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Cake Icings
Save Time and Labor

CHOCOLATE
Pink, Lemon Color and White

VOL. XII., No. 22

CHRONICLES OF AN OLD-TIMER

The Canadian Troubles of 1837-38—Memoirs of Brig.-General E. A. Theller Continued—From London to Toronto as Prisoner of War—An Orangeman's Salutation.

Chicago, May 7, 1904.
Editor Catholic Register:

General Theller's memoirs give a description of his and his companion's journey from London to Toronto, as prisoners of war, as follows: "Ten days had now elapsed since our arrival in London, when, in consequence, I believe, of a despatch from the Governor, we were ordered to Toronto. As the season was cold and we were destitute of the clothing necessary to our comfort, some preparation was requisite for our journey. Col. Brophy and myself prevailed upon the jailer to purchase what we needed, for which the merchant consented to receive a draft on our friends at home.

On the same day we formed an acquaintance with a fellow-prisoner who was rudely thrust into our cell. He was a very intelligent young English merchant named Charles Lattimer. He had been seized on suspicion, his store rifled and the contents given up to the soldiery as common plunder. This gentleman informed me he was a native of Oxford, England, and I think, a graduate of the university there. He had been settled for some years in Canada, when his ardent advocacy of the cause of reform had, of consequence, marked him out for the vengeance of the Tory gentry of London. He had been anxious to see us, and inform us of a plan which had been arranged for our rescue on the route to Toronto. While despairing of any means of communitating with us, the opportunity occurred in a manner the most unexpected. He was himself ordered down for examination. Being well advised of the mode in which others had been duped by the pretended friendship of the commissioners, he declined any reply to their interrogatories. As a punishment for this alleged contempt of court, he was thrust into the dungeon which we occupied to render him more treatable. He was then enabled to inform us of the plan proposed for our rescue, and to advise us to be prepared for the attempt. The project, however, was defeated by a day sooner than that which had been announced. Though our acquaintance had been short we parted from this young gentleman with great regret. His highly cultivated mind and general intelligence were well calculated to beguile the tedium of imprisonment. The hope of escape, however slight, greatly consoled us.

When about to depart I seized an opportunity to say to Col. Askins in the presence of some of the regular officers, that he would not treat us with the indignity of binding us, which he had so strongly deprecated in the magistrates of the Western district. He looked at the other officers and after a few minutes' silence, replied: "I think there is no necessity for it." "Most certainly not," responded one of the officers; "a company of sixty men is surely enough to guard fifteen prisoners without that."

About noon the wagons were ready and marching us out, they placed two of us in each, guarded as before. Capt. Stuart, the clerk of the special commission, was the captain of the guard, with Lieuts. Montserrat and Askins, the son of Lieut.-Col. Askins. The colonel himself commanded the squad of cavalry which he thought necessary to accompany us. Although our departure was not publicly known, the populace turned out to see us; evered with ladies, and piazza was crowded with many of whom on that day were dressed in the "rebel green." They waved their handkerchiefs and muttered prayers for our speedy deliverance. The men were not so bold. They looked upon us as doomed men. They feared for themselves, and the boldness of their wives and daughters might be watched and reported to the official minions, and

they in consequence punished and their property destroyed, as belonging to disaffected persons. We bowed and smiled and chatted, as seemingly indifferent as if we had nothing to do with the matter, which I perceived, mortified our Tory guard. After an hour or so, remaining in the street, sitting in our wagons, the word was given, and we moved on, amid the good wishes of at least five-sixths of the persons present. During the day both officers and men treated us with a degree of kindness which made us auger well for the future. Col. Brophy and myself messed with them and we strove to forget we were prisoners. Lieutenant, or, as he was familiarly called by the men, "Johnny Montserrat," was a most facetious Irishman, who had left England with considerable wealth and settled in Canada. His good dinners and jovial character made him a universal favorite. An Irish Orangeman, he was, of course, of the high Tory school; but politics or Protestantism troubled him but little, and after the first day's journey we became great friends. Perceiving how unpleasant to me were the prosy conversations of Stuart, the burden of whose communications were the property he had already acquired, and the additional number of good arms, by rebel confiscations, he expected to obtain, through the influence of Lieutenant-Colonel, now Sir Allan McNab, (Could this have been Andrew Stuart, of Hamilton, brother-in-law of Sir Allan? Very likely.) "Montserrat told me he wished me to ride with him, and that if I asked the colonel he knew that I would not be refused. At our next halting place I said to Col. Askins that I was about to ask his permission to ride in the other wagon; that Lieutenant Montserrat had bribed me with the promise to tell me twenty-three good Irish stories, and that if he would allow me the gratification I would esteem it a favor. He consented and I found no reason to regret the change. The lieutenant's object, however, was not to bribe me with story-telling, but being of a frank and high-minded disposition, he designed to put me on my guard against the crafty plans which others had laid, in the hope of inducing us to commit ourselves. From the intimations he gave me and the observations I was able to make, their object soon became apparent, and I governed myself accordingly.

"As we passed through this beautiful country some of the richest and most desirable farms were pointed out to me as the property of rebels. The owners of many a fertile and well-regulated estate, with comfortable and even splendid homes thereon, were at the time refugees, not a few of whom were living at Detroit, where I had left, dependent upon our bounty.

"According to my informant, who was not inclined to speak very favorably of those whom he styled 'rebels,' the Reformers constituted two-thirds of the population of the London district. They were, he said, all farmers, and among the richest and most comfortable people in the province. 'But,' he continued, 'they must take up some of your Yankee notions and talk of freedom instead of minding their ploughs; and you see what has come of it. Their children left destitute, and their property given to some good jolly dog of a true Briton, who will give a good dinner, while the poor fool, who must talk of his natural rights, is turned adrift, a wandering vagabond on the face of the earth.'

"Such were the opinions of a good, clever fellow; but early impressions had made him what he was. I only mention him here, and his remarks, as a type of many hundreds of the population of Upper Canada, who think that a hard-working, honest farmer, ought to think of nothing else but minding his plough, read his Bible, and leave his political rights to the management of those who, like the lieutenant, considered themselves their betters.

In conversing with another of this class, upon the benefit of primary schools, and the general education of the people, he exclaimed, "Oh, what does a farmer want with education? Let him mind his own business. Education will only tend to make him insolent and conceited. Will learning read teach him to fell a tree? the better? He must take a newspaper forsooth; and next he becomes a politician, talks of rights and privileges of free men, and becomes a pest to every gentleman in his neighborhood."

not have been devised. Though aware that we had been hurried forward earlier than at first intended, I could not avoid an inquiring glance, at every turn in the road, and a hope that each favorable spot we approached concealed our friends. But all passed quietly.

As we continued our journey, however, the route was changed; and instead of pursuing the Dundas road, which lay through a thickly settled country, of reformers, the more circuitous route to Hamilton was taken. Even then they seemed to doubt of our being secure in a tavern, as was usual with our guard; we were deposited in the jail, strongly guarded. Here I was visited by some old acquaintances, Tories of course; none others were allowed access to us.

"The next morning we pushed on to Toronto. The villages, hearing of our arrival, seemed anxious for a peep at the 'hannimals,' and many of them remained in the streets from the morning of our arrival until noon. They appeared to sympathize with our condition; and could they have aided us, would, I think, willingly have done so. The Irish part of the population, especially, notwithstanding their reputation for loyalty, had serious thoughts of rescuing us, were it only for the sake of the 'spree.'

"On our arrival in Toronto from the crowds of people who occupied the streets it had all the appearance of a holiday. All displayed an anxiety to get a sight of the prisoners. A divided feeling, however, existed among them, as appeared by the remarks we overheard, touching our appearance and probable fate.

"As we reached the door of the prison, where we were about to alight, I was engaged speaking, with a smile on my countenance, to one of the officers of the guard. A bystander, conceiving such intimacy with the officer as indecorous, made some remarks in a loud tone of voice. This attracted my attention, and I turned towards the speaker, supposing he addressed himself to me. He was a decent-looking man, evidently one of the notables of the place. On observing me looking intently upon him, he bawled out, 'Bad luck to your impudent face, you bloody Yankee! I hope I may never see you come out of that place until the morning you are to be hung.'

With this benediction and friendly wish, I entered the prison of Toronto.

The writer of this has learned that the man that thus accosted General Theller was Geo. Dixon, the saddler, on Irish Orangeman, who, apart from his political prejudices, was a good man and most excellent citizen. His brother, Jos. Dixon, was a house agent and rent collector, with whom I was well acquainted in the cities, and a more gentlemanly man I never met. One of Geo. Dixon's sons was Canadian consular agent in London, when I visited that city in 1870. In fact it was he who found me a place to put up at. Afterwards Mr. Geo. Dixon, his father, apologized to General Theller for his rudeness and after hearing his speech in the dock, sympathized with him as an Irishman.

WILLIAM HALLEY.

Laymen and the Catholic University of America

The Board of Trustees of the Catholic University of America, at Washington, D.C., in its recent meeting decided to form a committee of prominent Catholic laymen to look after the financial success and general progress of the institution. Three men will be selected for the service to Church and state and will include a representative from all the great Catholic centres.

It is stated that the Mayor of Boston, Patrick Collins, will be asked to accept a position on this committee. Charles Bonaparte, of Baltimore, Bourke Cockran, of New York, and Michael Cudahy, of Chicago, have already accepted the honor. Another step toward popularizing the institution is the foundation of an undergraduate law school with Bourke Cockran, Hannis Taylor and others as professors.

"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.

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Edmonton, Alta., May 2.—Very large was the attendance at the funeral of the late Mrs. Beck, wife of N. D. Beck, K.C., which was held this morning from the General Hospital, and very impressive was the funeral service held in the Roman Catholic Church, the large auditorium of which was filled with sorrowing friends of the deceased and sympathizing acquaintances of the bereaved husband.

During Sunday the remains lay in state in the General Hospital, and many near friends during the day viewed all that was mortal of one who was loved and respected by all who knew her. Her casket was covered with tokens of sympathetic regard. The Law Society of the N.W.T. sent a floral anchor, the local bar a wreath. Mr. and Mrs. Emery a floral cross, and Messrs. Newall and Bolton, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. R. Almon, Madame A. Lapresse, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Wilkins, Wetaskiwin, and other intimate friends sent floral tokens.

The funeral cortege left the hospital at 9.30 this morning and proceeded to the church, where high mass was impressively celebrated by Rev. Father Jan. O.M.I. Rev. Father LeDuc preached the funeral sermon. The venerable father spoke in eloquent terms of the departed. Taking as his text the words of St. Paul, "I have fought the fight. I have kept the faith," he spoke of the kindness of the heart of Mrs. Beck, and the purity of her zeal for the house of God, of her boundless devotedness to religious instruction, of her great faith in the real presence of the Lord and of her self-sacrificing work in the cause of religion. She truly had "fought the fight, and kept the faith." And the source of her faith and her generosity was her devotedness to the Blessed Sacrament, to the blessed person and the heart of Jesus. This was the food of her soul. Depending on Christ's promises to give life everlasting, fortified by the sacraments of the Church, she passed to a grander life beyond. With fervor the reverend father closed his sermon with an appeal for religious observance and preparation for the true and everlasting life beyond the grave.

At the close of the service the Dies Irae was intoned by Rev. Father Merrer, of St. Albert, and the funeral procession passed out of the church and on to the Roman Catholic cemetery. A very large number of carriages followed the richly draped hearse, the funeral arrangements being under the direction of Mr. J. A. Appleby.

The pall-bearers were: The Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, Messrs. E. C. Emery, G. R. F. Kirkpatrick, C. W. Strathay, A. R. Chisholm and S. Lantry.

There were present the members of the local bar, including Mayor William Short, C. deW. McDonald, Crown prosecutor, J. C. F. Brown, C. W. Cross, O. M. Biggar, A. F. Edward, W. A. Griesbach, H. D. Dawson, J. E. Wallbridge, C. F. Newall, L. Dubuc, S. E. Bolton, I. S. Cowan, H. C. Taylor, J. R. Boyle, Wilfrid Gariepy, W. deV. LeMaistre, J. D. Hyndman, J. K. Kennedy and E. T. Bishop. There were also present Sheriff W. S. Robertson, Alex. Taylor, Clerk of the Supreme Court, and Assistant Clerk H. H. Robertson, a very large representation of the professional and business men of the town. R. Secord, M.L.A., and L. J. A. Lambert, M.L.A., of St. Albert; A. C. Rutherford, M.L.A., of St. Albert; Mayor Wm. Short and Secretary-Treasurer G. J. Kinnaird, and Councillors Cusack, Clark, Mac and J. H. Picard, and many members of the St. Jean Baptiste Society in a body.

Two sons and two daughters are left bereaved of a fond and devoted mother.

St. Helen's Court, C.O.F.

Gold stick pins were recently presented to Bros. Peter Curtis and J. G. Lavelle by the Provincial Court of Ontario as rewards for their services to the Order.

At the meeting to be held on the 15th May a lecture and concert will be given and as this will probably be the last lecture for the season a large attendance is requested.

The merits of a piano lie in the construction, on which depends the tone, quality and the endurance of the instrument. The Heintzman & Co. Piano is well constructed. It has been used by some of the world's greatest musical artists, who have been unanimous in describing it as a faultless piano.

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115-117 King St. W., Toronto.

FUNERAL OF MRS. N. D. BECK

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CATHOLIC SCHOOLS AND MUNICIPAL BONUSES

To the Editor of The Catholic Register:

Sir,—The attitude of our Toronto papers during the discussion raised by Sturgeon Falls school dispute is worthy of the closest study on the part of every supporter of separate schools. On the whole that attitude has been excellent. Nothing could have been fairer than the editorials of the Toronto Globe on this matter, and the letters of its non-Catholic correspondents showed a gratifying broadmindedness and freedom from sectarian rancor. If The Globe's correspondents are fair representatives of Ontario's non-Catholic voters, then the days of the Protestant horse are numbered.

The lively and go-ahead Toronto World is another paper which merits warm commendation for its position in this matter. The World does not approve of the efforts of separate school supporters to obtain for their schools a portion of the school taxes paid by bonused industries, equivalent to the amount of their contributions to these industries. The arguments of The World are not very serious. For example, in its issue of May 9th that paper states that if an individual Protestant or corporation of Protestants established a factory without a bonus the school taxes on that factory would go to the public school fund and nobody would complain. And then it goes on: "The granting of a bonus does not later the situation." Why not, Mr. World? Let us take an example. Suppose that the amount of this bonus contributed by a Catholic property owner amounts to \$500, whilst his non-Catholic neighbor hands out a similar sum. Both contribute because they regard the establishment of such an industry as calculated to benefit them financially.

But the whole school taxes of this factory, partly built by Catholic contributions, are turned over to the support of a school which Catholic children cannot consistently attend. Is the financial benefit accruing from this factory fairly shared in this instance? The Protestant contributor reaps the advantage of a large market, better business, etc., and in addition has his school taxes diminished, whilst the Catholic who has paid just as much towards this new industry struggles under as large a school rate as before. Indeed he may find himself, because of new arrivals with large families and very little property, in a distinctly worse position as far as his school is concerned. Let it be supposed that the Protestant contributor is the one who is pinched, and I say that such treatment would be unfair to him. Whatever may be said as to the policy of bonusing industries, it is hard to see anything but the simplest justice in the demand that Catholic schools should get the benefit of the taxes on the money levied on them for such industries.

Whether The World will be convinced or not that the "granting of a bonus does not alter the situation," nothing but praise is due to the manner in which that paper has discussed this matter. The World is evidently too much occupied with petty national questions to stoop to great sectarian juggling.

There is one paper, however, of which the same cannot be said, namely, The Toronto Evening News. This journal started out recently in an Olympian Jupiter style. It was to ride in a splendid automobile "Independence," and to hurl lightning impartially at all politicians who did not follow the straight path of high ideals. Little more than a year has passed and the would-be Jupiter has turned out to be a Pecksniffian humbug. Nothing could be more disingenuous and treacherous than the recent articles of this paper on the action of the Separate School trustees at Sturgeon Falls and St. Catharines. In the latter place a resolution was passed to the effect that the taxes on the money Catholics were asked to contribute towards a bonus should be given to their heavily burdened schools. This request formed the basis of a series of tirades by The Evening News against the inquiry of seeking to divert public school funds to the support of separate schools. Catholics seek no such thing. They ask not for one cent of the money that legitimately belongs to the

public schools. But they deny that taxes on money contributed by them to the building of factories, rightly belong to public schools. Mark the jugglery of this characteristic argument. The News: "The law in Ontario gives every cent of taxes paid by the Roman Catholics for education to the separate schools." Let us see. Catholic ratepayers contribute for example \$50,000 towards the establishment of a factory, which gives all its taxes to public schools. Does not a considerable portion of that tax come ultimately from the Catholics whose property is taxed upon yearly to pay this bonus? Is it true that the Protestant heads of the factory pay the tax directly and immediately, but ultimately it comes to a considerable extent from Catholic pockets. "Surely," exclaims the News, "it is exceeding all reasonable bounds for Roman Catholics to demand a proportion of the taxes paid by Protestants. This is the issue. Protestants; this is not the issue, but it is a contemptible and characteristic piece of misrepresentation. The man who pays the taxes is the man from whose pocket the money paid ultimately comes. A Protestant may hand his taxes over the counter, he may be administrator of my property, and tax bills may be made out in his name. But if the taxes come from my property, my earnings, I am the real taxpayer. So in the case of a bonus the taxes equivalent thereto ultimately come from those on whose property that bonus is a mortgage. Such were the taxes the Catholics of St. Catharines demanded for their schools, and to represent them as demanding a portion of the taxes belonging to Protestants is a piece of journalistic chicanery well worthy of The News in its latest role.

There are several other nuggets in the same issue of The News, but as the present communication is already unduly long, they can be left for another time.

SEPARATE SCHOOL SUPPORTER.

An Ottawa Wedding

Ottawa, April 27.—His Grace Archbishop Duhamel officiated at the wedding of his nephew, Mr. J. B. Duhamel, to Miss Lucy L. Howlett, this morning in the Basilica. The ceremony took place at 8.30 in the presence of only the immediate relatives of the contracting parties. Rev. Father F. O'Reilly, of Oakville, Ont., and Rev. Fathers Archambault and Corbeil, of the Archbishop's Palace, assisted His Grace. The bride is the youngest daughter of the late W. F. B. Howlett, C.E. Mr. W. A. Howlett, brother of the bride, and Dr. Duhamel, uncle of the groom, acted as sponsors. The bride looked charming in a gown of cream silk voile, over cream tulle, with a black picture hat and carrying only a white ivory prayer-book. After the ceremony the bridal party repaired to the home of the bride's mother, 95 Fourth avenue, Glebe, where the wedding breakfast was served at which His Grace was present.

The happy young couple were presented with numerous and costly wedding gifts in testimony of the great esteem in which they are held by their many friends. They leave this afternoon for Montreal, Quebec and other points on a honeymoon.

On the eve of his wedding, Mr. J. B. Duhamel was waited on by about 60 of his fellow-members of the staff of the Department of the Interior and presented with a purse of gold. Mr. George Bell made the presentation and accompanied it with a few felicitous remarks suited to the occasion, to which Mr. Duhamel made a happy reply.

Messrs. Samuel Genest, James Dunnett, Chas. Pelletier and George Pope also made short and appropriate speeches. The presentation took place after office hours in the Department.

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PERSONAL

Mr. T. E. Klein, who has been appointed to the position of Ontario agent for the new and progressive magazine, "Men and Women," is well known in newspaper circles and to the general public. He is a brother of Judge Klein of Walkerton, and Isadore Klein of the New York Press, so long connected with daily newspaper publishing in Toronto.

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