

The Catholic Register

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

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PRICE FIVE CENTS

ARCHBISHOP O'CONNOR RESIGNS ARCHBISHOP McEVAY SUCCEEDS

Priests of the Archdiocese Officially Notified—Archbishop O'Connor Still Administrator—Toronto's Prelates, Past and Present.

The resignation of His Grace Archbishop O'Connor from the charge of the Archdiocese of Toronto was confirmed in his individual notices to the priests of the diocese, dated May 22nd, in which he apprises them that his resignation has been accepted and that Bishop McEvay of London is to succeed him, he himself to act as Administrator until Bishop McEvay takes personal charge. The notice also thanks the priests for their kindness to him while in office and asks that their prayers be continued for his retirement whither he intends going as soon as he is released from his present office. The date at which the Archbishop elect will arrive is announced as June 17th.

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THE NEW ARCHBISHOP.

The Right Rev. Fergus Patrick McEvay, who succeeds Archbishop O'Connor to the archiepiscopal See of Toronto, is a native of Ontario, having been born in Lindsay in 1856, where he received his primary education and afterwards pursued his classical studies at St. Michael's College and Toronto University. His course in Theology was made at the Grand Seminary, Montreal, and he was ordained by the late Archbishop Cleary at Trenton in 1882. In addition to his scholastic training, the career of the future Archbishop has shown him possessed of a practical knowledge of business, a knowledge which has been displayed in the material development of every charge in which he has been placed. The territory in which Toronto's future Archbishop has worked has been more varied than St. Mary's church on December 8th of the same year. His first appointment was that of Professor of Philosophy and Theology in St. Michael's College. At this institution he also for some time filled the chair of Rhetoric and was pre-eminently successful as a teacher of the experimental science of Chemistry. During the eight months' absence of the then President of the College, Rev. Father Vincent, the management was assigned to the young professor, Father O'Connor, and this doubtless prepared him for the larger office that shortly came to him, when appointed President of the new College of Assumption, Sandwich. The appointment to Sandwich was made in 1870, consequent to negotiations between Bishop Walsh, then head of the London diocese, and Father Vincent, since which time the College has been in charge of the Basilian Community. For twenty years the energies and talents of Father O'Connor found outlet in the development of this seat of learning both materially and scholastically. So successful was this period in the life of Archbishop O'Connor, that on the occasion of his consecration at the close of his twenty years of earnest service in the College, he was publicly thanked by Bishop Foley of Detroit for his work at Sandwich and for its beneficial results in the formation of the Diocese of Detroit.

ARCHBISHOP O'CONNOR.

The most Rev. Doctor O'Connor was born of Irish Parentage at Pickering, Ontario, on March 28th, 1841, and was amongst the first of those who began preparation for the priesthood under the direction of the Basilians at St. Michael's College, Toronto, when that institution in its incipient stage was located in old St. Vincent's chapel, and the Archbishop became its first boarder at the age of eleven years. The young student sailed for France on Aug. 1st, 1861, where he entered the Basilian College of Annonay, remaining two years and returning to Canada in September, 1863, being ordained in St. Mary's church on December 8th of the same year. His first appointment was that of Professor of Philosophy and Theology in St. Michael's College. At this institution he also for some time filled the chair of Rhetoric and was pre-eminently successful as a teacher of the experimental science of Chemistry. During the eight months' absence of the then President of the College, Rev. Father Vincent, the management was assigned to the young professor, Father O'Connor, and this doubtless prepared him for the larger office that shortly came to him, when appointed President of the new College of Assumption, Sandwich. The appointment to Sandwich was made in 1870, consequent to negotiations between Bishop Walsh, then head of the London diocese, and Father Vincent, since which time the College has been in charge of the Basilian Community. For twenty years the energies and talents of Father O'Connor found outlet in the development of this seat of learning both materially and scholastically. So successful was this period in the life of Archbishop O'Connor, that on the occasion of his consecration at the close of his twenty years of earnest service in the College, he was publicly thanked by Bishop Foley of Detroit for his work at Sandwich and for its beneficial results in the formation of the Diocese of Detroit.

TORONTO PRELATES.

The coming of Archbishop McEvay to Toronto reminds us that he is the sixth who has had episcopal control in this chief diocese of Western Ontario. In 1841 Right Rev. Michael Power became its first bishop and after six years spent in the formation and development of the diocese, gave up his life as does the ideal shepherd, while ministering to the wants of his flock. It was during the typhoid epidemic that he might sick call came from a poor woman, an Irish immigrant who was dying in the pestilential sheds that then housed the wayfarers to our shore. The priests being all incapacitated by hard work and sickness, left no one to answer the call but the Bishop himself, who promptly responded, and the next day was seized with the fatal symptoms, and died shortly afterwards. Bishop de Charbonnel, the humble and saintly, succeeded, and the story of his life makes one of the most attractive pages in the history of the diocese. Times were different then from now, and the disposition of the bishop fitted itself in many ways to its requirements, and it is related to have made a personal visitation to every family in his Cathedral town. It was his charity, too, that planned and promoted the present day popular House of Providence, intending it as a home for exiles; intending, too, to end his own days in this his pet institution. But things were ordained otherwise, and the Bishop resigned office in 1860 and retired to France, where he died but a few years ago. It was during the incumbency of his successor, the Most Rev. J. J. Lynch, that the diocese became an archiepiscopal and developed into a large and telling centre. The story of Archbishop Lynch before coming to Toronto was replete with the arduous work and adventure which came to the missionary in the wilds of Texas fifty years ago. The future Archbishop was no stranger to watching the glittering stars, the hard ground for his bed and his horse's saddle serving as pillow. His works in Toronto were numerous, but an institution that will ever be coupled with his name is that of the College of the Holy Angels at Niagara Falls. For many years his dream had been to erect a college on this site, where to the accompaniment of the grand harmony of roaring waters prayers from youthful voices might ascend in praise to the Most High. Circumstances eventually tended to the carrying out of his wishes and the College was erected. Archbishop Lynch died in 1888 and was succeeded by Archbishop Walsh who like his two successors served some years in the episcopacy before coming to Toronto.

THE "RAMBLER" AGAIN

What He Saw and Heard in the County of Wellington—Reminiscences of "Ancient History."

In my last I made reference to the "Kerry Settlement" in the Township of Arthur, in its primitive stage of existence, as well as to the commodious and hospitable "log" home of Mr. Michael Costelloe. His was not the only human habitation erected of wooden material wrested from the surrounding forest and hewn into proper shape, proper lengths and proper sizes. Indeed the somewhat wild face of the whole of "Kerry" soon became dotted with homes of this character, and the Kerrymen found them models of comfort and of convenience. As I drew up within the lines of the little "Kingdom," which was founded in the wilderness more than half a century ago, on the occasion of my last visit, I sought the familiar home of my lamented friend, Mr. Costelloe, and I sought myself, but I sought for both in vain. Here was the hill, there was the valley, and yonder was the sluggish brook where my old friend Tom Shaughnessy spent many a chilly night waiting for a shot at a mink, muskrat or any other fur-bearing animal that was foolish enough to wander from his home whilst "Bet the Wheat" was in the neighborhood, holding in his head a clear eye and in his hand an infallible messenger of death; but where was the house? Well, it had disappeared with the march of time, and the spirit of progress its place is now taken by a stately mansion, in the erection of which brick and mortar figured conspicuously as highly important factors and this is a picture of social advancement which can be truthfully applied to nearly all of the flourishing settlements of Kerry.

About two miles north of Kennilworth I reached what was once the home of Mr. Bryan O'Donnell, one of the pioneer settlers of those regions, which then were classed northern. He was a native of the County of Donegal, and was, I believe, a relative to that grand chieftain, the chivalrous Irishman, who wields the Apostolic sceptre over the Diocese of Clogher, glories in signing his name "Phaunthirg O'Donnill"—Patrick O'Donnell. Bryan O'Donnell, who many years ago passed away to the silence of the grave, whilst in the enjoyment of health of mind and body, generously donated to the Church four acres of land on the west side of the Owen Sound road. Here was erected in true primitive style a log building of large proportions, and within its walls for many years were celebrated the solemn mysteries of religion, the officiating priest coming from Mount Forest, a distance of eight miles further north. Although Bryan O'Donnell himself has, I sincerely trust, passed into a happier sphere, his best traditions are faithfully upheld by the surviving members of his family, John, one of his sons, farms extensively in the neighborhood of Arthur village. Neil and James, also two sons, have passed over to the regions beyond the grave, but his only daughter, Mrs. Mary Anne O'Shaughnessy, the "Queen of Arthur," so called because she was the first white girl born in the neighborhood of the old homestead, as large as life, and healthy looking enough to gladden the eye of a life insurance agent. One of Mrs. O'Shaughnessy's boys owns the farm originally taken up by his grandfather, whilst another has recently come into the possession of a valuable farm owned by an uncle now deceased.

In this neighborhood is situated "Smookey Hollow" around which cluster many pleasant associations. Irishmen settled in Smookey Hollow as well as in most of the valuable lands surrounding it. They were a moral, a hospitable, and a strictly law-abiding people, but like all sections where they settle, in exclusive communities, the tongue of ridicule and of calumny exercised its amplest scope. Besides Irish Catholics, the country north of here as far as Owen Sound, was largely peopled by Ulster Planters, who crossed the Atlantic without leaving behind them the sectarian prejudices and national hatreds, with all of which they were terribly impregnated. They knew very well that the object in transplanting their ancestors in the soil of Ulster as well as in other parts of Ireland, as conquests and confiscations went on, was for the purpose of exterminating the lawful inheritors of the soil and banishing from the whole land the Creed taught by St. Patrick. Thoroughly imbued in this, and that it was their duty to hate the Catholic Celt, with an undying hatred, wherever he was to be found, they sailed for Canada heavily saturated with all the venomous animosities which had part of their nature, and settled—many of them in North Wellington and the adjoining County of Grey. With such a class of people strongly imbued with pernicious principles which are even inseparable from sectarian hate passing periodically through Smokey Hollow we need not marvel if that infant duly

christened by Catholic Irishmen came in for most undesirable attention from the Ulster Planters. Yet so it was. The people of Smokey Hollow were a quiet, orderly, unaggressive, and most law-abiding people, but they had strange methods of dealing with law-breakers. They felt as I have often myself, that the plan for reforming a blackguard is by meeting him with a crushing argument from the arm of an honest, determined man. A few such trials came off in Smokey Hollow and the effect they produced had a most healthy and a most marvellous appearance. Fortunately those follies are dying away very fast, so that to-day the feeling in North Wellington as well as in the other sections through which I have passed, is of a most harmonious kind. More about those northern regions next week. RAMBLER.

St. Vincent De Paul Children's Aid Society

The report of the St. Vincent de Paul Children's Aid Society for 1907 is of interest to all who give any thought to the future. This Society deals with conditions that we would sometimes like to forget. It deals with poverty and misery and vice, and the little children brought up under such conditions. These children are unable to help themselves, and they require the help of an organized body, such as the Children's Aid Society, because frequently they need protection against their parents. When parents have degenerated to such an extent that they have lost the sense of responsibility and duty towards their children, it becomes the duty of the Children's Aid Society to step in and re-educate the children. There is a possibility that the parents may reform but experience has shown that in only a small proportion of cases does this occur, whereas in the case of a child experience has also shown that no matter how bad may have been the previous condition of the child, if it is rescued at a reasonably early age from such condition, it can, with good environment, training and example, be developed into a good citizen. Some think that inherited evil tendencies cannot be overcome, but if the child is reared amid surroundings where these tendencies are curbed and checked and repressed, they are not likely to develop to the same extent as they would in evil surroundings, where these tendencies would be fostered and cultivated.

During the year 1907, 407 cases involving the interests of 541 children were brought before the Society. Of these only twelve were made wards of the Society and placed in foster homes. These figures should absolve the officers of the Society from any charge of rashness or over-hasty action. During the twelve and three-quarter years of the Society's existence the Agent, Mr. P. Hynes, has investigated 3,479 cases, involving the interests of 5,626 children. No doubt quite a number of these children were materially benefited by the intervention of the Society on their behalf, for it is the aim of the Society to improve the lot of the children in their own homes if possible, and only as a last resort are they removed from their parents. The Society has 147 children now on their books who are placed in foster homes. These children are all in a better environment than that which surrounded them in their own homes. Care is taken in selecting foster homes that the children be placed with respectable practical Catholics, and as most of the homes are in country districts the children are removed from many temptations and distractions that would assail them in the city. In some cases the children are adopted into families who are fairly comfortable in regard to this world's goods. These children receive extra advantages in the way of education, musical training, etc. In order to ensure fair treatment of children in foster homes they are visited regularly and enquiries made, both from the children and from other sources as to their treatment, and when it is thought necessary, a child is removed from an unsatisfactory home and placed in another. The officers and members of the Committee of Management have every reason to feel proud of the record of their Society. Some of the most prominent Catholic gentlemen in the city are active workers and in addition to giving their time, they also contribute liberally to the funds of the Society when necessary. Mr. Matthew O'Connor, the President, has the confidence of the Catholic people, and also has an intense personal interest in the work. Every parish priest in Toronto has had reason to bless the work of the Children's Aid Society because of the assistance he has received in dealing with troublesome cases. It is a trite remark that the children of the present will be the men and women of the future, but, being true, does not make it any the less true. Men and women are formed, and for the most part they will remain as they are, but little children receive impressions and take color from their surroundings, and where the surroundings are absolutely bad we should try to improve them.

Waiting Papal Voice

The Catholics of France, especially the clergy, are anxiously awaiting a decision from the Pope regarding the establishment of mutual aid societies for priests. These societies, it is planned, would not only take over the property belonging to certain pension funds for aged priests, amounting to \$1,000,000, but in accordance with a recent amendment to the devolution of Church property bill, they could accept pious foundations for requiem Masses. Although no definite decision has been promulgated from Rome it is unofficially reported that the Pope, in conversation with certain French prelates, has expressed himself as being disposed to accept the new arrangement.

SUBJECT OF THE HOUR

Italian Dioceses Being Reduced—Interesting International Exposition for Rome.

(Boston Pilot.)
In line with the very important economies being effected in the administration of the Church by Cardinal Merry Del Val, following the policy of Pope Pius, may be mentioned also the plan for economy of administration in a number of dioceses of Italy.

In Italy there are forty-nine Archbishops and 219 Bishops, and in view of the developments of the past generation it has been considered desirable gradually to reduce the number of bishoprics. The country is now in a position adequately to support all the incumbents of the existing sees.

The number just given may be better realized on a basis of comparison when it is stated that in all America, north, south and central, there are only forty-eight Archbishops and 197 Bishops.
The Pope has just united the sees of Troia and Lucera, the Bishop of Troia, Mgr. Bergamaschi, becomes the occupant of both sees. That the sensibilities of the Lucera people may not be wounded the dioceses have been united with equal rights, "aeque principaliter," and the bishop is to reside for six months of the year in the palace at Troia, and for the other six months at Lucera.

A number of other small dioceses are to be united in the same way. As fast as vacancies occur this will be done, and in several cases vacancies will be created by advancing the bishops to positions in the Vatican administration.
SCOTCH STUDENTS STABBED.
Intense indignation has been aroused among the student bodies in Rome, and particularly among those who speak the English language, by a dastardly attack which was made on some Scotch students in the Alban hills. These young men were passing the Easter vacation in the villa of the Scotch college, and when returning one afternoon from an outing they were set upon by a number of roughs with knives.

The students were not in a body. Four of them were attacked, Messrs. Donoghue of Edinburgh, MacHardy of Dumfermline, Melloe of Edinburgh and Macintosh, a brother of the young man defended themselves with their fists, and ultimately put their assailants to flight, but two of them, Messrs. MacHardy and Melloe, were injured, the latter seriously, by being stabbed in the neck.

The latter was immediately taken up by Sir E. H. Egerton, the British Ambassador at Rome, who sent to Albano to visit the young men in the hospital, and to make a personal investigation. Immediately after the attack Cardinal Agliardi, Bishop of Albano, called at the hospital, and Cardinal Merry Del Val dispatched a personal messenger and the Pope sent his apostolic blessing.
The Italian authorities have had the five miscreants arrested and promise exemplary punishment, and as exoneration in the matter have explained. This is a sort of explanation that does not explain, for attacks of this kind and insults to priests and ecclesiastical students are simply the outcome of the violently anti-clerical teaching inaugurated in the public schools of Italy after 1870, for the purpose of turning the rising generation from their allegiance to the Church. Incidents of the kind are the fruits of those teachings, and the Italian government is somewhat worried in the matter, as it is being held to strict accountability for attacks on foreigners.

REPAIRS AT FAMOUS CHURCH.

The Church of San Silvestro in Capite, which is in a special way the church of the English-speaking Catholics in Rome, has just been repaired and embellished at considerable expense. The work has been carried on for some months past, and the results are of an admirable kind.

Very Reverend William Whitmee, the amiable and popular priest, who for a number of years past has been in charge of St. Sylvester's, has thus added greatly to the debt of gratitude which must be felt towards him by the English-speaking residents and visitors in the Eternal City. The work which he has accomplished required more funds than were available for his use, and different plans are on foot for financing the repairs. Already an entertainment has been held in the Hotel Excelsior for this purpose, Archbishop Stoner, Mgr. John Vaughan, Princess Rospigliosi and other notabilities of the English-speaking colony rendering their services to make the event a social and financial success, and such it proved to be. Mgr. Vaughan was the orator at the Easter functions in San Silvestro, and very large congregations were attracted to the services.

FOR THE EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS.

The preparations that are being made for the Eucharistic Congress, which is to be held in London in September, are on a scale that will undoubtedly make the event the most important of its kind yet held. Prominent church dignitaries will be present from every quarter of the globe, as well as laymen of eminent distinction, and the public processions which are to be held in the English capital and the religious fetes which will take place at that period throughout the Archdiocese of Westminster will mark undoubtedly a new and important stage in the progress of the

Church in England, and an occurrence which will attract the attention of the entire civilized world.

Archbishop Bourne of Westminster recently made a trip to Italy, limiting his journey, however, to Milan. The visit was said to be for the purpose of tendering a personal invitation to Cardinal Ferrata, Archbishop of that diocese, to be present at the congress. Cardinal Ferrata has held a place of special prominence with regard to the organizing of the Eucharistic congresses that had been held in preceding years.

It is said that the Pope's personal representative at the congress will be Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli. This, however, is probably a conjecture, as no official announcement has yet been made in the matter, and indeed it is quite probable that a representative has not yet been chosen. The mentioning of Cardinal Vannutelli's name may come from the fact that he was the Papal envoy to England at the time of Queen Victoria's jubilee celebration.

Shortly after the congress a national pilgrimage from England will start from Rome, headed by the Archbishop of Westminster, a number of Bishops, the Duke of Norfolk and the chief officers of the Catholic Association of England. From the multitude of names already sent in for this pilgrimage there is no doubt that it will be by far the most important that has come to Rome from England in modern times, and its organizers believe that it may prove to be one of the largest foreign pilgrimages that have ever entered the Eternal City.

WORLD FAIR IN ROME IN 1911.

The Italian government, which since the days of Crispi has been endeavoring to repair the sad work of a mis-directed expansion, which led to colossal expenses, with no tangible results, has gradually been working back into paths of strict economy and prudent financial administration. It has been left behind somewhat in the matter of international exhibitions although Milan and Turin have been made centres of attraction in this regard.
The scene for a great exposition, however, is Rome, at least in the minds of all patriotic Italians, and although a number of abortive attempts in this line have already been made it is now planned to hold a grand exposition that will make up for all the wasted years, and that will realize the execution of plans that have been discussed for over thirty years. The exposition is to be held in the year 1911, and is to take special significance from the fact that that year is regarded as the fiftieth anniversary of the proclamation of Rome as the capital of Italy.

VILLA BORGHESE TO BE THE CENTRE.

The Villa Borghese is to be made the centre of the world's fair which will then be held, and if the present plans are carried into successful operation it will be one of the most sumptuous events of this kind that the world has yet seen.
The buildings will be on a scale of extraordinary magnificence, though many of them will be put up in an economical fashion with plaster and lath canvas figuring prominently, in the way in which Italians alone seem able to obtain artistic results from light materials, in which, beside, the climate of Rome permits of indulgence to a far greater extent than would be possible in a less favored land.

The year 1911 is also fixed for the inauguration of the famous monument to Victor Immanuel II., the Piedmontese king, whose army invaded Rome in 1870. This monument, built on low ground near the Capitol, has already absorbed tens of millions of francs and is far from completion. It was one of the follies of the early days of the present regime, and has been regarded as the typical instance of the young nation completely losing its head.

FAMOUS TRIEMES TO BE EXHIBITED.

It is said also that for that date will be raised the buried triremes of Lake Nemi. These Triremes have been a subject of endless discussion among archaeologists, and have furnished the Rome correspondents with endless copy for nearly fifteen years. In the deep and dark and legendary lake that lies in the hills hardly twenty miles from Rome, are buried two of the famous floating palaces which date back to Tiberius or Caligula.

Suetonius has left descriptions of them, and from his account, if it can be relied upon, they were wonders of naval construction with cedar wood cabins lined with rare marbles, with porticoes, baths, temples, hanging gardens and other devices of luxury. Ornaments from these vessels have been fished up in the form of artistic bronzes and beautiful columns which are at present on exhibition in the museums of Rome.
One of the boats is said to be two hundred feet long, and the other about two hundred and fifty. It would interest the world, undoubtedly to be able to compare the naval architecture of the days when St. Peter was Pope with that of Harland & Wolff or the Cramp shipyards in our own day. To get at the triremes Lake of Nemi will have to be drained and the problem of transferring them to Rome, if they ever are transferred, will be one to tax the genius of modern engineers.

So long as the multitude are made use of, and not loved and helped, so long shall the world be full of misery and crime.—Bishop Spalding.