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VOL. XIV., No. 8 — TORONTO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1906 — PRICE FIVE CENTS

TOPICS OF AN OLD-TIMER

Something About Hon. H. H. Killaly, a Minister of the Crown in Pre-Confederation Days.

(Written for The Montreal Standard and the Catholic Register.)

The following announcement appeared in the Toronto papers of the 9th of January, 1906: "Mrs. Hamilton Killaly, widow of the late Hamilton Hartley Killaly, who was a former Minister of Public Works in Ontario, died at her residence, 94 Huntley street, last evening, at the advanced age of 97 years. She leaves two daughters, Mrs. Turner, residing in England, and Mrs. Killaly Gamble, of 94 Huntley street, and a son, Mr. Richard Killaly, of Osgoode Hall."

This mention of the death of this lady recalls an era in Canadian history that is very interesting—the era of the contest with Sir Charles Metcalfe for responsible government, and of the first Baldwin-Lafontaine administration. Hon. H. H. Killaly, husband of the lady whose death is here recorded, was a member of that administration as Commissioner of Public Works, but has long preceded his wife to "that bourne whence no traveller returns." He was one of the large Irish contingent in that administration.

No doubt a list of the members of that celebrated cabinet would be of interest to your readers in all parts of the Dominion. It is as follows: Robert Baldwin, Toronto, Attorney-General West; L. H. Lafontaine, Montreal, Attorney-General East; J. E. Small, Toronto, Solicitor-General West; T. C. Aylwin, Quebec, Solicitor-General East; J. H. Dunn, Toronto, Receiver-General; Francis Hincks, Toronto, Inspector-General; A. N. Morin, Montreal, Commissioner Crown Lands; R. B. Sullivan, Toronto, President of the Council; D. Daly; Montreal, Secretary of the Province; H. H. Killaly, London, Ont., President Board of Works.

This cabinet was formed shortly after the union of the Upper and Lower Provinces in 1841, and lasted until 1846, when, with the exception of Mr. Daly, they all resigned, as a protest against Lord Metcalfe's failure to comply with their demand for a responsible administration. A fierce battle over this resignation was waged until the advent of Lord Elgin, when the Baldwin-Lafontaine administration, with some changes in its personnel, came into power again, with the seat of government in Montreal. This administration was a very able one, but there were members of it who had little or no political leanings, and, strange to say, they were all Irishmen, and included Sullivan, Daly, and Killaly. It was sometimes called the Irish administration, including, as it did, five members of that nationality, Baldwin and Hincks being the other two; and they were men with very strong convictions. Baldwin was born in Toronto, but his father came to Canada from Cork county; Hincks was born in Cork city; Daly came from Galway; Sullivan was born in Cork county, and Killaly came from Dublin. Dunn's name is Irish, but I am not aware of his nationality. It is with Killaly, however, that I have now most to do.

* * *

He was a very modest man, and his name has few, if any, places in Canadian biography. The few facts about him that I am here able to produce were obtained some time ago from a member of his family, and may be relied on as being correct.

Mr. H. H. Killaly was born in Dublin in the year 1800. His father was Director of Public Works in Ireland, and built all the relief works before 1830 and afterwards all the public works were erected under his direction. The name is undoubtedly Celtic, and therefore he must be set down as a genuine Irishman. His mother belonged to the Hamilton family of King's County, Ireland. Mr. Killaly was partly educated at the Finaighian Institute. At the age of sixteen he entered Trinity College, Dublin, and received his professional training from his father, who was an eminent engineer, and once proposed to build a canal from Dublin to Galway.

Mr. H. H. Killaly came to Canada by way of New York, in the year 1834, his brother John accompanying him. He settled at a place named Wacousta, near London, where several Irish families, that have since became famous, had settled not long before. Among those families were the Blakes and the Cronins. He farmed for a while with more or less success, but in 1840, at the time of the union of Upper and Lower Canada he engaged in politics, and ran for member of Parliament for the new city of London, on the reform ticket, and was elected by a very small majority, his opponent being a leading London merchant. Engineering talent was not then very prominent in Canada, and Mr. Baldwin no doubt had then an eye on him for Commissioner of Public Works, and appointed him to that bureau when forming his celebrated responsible government cabinet. He was also a member of Lord Sydenham's Executive Council. In private life he was a contractor, as well as an engineer, and got the reputation of being somewhat eccentric.

There was another Irishman in those days who was chaplain to Lord Sydenham, and a gentleman of some literary pretensions, Rev. Dr. Adamson, who has left us the only sketch of Mr. Killaly that I can anywhere find, and this tells of him as a sportsman and fisherman. In his book on "Salmon Fishing in Canada," I find a description of this subject of my pen. It is humorous, perhaps a little grotesque, but a striking piece of portrayal. This sketch of Killaly, or "The Commissioner," as Dr. Adamson calls him, is not the less vivid because there seems to be about it a "soupcon" of malice.

* * *

"In the month of July, 1846, a little cutter yacht, having on board the 'Commissioner,' the Baron, the Captain, Adamson, and a crew af three men, a boy and two servants, entered the Saguenay. In a nook among the mighty mountains near Tadousac was a settlement of Mr. Price, who received the fishermen, and gave notice that there would be divine service on board the yacht the following day. In the evening they had some good sea-trout fishing, their enjoyment qualified by mosquitoes and black flies. There being too many fishermen together, one of the party struck out for himself. Sport went hand-in-hand with good cheer and pleasant converse, until the shades of evening and the gloom of the overhanging cliffs having warned the party to return home, they went in search of their friend. They came suddenly on a dark-visaged gentleman who at the moment was playing a fish. The 'Commissioner' was asked whether he had seen another gentleman during the evening and was answered by a laugh. The voice was the voice of the friend they were in search of but the face was the face of a 'negro in convulsions.' He had been attacked by the black fly. I hope a long sermon the next day consoled the poor wretch."

In describing a Sunday on the Saguenay, Dr. Adamson's literary touch at times falters. "The morning," he remarks, "was bright and clear. All on board the cutter 'Cleanliness.' At half-past two o'clock Mr. Price, accompanied by half-a-dozen mechanics, came on board, followed by several gentlemen from the Hudson's Bay Company's post, and a few Indians. Having been received by Mr. Commissioner Killaly, they seated themselves around the cabin at each side of the dinner table, where also sat the servants and crew; the whole represented a fair number of the various religious denominations into which the inhabitants of the Province were divided, together with a goodly number of the Church of England. At the head of the table, clad in a sober

(Continued on page 5.)

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GAELS AND SAXONS

Irish and Saxon Said to be of Same Origin—Many Ancient People Spoke Gaelic.

Litchfield, Conn., Feb. 22, 1905.

You know I often claimed that the Irish and Saxons were of the same origin. I had good reason to believe so on account of their ancient religion, customs, etc., and that the Cheruscans on the River Cher were the older Saxons and that they lived in the middle of Belgic Gaul. Tacitus said they were Gauls; now we know that all the Gauls spoke Gaelic in some form. I have also stated that the Scutum Cimbrecum or Seco-Cambrians, were Saxons. Now I can prove it. In Prof. Nicholson's "Gaodhalic Researches" he states that the Secontiaci and An-Calites at Silchester on the borders of Berkshire in England, worshipped Hercules and that there was found there a statue of "Deo Her (Culi) Saegon." He also states they were a branch of the Atrebates, from whom Silchester derived its name of Calleva Atrebatum; but he says the Atrebates were Belgians and the Belgians were Gauls and Gaodhals, or Scutum Cimbricum, as the Roman writers called them; and Strabo says Hercules was worshipped by the Gauls.

The Belgae, Atrebates, Parisi, Iceni, and Sequani, were Gaelic. Caesar states that the Suessiones were Belgians. Prof. Nickolson states that Auitaia, Sequiana or Aremorica was occupied by the same people. It is clear that the Segontia or Secontiaci derived their names from Saegon, which in old Latin would be Saecon, as they used c for g. There are many variations of the name Saxon, but I will only give a few. The Welsh spell the name Saeson or Saesonaeg; the Norman French spelled the name Sesse, as Essesse, Susesse, Midlesesse. Nilla Sudas is now Saix, Sassonia, Sacsan, Sacsanagh, Saesonia, Seccuan, Sequan, Secuan, Segantuam, Sequantian and the river Sequana in Normandy is now called the Seine. The old home of the river Shannon was Seinan, although it is said it was so called after St. Senancus, which is doubtful, as cuna Sionain seems to be a pre-Christian name. Without the affix the name Sax is variously spelled Sac, Sex, Sego, Seq, Secc, Saeg, Saec, Sak, Sack, Saes, Sacs, Sues, Sess, Sass, etc.

Those names are evidently derived from Deo Herculi, Saegon, or Saec, hence Saec's, Saequan, Saes-on, etc. Hercules was also called Miliedh, or Miles Espain; hence Clan na Milidh or Militians (Irish). He was also called Cnaus-Punpius, founder of Pompaeius. He was also called Gallimb, hence Clan na Gallin or Galls. Hercules was also called Melkart, in Gaelic Maol Cartha (hence Carthage-nia, Governor of the city of Tyre, or Toir; hence Muir Toir, tower walls, or sea walls, meaning the Pillars of Hercules, the two great Rock Hills of Gibralter. Hence Muir-Toir-ean or Mediteraenian. The Tyrians and Carthagenians spoke Gaelic-Valency. Melkart was worshipped as a god in Africa. Edir was another name for Hercules, as Edir-Toir was also the name of the Mediterranian sea and Dun-Edir was the old Gaelic name of the Hill of Howth. I believe the round towers in Ireland (Magh Toira for instance) were in honor of Hercules.

Death of Cardinal Autun

A Paris despatch of Feb. 11th tells of the death of Cardinal Perraud, Archbishop of Autun.

Cardinal Adolphe Louis Albert Perraud was born in Lyons February 7, 1828. His father was an officer in the army. Educated in Paris, where he was a student of the Normal School from 1847 to 1850, he was afterward a professor of history at Angers for two years and then took orders, becoming a priest in 1855. He became Bishop of Autun in 1874 and was created a Cardinal reserved in petto in 1893 and was proclaimed in 1895. He was a chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

Leper Girls Become Nuns

The spread of leprosy in South America has called forth the zeal and charity of Salesian missionaries in trying to mitigate the sufferings of these unfortunates. At Auga de Dios in the Republic of Colombia, a new refuge has been recently opened, called after Father Michael Unia, the first apostle to the lepers. Twelve little orphans, all lepers, were the first to take possession of the new refuge. Among the developments of the work is the foundation of a community of nuns, Daughters of the Sacred Heart, formed of leper girls who desire to consecrate themselves to a religious life in the service of their companions in misery.

The Dominion Bank

We wish to call the attention of our readers to the report of the annual meeting of the Dominion Bank, published in our issue of the 8th inst. The report shows that the Bank is now in its thirty-fifth year with a record of continuous and satisfactory progress. The name of the gentlemen elected as Directors for the ensuing year speak for the reliability of the concern and are as follows: Messrs. A. W. Austin, W. R. Brock, R. J. Christie, T. Eaton, J. J. Foy, K.C., M.P.P., W. D. Matthews and E. B. Osler, M.P., the latter being likewise President of the Bank. The report shows that new branches have been opened during the past year in Hespler, Ont.; in Winnipeg, and in Toronto at the corner of Dovercourt road and Bloor street, and at the Union Stock Yards. The financial status is of the best, for details of which see our issue of Feb. 8th.

CAUSE OF FRENCH CRISIS

Neglect of Catholic Press a Telling Factor in Present Condition of France.

(French correspondence in the London Catholic Times.)

If we inquire into the causes—and they are not a few—which have brought French Catholicism to its present low estate, we shall find that one of the principal has been the neglect of the clergy and laity to adequately utilize the press as a weapon of religious defense. To say that the press is a power is but to repeat the commonest of commonplaces. It is the press which more than any other agency inspires and guides public opinion, and public opinion nowadays rules the world. By the press is usually meant the newspaper, and the power which the newspaper exerts for good or for evil is simply immeasurable. Its influence as a moral or religious factor is more apparent in continental countries than amongst the population of these (British) islands, for —more frequently than is the case at home—the secular journals abroad carry on an active propaganda in favor of or hostile to Christian ideals.

In France especially freethinkers and atheists have long used the newspaper as an effective instrument for their attacks on the Catholic Church, and as a ready vehicle for the propagation of doctrines pernicious to faith and subversive of morality. Catholics unfamiliar with the religious situation cannot realize to what an extent the poison of corruption has been spread, nor how terrible is the havoc wrought among souls by the infidel press so widely diffused throughout France. The war against religion is daily pursued in leading articles, critical notices, news items and feuilletons, these latter being made the medium for the moral corruption of the young and inexperienced of both sexes. No careful observer of contemporary France can have failed to note the change for the worse that has come over the country within the last quarter of a century. Amongst every class of society there has been a remarkable decline; and while the Paris and provincial press is an indication, it is also to a large extent the cause of the decadence. It is perhaps superfluous to say that it is through the press the Freemasons have astutely conducted their long campaign against Catholicism—a campaign which has issued in the dispersion of the religious congregations, the dechristianization of public instruction and, lastly, the separation of Church and State.

The "Motu Proprio" a Strict Law

Dr. Norman Holly, Professor of Church Music at Dunwoodie Seminary of the Archdiocese of New York, has just returned from Rome, and speaking of the Papal document, the "Motu Proprio," on the subject of reform in church music, Dr. Holly left no doubt in the minds of his hearers that the order of the Pope must not be trifled with, saying that it was a law rather than a mere order. The requirements of the "Motu Proprio" he said were chiefly the resumption of the Gregorian chant, the formation of liturgical choirs and congregational singing, that is, active participation by the people in the solemn services of the Church.

"In all of this, however, the benign heart of Pius X. is full of consideration for our weakness," said Dr. Holly. "He does not require the impossible; he wishes this reform carried out paum primum, as soon as possible. Provided we do the best we can and ever strive to do better yet, we shall satisfy the Holy Father. 'He who loveth his brother hath fulfilled the law.' For those who show themselves proud and contemptuous, he has condign punishment in reserve."

"The reform of church music is the constant desire of the Holy Church," Dr. Holly said. "The 'Motu Proprio' of Pius X. is but one of a series of such juridical codes extending back to the time of the Apostles. St. Paul says, 'Therefore I will confess to Thee, O Lord, among the gentiles and I will sing to Thy name.' And again 'Praise the Lord, all ye gentiles, and magnify Him, all ye people, and elsewhere he tells us to sing together in hymns and spiritual canticles. Later on we find St. Ambroise reforming the music in his day. St. Gelasius and St. Gregory, the great Popes, also reformed both liturgy and music. Gregory IX., Pius V., Benedict XIV., Pius IX., Leo XIII., and finally Pius X., our Holy Father, gloriously reigning; all these and many other Popes have acted vigorously in this important matter. Shall we then doubt of the mind of the Holy Church? I say the Church constantly desires reform in church music as in other things, because reform is constantly necessary. Our tendency is ever toward worldliness, and we have ever a need to be reminded of our duty to praise the Lord in a fitting manner.

"Our Holy Father has been a lover and student of church music ever since his childhood. As a young parish priest, as a Bishop, Archbishop and Patriarch he was ever on the alert to suppress all music that was unfitting in the churches over which he ruled, and now he has but extended to the Catholic world the reforms which he so fearlessly and wisely carried out at Treves, Mantua and Venice.

"In its nature the 'Motu Proprio' is a strict law, binding upon all in such a manner that no one is free to act for mere pleasure in any way contradictory to it."

Denmark and Ireland

The Dublin Freeman, commenting on the death of the King of Denmark, makes a contrast between that country and Ireland, in the course of which the following pithy paragraph occurs:

"For Ireland the picture of modern Denmark is of the profoundest interest. In population Denmark is only about a third short of Ireland's. Denmark's prosperity is increasing; Ireland's is decreasing The two kingdoms have this resemblance—both are largely made up of agricultural or pastoral holdings. Denmark has long enjoyed what Ireland is slowly achieving. In six cases out of seven the owner of the soil in Denmark is the tiller of the soil. It is the best tilled soil in the world. It keeps the people in comfort. Of Denmark it might almost be said with literal accuracy that every rood of ground maintains its man. There agriculture has been carried to an exact science. Denmark's agricultural produce, in quality and quantity, is of the best, and all the hungry nations are scrambling for their share. The agricultural exports of Denmark reach to close on $20,000,000 a year. Her people live in comfort and contentment. Her expenditure is proportioned to her resources. Denmark has a King and court of her own, an army and navy of her own, an Upper and Lower Legislature and a Government of her own. Her educational system is thoroughgoing, compulsory and provided free by the State. Her Agricultural Department is as efficient as Ireland's is inefficient. Yet in Denmark the whole cost of administration tots up to no more than $5,500,000 a year. Ireland pays more than twice the sum for a government as inefficient as it is costly."

The Equity Fire Insurance Company

The Directors' Report of the Equity Fire Insurance Company, found in last week's issue, shows a financial standing which places the Company amongst the best of its kind, and cannot but inspire confidence in all who have dealings with it. The premiums for the past two years have had an extraordinary increase and the company has now a substantial interest account and a systematic and thorough organization. The work of the company is in the hands of agents, office staff and officials whose fidelity is vouched for by the Directors, and the report as it stands, presents a guarantee for safe and sure investment for all who place themselves within its keeping.

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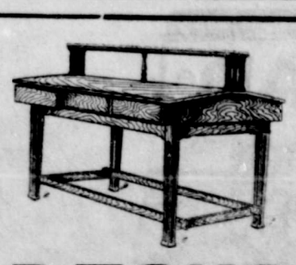

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