different occasions with the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, viz., on St. Patrick's Day, 1782, Jan. 1, 1782, and June 18, 1787.

In 1781 Washington was admitted to membership in the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, presented on the occasion with an address and the insignia or medal of the organization, when he made the following reply:

George Campbell, Esq., President of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia:

Sir,—I accept with singular pleasure the ensign of so worthy a fraternity as that of the Sons of St. Patrick in this city—a society distinguished for the firm adherence of its members to the glorious cause in which we are embarked. Give me leave to assure you, sir, that I shall never cast my eyes upon the badge with which I am honored but with a grateful remembrance of the polite and affectionate manner in which it was presented.

I am, with respect and esteem, Sir, Your most obedient servant,
 GEORGE WASHINGTON.

A great many of Washington's generals as well as other distinguished men of the revolution belonged to the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, including the following:

General Daniel Morgan, Brig-Gen. Stephen Moylan, Gen. Henry Knox, Gen. Ed. Hand, Gen. Anthony Wayne, Gen. Walter Stewart, Gen. William Thompson, Gen. Campbell, Gen. Cadwallader, Gen. John Nickson, Brig-Gen. William Maxwell, Gen. John Lamb, Gen. Moultrie, Gen. Morgan Lewis, Gen. John Shee, Brig-Gen. Richard Montgomery, Brig-Gen. Stark, Commodore John Barry, Robert Morris. There were 16 of those revolutionary generals members of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

The present executive of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt, is very friendly to the Sons of St. Patrick, and it is no wonder that his Vice-President, Mr. Fairbanks, should attend the Chicago banquet this year. But it is the first time of which I have any knowledge that a president or vice-president should leave Washington to accept an invitation to attend a St. Patrick's Day banquet in a distant city. In the early days of the Republic the Irish cause found a devoted friend in President John Tyler, who was not only a friend, but an active worker in their cause. Another man of the same politics and an active adherent of the Irish cause was William Henry Seward, Governor of the State of New York, and afterwards Secretary of State under Lincoln. These men were always heard from on such occasions as this.

In recent years a change has taken place in the mode of celebrating St. Patrick's Day. The street parade is not now so much in evidence as formerly. (Continued on page 5.)

CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO STREET—TORONTO
 Incorporated by the Parliament of Canada, and authorized by its Charter, as well as by Act of Legislature of Ontario, 63 Victoria, Cap. 129, to receive Deposits.

INTEREST 3 1/2% Per Annum Compounded Twice a Year	COMPARE THE FOLLOWING with corresponding particulars of any other Canadian Financial Institution accepting Deposits. Proportion of Cash and immediately available Assets to Amount Held on Deposit. 1 Per Cent. Capital Paid Up.....\$6,000,000.00 Reserve Fund.....\$2,200,000.00 Investments.....\$25,241,114.55	ANY SUM FROM \$1 UPWARDS RECEIVED
--	--	---

ENCYCLICAL LETTER

Of Our Holy Father Pope Pius X., to the French Archbishops, Bishops, Clergy and People.

(Special translation of the Catholic Times.)

Venerable Brethren and well-beloved Sons, health and the Apostolic Benediction.

Our soul is full of painful anxiety and our heart is penetrated by anguish when we turn to you in thought. How could it be otherwise on the day after the promulgation of the law which by breaking violently the secular bonds that bound your nation to the Apostolic See, creates for the Catholic Church in France a situation unworthy of her and forever to be deplored? Undoubtedly an event of the gravest kind, an event which all fair minds must regret, for it is as baleful to civil society as to religion; but an event, which could not surprise anyone who has paid attention to

THE RELIGIOUS POLICY PURSUED IN FRANCE

of late years. To you, Venerable Brethren, it must certainly have been neither a novelty nor a surprise, witnesses as you have been of the attacks so numerous and so formidable made one after another by the public authority upon religion. You have seen the sanctity and stability of Christian marriage violated by legislative enactments in formal contradiction to them; the schools and ecclesiastical discipline to be subjected to military service; the religious congregations dispersed and despoiled, and their members for the most part reduced to extreme destitution. Other legal measures with all of which you are acquainted, followed; the law has been abrogated which ordered public prayers at the beginning of each Parliamentary Session and at the reopening of the courts; the signs of mourning traditional in the Navy on Good Friday have been done away with; the religious character has been effaced from the judicial oath; every act or emblem in any way reminding men of religion has been

BANISHED BY THE COURTS.

the schools, the Army, the Navy—in a word, from all the public institutions. These measures and others which little by little separated the Church from State were only landmarks set up for the purpose of reaching complete and official separation; their promoters themselves have not hesitated to acknowledge this openly and often. The Apostolic See, on the contrary, has left nothing undone to avert so great a calamity. Whilst on the one hand it ceased not to warn those who were at the head of French affairs and to beg of them on various occasions to weigh well the magnitude of the evils which their policy of separation would unfailingly bring about; on the other it multiplied the striking testimonies of its complacent affection towards France. We had therefore a right to hope from

THE TIES OF GRATITUDE

which ought to exist that we would be able to prevent these politicians from going down the incline and to lead them to a renunciation of their projects. But attention, good offices, and efforts both on our part and on that of our predecessor all remained without result. And the violence of the enemies of religion succeeded in the end in what they had long been aiming at, to the detriment of your rights as a Catholic nation and of all that prudent thinkers could desire. Accordingly in an hour so grave for the Church, and conscious of Our Apostolic responsibilities, we deem it our duty to raise our voice and to lay open to you, Venerable Brethren, to your clergy, and to your people—to all of you, whom we have ever treated with special tenderness,

AN ACT EMINENTLY BALEFUL and blamable, how much it is to be deplored that France has entered on this path, when of all nations it ought to be the last to do so—France which in the course of ages has been the object of such a great and special predilection on the part of this Apostolic See; France, whose fortune and glory have always been intimately associated with the practice of Christian morals and respect for religion. The same Pontiff, Leo XIII., rightly said: "France should not forget that its Providential destiny has united it to the Holy See by bonds too close and too old to be ever willingly broken. From this union came forth its true greatness and its purest glory. . . . To interfere with this traditional union would be to deprive the nation itself of a part of its moral strength and of its high influence in the world" (Allocution to the French pilgrims, 13th April, 1888). The bonds by which this union was consecrated should have been all the more inviolable inasmuch as they were fortified by the sworn faith of treaties. The Concordat arranged between the Sovereign Pontiff and the French Government, like, for that matter, all treaties concluded between states, was a bilateral contract binding on both sides. The Roman Pontiff on the one hand, and the head of the French nation on the other, solemnly bound themselves, on their own behalf and for their successors, to maintain inviolate the pact that they signed. As a result, the Concordat was governed by the rule of all international treaties, that is to say, the right of nations, and could not at all be annulled on the ground that only one party had entered into the contract. The Holy See has always observed with

SCRUPULOUS FIDELITY

the engagements to which it has subscribed, and it has at all times demanded that the State should give proof of equal fidelity. That is a truth which no impartial judge can deny. But to-day the State abrogates, by its authority alone, the solemn agreement that it signed. It violates its sworn faith. And to break with the Church, to free itself from its friendship, stopping at nothing, it does not shrink from inflicting on the Apostolic See the outrage which results from that violation of the right of nations, nor from giving a shock to the social and political order, since nothing so much concerns nations for the security, on each side, of their mutual relations as an inviolable fidelity in the sacred respect for treaties. The greatness of the injury done to the Apostolic See through the abrogation of the Concordat by one party is further increased—and in a special manner—when we consider the method in which the State has effected the abrogation. It is a principle admitted without discussion in the law of nations and universally observed by all countries that

and that all its active life is governed by them." "Dominus Noster, cuius praecepta metuetis et servate debemus, Episcopi honorem et Evangelio loquuntur et dicit Petrus; Ego dico tibi, quia tu es Petrus, etc. . . . Inde per tempus et successionem vicis Episcoporum ordinatio est. Ecclesiae ratio decurrit; in Ecclesia super Episcopos constituitur et omnis actus Ecclesiae per eosdem praepositos gubernatur" (St. Cyprian, Epist. xviii. ad xviii.) ad Lapsos II., l.). St. Cyprian affirms that all that is founded upon a divine law: "divina lege fundatum." Contrary to these principles, the law of separation entrusts the administration and guardianship of public worship, not to the hierarchical body divinely established by the Saviour, but to an association of lay form, a judicial personality, and for all that affects public worship it treats it as alone having civil rights and responsibilities in its eyes. Hence, to this association will belong the use of the churches and sacred edifices; it is this association that will possess

ALL THE ECCLESIASTICAL PROPERTY

movable and immovable; it is it that will dispose, though only in a temporary manner. (Continued on page 8.)

Library Tables

The beautiful design and strong construction of this table makes it an ideal one for library use. Made of quartered oak, golden finished, highly polished.

Price \$24.00

The Office Specialty Mfg. Co.
 Limited
 97 Wellington St. West,
 Toronto.

Dineen's Furs . . .

AT END-OF-SEASON PRICES

It stands to reason that at this time of the year Dineen's must be prepared to accept a falling off in trade. And, of course, it is better to sell furs at greatly reduced prices than to carry them over to next season.

Natural Canadian Mink Ties, or Throw-overs, satin lined, regular \$30.00—for \$22.50.
 Siberian Ties, or Throw-overs, satin lining, regular \$16.50—for \$12.00.
 Grey Squirrel Imperial Shaped Muffs, regular price \$18.00—for \$15.00.
 Extra large, very fine, Labrador Mink Stoles, with rolling collar attached, full length to bottom of dress, reg. price \$165—for \$125.00.
 Extra large Persian Lamb Ties, or Throw-overs, satin lining, regular price \$30.00—for \$22.50.
 Imperial Shaped Black Persian Lamb Muffs to match, reg. price \$30.00—for \$22.50.

DINEEN
 Cor. Yonge and Temperance Sts.

BE SURE

and examine a copy of our catalogue if you have any idea of taking a preparatory course for a

GOOD PAYING POSITION

We believe there is no school equal to ours for methodic business training and for producing good results. We solicit investigation and comparison.

Enter any time. No vacations.

Central Business College
 W. H. SEAW, Principal
 Toronto.

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

General Banking Business

Head Office and Toronto Branch
8 KING STREET WEST

Branches also at
 78 Church St. and 522 Queen W.
 Open 7 to 9 p.m. Saturdays

Savings Departments at all branches. Interest compounded or paid twice a year on all deposits of One Dollar or upwards.

JAMES MASON
 General Manager

PENNOLINE

BURNING OIL
 Rivals the Sun

Canadian Oil Co.
 Limited
 2-12 Strachan Avenue
 Toronto

THE ONE PIANO

That's the expression used by the greatest musicians to mark the exclusive place held by the

Heintzman & Co.
PIANO
 MADE BY
 Ye Olde Firma of Heintzman & Co.

For over fifty years we have been giving experience and study to the perfecting of this great piano.

Pianos: 11-117 King St. W., Toronto