

Geneological Table.

DAYLOR BROTHERS

<p>I.</p> <p>EDMOND married Jane Timney</p>	<p>MARY married David Cotter</p> <p>WILLIAM married Mary Glenney</p> <p>ANNA married Dennis Keefe</p> <p>MARGARET married James Callahan</p> <p>DENNIS married Loretta Conner</p> <p>LIZZIE</p> <p>CATHERINE</p> <p>EDWARD married Anna McGuire</p> <p>MICHAEL married Margaret Steyer</p>	<p>{ Margaret James Edmond</p> <p>{ Maude Caroline Margaret William</p> <p>{ Edward William James Mary</p> <p>{ Rose Lilly Anna Edward Matthew</p> <p>{ Edna</p>
<p>II.</p> <p>JOHN married Bridget Lacy</p>	<p>MARY EMMA ALICE BRIDGET JULIA JOHN</p>	<p>{ Daniel Agnes William Edward</p>
<p>III.</p> <p>DAVID married Bridget Mullvahill</p>	<p>MARY ANNE married Alex McGillivray</p> <p>HANNAH married Thomas Seery</p> <p>MARGARET WILLIAM JOHN married Mary Shanaky</p> <p>BERNARD married Myrtle Supalne</p> <p>EDWARD married Mary Batch</p>	<p>{ Thomas David</p> <p>{ Margaret Joseph Leo Lawrence Lucy</p>

Irish Colony (South)

GEORGE O'NEIL—Native of the Emerald Isle, born in Kerry county; came to America in 1852. Settled in New York City for one year, then located in Dixon, Ill., as a merchant. From Dixon he moved to Chicago where he remained a few years, after which he became a resident of Bloomington, Ill. Then he located for six months in LaSalle county, a year and a half in Beloit, Wis., about a year in Freeport, Ill., and in 1865 settled in Pilot Grove, Kankakee county. Married to Honora Leahy. Child: Dennis. Bought 120 acres in 1864 at \$8 per acre from Illinois Central Railroad company. Died in 1889 at the age of about 80 years and is buried in Chebanse.

His son Dennis was married to Mary Murphy. Children: Honora, Margaret, C. Mary, E. John, E. William and Elizabeth. Dennis O'Neil bought 120 acres in Pilot Twp., Sec. 3, west of Pilot Grove, in 1873. Retired to Kankakee.

THOMAS CLARK, Sr.—Born in Lancaster, England in 1827. Came to America in 1845. Settled near Aurora, then in Irwin district in 1867. Married in 1859 to Anna Grogan. Children: Thomas, Francis, Mary, Julia, Anna, George. Records show 80 acres bought from Illinois Central Railroad company for \$800 in Limestone Twp., Sec. 20, in 1872. Died in 1907 and is buried in Chebanse.

JOHN BROWN—Born in Dublin, Ireland, about 1815. Crossed the ocean about 1835. Settled for some time in New York, in Canada, and then in Cook county, Illinois, and in 1867 in Pilot Twp., Sec. 10, where he broke 240 acres of railroad land, bought at \$8 per acre. Married Mary McAuley. Children: John, James, George, Mary, Margaret, Agnes, Catherine, Sarah, Frank, Theresia and Harry. Retired to Kankakee in 1886, where he died in 1902.

MICHAEL FERRIS—Born in Kerry county, Ireland, in 1833. Came to America in 1854. Worked for the Union Pacific railroad company. Settled in Utica, LaSalle county, Ill., where he was married to Mary O'Connor. Children: Michael, Mary Anne, Thomas, John, Johanna, William, Elizabeth, Anna and Maurice. In 1868 he set-

bled in Otto Twp., Kankakee county, where he bought 84 acres from Theodore F. Andrews for \$975. After he had accumulated sufficient income to live in comfort for the balance of his life he retired to Irwin in 1895, where he died in 1911 and is buried there in St. James cemetery.

CORNELIUS O'CONNELL—Born in Summit, Cook county, Ill., in 1843. His father came from Cork, Ireland, and his mother from Tipperary. In 1868 he settled in the Irwin district, having bought 320 acres in 1867 from the Illinois Central Railroad company at \$8 per acre in Pilot Twp., Sec. 36. Married to Honora Shea. Children: Bridget, Edward, John, William, Cornelius, Johanna, James, Mary, Patrick and Joseph.

JOHN DEVANEY—Born in Letterkenny, Donegal county, Ireland, in 1837. Emigrated to America in 1863 with his wife and child. Located at first in Chicago for six years. In 1867 he bought 80 acres at \$8 per acre from the Illinois Central Railroad company in Pilot Twp., Sec. 36. Married to Anna McClosky. Children: Mary, John, Annie, Margaret, Catherine and James. In 1886 he moved to Lake Benton, Minn., but returned again to his farm, where he stayed until he died in 1914. He is buried in Kankakee.

MICHAEL O'CONNOR, Sr.—Born in Dingle, Kerry county, Ireland, in 1806. Struggling under the heavy burden of taxation he resolved to seek better opportunities across the Atlantic. Having saved enough money for the trip he sailed for the United States in 1852, crossing the ocean in six weeks and three days. A year later he was joined by his wife, and still later by his children, on a farm near Lexington, Ky. In the spring of 1854 the family moved overland to the village of Utica, LaSalle county, Ill., remaining there until the spring of 1868, when they located on a farm of 160 acres in Otto Twp., Kankakee county, Ill., which had been bought the previous fall for \$19 per acre from Fisher Ames. Married to Mary McMahan. Children: Thomas, Michael, Johanna, Mary, William, Timothy, and Morris. Michael O'Connor died Feb. 21, 1884 and is buried in Chebanse, Ill. His wife died May 9, 1893.

MICHAEL DEVINE—Born in Dingle, County Kerry, Ireland, in 1816. Emigrated to America in 1847 with his entire family. Lived in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont and Connecticut for about ten years. From this latter state he went to Alexandria, Virginia, then to Utica, Ill., on April 18, 1866 and finally he settled in the Irwin district in February, 1869 where he broke 80 acres of school land bought for \$35 per acre. Later he bought another 80 acres at \$20 per acre from a land speculator of Danville, Ill. Married to Elizabeth Stock who was born in Dingle. Children: Patrick, John, Daniel, Michael, Thomas and Ellen. Retired about 1898 to Irwin, where he died in 1903 and is buried in St. Joseph's cemetery, Chebanse. Ill.

MICHAEL MURPHY—Born at Summit, Cook county, Ill., in 1848. Came with his parents, Dennis and Margaret Murphy, to Salina Twp., Sec. 15, about 1850, where he stayed for 19 years. In 1870 or thereabouts he located in Pilot Twp., Sec. 34, where his stepfather, Daniel Hurley, bought 160 acres from the Illinois Central Railroad company, 80 acres being to the interest of Michael Murphy who sold his land to A. Hossack in 1886, when he moved to Chebanse, where he rented approximately a section of land. In 1904 he retired to Kankakee. Married to Ellen O'Shea, whose parents were John O'Shea and Johanna O'Brien, both born in Cork, Ireland. When they came to the states they settled near Summit, (O'Shea's Hill). Children: Mary, Margaret, Ellen, Dennis, John and Charles.

MICHAEL MORTELL, Sr.—Born in Limerick, Ireland in 1816, the son of James and Bridget (Bohan) Mortell. Emigrated to the states in 1847 and was on the ocean six weeks. First lived in Vermont, then in 1849 in Chicago and came to the Irwin district in 1870. Married to Ellen Gallagher at Burlington, Vt. Children: James, Honora, John, Edward, Ellen, Michael, Patrick, Anna, William, Margaret and James. According to land records he bought 200 acres from Jas. C. and William Burke for \$4500 in 1869 in Otto Twp., Sec. 29. Broke the first land near Irwin. David Lavery and Ellen Mortell were the principals in the first marriage which took place in the old St. James church

near Irwin by Rev. A. Goulet, Sr. Michael Mortell, Sr. moved in Kankakee in 1893, where he died in May, 1909 and is buried in Kankakee.

MICHAEL O'CONNOR—Born in Tralee, Kerry county Ireland, in 1837 where his parents owned an acre of land. Worked four years as a plasterer in London then crossed the ocean in 1864. Settled in the Irwin district in 1871. Married in Utica, Ill., to Catherine Casteloo, and worked there for seven years in the cement quarry. Children: Mary, Patrick, Nellie, Nora, John, Thomas, Hannah, Maurice, Margaret and Michael. Bought 80 acres in about 1875 from Peter Larche at \$35 per acre. In order to cross the ocean he had to embark in Liverpool, the trip taking about four weeks in a sailing vessel. Retired to Irwin.

DANIEL SHEEHAN—Born at Corough, near Tralee, Kerry county, Ireland, in 1845. Emigrated to America via Liverpool, in 1864, with Michael O'Connor. Settled in Utica, LaSalle county, Illinois, where he worked in the cement quarry. Moved to the Irwin district in 1872. Was married to Honora O'Connor. Children: Julius, John, Michael, Nellie, Maggie, Johanna, Mary, Thomas, Nora and Lilly. Bought 120 acres from Joseph Legris in 1882 in Otto Twp., Sec. 20, for \$30 per acre. Retired to Irwin.

DANIEL KELIHER—Born in Tralee, County Kerry, Ireland. Wishing to secure better opportunities in America than his native land could offer, he crossed the ocean and settled in Illinois in 1860, locating in Utica, LaSalle county, Illinois, in 1862. Married Mary O'Connor in Ireland. Children: John and Thomas who both died in Ireland; Maria, wife of Morris O'Connor; Peter, Katie and Patrick. Moved to Otto Twp., in 1872, where he bought 93 acres of land for \$3300 in Sec. 30. Died Oct. 2, 1894. Mrs. Keliher died May 18, 1897. Both are buried in Chebanse, Ill.

THOMAS MULCAHY—Born in Cork, Ireland in 1830. Emigrated to the states in 1851. Located at first in Canada, then in White Cloud, Mich. Bought 80 acres of railroad land at \$8 per acre in Pilot Twp., Sec. 26, in

1870, and settled there permanently in 1872. Married to Mary Stack. Children: Margaret, Maurice, Thomas and William. Died in 1911, and is buried in St. James cemetery, Irwin.

MARTIN BRENNEN—Born at Tubbercurry, County Sligo, Ireland, in 1824. Emigrated to America in 1857, went back to the old country and returned again with his family in 1860. Remained in New York City for about three months. In 1873 he bought 120 acres of land at \$35 per acre in Pilot Twp., Sec. 24. Married Catherine Connelly. Children: John, Thomas, Ann and Mary. In 1878 he moved to Hastings, Neb., where he died Aug. 15, 1886, and is buried. Mrs. Brennan died in 1894 and is also buried in Hastings.

JEREMIAH GRANEY—Born in Kerry county, Ireland, about 1847. He emigrated to West Hampshire, located in Mica, Ill., in Iowa, in Utica, Ill., and finally settled on the present site of Irwin where he bought 40 acres from the Illinois Central Railroad company for \$440 in 1874. Married to Jane Kennedy. Children: Patrick, Mary Anne, Edward, Jane, Jeremiah and Catherine; some deceased. Died in 1879, and is buried in the old St. James cemetery, four miles northwest from Irwin, from where his body has never been removed.

DANIEL MORIARTY—Born in County Kerry, Ireland, in 1834. Crossed the ocean in 1850. Settled in the Irwin district where he bought 80 acres in 1881 from Joseph Legris for \$2000 in Otto Twp., Sec. 29. Married to Julia Kennedy. Children: Mary, Edward, Katherine, Julia, Margaret, Ellen and Honora. Died in 1888.

JOHN SPILLANE—Born in Cork county, Ireland, the son of Florence Spillane. Moved to Otto Twp. from Utica, Ill., in the 1880's. Owned 160 acres bought from Geo. V. Huling in 1893 for \$4800 in Otto Twp., Sec. 21. Children of first marriage: Florence and Dennis. Of second marriage: Isaac, Mary, Maurice, Michael, Nora and Kate.

The First Wedding.

The first marriage in St. James church (after it was removed two and one half miles south from its first location at Lehigh), occurred Oct. 25, 1877, and was contracted between David Lavery, born in Cork, Ireland, on Sept. 15, 1852, the son of Richard and Elizabeth (Barry) Lavery, who emigrated with his parents to America in 1854, and Loretta Mortell, daughter of Michael and Ellen (Gallagher) Mortell of Chicago.

Marriages—1877-1899

The only available parish records of St. James church besides a very few extant notes and documents are the marriage records at the court house of Kankakee.

St. James Church—Pilot Twp., Sec. 24.

Rev. A. Goulet, first resident pastor, officiating.

- 1877 Oct. 25—David Lavery and Ellen Mortell.
1878 Jan. 14—Alec Girard and Julia Bertrand.
Jan. 23—David Sheehan and Mary O'Keefe.
Feb. 4—Joseph Caron and Melvina Pare.
April 23—Edward Mortell and Delia Morissette.
June 30—Christopher Archambeau and Ellen Nevens
Dec. 8—Michael O'Connor and Margaret Durkin.
1879 Jan. 1—Mose Bertrand and Cordillia Mayette .

Rev. Geo. Kerston, officiating as pastor.

- Oct. 4—Edward Francoeur and Philomena Tremblay.
1880 Jan. 20—Patrick Scanlon and Margaret Coleman.
May 9—Geo. Richard and Melvina Boudreau.
Nov. 2—Zephir Pare and Pauline Balthazar.
1881 April 21—Philip O'Maley and Johanna O'Connor.
July 27—Oscar P. Livingston and Maggie Daylor.
1882 Jan. 22—Alec Desjardin (Gardner) and Josephine Plante.
Feb. 21—William Dalay and Margaret Brown.
Sept. 6—Jeremie Aubertin and Caroline Martin.
Oct. 30—Frank Gige and Mary Schnell.
1883 April 10—John Morin and Ezilda Denault.
Oct. 1—Pierre Legare and Marie Dandrian.
Nov. 21—Michael Mortell and Lizzie O'Keefe.
Nov. 22—Weston Brule and Carrie Stephens.
1884 Feb. 5—Thomas Devine and Mary A. O'Connor.
Feb. 20—Thomas O'Connor and Elizabeth B. Power.
Feb. 28—Joseph M. Bertrand and Addie Peltier.
Dec. 16—William Gige and Sophia Metska.

- 1885 Jan. 15—Michael Scanlon and Mary Devaney.
April 5—David Duchene and Georgina Martin.
April 8—William Martin and Julia Sheehan.
Nov. 21—Mose Betourne and Josephine Regnier.
Dec. 30—Thomas Caron and Mathilda Couture.
- 1886 March 2—Alec Levasseur and Adeline Pare.
Oct. 19—Neal McLaughlin and Elizabeth Murphy.
Nov. 16—Alfred Caron and Ida Lane.
- 1887 June 2—Florence Spillane and Maggie Mortell.
- 1888 Jan. 25—Maurice Sheehy and Ellen O'Connor.
May 22—Joseph Provencal and Lizzie Knittel.
July 22—Edward Dumas and Mary J. Girard.
Nov. 14—J. W. Balf and Anna Mortell.
- 1889 Jan. 1—Peter Pare and Zedilie Denault.
March 5—Alfred Fraser and Josephine Martin.
July 9—George Coache and Mary J. Clark.
July —John Shea and Maggie Powers.
Nov. 19—Arthur Flageole and Agnes Girard.
Nov. 20—Jerome Evans and Helena Lewis.
Dec. 31—Lucien Plante and Marie Blanchette.
- 1890 Jan. 6—Maurice Connor and Martha Powers.
Jan. 15—Francis Balthazar and Sarah Clark.
March 13—Felix Frechette and Rose Pare .
- Rev. J. E. Levasseur officiating, as pastor.**
- Oct. 28—Joseph Desnoyer and Emma Plante.
Dec. 30—Philius Provencal and Alice Menard.
- 1891 Jan. 14—John Ferris and Margaret Sheehan.
Feb. 2—Henry Heeler and Fannie Lewis.
Feb. 3—James Mortell and Catherine Moriarty.
March 31—Edward Mortell and Mary Sheehan.
Dec. 29—Arthur Duval and Mary Herbst.
Dec. 31—Ferial (Fred) Denault and Celia Levasseur.
- 1892 March 1—Mose Martin and Eugenie Arpin.
Aug. 19—Michael Daylor and Anna Keefe.
Oct. 26—Edward Soucy and Marie Arpin.
- 1893 April 24—George Hoffmann and Emilia Dwyer.
- 1894 April 2—Frank Joseph Stevens and Louise Girard.

Rev. E. Therien officiating, as pastor pro tem.
1895 Jan 2—John Sheehan and Hattie Powers.

St. James Church, Irwin Station.

Rev. J. C. Simard officiating, as pastor.
Oct. 23—John Rantz and Agnes McGillivray.
1896 Oct. 13—Alfonse Gosselin and Marie Girard.

Goodrich Mission Church.

Oct. 13—John Senesac and Josephine Gervais.

St. James Church, Irwin Station.

Dec. 28—George Beland and Josephine Martin.
Dec. 29—William Walsh and Mary Ellen O'Neill.
1897 Jan. 5—Henry Begnoche and Amanda Kerouack
(Breton).
Jan. 27—William J. Dwyer and Catherine Devanney.
Feb. 16—Francis Caron and Ozilda Blanchette.
Feb. 24—Thomas O'Connor and Johanna Sheehan.
Nov. 23—Dennis Blanchette and Anna Arpin.

Goodrich Mission Church.

1898 Jan. 1—Remi Denault and Cora Lacost.

St. James Church, Irwin Station.

Feb. 2—William O'Connell and Johanna Conners.
Feb. 17—Arthur Gosselin and Catherine Schedler.
Feb. 17—Louis Martin and Harriet Schedler.
Feb. 22—Daniel L. Castigan and Mary Levasseur.
Oct. 4—John Murphy and Margaret Moriarty.
Oct. 30—David Regnier and Victoria Denault.

Geneological Tables.

O'CONNOR

	<p>THOMAS, married Anna Purcell - - Born in Dingle, Ireland. Came to America when 18 years old. Died Feb. 7, 1892. Buried in Chebanse.</p>	<p>Johanna</p>
	<p>MICHAEL, married Ellen Devine - Born in Dingle, Ireland. Died Dec. 28, 1917. Buried at Irwin.</p>	<p>Thomas Mary Michael Elizabeth Johanna Daniel John Helen Grace</p>
	<p>JOHANNA</p>	
	<p>MARY</p>	
<p>Michael O'CONNOR married Mary McMAHON</p>	<p>MARY, married Michael Ferris - -</p>	<p>Thomas Mary Anne John Elizabeth William Johanna Anna Maurice</p>
	<p>WILLIAM, married Margaret Hurley - in 1876. Born in Dingle, Ire- land, 1849. Come to America at the age of 26 years.</p>	<p>Daniel Mary (Sister Mary Gervase) Alexander William Loretta (Sister Mary Protase) Virginia Catherine</p>
	<p>TIMOTHY</p>	
	<p>MAURICE, married Maria Kelther - Born in Paria, Kentucky. Died March 20, 1917.</p>	<p>Thomas Michael Mary Johanna William Honor Maurice Patrick Helen Elizabeth Eva</p>

O'CONNOR

Michael
O'CONNOR
Born in Kerry County, Ireland
married
Catherine
CASTELOO

MARY
married David Horan { Mary
Raymond
Cecilia
Hazel

PATRICK
married Lizzie Ferris { Leo
Leonard

JOHANNA
married W. O'Connel { Edwin
Francis
Lucille
Mary
Joseph
Helen
Rita
Paul
Thomas

JOHN
married Margaret Castigan { Clarence
Lucille
Roy

ELLEN

NORA

THOMAS
married Nora Moriarty { Irene
Edna
Edward
Marie
Agnes
James
Lucille
Bernard
Robert

MICHAEL
married Mame Hammond { Marcella
Margory
Catherine

MAURICE

CATHERINE

DEVINE

PATRICK, died in Utica, Ill. 1868

JOHN married { I. Mary Shea
II. Elisabeth Devine } Michael
Nellie
Elisabeth
Thomas
Catherine
Mary

DANIEL married Johanna Shea { Margaret
John
Laura

Michael
DEVINE
married
Elizabeth
STOCK

MICHAEL married Bridget Sheehy { Gertrude
Thomas Francis
Gregory
Mary Ellen
Michael
John
Elisabeth
Maurice
Edward

THOMAS married { I. Mary Anne
O'Connor } Nellie
John
Michael
Clarence
II. Julia Flarity Francis

ELLEN married Michael O'Connor { Thomas
Michael
William
Mary
Elisabeth
Johanna
Daniel
John
Ellen
Grace

FERRIS

MARY

THOMAS

JOHN married Margaret Sheehan { Mary
Leo
Fay
Alice
John
William

Michael
FERRIS
married
Mary
O'CONNOR

JOHANNA married John Sullivan { Laura
Thomas
Francis
Anna
Joseph

ELISABETH married John L. O'Connor { Leo
Leonard

ANNA

MAURICE married Louise Frazier { Thomas

Ireland.

The western territory of Kankakee county numbers among its pioneer settlers emigrants of a small isle of western Europe, sons of the Irish race. It may be of interest to their descendants to be informed concerning the country of their forefathers, hence a short account of Ireland, gathered from different sources is herewith presented.

Ireland was known in ancient times as Ierna, Juverna, Hibernia, Ogygia (the ancient island), Inisfall (the island of destiny), Banba, Erin and Scotia (from Scota, daughter of Pharaoh of Egypt and the wife of Milesius who led the first settlement from Spain). The island lies in the Atlantic ocean about 50 miles west of England; in length, north and south, 302 miles and in breath, east and west, 174 miles. Detached mountain chains, 2,000 to 3,000 feet high, graceful hills, verdant ranges, beautiful vales and mossy glens are mostly conspicuous in the coast districts of the island, the center being a level plain. The sea penetrates far into the land through long deep valleys. The climate varies between sunshine and showers, yet is healthy notwithstanding damp winds, fog and mist. The average rainfall covers the island with a vivid garb of green that has made it known as the Emerald isle. The soil is especially suitable for agriculture and pasturage, the best in Europe. Its lonely moving rivers, which sometimes widen into long lakes (loughs) like the magnificent Shannon and its beautiful bays are numerous. Some of Ireland's lakes are far-famed such as the Lakes of Kilarney, whose crystal waters have few equals.

Ireland is known for its bogs (places filled with decayed moss and other vegetable matter), where turf is cut for fuel. In the northern part of the island is seen a wonderful creation of nature, called the Giant's Causeway. As the name indicates it is a path, a mighty platform of natural, regular and varied stone pillars. The country has num-

erous and varied wild and domestic animals, but is entirely free from venomous reptiles; it abounds with all kinds of grain, and fruit trees thrive well. According to historians, even gold and silver were mined there in remote ages.

Situated in the far northwest of Europe, Ireland was little known in ancient times. It was originally inhabited by various tribes which came from the east and south. One of the tribes was called Gadelinas or Gauls. Little can be said with certainty concerning the first settlers before the fourth century after Christ, when St. Patrick converted the pagan but not barbarious island to the Christian faith.

From the earliest times each province had its own king, and all kings were subject to a monarch residing at Tara, the ancient capital. Each clan comprising a certain number of families was governed by a chief. The laws were dispensed by jurists styled "brehons." In the sixth century monasteries and abbeys arose and many students from England and every part of Europe flocked to these institutions of learning. Ireland was then truly called the island of saints and scholars, the queen of learning, piety and virtue. But soon followed a period of invasions, incursions which lasted for 300 years. Ireland fought against the attacks of the Danes, the Scandinavian sea kings, the Anglo-Norman and England, by which latter nation it was finally conquered.

The isle of Erin is rich in wonderful prehistoric relics, memorials of Druid paganism, monuments of art and architecture, priceless souvenirs of primitive Christianity. We find the gray cromlech, a burial place formed of great stones resting on smaller ones placed upright; the roth, a circular enclosure formed of raised earth, within which the chief and some of his officers resided; the cairn, a large heap of stones placed over the grave of a king or chief, the pyramid of Ireland; stately round towers 60 to 150 feet in height, used as belfries and places of refuge and resembling a minaret; ruined abbeys, castles, Celtic crosses telling of the religious fervor of Ireland's golden age; ogham, stones with crude letters.

As a rule the people of Irish descent are physically strong and well built. They are a nation to be praised for their industry and the earth is full of their labors—ecclesiastical, mechanical, military and manual. Generally, they live to see an old age. As to their characteristic features they are sensitive, warm-hearted, kind, hospitable, of an enthusiastic and ardent temperament, but cheerful and impressionable with a trace of melancholy; liberal, tolerant, charitable, not easily discouraged. Nothing is better known than their irrepressible and brilliant wit and humor. They are possessed by a greatness of soul, a deep religious instinct, a strong attachment to home and country, and despite all the persecutions in past centuries not one Irish traitor is to be found. Ireland is reported to have the least crimes of any European country; race suicide is not known. It has produced men of valor and ability; a few are here-with mentioned: The immortal Grattan; Daniel O'Connell, whose name will be blessed by all friends of civilization and religious liberty; Father Matthew, the apostle of temperance; Wellington and many others.

In the beginning of the nineteenth century the population of Ireland was more than eight millions, but is at present only about five millions. The original language was the Gaelic, a Celtic idiom, a tongue long hushed by persecution into silence, but not lulled into death. It is yet spoken and taught in some districts of the island.

The Irish history is rich in legendary folklore, Celtic myths, mythology, "Gaelic fairy tales," poetry. National music and literature existed for seven hundred years, when all Europe was in intellectual darkness. Many arts were crushed by the invasion of barbarian hordes. But music and songs have revived and play a more or less important part in the story of Erin. The art of singing and music was at first practiced by the ancient bards, with a twelve years' training in schools. The wandering musicians—harpists—and singers traveled from court to court and from festival to festival. They were heard among the hills of Wales, the rocky crags of Scotland, the banqueting halls of England, outside the walls of German castles and

even in the romantic and beautiful mountains of Italy. They are distinguished from the rest of the people by a special garment of five colors, white mantle and a blue cap ornamented with a gold crescent. They were also exempted from paying taxes and had to preserve the records of the tribes and the nation and the genealogies of the families. They sang and played the exploits and heroic deeds of their race, the sorrows, the joys, the tears and laughter of their people and handed down their story in melody and verse. Vocal culture was considered preferable to musical instruments, the voice being sweeter than the warbling of the melodious harp. This musical instrument was known in Ireland before the fifth century and recognized as the national instrument and appropriately put in the flag of the country. No one's education was complete who could not play the harp. At banquets and social gatherings it was customary to pass the harp from one guest to another. In St. Patrick's time the songs of the bards and the stream of the harp was raised in praise of God. Irish monks went to different parts of Europe to instruct the inmates of monasteries the art of music and psalmody.

The little green isle produces everything necessary and useful and could do well without the aid of another country. Its resources lie principally in agriculture, stock raising, fisheries, manufacturing of linen and lace products, renowned throughout the world for their excellency, and are capable of supporting 20 millions. Its situation for trade and commerce is splendid and many ancient nations formerly frequented its beautiful bays and noble harbors. But why is the isle of Erin, so highly favored by nature, not prosperous, may we ask in surprise? Is it idleness? The Irish race is a race of workers, if ever there was one. The reason is rather to be found in oppression, persecution by England, which resulted in untold suffering, cruelties, riots, emigration, miseries and rebellions. And the reasons for these persecutions were in the first place a matter of race question. The Irish people were persecuted because of being Irish. It is doubtful if there has been in the past centuries a race more acquainted with cruelties and tyrannies

which aimed at its extinction, to be replaced by English colonists (landlords) who possessed large holdings, cultivated by the Irish tenant. A revolt against these usurpers followed. Frightened they returned to England, became "absentees," and had their land administered by agents (middlemen) yet more cruel and exacting. Often the tenant, not being in position to raise a sufficient crop to pay the rent, was evicted, driven out of his home and left to starvation, he and his family, the dwelling place being destroyed. For a long period of time unbelievable cruel measures were taken and methods used by the English government. Ireland's would-be conquerors, have been setting fire to Irish homes, and shooting down men, women and children as they fled for their lives. People were gathered in barns and burned alive, others were hanged, children picked up with a bayonet and were whirled in their agony. Men, women and children were sold like slaves. The condition of the Irish peasantry was the most pitiable in Europe. Historians tell us that women and children were found daily perishing in ditches, starved. The bodies of many wandering orphans, whose fathers had been killed or exiled, and whose mothers had died in famine, were preyed upon by wolves. In the years 1652 and 1653 the plague followed desolating wars and swept away whole counties, so that for twenty or thirty miles not a living creature could be seen in those desolate places. In twenty years four great famines are recorded. The worst one occurred in 1845 due to the blight and failure of the potatoe crop, which caused starvation and disease, precipitating emigration which continued to depopulate the island to the present time. As a passing mention in 1839 the so-called "big wind" swept over the island, causing great damage.

There is something, however, that touches people more deeply than indifference of the rulers. It is interference with their religion. The second cause of Ireland's sufferings was a religious question. The people were persecuted because of being adherents to the Catholic faith. This religious persecution began in the time of Henry VIII, increased in the days of Queen Elizabeth, and almost reach-

ed the climax under Cromwell. But the sufferings and atrocities were most intense in the bloody days that followed, when the persecutions were cold-bloodedly systematized in the Code of Penal Laws, called by a French jurist, the invention by demons, written in human blood and registered in hell. By these laws the Irish Catholic was forbidden to engage in trade and commerce, forbidden to hold a public office, forbidden to own a horse up to a stipulated value. He could not buy or lease land, receive it as a gift. He was forbidden to vote, to keep arms for self-protection, to receive an education, to exercise his religion. He could not be a guardian of a child or leave at his death his infant children under Catholic guardianship. He could not educate his child at home or abroad, otherwise a dungeon awaited him. Throughout these dreadful times the Catholic priest ministered to his flock by stealth; he was hunted and a price put on his head. He who in his younger days had been smuggled to the continent to receive his training celebrated mass at a rock on a remote mountain side, the congregation kneeling under the open heaven. A faithful sentry watched from the nearby hilltop to give timely warning of the approaching priest hunters. If taken by surprise the mass rock was besplattered with the priest's blood; men, women and children slaughtered. Whosoever was convicted of having housed a hunted priest was cruelly done to death. Bishops attended the people dressed in homespuns; they slept in holes in the ground or in bogs. A venerable prelate was led to the scaffold. After a mock trial in London the Archbishop of Armagh was hanged, drawn and quartered.

The Catholic schoolmaster was likewise banned and hunted. He had to hide from house to house. In summer he gathered his small class behind a hedge in a remote glen (hedge schoolmasters) or in a ditch. Latin and Greek were taught to the rugged hunted scholars. Abbeys, monasteries and church property were confiscated. Many thousands sought refuge in France and Germany in those troublesome days. The penal laws were finally revoked in 1829 through the intercession and efforts of Ireland's great liberator, Daniel O'Connell.

Ireland is divided into four provinces which are subdivided into thirty-two counties. Dublin is the capital.

As to the question of education the island was famous in the sixth, seventh and eighth century for its learning. A Saxon writer of those days says it is as rich in the wealth of science and as thickly set with learned men as the poles with stars. The education of present day is under the supervision of the government and divided for the most part along denominational lines. Illiteracy has noticeably decreased. There are a few universities, colleges and theological institutions, Catholic and non-Catholic. In early days, as already mentioned, we find the "hedge schoolmaster," After the turbulent times of persecution had passed, the schoolmaster taught in a schoolhouse built of sod by the roadside with an earthen floor, a hole in the roof for a chimney and stones for the pupil's seats, all done by the people's voluntary efforts. In many sections the schoolmaster received little pay, but the people supplied him with eatables and fuel and entertained him in their homes.

Pagan Ireland was converted to the Christian faith by Saint Patrick, the national apostle, in the fifth century. Soon after many saintly men left as missionaries for the continent. St. Columbanus went to Italy, where he founded the abbey of Bobbio and another one at Luxeuil, France, where the writer had the privilege to spend a few years of his classical education. Saint Gall went to Switzerland, Saints Kilian and Virgilius to Germany, where no fewer than 200 churches are dedicated to Irish missionaries. Another famous apostle in Ireland was Saint Columkill (521-563), or Columba, meaning dove. He founded several monasteries and also extended his labors to Scotland. Saint Brigid (incorrectly known as Bridget, 451-525) is the patroness of Ireland. She founded a school of art and hence is also known as the patroness of students. Through all the stormy days of persecution Ireland, which is mostly Catholic, kept the faith of St. Patrick with a loyalty and consistent devotion, unequalled in the world. What is more inspiring and worthy of consideration than the home in Ireland, hallowed by the presence of the Irish mother.

At dusk the members of the family return to their homes; here she sits waiting by the cherished hearth. The family is kneeling, her toil-worn hands clasp the old, brown rosary; she begins the prayers. She is foremost among the hidden saints on earth, her cloister is between the four walls of her poor home, where she reigns as a queen. Her little kingdom comprises the precious souls entrusted to her guide. Yes, extreme poverty and want are conspicuous in that poor home, but peace, piety and virtue, calm resignation and serene confidence in God, acquired by years of unending prayers and "the Lord's will be done" are reigning supreme therein.

Occasionally, a pilgrimage is made to mementoes and shrines of an old famous church or to a carefully carved Celtic cross of past ages. How many tears poured out before them, and how many sorrows solaced.

St. Patrick, we are told, made use of the three-leaf shamrock to explain to the pagan Celts the doctrine of the Trinity, hence that little trefoil became the national emblem of Ireland and the custom of "wearing the green" on St. Patrick's day has prevailed up to the present time.

Ireland is a land of natural scenery unequalled in any quarter of the world, a land of beauty beyond description, a lovely section of the earth's surface, a land of mystery, dreaming grandeur, fascination with an illustrious past. It possesses great possibilities, inexhaustible resources. Yet in the past it was and is now in some sense poverty-stricken, because her trade of shipping, fisheries, manufactories has been crippled by laws, exportation prevented by unjust profit of English competitors. As already stated the country was visited by terrible famines. All this explains why so many millions of Irish men and women left their beloved country, where few had found a home, never to return again. They crossed the ocean to land at the hospitable shores of the United States. By their indomitable energy, their hardships and privations, their unflinching loyalty to the flag, they have in no small measure contributed to the development and glory of their newly adopted country and by their deep, strong faith to the pride of the church. These

qualities also apply to the sons of the Irish race, who settled in the western section of Kankakee county to cultivate the land and increase the productiveness of the soil by their industry and perserverance.

Objectively speaking, Ireland is a distinct natoon with its national character, instincts, and own separate language. From an unprejudiced viewpoint, its union with England was not natural. The Irish people have struggled for freedom for a period extending over seven hundred years. There is nothing like it in the history of the world. At last the day has come when the isle of destiny will again enjoy the blessings of liberty and freedom, which it has so generally and so generously helped other nations to establish and preserve. May her future forever be bright and may the melancholy years of her heart-breaking history sink below the horizon of the past, in the ocean of oblivion.

MISSIONARY PRIESTS AND RESIDING PASTORS OF ST.
JAMES CHURCH



REV. ALEXIS MAIL-
LOUX "LE GRAND
VICAIRE MAIL-
LOUX"



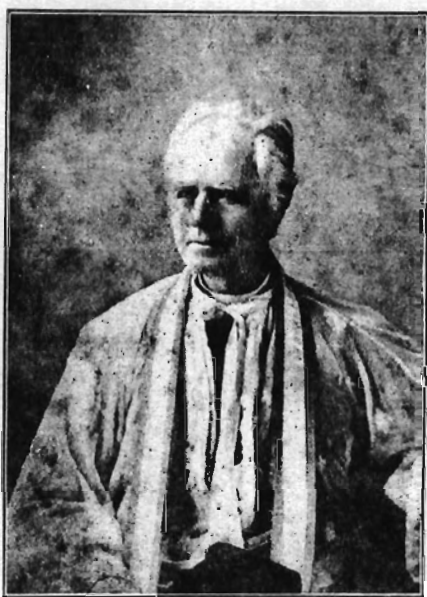
REV. JACQUES
COTE



REV. P. PARADIS



REV. GEO S. KERT-
SON



REV. AMBROISE GOULET—FIRST
RESIDENT PASTOR OF OLD ST.
JAMES CHURCH



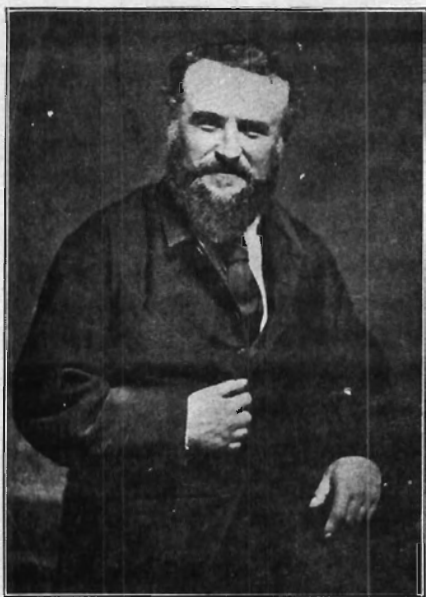
REV. J. E. B. LE-
VASSEUR



REV. ELZEAR
THERIEN



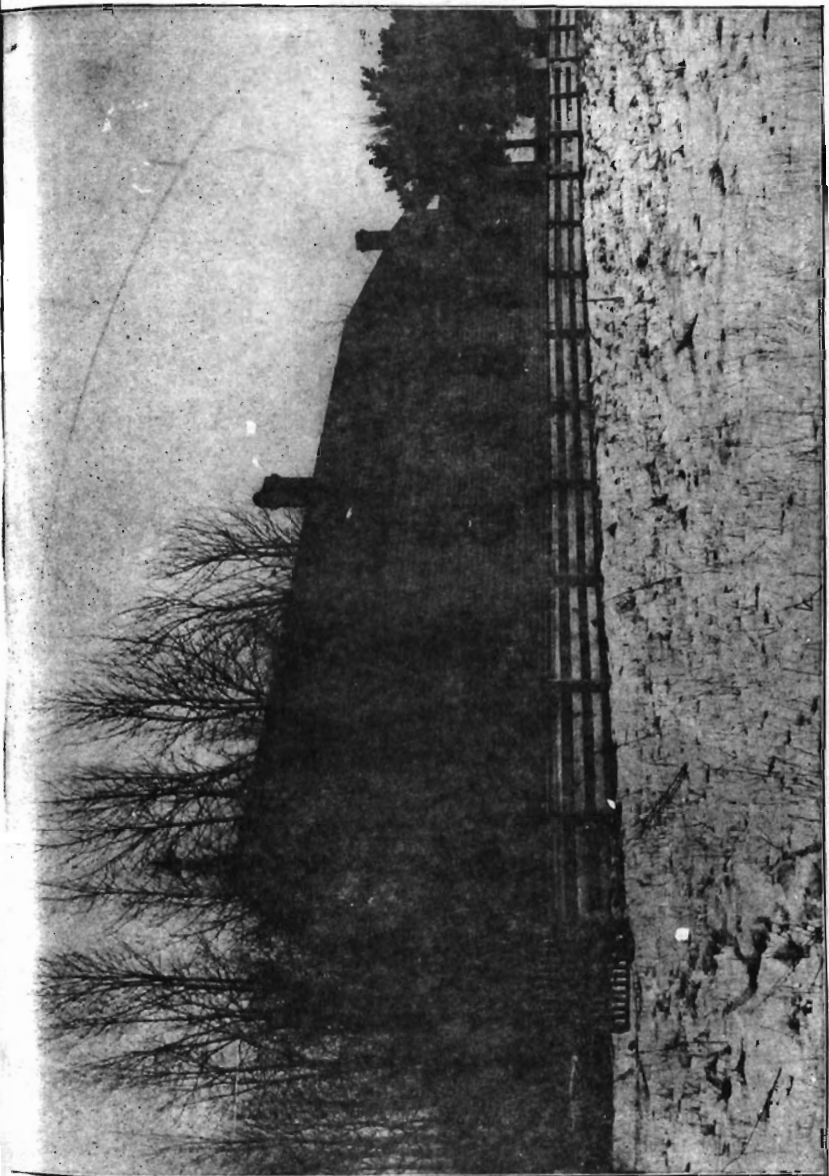
REV. J. C. SIMARD



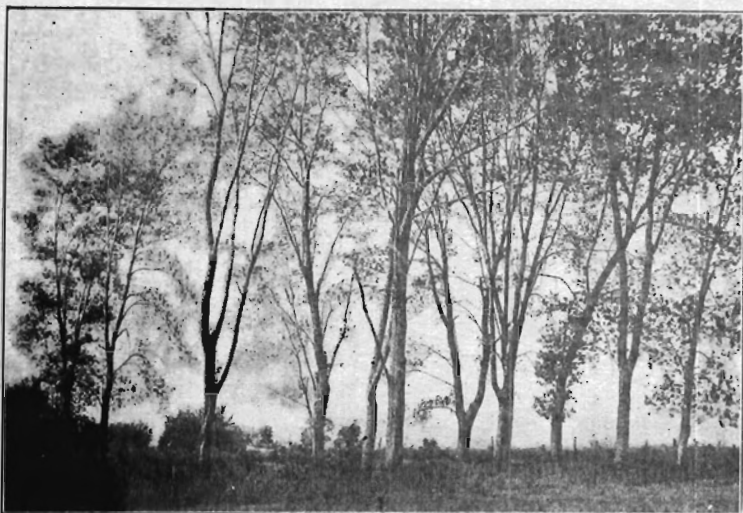
REV. A. MARECHAL



REV. JEAN ALPHONSE ROQUIE



OLD ST. JAMES CHURCH. REAR HALF BUILT IN 1862 or '63 (PILOT TOWNSHIP SECTION 1, LEHIGH)
THE VERY FIRST CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE WESTERN TERRITORY OF KANKAKEE COUNTY. MOVED
IN THE BEGINNING OF THE 1870'S, TWO AND ONE-HALF MILES SOUTH (PILOT TOWNSHIP SECTION 24
WITH FRONT ADDITION BUILT TO IT AND SACRISTY IN REAR.



SITE OF THE OLD ST. JAMES CHURCH "LA VIEILLE PLACE".
PILOT TOWNSHIP SECTION 24.



ST. JAMES "OLD CEMETERY". PILOT TOWNSHIP SECTION 24.

St. James Church Pastors.

Rev. Ambrose Goulet, Sr., was appointed first resident pastor in September 1877. Father Goulet was born in Canada in 1821, and educated in Harvard university, Cambridge. A graduate physician of Paris, he practiced medicine in Boston, Chicago and Bourbonnais for twenty-seven years. Soon after engaging in his profession he was married, four children being born to this union. After the death of his wife he listened to a higher calling, studied for the priesthood and was ordained by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Foley on August 26, 1877. We are told his son Ambrose Jr. who also studied for the church was ordained on the same day. His first charge was at St. James, Irwin, Ill., in 1877-1879; afterwards at Manteno, St. Anne and St. Charles, and in the spring of 1885 he was appointed to organize a new parish dedicated to St. Ambrose at Kensington, near Chicago, where for a time he said mass in a hall. He remained there for about a year and after taking care of Tampico for several years was appointed in 1893 to St. Mary's in West Chicago, where he built a new church and rectory. Finally, worn out by work and the weight of years, he decided to resign from active duty in 1899 and retired to California. Following are the words of his son, the Rev. Ambrose Goulet, Jr. who retired to Santa Barbara, Calif., concerning the Rev. Ambrose, Sr. "Father Goulet was revered by his people on account of the dignity with which he performed his pastoral duties in church, for his great learning and zeal. His zeal was always for the glory of God and the salvation of souls. 'Nil actum reputans si quid superesset agendum.' As long as there is something to be done, there is nothing done.

"After his retirement he continued to say mass, and made every day a preparation for eternity, and on January

15, 1907, after receiving the last sacraments, he died at the age of 86 years. With solemn requiem high mass and the full obsequies of the church his body was borne to Calvary cemetery and laid to rest close by the mortuary chapel, near the foothills of old Santa Barbara. There where the grass is ever green, the cypress and the laurel wave their branches in benediction, the sighing winds in the neighboring orange groves sing a gentle requiem over his grave and the mountains with their snow caps seem to stand, like giant sentinels, on guard above his tomb."

Rev. Geo. S. Kertson, of Scotch descent, was born in 1830 in the diocese of Quebec, Canada. He was ordained at Montreal on August 17, 1854, and served as assistant pastor at Marieville in 1854-1855; as pastor of Granby, Diocese of St. Hyacinth, 1855-1860; professor at the Petite seminaire of Montreal in 1860-1861, and then left Canada for the states. He was appointed pastor at Beaverville, Ill.; of St. Joseph's church Manteno; St. James, Irwin, 1879-1890; St. Patrick's church, Momence. Father Kerston died in Nebraska about 1899.

Rev. J. E. B. LeVasseur S. T. D. was born in 1862 at St. Andre de Kamouraska, P. Q., Canada. He studied at the College of St. Anne de la Pocatiere, P. Q.; was ordained at Quebec by Cardinal Tachereau on June 4, 1887, and was appointed assistant pastor at Lotbiniere during 1888-1889. He was appointed professor of theology at the College of Rigaud for 1889-1890 and again assistant pastor at Frazerville. Father LeVasseur came to America on July 17, 1890, and was first appointed as acting pastor pro tem of St. James church, Irwin, Ill., and the appointment was made permanent in September 1890. He made a number of improvements on the church and enriched the vestry with new vestments. During his pastorate a movement was inaugurated to transfer the parish church to the village of Irwin, but experiencing some diffi-

culties and opposition in the execution of the project, he applied for the parish of L'Erable, Iroquois county, Peoria diocese, of which he took charge in May, 1894, and where he worked zealously until 1920, when he was appointed pastor at Chebanse, Ill.

Rev. Elzear T. Therien was born at St. Jean Ile d'Orleans, P. Q. He received

REV. ELZEAR T. THERIEN
1894 (July)

his elementary education at the school of the Christian Brothers at

Montreal and entered the community as Brother Nivard. After some time he was appointed director of the St. Jean the Baptiste school at Quebec and afterwards transferred to St. Viator college of Bourbonnais. When about 35 years of age he was ordained for the priesthood for a diocese in Dakota in 1885. A year or so later he affiliated himself with the Chicago diocese and was appointed assistant pastor at Notre Dame, Chicago, where he labored until 1894, when he was appointed pastor of St. James church, near Irwin station. Soon after taking charge of this parish he took up a subscription for the erection of a new church near a railroad station. After six months he left for Notre Dame, Chicago, as assistant. In August 1896 he was appointed pastor of Sacred Heart church, Aurora, Ill., where he built a brick edifice in 1898. In 1900 he returned again to Notre Dame, where he died Aug. 11, 1902. Father Therien was an able musician and choir leader and was never happier than when he could devote himself to instruction of the choir.

Rev. J. C. Simard. This young pastor was appointed Dec. 31, 1895, and took charge of

REV. J. C. SIMARD
1895-1905

a congregation consisting of 105 families. The project of transferring the parish seat near a railroad

station had already been broached by his predecessor. There were four prospective sites in view: Carrow Station, Goodrich, Dickey's Siding and Irwin. Realizing the delicate and difficult task, Father Simard petitioned the archbishop to have with him some one of more experience in the

pastoral work. The Rev. A. L. Bergeron was therefor appointed to assist the new pastor in making a final decision concerning the erection of a new church on a new site. But as not all of the parish members subscribed for the new project and owing to the further fact that some who had already subscribed changed their views, and in order to safeguard every one's rights in this matter, it was thought appropriate to hold a general parish meeting. On Feb. 6, 1895, the meeting took place and was presided over by the Rev. Father Bergeron, who as a result gave out the following statement:

"Of the 79 names with the subscriptions opposite of same for the erection of a new church, which is indispensable, even by subtracting of this number the twelve subscribers who ask that their names be cancelled from the list, sixty-seven is the majority which is authorized to build St. James church at Irwin, as soon as they have the needed amount.

"A. L. Bergeron."

The very same day Father Simard took up and completed another subscription with very gratifying results, regaining some who had receded from the movement. Following is the archbishop's letter, authorizing the pastor to build a new church at Irwin:

"Having learned that there is a real need of a new church for St. James' congregation Irwin Station, and that the great majority of the Catholics of that congregation desire to have the new church built at Irwin station, I hereby approve that arrangement. The reverend pastor is authorized to proceed with the work at that place, and erect a church there as soon as possible.

"P. A. Feehan
Abp. Chicago."

Chicago, 16th Feb., 1895.

The pastor set to work at once, bought land, erected a new church (45'x90') with a sacristy (20'x25'), moved the old parsonage to Irwin station, making improvements amounting altogether to about \$14,000. Mass was said for the first time in the new St. James church by Father Simard on July 26, 1895, the feast of St. Anne.

This new move and change did not however meet with the approval of the members northwest of old St. James, and the consequence was the building of a church (36'x-86') in the village of Goodrich at the cost of \$4200, nearly \$5000 having been subscribed. These proceedings, however, having taken place "in scio episcopo," or without the knowledge and endorsement of the church authority, the new congregation was without a pastor from 1895 to 1896. During that time some attended service at SS. Peter and Paul's mission church, Pilot, some at Kankakee and a few at the new St. James church. In 1896 Father Simard was appointed to hold service at Goodrich twice a month. After a simple blessing of the church building by the pastor mass was celebrated for the first time on July 5, 1896. The first 40 hours' devotion was held Aug. 9 of the same year. Father Simard celebrated mass at Goodrich for the last time at the funeral services for the deceased Mrs. Toussaint Denault in the spring of 1899. The Rev. J. Meyer was appointed as pastor in July, 1899.

Following is the letter of appointment of Father Simard as pastor of the church at Goodrich:

"I have received a deed to church property in Goodrich signed by certain persons of that place. As it is very necessary that such deeds be perfectly valid, I wish you would have an examination made of this deed and let me know if it is entirely correct.

"If it should be found to be so, then you can say mass for the Catholic people at Goodrich twice a month for the present. They will form part of your congregation and will be entirely within your jurisdiction for all the exercises of religion. I remain,

"Reverend and Dear Sir,

"Yours faithfully,

"P. A. Feehan

"Abp. Chicago."

Rev. J. Simard.

Subscription.

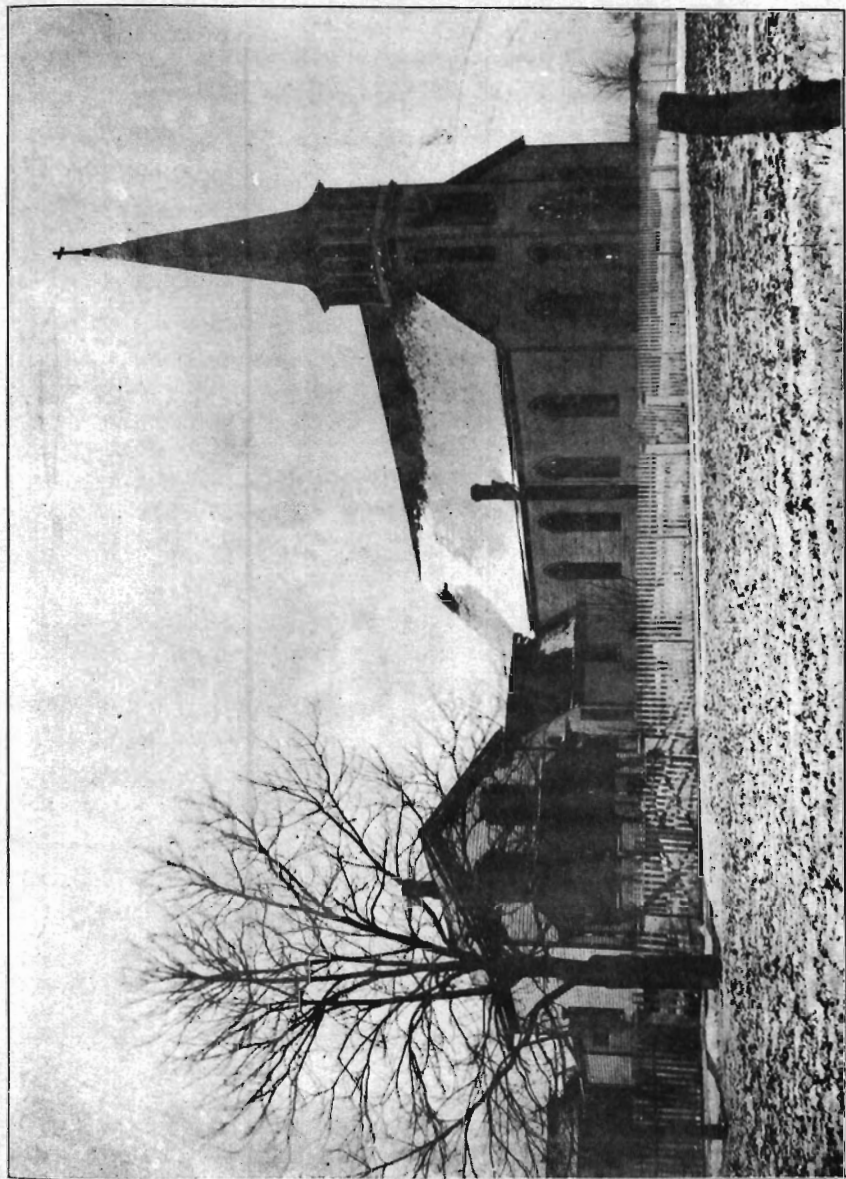
For the Erection of a New Church at Irwin Station
Taken Up By Rev. E. Therien.

1894.

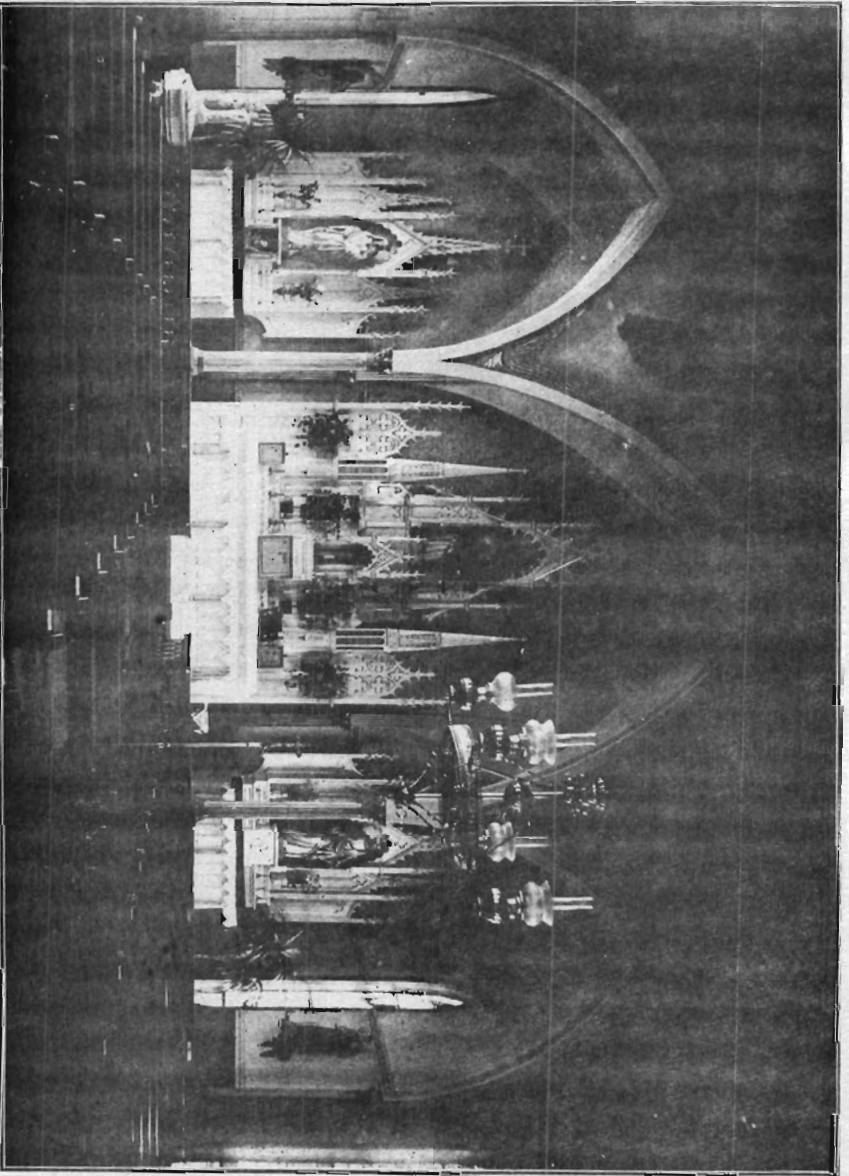
1. John O'Connor, Sr.	\$200.00	42. Romain St. Germain ...	\$50.00
2. George Martin	200.00	43. Joseph Provencal, Sr. ..	50.00
3. Damase Gosselin	150.00	44. Toussaint Denault	50.00
4. Mike O'Connor	100.00	45. Fred Fraser	50.00
5. Fred Menard	100.00	46. George Menard	50.00
6. Mike O'Connor (south)	100.00	47. Mose Bertrand	50.00
7. George Duval	100.00	48. William Caroll	40.00
8. Michael Ferris	100.00	49. Mrs. O'Connor	30.00
9. John Devaney	100.00	50. Patrick Graney	30.00
10. Morris O'Connor	100.00	51. Will Gige	30.00
11. Edmond Moriarty	100.00	52. Jeremie Couture	30.00
12. John Spillane	100.00	53. Bernard Lynch	30.00
13. Will B. O'Connor	100.00	54. Fabien Arpin	30.00
14. John Balf	100.00	55. Phillip O'Maley	25.00
15. Thom. O'Connor	100.00	56. Mrs. Thom. O'Connor ..	25.00
16. Cornelius O'Connor ...	100.00	57. Fred Kerouack	25.00
17. Mike Mortell	100.00	58. Thomas Clark	25.00
18. Eddy Mortell	100.00	59. Louis Beland	25.00
19. Peter Keliher	75.00	60. Michael Levasseur	25.00
20. Patrick Keliher	75.00	61. Joseph Caron, Sr.	25.00
21. Daniel Sheehan	75.00	62. Morris Falvey	25.00
22. Thomas Beland	75.00	63. Thomas Mulcahy	25.00
23. John Desplaines	75.00	64. A. Gige	25.00
24. Joseph Balthazor	75.00	65. Mrs. Joseph Blanchette .	15.00
25. John Powers	60.00	66. Mrs. Philip Menard ...	15.00
26. Marcel Balthazor	60.00	67. David Menard	15.00
27. Barthley Golschen	50.00	68. Anthony Boner	15.00
28. Will Scanlan	50.00	69. Peter Pare	15.00
29. Dennis O'Neil	50.00	70. Ludger Flageole	15.00
30. John Ferris	50.00	71. Arthur Duval	10.00
31. Patrick O'Connor	50.00	72. Charles Lacoste	10.00
32. Michael O'Connor	50.00	73. Michael Devine	10.00
33. Mrs. Alexandre	50.00	74. Louis Pare	10.00
34. David Martin	50.00	75. Onesime Pombert	10.00
35. John Sheehan	50.00	76. A. Levasseur	10.00
36. Mose Martin	50.00	77. Alex Blanchette	9.00
37. Thomas Devine	50.00	78. John O'Shea	5.00
38. Joseph Tremblay	50.00	79. Arthur Flageole	5.00
39. Thomas Dahm	50.00	80. George Coache	5.00
40. Théophile Caron	50.00	81. J. J. ———	5.00
41. Ollver Balthazor	50.00	82. Henry Flageole	3.00

Number of Families in the Parish 105.

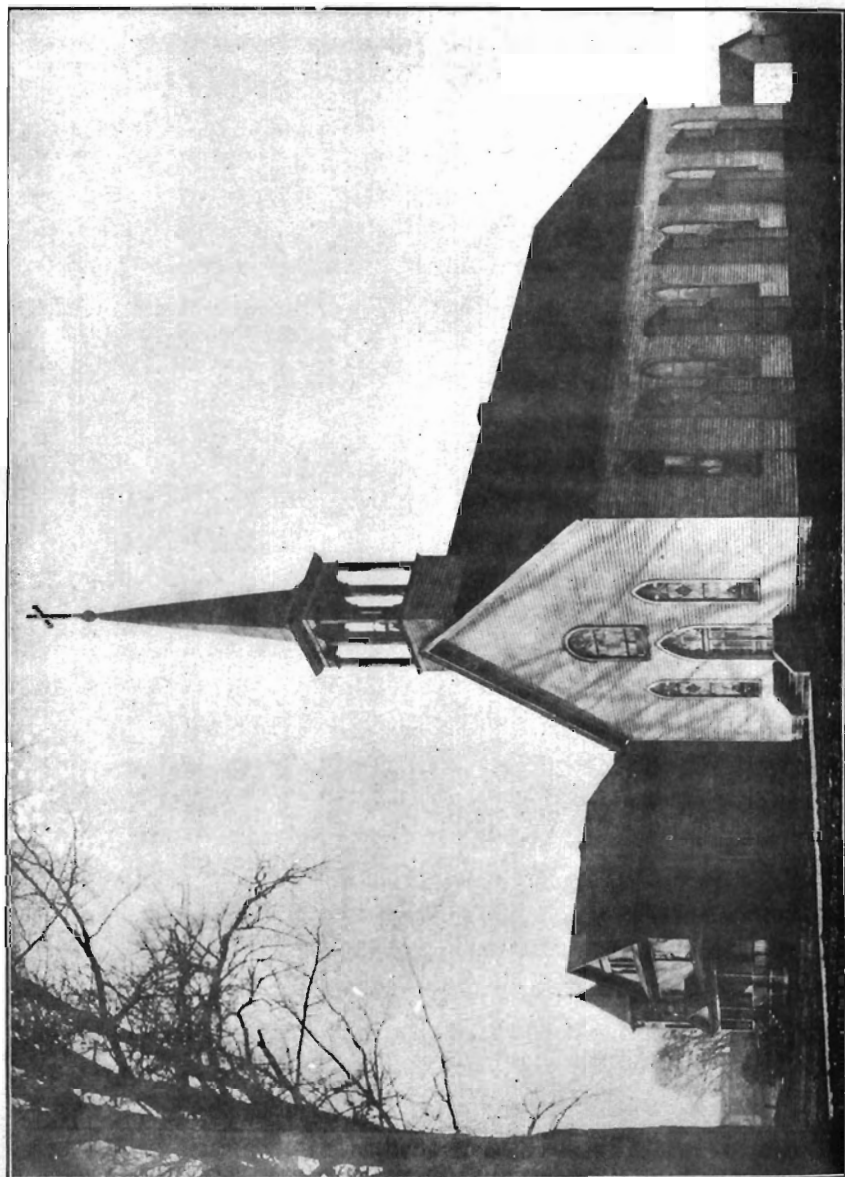
A. Levasseur, George Coache, J. J. — are additional
free will subscribers to the original list of 79.



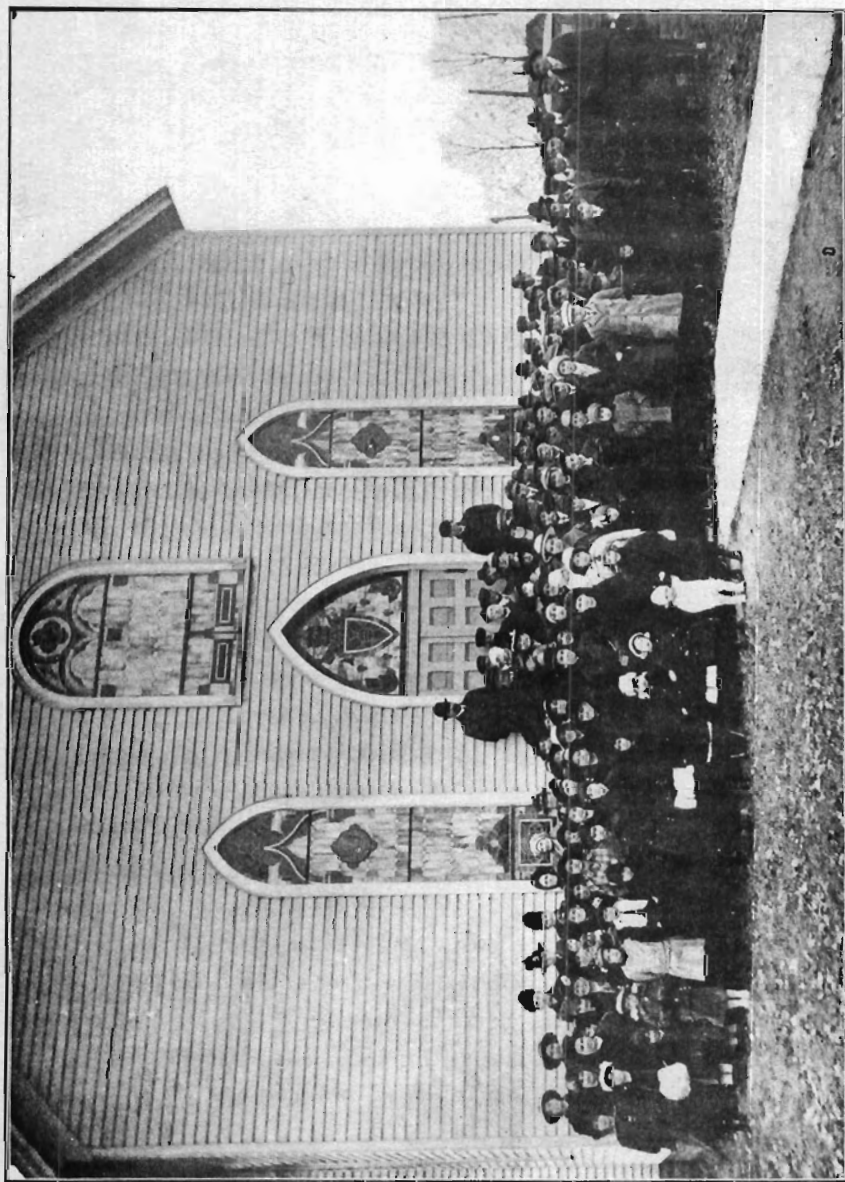
NEW ST. JAMES CHURCH, IRWIN, ILL., BUILT 1895, WITH PARSONAGE MOVED FROM OLD ST. JAMES.



INTERIOR OF SACRED HEART CHURCH



SACRED HEART CHURCH AT GOODRICH BUILT IN 1895 AND PARSONAGE BUILT IN 1899.



PARISHIONERS OF SACRED HEART CHURCH (1917)

The ground for the church about one-half acre was originally donated by Mrs. Jane Graney, who under the succeeding pastor paid in lieu of the donation for the value of same. The subscription of \$200.00 was likewise cancelled by Mike O'Connor, Sr. who gave one acre instead and sold another acre to the Catholic Bishop of Chicago.

Pew Holders St. James Church 1887.

1887

Daniel Hurley	M. Connor	D. Gosselin
Devaney	Mose Bertrand	L. Pare
Desplaines	Phillibert Bertrand	Wm. Dwyer
R. St. Germain	Ed. Mortell	Elie Girard
J. Mortell	L. Joron	F. Kerouack
Fred Caron	Thomas Connor	Theophile Caron
Thomas Caron	Edward Alexandre	Joel Menard
L. Beland	Florence Spillane	L. Bertrand
Maurice O'Connor	D. Connor	Joseph Pepin
Kelther	Jack Connor	H. Gervais
P. Menard	A. Saucier	Edward Lewis
O'Connor	Joseph Caron, Sr.	Michael Connor
George Martin	Balthazor	Thomas Mulcahy
Thomas Clark	Beschand	Palmer
D. Sheehan	O'Neil	Dumas
D. Martin	H. Bertrand	Philip O'Maley
Feriale Denault	J. Tremblay	Falvey
J. Spillane	Wm. Frazer	Cashen
Bryan Keefe	Michael Levasseur	Joseph Caron, Jr.
Garnet Keefe	(Nephew to Noel Le-Blanchette	
Ferris	vasseur, first white set-Graney	
J. Balf	ter at Bourbonnais.) Moriarty	
J. Provencal	P. Menard	Mantz
Thomas Keefe	Joseph Regnier	O. Pombert
G. Duval	Frank Regnier	Palmer
Michael Mortell	Patrick Scanlon	Dahm

New Pew or Seat Holders of the Following Years.

1888-1890

John Power	Devine	Ludger Flageole
Arpin	Max Gige	Anthony Boner
	Jeremie Couture	

1890-1891

Albert Denault	P. Pare	Jules Gareau
James O'Donovan	John Shea	Antoine Girard
Fortin	Adolph St. Germain	Godfroi Samson
Luby	Thomas Beland	

1891-1892

Phillp Menard	William Meyer	Louis Tetreault
Marcel Balthazor	Arthur Fortin	Fabien Arpin
Fred Caron	William Scanlon	Lucien Plante
Alec Denault	Isaac Plante	Eusebe Lapierre
Fred Frazer	Arthur Flageole	Alec Desjardin (Gardner)
Bartley Gulschen	Nicolas Dahm	Jean Pierre Grandadam

1892-1893

Arthur Duval	Toussaint Denault	Chas Lacost
Fred Steyer	Alfred Alexandre	David Menard
Leon Bertrand		