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TOPICS OF AN OLD-TIMER

March 2, the Anniversary of a Great English-Irish Saint, Saint Chad—Who Will Support Home Rule in the British Parliament?—The Celtic Element Everywhere—The Liberal and Labor Element in England—Scotland and Wales and the Isle of Man—The "Celtic Fringe" Unanimous.

My friend, John Hurley of Litchfield, Conn. whose contribution regarding American Generals and Irish saints, begun in our last issue and is continued in this, refers to St. Chad, who flourished in the north of England in the seventh century. His name is not unknown outside of ecclesiastical history. Mr. Hurley claims that St. Chad was an Irishman and a native of the County of Mayo. This but few writers mention, although there is good ground for the claim. He is mentioned in "Green's History of the English People," however, as if he were of Irish origin. It is admitted that he was educated at Holy Island in the northwestern part of the island of Lindisfarne, on the Northumbrian coast, which was first established by Irish monks. The anniversary of his death is the second day of March. The Toronto "Globe" of that date under the heading of "March 2 in History," has the following mention made of him, which in connection with Mr. Hurley's reference, will give my readers some better knowledge of a great Irish ecclesiastical character and furnish a striking instance of what the Irish did for the English in the early centuries of Christendom. The Globe's sketch says:

"St. Chad is regarded as the missionary who introduced Christianity among the East Saxons. He was educated at the monastery of Lindisfarne, or Holy Island, of which he became Bishop. He exercised at the same time a like jurisdiction over the extensive diocese of Mercia, first fixing that See at Lichfield, so called from the great number of martyrs slain and buried there under Maximianus Herudeus, the name signifying, according to tradition, the field of carcasses. Upon his death and canonization the bones of St. Chad were removed from Stow to Lichfield Cathedral. The history of the cathedral has this romantic episode: In 1643 the Royalists, under the Earl of Chesterfield, fortified the close. They were attacked by the Parliamentary troops under Lord Brooke, of whom it is told that on approaching the city he prayed if his cause was unjust he might presently be cut off, whereupon he was killed by a brace of bullets from a musket or wall piece discharged by a soldier from the tower of the church. This occurring on the 2nd of March, the anniversary of St. Chad's death (673), was looked upon by the Royalists as a signal interference of Providence."

This is a time, I think, when the Irish can look with gratification to their brother Celts in the British Isles for the position they have taken to assist in carrying Home Rule in the British Parliament. In the first place the Liberal Premier, Henry Campbell-Bannerman, is out-and-out a Home Ruler, and always has been. He is a Scotchman by birth and what is more, a Celtic Scotchman. Gladstone was a Scotchman in blood and partly of Celtic stock; and his son, who is one of the Cabinet Ministers of the day, is a Scotchman on whom we place a distinctive reliance. The new Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, the Earl of Aberdeen, is a Scotchman with a reputation well and favorably known, with a strong predilection in favor of Home Rule, and there need be no doubt that while he is in charge of Dublin Castle the execution of such laws as may be enacted for the benefit of the Irish people will be faithfully enforced. The Chief Secretary for Ireland, Prof. Bryce, is of Scotch

and Celtic blood, but I believe was born in Ireland. He has long been a Home Ruler from conviction as well as from sympathy. He long since placed his convictions in print, declaring if the Irish persevered they would surely in time win the day. He said this, too: "The conduct of the House of Lords in 1880 and 1881, and the malign influence which its existence exerted whenever remedial legislation for Ireland came in question, convinced us that full and complete justice will never be done to Ireland by the British Parliament while the Upper House as at present constituted, remains a part of that Parliament. The discussion of Irish bills in the House of Commons made us realize how little English members knew about Ireland; how utterly different were their competence for and their attitude towards Irish questions and English questions. We perceived that we were legislating in the dark for a country whose economic and social conditions we did not understand—a country in which we could not apply our English ideas of policy; a country whose very temper and feeling were strange to us. We were really fitter to pass laws for Canada or Australia than for this island within sight of our shores." Finally he said: "Self-government, we had come to see, was the only alternate to coercion."

We can now safely assume there will never more be any coercion, Landlordism being now finally abolished, there will be no use for it, as whatever disturbance was created was on account of the hardships created by the landlords and Tory governments always sided with and made it their business to protect them in the performance of their heartless deeds.

Lord Elgin, the Home Secretary, is a Canadian by birth, but of Scotch descent. He is a descendant of the Bruce and is of Norman-Celtic blood. His father aided in the establishment of Home Rule for Canada, and the son, following in his footsteps, can be relied on to legislate for Home Rule for Ireland. The last king crowned in Ireland was a Bruce, and the present Bruce must have a strong sympathy for a people whose ancestors made his ancestor a king.

I have here written of the aristocratic and governing class of the Liberal Scotch statesmen. But there are others—the laboring class—they are with us too. In fact the labor leaders of England are many of them Scotch. John Burns, a member of Mr. Campbell-Bannerman's official family, is a Scotchman and is an avowed and hearty Home Ruler.

The great success of the Labor Party in England at the late election was one of its great surprises and forebodes the fate of the aristocratic House of Lords if it does not behave itself. Every member representing labor is a Home Ruler. When Joseph Chamberlain posed as a radical leader here is what he said of the House of Lords:

"During the last hundred years the House of Lords has never contributed one iota to popular liberties or popular freedom, or done anything to advance the common weal. During that time it has protected every abuse and sheltered every privilege. It has denied justice and delayed reform." The House of Lords itself may be put on its defense and tried for its very existence if it should obstruct the passage of a Home Rule Bill in the present parliament as it did in Gladstone's time.

The attitude of the Labor Party towards Home Rule is one of sympathy and brotherhood, because the cause of the people is fundamentally the same everywhere. Every great parliamentary measure of reform for the benefit of the British people for a hundred years, has had the aid of the Irish representatives in the House of Commons, a fact notably recognized by Lecky in his "History of England in the Eighteenth Century," in which he bears testimony as follows: "A majority of the Irish members turned the balance in favor of the great democratic Reform Bill of 1832, and from that day there has scarcely been a democratic measure

(Continued on page 5.)

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AMERICAN GENERALS

Revolutionary Soldiers Whose Names are Derived from those of Irish Saints.

(Continued from our last issue.)

The first bishop of Mercia, in Ancient Britain, was St. Ceadda, also called Chad, Cedd, Cadwol, Cadwell, Shadwol, Shadwell, Cadwalder or Chad-Molader. He was the patron saint of Lichfield in Stafford, so called from his light or grave, and to whom Lichfield (Lichtwold) cathedral is still dedicated. He was a monk of Lindesfarne, A.D. 670. But the scene of his early studies was in County Mayo, Ireland, on the right bank of the river Moy, anciently called Kath-Moil-Cath, and later Rathmaoili; hence the name Cathmoilader, from a great battle having been fought there; hence the Welsh name Cadwalader. The general of this name in the Revolution must have been Irish, or at least one of his parents was; otherwise he could not be a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. The name Cathmaol or Cambell, may also have been named in honor of this saint.

Gen. Campbell was born of Irish parents and was also a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

Gen. Francis Marion and his famous brigade, whose military career proved successful and brilliant. His name originated from Mar-Oigh, meaning Holy or Blessed Mary. Mar is the Irish for Mary, hence Maol Mar-Oigh, Mulmurry, Mulmarion, Marion, Le Marion, Marianus, Merry Man, etc. Gen. Marion was of French nationality.

St. Elmridh or Geimhrith (winter), hence Maol Geimhrith, Mulgemery, Mulgomeri, MulGomery, Montgomery, etc.

Gen. Richard Montgomery was born in County Donegal. He also was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick of Philadelphia.

Gen. John Lamb, organizer of the "Liberty Boys," was commander at West Point when Arnold turned traitor. He was General-in-Chief of artillery at Yorktown. Lord Melbourne, whose family name was Lamb, was a member of the Irish Parliament. The origin of this name is perhaps Liam or Giolla Liam, meaning William.

Brig-Gen. Stephen Movlan, called the Sheridan of the Revolution, was the first president of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. His brother was the Catholic Bishop of Cork, where they belonged. Maol Leathain is the origin of this name, called after St. Leathain.

Gen. Mathew Lyon of Castlelyons, County Cork, originally belonged to the Lyons family, who were also O'Mullethains or Mullions. After being dispossessed of their estates some of the family settled in Wicklow, where Mathew Lyon, the commissary-general of the Revolution was born. The vote of Vermont, cast by Lyon, made

Thomas Jefferson President of the United States. He was also the founder of Eddyville, Kentucky.

Some of the Irish Allens were called after St. Challane.

There was also a St. Mal-Calinus or Mulcallin or Mulchallane, hence Calahan, Challan, Callan, Callanan, Mulbolin, Mulholland, Holland, Mullahin, Hallin, Hallen, Mull Hallen, Mulhollin, O'Maolchulun, M'Ballin and finally Allin. Col. Ethan Allen became a general. His parents were Mary Baker and Daniel Allin. His sister, Mary Allen, became a convert to the Catholic faith. A late writer states that all the Allens were of Norman descent; but there were Allens in Ireland ages before they were called Normans, as the place names will show, as the Bog of Allen, Tulleyallen, Bally Allen, Allenstown, Lough Allen, the Hill of Allen, etc. There was also an Irish king of that name.

Gen. Green, the Rhode Island blacksmith, who superceded Gen. Gates, "who was the real head of the Conway Cabal," was one of the most famous generals of the Revolution. Uaithne is the origin of Green and an Uaithne is Anthony, while "MacGiolla au Uaithne" means a disciple of St. Anthony and is pro. MacGillan. Anemny is wrongly translated into the family name of Bird. Those new names are written with or without the Mac, as MacGreen, MacGreene, MacGreene, MacGreane, etc. Also Gilloswney, Owney, Eaney, Neadham, Toney, Teney, Taney, Tenyson, Hiney, a'Hannath or Hannah, MacGilliney, Eloney, Looney, O'Looney, Gilliney, Olney, MacGilliney, Gillaneey, Ainey, Macaney, MacNeney, Cineal-Ainey, Elowney, O'Neana, O'Neana, O'Neay, etc., etc. There are many variations of the name St. Fionn, or Fionnain of Movilla, A.D. 675. St. Fionnain, St. Fionnehoim, St. Fionchu, or Fionnshain, etc. Perhaps there were several saints of this name, some of whose disciples were called MacGiolla Thionntain, hence MacGillintan, Lintan, Gionntan, Clintan, etc.

Charles Clinton, senior, came from County Longford, Ireland, and was the progenitor of a famous family of generals and governors, and one was a Vice-President of the United States. George Clinton voted for the Declaration of Independence. There was also Brig-Gen. Charles Clinton, General James Clinton, De Witt C. Clinton, and others. Many places are called after this family, although the name of the Irish Saint is almost forgotten.

Gen. Marquis de Laval, or Lavell, is a form of Mulfoyle, Maol Phael, Paul.

Gen. Lewis Cass, son of Jonathan Cass, an Irishman, was Secretary of War under Gen. Jackson. The name is derived from St. Cass, or Corcass. Also Gen. Karson and Commodore Cassin of Clan Caislin.

Gen. John James, a major in Marston's Brigade, was called the "Swamp Fox"; he organized the Marion Brigade Corps. Gill James is called after the saint, while Fitz James or Jamiesons of Dublin were Stewarts.

One of the latter is the mother of Marconi.

Brig-Gen. William Maxwell, born in Ireland, was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. Gen. Hugh Maxwell was also born in Ireland in 1733. Thompson Maxwell of the same family was born in Bedford, Mass., named from St. Sedulius.

Gen. Dongan of New York was Irish born and probably called after St. Dubhagan, hence O'Dugan, O'Dubhan, Dougan, Duggan, etc.

General Agnew's name in Gaelic is Giolla Naomh, hence O'Gnieve, meaning a disciple of the Saint. He was from the County Antrim. Judge Daniel Agnew was his grandson.

Brig-Gen. Mitchell was of Irish origin, and a brave fighter in the Revolution. Mulmitchil, Mulvehil, Melvill, etc., are forms of this name. Balmitchela or Mitchelstown, was called after the clan.

Major-Gen. William Irvine, also Andrew Irvine, and Dr. Mathew Irvine, were from County Clare. St. Irvine was Irish. There is a St. Irvine in Ayrshire named from the Irish saint.

St. Tiernan or Tighearnain of the great Abby of Errew. This very ancient name is the origin of the Greek and Latin words Tyrannos, tyrant, etc. The original meaning seems to be Tigh-I-Earn, or House of Learning. Tighearnagh or Tierney is rightly translated Lord, but wrongly translated O'Torna or Thunder. The prefix Giolla and Maol proves that the following names are called after this saint: Maol Thiarna, Mulhern, Hernan, Earnan, MacGiolla Thearney, MacGiearnay Ternan, Turney, MacGiollernan, Tierne, Ternay, O'Darney, O'Tarney, O'Dearnair, Uí Tighearnagh. Killodernan in Tipperary means O'Tiernan's church, originally spelled Cill-O'd-Tighearnain.

Gen. de Ternay was of Irish origin. He was one of the generals at the Hartford convention.

Gen. de Chastell, Lieut-Gen. Count Arthur Dillon, and others, attended. This was also the Admiral de Ternay who arrived at Newport with a squadron of warships in July, 1780.

Gen. Wilkinson of the Revolution. Wilkin in Gaelic is Uikin or MacUikin, probably called after a saint of that name, St. Uicin.

St. MacCartan or Artan, founder of the See of Clogher, A.D. 506. Some of his disciples took their names from Fornais MacCartan, hence MacThomas, Thomson, Tompkins, etc. It was Gov. Tompkins of New York who saved New York in 1812. He was the Tammany Governor.

Gen. William Thomson, brother of Charles.

Gen. Moultrie, one of the great fighting generals of the Revolution, was one of "the fighting race." Fort Moultrie was named in his honor. The name originally was Maol Murtagh, Mac Murtrie, Murthugh, Moriarty, etc., all having the same coat of arms. He was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, evidence that he was Irish.

Gen. Shay was also Irish and a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

Gen. Todd, Governor of the North-West Territory with General Rodgers Clarke. The Irish name is O'Todha, or O'Togdha, called after St. Todha or Tuda. The original name seems to have been Cu Uladh an-t-So-dha or "The Ulster Silken Warrior," now Sheehy and Silk. Gen. Shay may have the same origin for his name.

Gen. Miller of the Millers of Rath Miller, was called after an Irish saint. Generals Pike, Collins and others, were also called after Irish saints.

The second signer of the Declaration of Independence. He commanded eight divisions of the Pennsylvania Irish Riflemen and was commander-in-chief of the Army of the North. The Thompsons were from County Kerry and were members of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

Gens. Wolcott and Elliott have names derived from "Mac Giolla Mo Cudha" or Gillicuddy, disciples of St. Cartha of Munster, who was called "The Holy Father" and from whom the MacCarthys also get their various names.

Commodore Barney, the father of

ROYAL PRINCE BECOMES A JESUIT

Prince Rainer of Bourbon, son of the claimant to the throne of Naples and nephew of the late King of the Two Sicilies, has joined the order of Jesuits and entered upon his novitiate. He is a brother of the Infant Charles of Spain, and like him received his education in Spain, being brought up, in fact, at the expense and under the direction of the Queen Mother, Christina, who has been extremely kind to all the many children of the Court of Caserta, the title by which the Neapolitan pretender is known to most of his American friends and acquaintances at Cannes. Prince Rainer is now twenty-three years of age, holds a commission as cavalry officer in the Spanish army and has experienced an immense amount of difficulty in persuading his parents and relatives to permit him to join the order of the Jesuits.

While there have been several royal and imperial princes who have entered holy orders—there is one of the brothers of the present King of Saxony who is a priest and professor of theology at the University of Freiburg, in Switzerland, while in the early part of the nineteenth century there was an Archduke Leopold of Austria who was a Cardinal—that is, I believe, says the Marquis de Fontenay, the first instance of and scion of royalty joining the order of the Jesuits, and it is easy to understand the reluctance of the young prince's parents to give him the requisite permission to enter the world-famous society, since there is no other order of the Church which exacts to such an extent not merely the allegiance but also the complete devotion of its members, at the expense of family ties and relations, as does the fraternity founded by St. Ignatius of Loyola.

Many Catholic monarchs and princes have received their education from the Jesuits. Indeed, the order has made a specialty of furnishing tutors and mentors to the reigning houses of Europe and to those families of the old aristocracy.

Meeting of School Board

The Separate School Board, which met on Tuesday evening, passed a resolution of condolence with the family of the late Andrew J. Cottom. Trustees Carey and O'Hearn suggested that more polling booths be established at separate school elections in the future. The matter will be dealt with by the Management Committee. The application of the instructor in music for an increase in salary from \$650 to \$1,000 a year was referred to the Finance Committee. The average attendance in the schools in February was 3,776, and the registered number of pupils 1,367.

FOUND AT LAST.

Mr. McGill, Analyst of the Dominion Inland Revenue Department, after an analysis, reports that the best English and American goods are inferior to the Canadian-made brand known as "Japanese" writing ink.

The American Navy, was called after the Munster Saint, but I am not so sure about their origin. Many of the French Generals were called after French Saints. Fourteen generals, including George Washington, the Father of his country, belonged to the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. Also Robert Morris, the father of American finance.

Washington was the first Ketchi Oxeman or Grand Sachem of the Sons of St. Tammany. There was an Irish Saint of this name and his disciples are still called MacTammany or MacTaveny. It is not an Indian name, as some writers assert. Several of the Welsh Generals were members of St. David.

JOHN HURLEY.

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