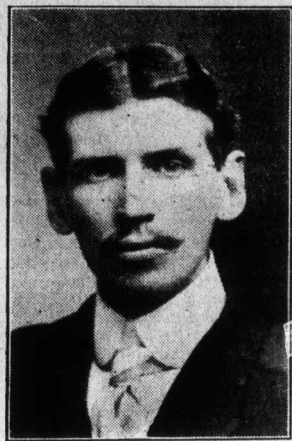


OUR TORONTO LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)



MR. WALTER J. FULTON, B.A.

As an example of what can be done by application and adherence to a certain line, once that line is marked out, no better subject could be selected than Mr. Walter J. Fulton, B.A., of Toronto. From his earliest years he was of a studious disposition, and though the fact that he was the eldest of a large family may have modified in some measure the facilities for receiving an education more than that which falls to the lot of the ordinary boy, yet Mr. Fulton overcame all obstacles and to-day his name stands on the roll of our Provincial University.

Mr. Fulton is of English and Irish origin. His great, great grandfather, then a student at Oxford, where he was preparing for the Anglican ministry, left his home in 1776 to come to the assistance of the Canadian colony. Receiving a commission he was entrusted with important despatches, but being taken prisoner while on his mission, he swallowed the paper on which the despatch was written, and afterwards managed to escape from his captors. To this loyalist ancestor, Mr. Fulton probably owes some of that tenacity which has so far stood him so well in life. In return for his services grants of land were given his ancestor near Newmarket, and there with varying fortune his descendants remained until Mr. Fulton, father of Mr. W. J. Fulton, moved with his family to this city. Three generations ago the then head of the Fulton family embraced Catholicity, and since then its members have been distinguished by that fervor which so often marks the convert. To his mother, who is of Irish descent, Mr. Fulton owes his Celtic origin. He received his early education in the Public and High Schools of New Market, and coming to Toronto in 1888 he attended the Jameson Avenue Collegiate Institute for two years. For six years he was in the employ of Fiddes and Hogarth, plumbers and gas fitters; here for a time he acted as bookkeeper, and at the same time gained a thorough knowledge of the business.

It was during this time too that he took his degree at the University, and how he accomplished so much, fitting himself as a professional scholar while at the same time acquiring that which makes him a skillful heating engineer, is what may emulate others to "go and do likewise."

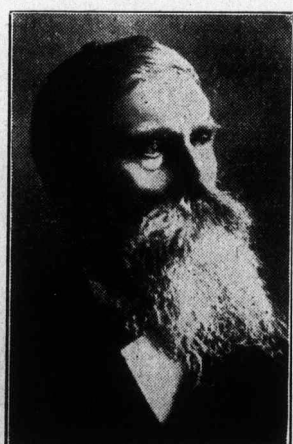
In St. Mary's parish where he is well known, he has held office as secretary and president of the West End Branch of the Catholic Truth Society. Mr. Fulton was lately married to Miss Mary O'Rourke, B.A., a brilliant graduate of Toronto University, and for two years teacher at Jarvis Collegiate Institute. He is now travelling for the Dominion Radiator Company, which occupation has made him many friends in various part of Canada.

LATE EUGENE O'CONNOR.—News has just reached the city of the death of Eugene O'Connor, second and youngest son of Mr. William O'Connor, of 342 Breckley street, and mail conductor on the G.T.R., whose route lies between this city and Montreal. The occurrence is especially sad in view of the fact that it was altogether unexpected, and that so far the details are not known. Young Mr. O'Connor was for the past two years living on a ranch twenty-six miles from Calgary; here he had gone for the sake of his health, and was progressing so well that almost certain hopes were entertained of his ultimate recovery.

On Friday last a telegram arrived which simply stated that the young man was dead; next day letters written by the loved son and brother were received by members of the household, but these gave no intimation that death had been looked for; uncertainty as to the cause of the sudden call will exist until further word comes to hand. The body is expected in Toronto at the beginning of this week; meantime, the bereaved have the sympathy of a large and sorrowing circle of friends as the family of Mr. O'Connor is amongst the oldest and best known in the city.

A CATHOLIC BOY WINS.—Amongst the prize-winners at the Dominion Exhibition, held lately, is Percy Conway, whose home is at Melbourne Avenue of this city; he is the son of Mr. Conway, freight inspector of the G. T. R. at the Union Station, and a pupil of the Holy Family School; his teacher in drawing is Miss McCarthy. Percy is a slight little lad of twelve years, and is not at all taken off his feet by the fact that he has succeeded in carrying off two second class prizes, one for a pencil drawing taken from life, and the other for a sketch in charcoal. Percy takes the matter quite philosophically, and seems rather to wonder why so many people are shaking hands with him, and what the congratulations are all about. The competition was not limited to age, many adults being amongst those who competed. Excelsior, Percy! Your friends may yet see you amongst the Dorees of the world.

BIGOTRY NOT YET DEAD.—Last week I told you of the appointment of Miss Dunn, B.A., which I think I said was settled to the accompaniment of only a slight scrimmage. I did not know that the following days were to be productive of long and bitter editorials from the "News" and "Saturday Night," in which Miss Dunn's appointment is opposed in the strongest way possible. As a sample from the "News" I quote the following: "We flatter ourselves that in this enlightened age and in this Protestant city there is no such thing as priestly domination. But recent records of the Collegiate Institute Board contain evidence to the contrary, that is quite convincing. The priest does not dominate as in former times by threats of spiritual penalties; political punishment is the more effective weapon now." This puts us in mind of the days when "Jesuit machinations" and similar phrases were among the pet expressions of writers who we fondly imagined were long since dead, but no, they drop up now and again. At every one of the three appointments made here since the Collegiates were established, the same opposition has been experienced, and those among us who fondly hoped that bigotry in Toronto was a thing of the past are obliged to acknowledge that our hope so far at least is vain; it is not dead; it only sleeps ready to awaken with renewed and increased vigor when opportunity offers for displaying it.



MR. MICHAEL LONERGAN.

FIFTY YEARS IN THE G.T.R.—Fifty years of labor in the Church, convent or wedded life is a rare occurrence, and yet perhaps even more rare is half a century of service on the part of an individual for a corporation or company. One of those exceptional occurrences is afforded by the Golden Jubilee of Mr. Michael Lonergan now and for the past fifty years in the service of Canada railways. On the 21st of Nov., 1852, Mr. Lonergan entered the machine shops of the Northern Railway, and here he continued until that railroad was taken over by the Grand Trunk in 1888 when he remained one of its employees; for a few years past, he has had charge of the tools in the tool house, and as it is part of the duties of the caretaker to see that the tools which are taken all over

the line, are returned and in good condition, it is easy to understand that to keep them all in view is no light responsibility.

Mr. Lonergan describes himself as a native of "Sweet Tipperary," where he was born in 1829. When eighteen years of age he engaged in military life when he joined the 54th Regiment; he saw service in England, the Channel Islands and in Canada, where he was stationed at Quebec; here his discharge was bought and coming immediately to Toronto he obtained employment with the company with which we still find him.

In the years gone by, Mr. Lonergan was an athlete of no mean ability, and the old Northern picnics of other days often saw him crowned with the victor's laurels in their athletic contests; he possesses a repertoire of tale and adventure and stories of martial life in the first half of the 19th century, and of the time when D'Arcy McGee entertained Toronto audiences for "three hours without stopping for a single word" are amongst the liveliest of his remembrances. The "True Witness" of forty years ago was to Mr. Lonergan as it is now a welcome friend.

Mr. Lonergan married Miss Annie O'Donnell, of Toronto, whom he had the sadness to lose some eight years ago; his only son died in Chicago about a year since; his remaining children are the Misses Josephine, Mary, and Margaret, in business on Dundas street, and Sister Emerentia of St. Joseph's community in this city. He is a familiar figure in the shops at the foot of Brock street, and is liked and respected by his many friends and fellow-employees; the fidelity with which Mr. Lonergan has worked for the company in whose employment he has been for the past half century is evidenced by the fact that in military parlance he can show a "clean sheet," and by the length of time he has passed in its service.

FATHER DOLLARD QUOTED.—From the Associated Press of Monday we learn that Rev. Father Dollard of this diocese is quoted as amongst those whose warnings against emigration from Ireland to the North-West were read before the Anti-Emigration Society at Dublin. Father Dollard is well known as a poet, but amongst his writings nothing is stronger than his prose portrayal of the sufferings, temptations and hardships of the Irish emigrant in America. This if I remember rightly, was published some three years ago, and the truth and strength of the picture are still in my memory. No one reading it but would hesitate before leaving the poorest cabin in Ireland to risk an uncertain future in the land across the sea.

Catholic Sailors' Club.

This week the concert of the Catholic Sailors' Club was under the auspices of St. Patrick's Society. It was a great success from every standpoint. Dr. Frank E. Devlin, 1st Vice-President of the Society, occupied the chair, owing to the unavoidable absence of the President, Mr. Justice Doherty. In opening the proceedings, the chairman delivered an enthusiastic speech, during the course of which he eulogized the management of the Club for its praiseworthy efforts on behalf of the visiting seamen.

The programme was most interesting, and much enjoyed by the large audience. Among those who contributed, were:—Miss Delahanty, Miss O'Brien, Miss Peacock, Miss Hamilton, Messrs. Geo. Morgan, Allyn, Jackson, Donnelly, Pearson. A feature of the evening were the numbers of the choir of the Gesu; among them Messrs. Langlois and Panneton beautifully sang "Anchored," and "The Psalms." Seamen Joseph Coghlin, Murdoch and Williams, steamship Jordan; Geo. Chrimie, steamship Corinthian; John Dunn, steamship Southwark; Archie Woods, steamship Lord Lansdowne, also sang.

Next Wednesday the concert will be under the direction of Father Dowd Court, Catholic Order of Foresters.

A CORRECTION.

In our last issue we reproduced a short story entitled "A Hasty Judgment," and gave credit to "The Irish Catholic."

The Ed. of the "Ave Maria" informs us that credit should have been given to his magazine. We cheerfully make the correction.

Sincerity is the salt of life.

Heed the Gospel as well as read it.

BISHOP OF CLONFERT ON IRISH PROBLEMS

A most important address was delivered by the Right Rev. Dr. O'Dea, Bishop of Clonfert, at Ballinasloe on the occasion of his first visit to that place recently.

His Lordship was most enthusiastically received by the priests and people, and was presented with several addresses. On arrival at the railway station, he was welcomed by a large crowd and the band of the St. Michael's Total Abstinence Society, and was escorted to the Total Abstinence Hall, where the presentation of addresses took place. A magnificent silver gilt crozier, a copy of the Inisfallen Crozier, accompanied the address from the priests and people of Ballinasloe and district. His Lordship, replying to the address, said it was a particularly pleasing feature of their reception that it came from all classes alike, from Protestants as well as Catholics. He hoped the good relations now existing between the different denominations in this district would be maintained throughout his episcopate. His life-long training had taught him to respect honest difference of view, and to realize the necessity in secular matters of merging these differences and co-operating cordially for the general good of the community.

His Lordship, in the course of his reply to the address of the Ballinasloe Urban Council, said it was his earnest desire in taking up the pastorate of souls to act through life as a true father to all his people, to laity and clergy alike, and it was his conviction, borne in upon his mind by long experience of similar work, that he could not hope to reach the ends for which our Lord had sent him except through the confidence and goodwill of both priests and people.

One of the most pressing wants, in Ireland, said His Lordship, at the present time was the scientific study of agriculture and of industry. The Irish farmer was naturally prejudiced against the mere theorist, but it was evident, he thought, that he could not resist the stress of modern competition without a knowledge of the best agricultural methods. He would, therefore, appeal to the farmers of the locality to use every opportunity of extending their knowledge of agriculture. He hoped these opportunities would grow as time went on, and that every district in Ireland would be supplied with a well-equipped agricultural school or college, and also with the services of an expert adviser—not a mere theorist with a smattering of his subject hastily acquired, but a theoretical and practical expert.

For a similar reason he hoped that the people of the town would take the fullest advantage of such technical education as might be within their reach. He had expressed the opinion elsewhere that their Irish towns could not prosper without manufactures, and he saw clearly that manufactures could not thrive in modern conditions without a scientific study of manufacturing processes. They might therefore rely on his using every means his position might supply to assist the growth of technical science in the town. Within the last few weeks he had engaged a thoroughly qualified professor of experimental science to take charge of the new laboratory in their Diocesan College. (Applause). It would be his duty to teach physical and chemical sciences, which underlie all industrial processes. Later on it might be possible to turn this laboratory into a fully-equipped school of technical science.

A review had been sent to him the previous day, containing some friendly criticism of a statement of his at the consecration dinner on Sunday week. The statement was that "to your mind the union of clergy and laity was absolutely vital and an absolutely necessary consequence of the principles of our religion." The critic cordially accepted this view, but he added that, in his opinion, the bond between priest and people was not to-day so solid or all-embracing as it once was, and he traced the cause to a want of sympathy on the part of Irish priests with the up-hill struggle for the preservation of the Irish nation, and especially with the political and Parliamentary movement. He (Dr. O'Dea) should be sorry to believe that this charge against Irish priests was justified by facts. He believed that Irish priests were as intensely Nationalist as the

Irish laity—(applause)—and if for narrow causes this sympathy with the Parliamentary movement was somewhat less marked than it used to be, this comparative indifference was, he believed, passing away. (Loud applause). If he might express his own view without giving offence to those who differed from him, and whose opinion he respected, he had never wavered in his allegiance to the political movement. (Loud and prolonged applause). He knew that naturally implied more than self-government, but he had always believed that political liberty was the keystone of the arch of national greatness. (Applause). A nation self-centred in its government was his first natural idea. (Applause). He was therefore in complete sympathy with the Parliamentary movement, and, further, he believed that the expression of this sympathy, backed up in due time by practical co-operation, without aggression, helped to cement the union between priests and people, and, therefore, to further the interest of religion. (Loud applause).

His Lordship, in the course of his reply to the address of the rural district council, said he hoped to interest himself in the secular affairs of the district, for even our Lord busied himself about the temporal concerns of the people. His life hitherto had been largely spent in the study of social problems, and he hoped now to take up their application to the various interests in the diocese, with special regard to such questions as promised immediate practical results. He was especially interested in the children of the poor. They might rely on him to do everything in his power to inculcate the duty of labor and of industrial self-reliance.

Another problem in which he was most deeply interested, as vitally concerning the staple resources of the nation, was the position of the grazing lands, which occupied so large a portion of that diocese. He felt that this question was difficult and delicate, and that much speaking might end in anger rather than further its solution. He recognized also that vested interests in grazing farms should be respected, for apart from other considerations no nation could thrive on injustice; further, he quite allowed that men had a natural right to take grazing land for the advancement of their own individual interests. On the other hand, he was honestly convinced that it was a huge national evil and the outcome of a great national wrong, that so much of the best land of this country had been given up to grazing. It seemed to him evident that it was better in the interests of the nation that if possible the land of Ireland should be made to feed men rather than bullocks or sheep. (Loud applause). Further, he believed that the physical moral vigor of the race was best matured upon the land, and therefore that land of this country should be used to produce that many vigor upon which the strength and stability of every nation depended. (Loud applause).

Again, it was vital that in an agricultural country like Ireland the fruitfulness of the land, as being their chief material resource, should be turned to best account by cultivation. Surely the land of Ireland will produce immensely more if it were nursed by labor and fed by fertilizers. Its fruitfulness was deteriorated from by continued grazing, for the obvious reason that more was taken away than was put back. He hoped that the time would come when at least a large portion of the grazing land of Ireland would be turned by fair and just means into farms of economic size—say, 40 or 50 acres—and when these farms would be cultivated by the labor of the occupier and his family, such a change would afford remunerative occupations for a large and healthy population. It would keep the people at home by giving them an interest in their own country, and it would arrest the decay of their towns by swelling the volume of products for distribution, and raising up a number of trades and industries incidental to agriculture. (Applause).

He hoped the English Government would come to realize that the contentment and prosperity of this country constituted the surest guarantee for the unity and strength of the Empire. (Applause). Replying to an address from the national teachers of Ballinasloe and surrounding districts. His Lordship said that the future for the country, both religious and secular, was largely in the hands of that body. He therefore noted with pleasure that they were fully conscious of the national importance of this work, and that they were resolved to discharge their duties with all their strength. He desired to place on record his cordial appreciation of the services which the national school teachers had rendered to the Church in the matter of teaching religion in the schools. They had always discharged that duty in

self-sacrificing zeal, and he trusted they would continue to do so. Replying to the address from the local branch of the Gaelic League. His Lordship said that he was in full sympathy with the Gaelic League movement, and with the efforts made by the League to revive and strengthen the language, literature, and natural characteristics. He felt the need of giving practical proof of the sympathy, and had therefore made arrangements for the appointment of a professor of Irish in the Diocesan College of Ballinasloe, and he assured them that college would be as Irish in its language, games, and all its ideals as any college in Ireland.

Catholic Notes Across the Line

A NEW CHURCH.—On Tuesday, Sept. 15th, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Foley visited Yale, Mich., and solemnly blessed the new Church of the Sacred Heart, which has been in course of construction for upwards of a year. Rev. P. J. Cullinane, and an immense throng of his parishioners who gave the beloved prelate an enthusiastic welcome and escorted him to the parochial residence.

DIOCESE OF BOSTON.—According to one of our exchanges, Rt. Rev. Matthew Harkins, Bishop of Providence, will shortly be appointed to the coadjutorship of Boston.

AGAINST VICE.—The "Catholic Union and Times" published the following in its last issue:—

As a result of the vice crusade instituted by the Paulist Fathers in New York, and in which Rev. Patrick J. Grant is the central figure, the Paulist parish, which has come to be known as the "New Tenderloin," was quieter on Sunday and Sunday night than it has been in many months.

In addition to the work undertaken by Father Grant, Father Gilman of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament at Seventy-first street and Broadway, whose parish joins that of the Paulists, has started an investigation of the conditions there.

Acting-Captain Rehan of the West Sixty-eighth street station said that his precinct had gone through one day with absolute quiet and order. Later in the night one excise arrest was made. Much of the credit for the change Capt. Rehan gives to the Paulists.

"They acquire knowledge we never could obtain," he said, "and since they instituted this crusade many suspicious characters have flocked to other parts of the town."

In Capt. Handy's precinct, which reaches from Forty-second street to Fifty-ninth, taking in about ten blocks of the Paulist parish, there were nine excise arrests Sunday, and two for violations of the Tenement House law, but all of these were below the line of the Paulist parish. Capt. Handy said that he desired to aid and be aided by Father Grant.

Father Grant and several of his assistants were out in the parish until late Sunday night. A large number of the parishioners volunteered their services in the work he is carrying on.

GERMAN CATHOLICS.—The forty-eighth annual convention of the German Catholic Verein of North America was held in Dayton, O., during week ending Sept. 26.

A parade was the feature of the afternoon, of the opening day, 6,000 people, including ten companies of uniformed knights and twelve bands, were in the marching line. Coadjutor Archbishop Moeller of Cincinnati addressed the convention. The business of the convention was conducted by 300 delegates representing nearly 700 societies and 52,000 members directly affiliated.

PAULISTS FOR CHICAGO.—Archbishop Quigley, of Chicago, has offered to the Paulist Fathers the parish of St. Mary in Chicago.

GOLDEN JUBILEE.—The golden jubilee of the erection of St. Patrick's Church, Columbus, Ohio, was celebrated on Sunday, Sept. 27.

AGAINST PROFANITY.—Protesting against habits of profanity 50,000 Catholics of the diocese of Brooklyn walked in procession on Sunday last. The great demonstration was held under the auspices of the Holy Name Societies. So large was the membership grown that it was expedient this year to divide the city into districts and the men of each district proceeded to a designated church where the services were held. The organization was spread of these societies has been one of the most successful and significant recent religious movements in Greater New York. Without question this influence is reducing materially the amount of swearing that is heard in this city.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

THE SESSION.—There is much of interest going on at present. In the long-looked-for introduction of the amendment to the Civil Service Act, and the Bill has been read a first time. It is a considerable increase in the number of employees, especially of the Deputy heads of the various departments. It is not quite for the men of the first class, who really constitute the bulk of the service and do the bulk of the work. There is a vast improvement in the status of the Government. It is a feature of it is that it gets those employed in the Commons or Senate. It is that when there is question to be followed these employees are supposed to be under the vice Act; but when the question of an increase of other advantages they are not to be under it. It is right; but it looks queer.

Since Tuesday, to the writing the House has been with the last debate—proposed third reading—on the Transcontinental National Bill. It is a certainty that how the debate may be carried through; equally uncertain what what fate awaits it. It would be difficult for to advance new arguments against, the matter having most threshed to straw in Still Mr. Borden's effort was a really fine piece of legal oratory, while Premier, in reply, was most brilliant yet delivered in the House of Commons.

Apart from this great I there remain some yet of estimates to be passed, and supplementaries which will considerable detailed criticism there are the subsidies to be passed, and finally the Bill of the recent dead-lock between Finance Minister and the General. When all these with, and when the Senate got through with them is matter of conjecture. Some of the end of the session for the 10th October; others for the 14th—the day of Thanksgiving Day—and again think it may last till the 22nd October. In any case touch closely on the seven it does not pass that limit by the very long session in Canada and the one the deduced the greatest amount of money. At this moment Public and Private, number

A FINE LECTURE.—On night last the hundredth anniversary of the death of Emmet, was celebrated in St. Patrick's in the auspices of the Ancient Irishmen. The hall was packed. The leading feature of the evening's programme was on the life of Emmet by F. Layden, of Columbus, O. He was occupied by Dr. Froelich, lecturer gave a brief sketch of the life of Emmet, from Henry II. down. The horror of the rebellion began in the reign of VIII. Cromwell continued persecution till, by depriving people of education and another their religion, he about a state of affairs that absolutely intolerable. won Emancipation in 1825 is only in 1903 that the people became able to be lauded in their own country. His King Edward VII. may yet in winning forgiveness for the centuries of misdeeds, views are more modern, and lightened, more Christian, may succeed in procuring forgiveness for the Irish. Previous to the rebellion of 1798 were severe persecutions headed by the "boys," the "Right Boys," the "Hearts of Steel," the "Oa the Defenders," all forerunners of the United Irishmen, who Lord Edward Fitzgerald, O'Connor, Thos. Addis Emmet, Neilson, Thomas Russell