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VOL. XIV., No. 9

TORONTO, THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1906

PRICE FIVE CENTS

TOPICS OF AN OLD-TIMER

Home Rule for the Government of Ireland now Certain—The King's Speech Recommends it—The Government Favors It, and the Members of Parliament by a Large Majority Sustain It—A Time for Exultation—The Struggle of a Century with its Tragic Episodes—What the Irish National League has Accomplished.

Now that the British Parliament has met, that the King's Speech from the Throne contains a promise of Home Rule for Ireland, that that promise has been twice assailed by leading members of the Unionist Party and twice defended by leading members of the Liberal Government, and that the House by a vote of 406 members to 85 has defeated an unfriendly resolution, it must be taken for granted that the British Government is in earnest in its promise to grant to the people of Ireland a satisfactory measure of Home Rule, a consummation they have so long wished for, yearned for and struggled for. May we not, therefore, exult at the prospect of so grand an achievement being realized in our own time?

I, for one, feel that I have a right to exult. I have watched the progress of this national aspiration of the Irish people from childhood to old age; I have fought in its battles and suffered in its defeats, and now rejoice in its triumphs. The agitation and parliamentary endeavors of O'Connell, the fervent eloquence of Shiel, the poetic passion of Davis, the brilliant eloquence of Meagher, the tremendous denunciations of Mitchell, the sacrifices of Smith O'Brien, I do only remember, but sympathized with. Then came the parliamentary leadership of Maguire, of Butt, of Parnell, of McCarthy, in succession, and now of Redmond, who bids fair to be immortalized. All their successes and failures are familiar to me. The sufferings of so many devoted patriots, the sacrifices they endured, the sorrows with which they were beset, I know full well and feel keenly, but my compensation will come when I learn that Home Rule for Ireland has been granted and placed as a law on the parliamentary statute book of the Empire.

It has been the struggle of a century. It has been a battle for the public opinion of the world to which Ireland appealed for sympathy. Her cause was holy and her demands were just. She demanded relief from her sufferings, her sorrows and her tears. Noble Niobe! By perseverance, by tenacity, by unyielding determination she at last is about to be put in possession of the fruits of her long struggle, to be enabled to grasp the boon of liberty, secure the blessing of freedom and the right to possess and enjoy the attributes of an enlightened nation! "Sound the loud timbrel o'er Egypt's dark sea!"

What a long-drawn-out tragedy has been this struggle for Irish freedom! What a magnificent subject for a grand epic poem; full of history, of action and thrilling episodes! Have we a man or woman amongst us with a mind capable of grasping the realities of the theme? So full of human emotions; so full of blasted hopes, disappointments and sufferings. Aeschylus, Racine nor Shakespeare have no characters in their dramatic range that this great and patriotic struggle for the life and liberty of a nation cannot find counterparts for. Those infamous characters, Castlereagh and Norberry, and those devoted patriots, Curran,

Tone, the organizer; how they will figure in the grand drama! The writing of Emmet's epitaph—won't that be a great occasion? We shall then sing "the battle hymn of freedom" with a fresh zest, and be satisfied to die! "Freedom's battle once begun, Bequeath'd from bleeding sire to son, Though baffled oft is ever won."

We have had many associations engaged in the work of Ireland's regeneration. "United Irishmen," Repealers, Young Irelanders, Fenians, Land Leaguers, etc., but it is the Irish National League that will have effected the success that now awaits us. Mr. John O'Callaghan, the National Secretary of this association in America, has recently in a masterful address told us what this organization has done to bring about the different satisfactory results that have been achieved. Since the Land Purchase Act went into operation, 70,000 farmers have in the brief period become owners of their holdings. \$130,000,000 of money have been pre-empted by the tenants for the purchase of those farms. The average reduction of rents has been about 22 per cent, and on the payment of the thus reduced annuity for 68½ years the land is to become the property of the tillers absolutely and completely. That reduction of 22 per cent, is the third reduction of substantially the same amount which has been made in Irish rentals since the starting of the Land League agitation in 1879. There are some who say that agitation is not worth what it has cost. Those are the much mistaken physical force men; those who want an Irish republic. The agitation we are told has cost about \$6,000,000 until within a year ago. Of that amount Ireland contributed about one-half and America and other countries about one-half. Much of this money was raised for the purpose of enabling the holders of land in Ireland to pay rents to Irish landlords in order to avoid evictions.

Parnell, when he came to America in 1879, stated that the last appeal by "passing the hat" for the payment of exorbitant Irish rents had been made, and that never again should the exiled children of the Irish race be asked to supply the means for the pampering of the landlords who had driven them forth on the world. He declared that whatever appeals would be made in the future would be made to sustain a public movement which would result in the destruction of the landlord system and the placing of the people as owners on the soil they tilled. That pledge has been well fulfilled. Irish rents have been reduced by \$11,000,000, but the rentals still amount to \$25,000,000 a year. Local self-government was granted in 1893; the extension of the franchise was carried in 1885; a department for the development of the labor and industrial interests of Ireland has been established; the creation of the peasant proprietary, going on at the rate of 40,000 cases a year; the establishment of laborers' cottages, the admission of lease-holders under the provisions of the land act; the granting of county boards and transfer of fiscal business from the old grand juries; the care and management of county boards, workhouses, asylums and similar institutions, and various other reforms, enacted; and self-government itself instituted on a very large scale in 1898. And now comes the magnificent guarantee of absolute Home Rule! This is what the National League has to its credit. It has won the sympathy of the Empire, of Australia, Canada and South Africa, and made secure the sympathy and support of the United States of America, as well as won over the electorate of Great Britain, Wales and the smaller islands.

The election to parliament of Home Rule Irish Protestants in large Catholic constituencies by the League has dispelled the fear that Home Rule would mean Rome Rule, and this is one of the dreaded objections removed.

New allies, too, have sprung up among the class that Home Rule would be most likely to ignore—

(Continued on page 5.)

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AMERICAN GENERALS

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

(Written for the Catholic Register by John Hurley of Litchfield, Conn.)

In printing these names it must be remembered that all which originate with Giolla, Maol, Caudh and Nogh, or Mo, are called after Irish Saints, and sometimes Chodha or Gaid, which in German is changed to Gott or God, as Godard, which in French would be Gaudier. In Irish it would be Giolla Moch, Cudha, meaning a young disciple of the Holy Father. In the Gaelic there are about 150 variations of this name alone.

Gen. Stark's Irish parents came from Londonderry and were called Sharkeys. They were O'Searchaighs, after the Virgin St. Searca of Rossercia. It is for that reason they were sometimes called Moal Searca, or Mularkey, Mulsharkey. Rosserk Abby in County Mayo, is named in honor of this Virgin Saint "Ross-Searca." How insufferably ugly this beautiful Gaelic name is Englished. General Stark was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick of Philadelphia.

Gen. Anthony Wayne's ancestors came from Wicklow in 1772. The name was in Irish MacMillwayne and in Scotch, Mackilpinn. He was the hero of many battles, particularly at Stony Point and Yorktown. He was a member, too, of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia.

Gen. Thomas Mafflin was probably of Irish origin, as the name was originally MacGiolla na Bhlaitinn, from St. Flann.

It was St. Gelasius who at a council in Rath Breasil divided Ireland into 21 dioceses. According to the Yellow Book of Lecan, Gelasius was the son of Dermaid, one of the most celebrated poets of his time, and it is for this reason he was frequently styled Giolla MacLaig; hence his disciples were called O'MacLaig or Gilla MacLaig, "Gilla, son of the scholar," hence the names MacLeigh, MacLea, Lea, O'Lugh, O'Leigh, O'Lee, MacLay, Clay, O'MacLaigh. This name is Latinized Gelesius. MacLaig is sometimes written Legg, and Lick. One of George Washington's ancestors was Legg, an Irishman.

Gen. Richard Henry Lee was of Irish origin. He is also claimed as Welsh. It was Lee who made the statement that a majority of the soldiers of the Revolution were Irish, and it was Lee who put the motion that the united colonies "are and ought to be free and independent states"; and so the United Colonies became the United States.

Francis Lee and Richard Henry Lee were both signers of the Declaration of Independence, and I believe they were of the same family as Francis

Leigh and Robert Lee, members of the Irish House of Commons in 1797. "White Horse" Harry Lee, the famous Virginia cavalry leader, was the father of Gen. Robert E. Lee, who commanded the Confederate armies. Harry Lee here mentioned, it is claimed, was born in Virginia of Irish parents.

Robert E. Lee was first lieutenant in Corcoran's Irish Legion in the war of the rebellion. Many more names could be mentioned showing that the name was Leigh until late years. Edmond Lee of Cork was one of those as his family name was Leigh.

There were, however, some Lees in England who were of French Huguenot descent. Their original names were variously Lugs, Luy, Lee, Lo. Gen. Charles Lee may have been one of those. He was born in Dornhall, England. It is claimed it was his treachery that caused the loss of the battle of Long Island. His retreat at Monmouth would also have been disastrous were it not for the Irish generals. Wayne's bayonets, Knox's artillery, Morgan's rifles and Ramsey's timely charge. It was at this battle Washington called Lee a "d-d poltroon." Lee was famous for his big nose.

St. Creade was the patron saint of the O'MacCreades, Mulcreades, MacCreese, Reede, MacCreedy, Reedy, Reed, MacGreedy, etc. Gen. Joseph Reed, who was offered \$50,000 to desert the patriot cause, was Washington's private secretary. His father was born in Ireland. George Reade was a "signer," was Chief Justice of Delaware and was born in Dublin.

Rear Admiral George Cambell Read and Col. Mayne Reid were from Dublin, Ireland. It may be that some of those were called after St. Ruadhain of Lorrha, who died in 581. Lorrha is where the ancient Abby of St. Ruadh or Ruday stood, a place fatal in the history of Ireland. It was here that Aidh Guaire of Hy-Manu took refuge after slaying the steward of Dairmid MacCerbhaill, Ard Righ of Tara. St. Ruadhain was the uncle of the fugitive, and when the officers of Dairmid arrested the fugitive, despite his claim of sanctuary, and when his uncle protested against the carrying away by force of one who had been granted the protection of the Abbey, war was virtually declared between the civil and ecclesiastical powers in Ireland. The cursing and the despoiling and ruin of Tara followed.

There was also an Irish Saint Ruadhain or Roding, abbot of Beaulieu, near Verdun.

Gen. Roane, second Governor of Tennessee, served in the Revolution. He was the son of Andrew Roane, who emigrated from Ireland in 1736 and settled in Donegal and Derry, now Lancaster Co., Pennsylvania.

Vice-Admiral Stephen C. Rowan was born in Dublin. There were a number of Glovers in America before the revolution and a General Glover in the revolution. The original name was MacGiolla Lanradh (Laura) or Lawrence, but it is shortened up to MacGillover, Lover, Lever and Glover. There is a Gloverville in New

York. Mary Glover, an old Irish woman who only spoke Gaelic, was the first woman to be burned to death as a witch by the Puritans in the days of witchcraft. It is reasonable to suppose that the General was Irish or of Irish origin.

Gen. Knowlton, a descendant of the Irish Saint Ultan. They were called MacGiolla au Ultain. Nowlton and Eltan are forms of the same name.

Gen. Lawson's name is perhaps MacGiolla Josa.

The Gleasons and O'Briens have the same coat of arms.

Gen. Geo. Rogers Clarke was the father of the great American North-West. The Rogers were a branch of the MacDonalds of Antrim, and I believe the Clarkes were of Irish origin also. It was the foresight of Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson and Col. Geo. Rogers, who by their strenuousness in seizing the forts which the British held in 1779, which opened the way to the great North-West Territory, for the treaty with Great Britain would be a very different affair if she had retained those forts. They would also have retained the States of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. The United States would have been surrounded by British territory.

Gen. Mathew Clark, who is buried in St. Paul's churchyard, N.Y. city, was a great patriot and perhaps of the same line of descent as the foregoing. George Rogers Clarke's sister was the mother of Col. Croghan, the Irish American hero of Fort Stephenson, and the son of Major Croghan of the revolution. The Croghans, Balls and Henrys were descended from the O'Caahins, a branch of the O'Nialls.

Gen. St. Clair, born in Scotland, was Governor of the great Northwest Territory. This is the French form of the same name. Gen. William Clarke and Meriwether Lewis, the great Northwest explorers under Jefferson's directions, were captains under Anthony Wayne, the third son and fourth child of General Clarke and his first wife, Julia Hancock, was Geo. Rogers Hancock Clarke. The Hancocks (an Caoh O'Ralleigh) were Clan L-Au-Cochs, of Clan au Kee, southern part of County Cavan. Our first President of Congress and first "signer" was the son of North O'Flaherty of Galway.

Gen. Henry Knox, Washington's trusted friend, was the first American Secretary of War. His name comes from St. Aongus. There were two great saints of this name. The first St. Aongus died in 482. General Knox's father was from Queen's County. He was the first officer of artillery appointed in the War of Independence. He was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia, and Charitable Irish Society, founded of Boston in 1737.

Gen. Lachlan MacIntosh was born in Scotland. This name is very clear and is derived from St. Cierain of Cluan MacNoise, who was also called Cierain Mac an t-Saor or Macantosh, meaning "Cierain, son of the carpenter."

Gen. Hand's name is, I believe, O'Liamhain, in Gaelic, and I believe, wrongly translated Lamb, Lambkin, and Hand. Liam is the Gaelic for William and the origin of William is Giolla-Liam, so that all the Williams are called after some Irish saint. General Hand was called "the Right-hand Man of Washington," both on account of his name and his knowledge of military affairs, which he acquired in the French service in India. He was from King's County, Ireland, and was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

(To be continued.)

Dr. Wallace Critically Ill

As we go to press it is reported that Dr. Wallace is again critically ill. This will be learned with regret, for a temporary recovery had given hope for an ultimate cure.

The healthy glow, disappearing from the cheek and moaning and restlessness at night are sure symptoms of worms in children. Do not fail to get a bottle of Mother Graves Worm Exterminator; it is an effectual medicine.



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NOTRE DAME CATHEDRAL

Scene of Much Excitement—Residence of M. Loubet Attacked—Inventories of Church Property Made by Force

Paris, Feb. 24.—The famous Cathedral of Notre Dame was the centre of much excitement to-day, which later took the form of a disorderly manifestation against former President Loubet. Crowds assembled in the Place Notre Dame expecting the authorities to come and take an inventory of the chapter house, and a force of 150 policemen patrolled the surrounding streets, expecting trouble within the edifice, but as the authorities did not attempt an inventory, this did not occur.

The crowd outside gradually increased in numbers, however, and finally several hundred persons marched to the Rue Dante, where M. Loubet has taken up his residence. The manifestants passed before the house of the former President, uttering insulting cries against him. The police then drove off the crowd, which, however, reassembled and returned, only to be dispersed again. A slight affray occurred between the police and the manifestants as the latter sought to return once more, and a dozen arrests were made. The explanation of the movement against M. Loubet is that the bill for the separation of Church and State became a law during his administration.

Inventories were made at several Paris churches to-day. At the aristocratic church of St. Thomas Aquinas the Prefect of Police, with a strong body of men had to force his way through a long passage into the sacristy owing to the resistance offered by a number of the parishioners. The priests then refused to hand over the keys and the Prefect caused the safes to be broken open. An inventory of the property then was made. Ten arrests were made. General Recamier being among those taken into custody.

Death of Michael Curran

Michael Curran died on Sunday, the 25th inst., at his residence, 33 Francis street, Hamilton, of cancer of the stomach. He was a life long employee of the G.T.R. He was born in Weston, Ont., and worked in Toronto until his removal to Hamilton ten years ago. He continued his work until a few months ago, when the pain from his disease forced him to give up. He suffered intensely, but bore it patiently, until death came as a happy release. He was a man of genial character, who won good will and respect everywhere. He is survived by his widow, one son, Thomas, of Toronto, a G.T.R. brakeman, and two daughters, Mrs. Trayner and Miss Lilia, of Hamilton. The funeral was held at St. Patrick's church, and then to Holy Sepulchre cemetery.

Western Assurance Report

The annual statement of the Western Assurance Company will be found in another part of to-day's issue, and will be seen to be one that does much credit to this progressive company. The year's transactions resulted in \$86,340.12 being devoted to dividends and \$133,254.69 added to the reserve fund, which now amounts to \$1,742,020.42. The liability for unexpired premiums on unexpired risks is estimated at \$1,322,183.46. By deducting this sum from the reserve it is seen that there is a surplus over capital and all liabilities amounting to \$419,836.96. The fire premiums during the year amounted to \$2,888,590.31, and the marine premiums to \$705,764. The fire losses were \$1,547,906.20, and the marine losses \$665,157.57. The excellent lists of assets which is published in the annual statement shows that almost one-third of them consist of municipal bonds and debentures.

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 Grey Squirrel Four-in-hand Ties, fur on both sides, regular **13.50**
 Grey Squirrel Imperial Shape Muff, best satin lining, eider-down bed, reg. \$20.00 **15.00**
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