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PRICE FIVE CENTS

CHRONICLES OF AN OLD-TIMER

Further from the Memoirs of Gen. E. A. Theller—Sufferings in the Toronto Jail—How the Prisoners Communicated with Each Other—Joined by Col. Dodge—Fighting near Detroit—Offer to Have Mackenzie Betrayed.

Chicago, May 21, 1904.

The Memoir continues:
"A number of gentlemen came to see me and among them members of the Legislature, some saying they had heard a good deal of me from gentlemen of London; and that they thought the best thing which could be done was for the governor to send us home; and they should advise him to that effect. I obtained leave for myself and Col. Brophy to be transferred into another room, more airy and comfortable. As they wished to separate the Americans, six of the fifteen had been sent down below; and I obtained permission to have one of them, Mr. Campau, from Brownstown, Mich., to come in with me. In this room were Messrs. Loint, John Anderson, Eckart Kline, Porter, Brown, Wikie, Philip Weidman, R. Taylor, and afterwards Mr. Comfort; and as there were occasionally others brought in and sent out, I do not remember all their names. As this department was one of the debtor's rooms, there were also three or four debtors always with us; but these gentlemen had been with us during most of the time we stopped there; and we became much attached to each other. The room was, I think, about fourteen feet square, and our numbers were generally from twenty to twenty-five; and here we had to cook and sleep—they now allowing us the privilege of receiving some food from our friends without; and as we were constantly locked up, we had, of course, to obey the calls of nature in the same place. We were neither allowed to see papers, nor receive any communications, what ever; not even if we perchanced to meet prisoners from the other rooms when we were called out on the sick list to see the doctor, dared we to speak; for the turnkey was always on the watch; and on his reporting a disobedience of rules, the one guilty was instantly ironed and thrown into a cell. We, however, could not remain in that way long. We could write what we wished to say to each other, and slip it into the prisoner's hand when observed. At last those in our room decided that we would open a correspondence with the others, and bear all the consequences, if discovered. As Col. Brophy was a practical engineer, he suggested drilling a hole through the brick wall that partitioned our room from that in which Messrs. J. G. Parker, Montgomery, Morrison, McCormick, Durand, and Watson were, to the number of twenty-eight, and others. One of the men had a pocket knife, with a blade in the shape of a dirk, which was lashed on to the head of a broom-handle; and thus, after much pains, was a hole drilled through a brick wall of eighteen inches. This hole was round and could be covered by a cent, and it was so placed that it could be easily hidden; and when that was through, we began a correspondence with the others. They also carried on the route through the wall into the neighboring room, until, within a short time we had a general post-route throughout all the rooms on that floor, and then, by means of a hole in the floor, communication with those in the story underneath, and perfected a medium of correspondence throughout. The paper written on would be attached to a rod, and after a given signal, lest there were spies in the room, we would push it through. We occasionally persuaded the turnkey, with a small bribe, to bring us a newspaper, which, after its being read with the greatest avidity, we rolled up tight, lengthways, and it went the rounds. None, who have not been in the like situation, can imagine the comfort we took in that simple affair, as we were all sanguine in the result of the revolution. We cheered one another;

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encouraged those who were desponding, and amused ourselves generally by writing to each other, and giving our opinions and plans. I was thus enabled to find from those gentlemen individually the feelings of the people in their section of the country; their opinions of the cause of the revolt; and their own particular sectional as well as general grievances. We had also contrived through certain friends outside, some telegraphic signals which they were to make in a certain place, that would not be noticed by the guards that surrounded our prison. Many were the signals we had. A man was always kept on the lookout, and as it was always the ladies who came, they were not so much observed, nor was there so much danger of detection; and besides, to be candid, they were much more adventurous than men. I often wished I had one thousand men at my command as brave and as resolute as those ladies of Toronto, that I might turn the tables on our braggadochio oppressors. The rumors of attack were kept up, and the soldiers night and day kept in a constant state of alarm. At one time there were so many thousands in the Niagara district, at another an army had crossed the St. Clair, had taken London, and were advancing by forced marches upon Toronto, each day bringing its tale of something surprising, enlivening us and saddening them; we placing on each other little reliance, although disappointed but the day previous. It all had a good effect, too, in keeping up our spirits and preserving health. When the Government found that neither Col. Brophy nor myself were to be flattered by their particular views, and so far from seeming to regret for what had been done, and as they, I presume, found out by the spies they kept among us in the different rooms, that we were incorrigible, they resorted to harsh measures. Some papers of mine that had been intended for some of the prisoners, were handed over to the jailer, and on his laying them before the authorities, it was thought a good excuse for ordering us to be put in chains. But this effort to humiliate and work upon our feelings produced the contrary effect, for instead of thinking ourselves degraded we thought we were honored by being so feared, that we were deemed worthy of their chains. Five of my men who could not stand any longer the small portion of food allowed them, wrote a petition without my knowledge, to the governor, praying him in very respectful language, as they were strangers without friends or relations in the country, to bring them food, that he would order them something in addition to what they were in the habit of receiving; they also stated the facts of their treatment at Malden, in the manner in which they had been deprived of their money, and prayed his excellency to be regarded to them, that they might provide themselves with necessities they were suffering from. This they contrived to get into the postoffice by some person going out of prison, and in a day or two afterwards I was called out into the hall by the sheriff, where I saw the poor fellows for the first time in many days. The sheriff asked them before me if they wrote that petition, how they had sent it out, and how they had dared to write anything of the kind, or trouble His Excellency with their complaints? They were then sent back to their place of confinement, and that evening ordered down below to the dungeons. In answer to their enquiry why they were sent there, the turnkey told them that it would teach them to complain; that that was the way they served those who complained that were well off. They were kept there until by the damp and cold they became sick, when they were transferred to the hospital.

On or about the 20th of February Col. Dodge, whom we had left wounded at Malden, was brought down to Toronto. Little did we think when we parted from him that we should ever meet again in this world. He was much altered in appearance, pale and wan; which, together with the loss of an eye, had so changed his appearance that I scarcely knew him. The intelligence he brought of what had taken place in Michigan, as well as the circumstance of his being sent away at so short a notice, led us to conclude that something would be done. When he beheld us he was equally shocked with our appearance, for we were loaded with safety chains, a species of dandyism, which he thought it became his old acquaintance. At this time Prince, who was in Toronto pretending, I believe, to interest himself in behalf of Col. Dodge, but he left very suddenly for the frontier, news having reached him by the numerous spies employed that another invasion was to take place. It was well known at Toronto for four or five days before the affair at Pelee Island, and at Point au Pelee Island, that such was to take place. That at Fighting Island took place on the 24th day of February and at Point au Pelee on the 26th, two days afterwards. From the reports of the Tory officers we conjectured that they had met with a check, for they spoke of the battle having been well fought and they had killed many of the patriots and had but a few of their men wounded. We reasoned then by contraries, for it is a well known fact that the British never will admit a full statement of their killed and wounded to be published; therefore we knew from experience that they were stating that which was not true. A red coat, one would think, to hear them talk, was a coat of mail. And the greatest number they will ever admit of their loss, let it be ever so serious, is some few killed and a few slightly wounded. A few days after news arrived confirming our belief, that they had been worsted by the patriots, and indeed, we well knew such to be the case, from the severity exercised towards us. Soon after, however,

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IN MEMORIAM—VICTORIA DAY, 1904

Daughter of Kings, that Banquo like can show
A lasting line of many many more; Sovereign of varied-classes o'er the sea,
Empress the first of India's coral shore.
Twice two and three score years
Our aged stone knew thee, and thee alone,
Whose actions wrought the people's
The seers
Thought that an angel signed each state decree,
Such was the ray of knowledge from the throne,
Based on that worth both Celt and Angle knew.
No foreign land dare claim a native love,
Good Kent forethought that such a course would mean
To Britain, and the nations soon to be
Huge federations of a mighty Queen,
Were she of alien birth.
A homely, chaste and tactful little maid,
Moulded so nicely for her work on earth,
Nearing God daily by good deeds,
Whilst we
Coread her doings 'neath the evening's shade,
At every hour of mirth hymning her name above.
As bud blooms into blossom, lo, the Queen,
The innocence of childhood on her brow
With seriousness of age so sweetly blest,
Aided by conscience's touch, directs the plough.
"Pray ye, I will be good."
Resolve so noble of a soul so true,
"I will protect my subjects as I should."
The right maintain, the wrong repress, content
To live, to die, as Father wills me do,
To justly rule, and rest the works obscene."
Splendor admired responsibility,
Faint tints of sorrow softened worldly ease.
Revolt and pestilently rare time did creep
Into a heart soft to her people's pleas.
The light the peasants gain,
When by the candle beams God's word is read,
And simple lips make praise take place of pain,
Is faith she fain would soothe her soul to keep.
If at Carlisle the English Church she led,
They hail her Presbyter at Lockerbie.
Scant beauty vied with soul benevolent,
"La Reine Mabnonnais" did greet
Our Empire's emblem, till that kindly smile
Brought even Paris to our lady's feet.
A rule translucent, wise,
Prompted much homage at her jubilee.
When vassals of all nations 'neath the skies,
With chains from far-off northern soil,
And learning, form a cynosure of thee,
Whole rule hath made thy era eminent.
The treble cross over new lands is furled,
The sun continuous brights Victoria's sway,
High Heaven hail the victor at its gate,
And her dull night transforms eternal day.
Still reigns thy power benign,
As lights of actions wise on memories gleam.
Oft youths with wreaths thy pillar'd form entwine,
Whilst dew eyed veterans gaze and contemplate;
The branch enjoys the sap, reign on supreme,
"The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world."
—George Gwilym.

news reached us that Sutherland had been taken; we could scarcely believe it, especially when we heard he had been taken on the ice by one man, and that man John Prince. From the short acquaintance I had had with Sutherland, I had formed the opinion that he was brave enough, and no one man could capture him, and that he was prudent enough not to place himself in the way of danger without being well prepared. But a few days decided the matter. We heard he had arrived; but could scarcely credit it. However, when the turnkey came to sell us beer, we enquired of him whether he had anything in particular to communicate. He had previously solemnly assured us that Mackenzie had been taken and that he had himself but a short time previously put him in irons in the dungeon, which we knew to be false; for at that very time the queen's attorney and the attorney-general were endeavoring to bribe us with offers of our liberty is we would prevail upon our friends to kidnap and deliver him to them, and on such delivery we should be set at liberty. "To them the matter seemed a mere business affair and which they admitted to be the case, and I believe they spoke the truth when they said, if they were in our situations, they would not hesitate a moment. But little did the scoundrels know our feelings at that moment—the love we bore our country, ever to have had our national flag dishonored by one of our own citizens, by kidnapping the exile who had thrown himself under its folds for protection from tyranny of Britain. Proud am I to say that that and similar offers alike degrading and dishonorable, were spurned with contempt, and that the answer given them was, "death rather than dishonor."
Note by the writer.—"Campau" is still the name of a prominent Michigan politician. The names of J. G. Parker, Montgomery, Morrison, McCormick, Durand, and Watson were very familiar names in the days of Canada's domestic trouble. James Durand was the last of the Toronto rebel Reformers. The Col. "Dodge" here mentioned was the one that made his escape from the Citadel at Quebec along with Theller. To add to his other misfortunes he had a leg broken in making his escape, and had to be carried off by his friends. General Sutherland was a military man was a senior of Theller's, and for whom he had a very strong aversion, and disliked him almost as much as he did Col. Prince. The story of Mackenzie having been taken was not true, although there was a big price put upon his head. Mackenzie and his family after his escape across the border suffered great privations, but were sustained greatly by an Irish servant girl that stood by them to the last and shared their misfortunes.
WILLIAM HALLEY.

The London Times Threatens The King

London, May 7.—King Edward has returned from Ireland immensely enthusiastic over his visit. He was received with respect everywhere. The Times has actually lectured him severely for his sympathetic speeches, which, it fears, will inspire hopes of concession to the Nationalist demands. It reminds him, moreover, of his limitations as a constitutional sovereign and of the danger of oversteering his prerogatives. The secret of his astonishing outburst is that the ascendancy party in Ireland has become aware that the King has been privately discussing Home's, indicating that at least he has an open mind on the question. In addition, they consider that he neglects the Orange Loyalist section of Ireland to cultivate the good opinion of the Nationalist population. The Irish Unionists at the outside one-sixth of the population, fear that if it becomes known that the King is not afraid of Home's, his passage would be swift and certain.

"GO TO SCHOOL"

Said the crow to little Tommy. His advice is good to-day to the young man who aspires. No school is quite so good as the Business School, and no business school quite so good as the CENTRAL. We lay particular stress on the perfect system and discipline which pervade every department. The earnest worker can learn business and see business all round him. We are doing good things for young men and women at present and would particularly like you to see our SUMMER PROGRAMME. CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE Yonge and Gerrard Sts. W. H. SHAW, President.

Ottawa, May 24.—Honored by special Apostolic benediction cabled from Rome, favored by the presence of Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore and several distinguished members of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Canada, as well as representatives of various Protestant denominations and sister institutions, and witnessed by the Governor-General of Canada, the leaders of the two great political parties and a crowd of between two and three thousand spectators, the cornerstone of the new arts building of Ottawa University, which is to cost over a quarter of a million of dollars, and is to replace the structure burned in December last, was well and truly laid at noon to-day. It was a happy idea to choose Victoria Day for a ceremony in which Roman Catholics and Protestants, French-speaking Canadians and English-speaking Canadians, Liberals and Conservatives, laid aside their religious or political differences and united in the effort to start once more on a career of success a great educational institution. If an object lesson was desired of the manner in which apparently widely divergent and conflicting interests can be reconciled in Canada none better could be found. Nearly all the religious denominations, as well as all sister institutions, were represented, and the prevailing sentiment was one of harmony and good-fellowship.

A Distinguished Figure.
His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore was the central figure of the day's proceedings, and he captivated everybody by his genial manners and his felicitous speech. Although in his 71st year, the Cardinal displayed the great energy and underwent the ordeal of a trying day with apparently little fatigue. The weather was of an ideal character, and contributed in no small degree to the success of the ceremonies. The laying of the cornerstone was preceded by Pontifical High Mass in St. Joseph's Church. His Grace Archbishop Duhamel, Chancellor of the University, pontificated, assisted by Mgr. Routhier, Vicar-General, with Father Lalonde and Father Coursoil of the Seminary as deacon and sub-deacon respectively. Rev. John Dowd of the Seminary acted as mitre-bearer, and Father Archambault as master of ceremonies. Cardinal Gibbons, robed in scarlet and ermine, assisted at the throne, having on his right Father Fallon of Buffalo and his private secretary on his left. Among the clergy present in the sanctuary were Archbishop Bruchési of Montreal, Archbishop O'Connor of Toronto, Archbishop Gauthier of Kingston, and Bishops McEvay of London, MacDonell of Alexandria, Emard of Valleyfield and Lorrain of Pembroke. There were present also Mgr. Mathieu of Laval; Very Rev. M. Dosolis, Principal of the Oblate Order; Canon Foley and Canon Bouillon, Father French of Brudenell, Father P. Ryan of Renfrew, Father John Ryan of Killaloe; Father Gray, Kingston; Father L. Latulippe of Pembroke and Father John Maher of Carleton, and representatives of the various religious bodies located in Ottawa.

At the close of Mass the Papal Delegate, Mgr. Sbarretti, led the procession out of the church to the scene of the cornerstone-laying near Laurier avenue between Cumberland and Waller streets. The clergy were escorted by the Garde Champlain and their band. Mgr. Sbarretti officiated at the laying of the cornerstone, assisted by Rev. J. Lebeau and Rev. E. Richard. The Apostolic Delegate used a silver trowel especially made for the occasion. Then followed an address by Cardinal Gibbons.

Cardinal Gibbons' Address.
Cardinal Gibbons spoke as follows:—Your Excellencies, Mr. President, my Lords and brethren,—I received an invitation from your honored director to assist at the laying of the cornerstone of the University of Ottawa, and this invitation was supplemented by a request from the most reverend the metropolitan, and his Excellency the most reverend the Apostolic Delegate, and they were pleased to tell me that in extending this invitation they were expressing the sentiments of the clergy and the people of this vicinity. Notwithstanding the length and the fatigues of the journey and my advancing years, I could not hesitate to comply with this invitation, which I regarded indeed in the light of a command, especially as we are assembled here to-day in the sacred cause of Christian endeavor. Although, my dear friends, I am personally a stranger among you, yet I must say that I feel myself at home. (Applause.) I feel myself at home, not only because of the hospitality which you have extended to me, but because I am bound to you by the ties of faith, hope and charity. We have all, thanks be to God, one Lord, one faith and one baptism, one God and Father of all, who is above all, and through all, and in us all. (Applause.) A traveler in traversing the various States of the Union and these Provinces of Canada, as I have done, will not fail to be struck by the splendor of the institutions of learning, of religion and of education which confront him on every side, and if I were to ask myself the question, what cause are we to ascribe these manifestations of Christian faith and piety, you would all agree with me that we are indebted, under the providence of God, to those sturdy immigrants who in past days and past generations came from Europe and settled upon our shores. Among the nations that I would mention, coming as I do from the United States and Baltimore, I must refer to one to which we are personally indebted in that city and diocese. Thus the first nation I would mention is England. (Applause.) The diocese of Baltimore, to which I belong, and of which I am a native, was settled by English capitalists. A colony of English gentlemen, accompanied by their families, set sail from the Isle of Wight in the year 1634, and landed on the banks of Chesapeake Bay on March 25 of the same year. The vessels which carried them there bore the significant names of the Ark and the Dove, fitting messengers to transport the fortunes of pious pilgrims to a distant and an unknown land. The leader of the colony was Lord Baltimore, and one of the very first public acts of this distinguished man was to proclaim the sacred doctrines of civil and religious liberty. (Applause.) He declared that in his colony no person should be disturbed or molested on account of his religious belief. And this was the first proclamation of religious freedom proclaimed on the shores of America. (Applause.) A Debt to Ireland. You will all, ladies and gentlemen, agree with me that Ireland has contributed not a little toward the spiritual and temporal prosperity of the United States and of the British colonies. What ever may have been the unhappy causes which led to the expatriation of so many of Ireland's sons and daughters, Divine providence has regulated their exile, and made it subordinate to higher and holier purposes. I venture to say to-day that there is not in any town or village in the United States or Australia or the British Empire where the Christian faith has not been proclaimed and supported by clergymen and laymen of Irish birth or Irish descent. Daniel Webster, one of the foremost statesmen of the United States, delivered an eloquent address in the Senate of that country upon the vast extent of the British Empire. On that occasion he used the beautiful words: "England has dotted the whole surface of the earth with her forts and military possession, whose morning drum-beat, following the sun and keeping company with the hours, encircles the earth with one unbroken strain of the martial airs of England." (Applause.) And may we not say, with equal assurance, that wherever England has planted her flag, there the Irish missionary has endeavored to plant also the cross, the emblem of the Christian faith. (Continued on page 5.)

Ottawa University New Buildings

Corner Stone Laid by the Apostolic Delegate on Monday
Magnificent Address Delivered by His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore
Fatherly Message from Pope Pius X.

The sentiments of the clergy and the people of this vicinity. Notwithstanding the length and the fatigues of the journey and my advancing years, I could not hesitate to comply with this invitation, which I regarded indeed in the light of a command, especially as we are assembled here to-day in the sacred cause of Christian endeavor. Although, my dear friends, I am personally a stranger among you, yet I must say that I feel myself at home. (Applause.) I feel myself at home, not only because of the hospitality which you have extended to me, but because I am bound to you by the ties of faith, hope and charity. We have all, thanks be to God, one Lord, one faith and one baptism, one God and Father of all, who is above all, and through all, and in us all. (Applause.) A traveler in traversing the various States of the Union and these Provinces of Canada, as I have done, will not fail to be struck by the splendor of the institutions of learning, of religion and of education which confront him on every side, and if I were to ask myself the question, what cause are we to ascribe these manifestations of Christian faith and piety, you would all agree with me that we are indebted, under the providence of God, to those sturdy immigrants who in past days and past generations came from Europe and settled upon our shores. Among the nations that I would mention, coming as I do from the United States and Baltimore, I must refer to one to which we are personally indebted in that city and diocese. Thus the first nation I would mention is England. (Applause.) The diocese of Baltimore, to which I belong, and of which I am a native, was settled by English capitalists. A colony of English gentlemen, accompanied by their families, set sail from the Isle of Wight in the year 1634, and landed on the banks of Chesapeake Bay on March 25 of the same year. The vessels which carried them there bore the significant names of the Ark and the Dove, fitting messengers to transport the fortunes of pious pilgrims to a distant and an unknown land. The leader of the colony was Lord Baltimore, and one of the very first public acts of this distinguished man was to proclaim the sacred doctrines of civil and religious liberty. (Applause.) He declared that in his colony no person should be disturbed or molested on account of his religious belief. And this was the first proclamation of religious freedom proclaimed on the shores of America. (Applause.) A Debt to Ireland. You will all, ladies and gentlemen, agree with me that Ireland has contributed not a little toward the spiritual and temporal prosperity of the United States and of the British colonies. What ever may have been the unhappy causes which led to the expatriation of so many of Ireland's sons and daughters, Divine providence has regulated their exile, and made it subordinate to higher and holier purposes. I venture to say to-day that there is not in any town or village in the United States or Australia or the British Empire where the Christian faith has not been proclaimed and supported by clergymen and laymen of Irish birth or Irish descent. Daniel Webster, one of the foremost statesmen of the United States, delivered an eloquent address in the Senate of that country upon the vast extent of the British Empire. On that occasion he used the beautiful words: "England has dotted the whole surface of the earth with her forts and military possession, whose morning drum-beat, following the sun and keeping company with the hours, encircles the earth with one unbroken strain of the martial airs of England." (Applause.) And may we not say, with equal assurance, that wherever England has planted her flag, there the Irish missionary has endeavored to plant also the cross, the emblem of the Christian faith. (Continued on page 5.)

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