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THURSDAY, FEB. 16, 1905.

THE CONSECRATION AT PETERBOROUGH.

Both the Grand Trunk and C.P.R. have arranged to allow all persons from outside points attending the consecration of Bishop-elect Scollard at Peterborough on the 24th the return rate for single fare. The arrangement made is that when the ticket is applied for say at Toronto, a certificate is issued along with the single ticket. This certificate will be good for the return journey from Peterborough. The attendance at the consecration is certain to be very large.

IRISH CATHOLICS IN AUSTRALIA.

The Catholics of Australia are never backward in identifying themselves with the Irish cause. The most remarkable assertion of their nationality perhaps ever made was at the second Catholic Australasian Congress held in Melbourne in October, when a resolution of sympathy with the Irish cause was carried upon the motion of Cardinal Moran. A letter transmitting that resolution has been received by Mr. John Redmond. The following is a copy:

25th December, 1904.
"Sir,—I have the honor to inform you that during the Session of the Second Australasian Catholic Congress held in Melbourne, the following motion, proposed by the following the Cardinal Archbishop of Sydney, was carried unanimously, and was ordered to be transmitted to you as leader of the Irish Party in the House of Commons:

"That the Catholics of Australia, assembled in public Congress, wish to convey their unambiguous sympathies to the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland and to the leaders of the Irish people in their efforts to obtain the Legislative Independence of their country and to assert for themselves the right to a Catholic University."

I have the honor to be, sir,
Yours faithfully,
A. L. KENNY,
Honorary General Secretary."

MR. WHITNEY'S CABINET.

The formation of the Whitney Cabinet presented a two-fold surprise even to Conservatives. The allotment of portfolios was contrary to expectation all round, not the least remarkable feature of the arrangement being the Premier's own choice of Attorney-General. This put Mr. Foy into the department of Crown Lands; but the suggestion has already been made that he should not stay there. Doubtless Mr. Foy himself had been consulted on the subject. His health has not been the best and the hard work of the first session of the new assembly will fall upon the Attorney-General. After that we may expect a shuffle which will land the Premier in the Department of Education and Mr. Foy in the Attorney-Generalship. For ten years and longer Mr. Whitney constituted himself the critic of the educational affairs of the province and the public will expect the progressive policy he has so often promised to come direct from his own hand.

With the new order of things new ideas are in order. But the cause is certainly not apparent for creating so many ministers without portfolios. There has been some criticism of the selection made for the office of Public Works because Dr. Reaume is a French-Canadian. Such an objection is quite unworthy of attention. This particular portfolio has in past been given to Eastern Ontario men. The eyes of the province are now turned to the west, and if Dr. Reaume had been elected for a New Ontario constituency he would have been still better qualified for the important office which he has accepted. It was perhaps in harmony with the freakish election campaign conducted by the local Liberal organ that it should question the public acceptability of Mr. Whitney's colleagues on the score of religion. Neither the Liberal party nor indeed any considerable number of Liberals, would care to accept responsibility for the Globe's political notions in

latter days. There are two Catholics in the new cabinet. There would have been two had Mr. Ross won, for Mr. Evariant would certainly have been taken in. For once in a long time the Anglican minority comes into pre-eminent demand by a cabinet-maker looking round for men. No harm has been done any other denomination, however.

The News has been getting new political light since the election. Increased salaries for the ministers and a salary for the leader of the opposition commensurate with the work of a cabinet minister may possibly be offered as feelers to a self-satisfied public as an experiment in generous politics. Ontario may beware the day when a leader of the opposition accepts a salary from the Government, and the political press is controlled by the corporations and franchise hunters.

CREDIT WHERE DUE.

In connection with an extraordinary incident in this province concerning a priest it must be said for all sections of the press that the opportunity which it presented for sensational writing was not unnecessarily exploited. Publicity was given but not beyond bounds. Indeed the newspapers, one and all, seemed to have regarded the facts in their actual light. The parties themselves sought the publicity of custom. To Catholics only these facts must have been astonishing. The priest in question contracted a legal marriage with a young lady who had only been a Catholic for a short time. But the press has done a service to Catholics themselves by showing that not once in a century does such a thing happen and that it cannot happen without attracting widespread publicity.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The opening of the Imperial Parliament on Tuesday was signalized by two propitious circumstances, the activity of the Irish Party and the collapse of Mr. Chamberlain's boom. The Irish Party had a strong rally and resolved upon an energetic sessional campaign. The mover and seconder of the address chosen by the Government ignored Mr. Chamberlain's colonial conference scheme and when taxed for an explanation later in the evening, Mr. Balfour replied that the fiscal question was "entirely irrelevant." But wait until Mr. Chamberlain's turn comes to take revenge for this "throw down." The ex-Colonial Secretary was never able to fight a losing fight at any stage of his career. His natural disposition when things are going against him is to whip out his knife and slash around among his own crew. He is apt to do some admirable carving upon Mr. Balfour. In the meantime the fiscal campaign has collapsed in the country and the Liberals are anxious for an appeal to the electors.

In Ireland the Nationalist organization was never stronger. Cardinal Logue and the Bishops are writing long letters, enclosing subscriptions to the parliamentary fund. Mr. Redmond leads the most united party that ever stood in Westminster.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Mr. Devlin, the Liberal Candidate, has been elected in Wright County in the place of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who was elected in two constituencies at the general election. Mr. Devlin's majority is over 140. The seat was previously held by Mr. C. R. Devlin. Sir Wilfrid simply held it for an Irish Catholic representative.

Amongst other sufferers from influenza which is very prevalent in Rome, is his Eminence Cardinal Sattoli, whose attack was followed by pneumonia, which brought about a most serious condition of illness. Happily the crisis is now past, and the Cardinal is on the way to recovery.

Another English noble family seems destined to be associated hereafter with the Catholic Church. There was baptised at St. Mary's, Cadogan Square, London, by Father Bernard Vaughan, the infant daughter of Lord and Lady Bagot. Lord Bagot belongs to a well-known Protestant family, but he married a year ago Miss Lillian May, of Maryland, a Catholic. The dispensation was granted on the usual condition, that the children of the union should be bred in the Catholic faith, and Thursday's ceremony saw the first fulfilment of the undertaking. Lord Edmund Talbot was one of the sponsors.

Amongst the many ceremonies that take place in Rome, there is one which has always attracted the attention of a large number of persons. This is the blessing of the Golden Rose, which takes place on the fourth Sunday of Easter, "Laetare Sunday," as it is called, and which is sent in gift by the Pope to some sovereign or other person who has deserved well of the Church. The Golden Rose is a very ancient institution. Popes have been sending it at intervals to distinguished personages from the 12th century downwards. Though it now consists of a splendid rose-tree standing in a beautifully formed vase, and having four or five rose-bearing branches, diverging from a common stem, it

was sometimes only a tiny single rose, without branch or foliage. At other times it was a magnificent piece of goldsmith's work, with branches, foliage, and thorns; or, again, a bunch of roses adorned with pearls, sapphires, and other precious stones. The symbolical rose recalls to the Sovereigns or other distinguished persons to whom the Holy Father sends it that they should render themselves worthy, through their virtues, of the rank in which Providence has placed them.

UNDENOMINATIONAL EDUCATION

What is undenominational education? Its shouters are in the habit of describing it as education free from sectarian influence. The London Tablet publishes a singular example of the freedom of education of the professed undenominational stripe. It appears that in the County of Hertfordshire there is a Secondary School known as "The College, Bishops Stortford." Its title originally was "The Nonconformist Grammar School." Though it has changed its title, its character remains the same. It is a grammar school conducted by Dissenters mainly for the sons of Nonconformist parents. Protestant Episcopalians boys go there in some numbers, but the Nonconformist management has not changed. Nevertheless, it has successfully established its claim to a share of the Hertfordshire County Council grants in aid of secondary education. There happened to be among the teachers of this rate-aided Grammar School one Mr. Kitchener. He had what the Governors describe in a letter as "the most important and most difficult work in the school, that of laying the foundations upon which the other masters would build." He "proved his ability as a schoolmaster by the way which he dealt" with his difficulties. "What, perhaps, is most to the point is that he has constantly improved his methods, and his ability and skill as a teacher have steadily grown." Mr. Kitchener, when he was engaged by the Governors, was a Protestant Episcopalian. But during his term at Bishops Stortford he came to the conclusion that the Catholic Church was the true one, and he accordingly asked to be received into it, and was so received. Being "aware" that it was "a well-known principle amongst Nonconformists that no religious tests should be applied to teachers," he thought he was exercising the ordinary rights of the Bishops Stortford Staff in following his conscience. He was soon, however, made "aware" that the well-known principle is merely kept for controversy, not for practice. On the 30th of November he received a letter from the Headmaster, a Mr. Young, informing him of "a very persistent rumor in the town," that he (Mr. Kitchener) was a constant attendant at the Roman Catholic Church, and had even become a member. Mr. Young asked for Mr. Kitchener's authority to contradict this damaging rumor. Mr. Kitchener being asked "about his private personal faith" which he thought was his own concern as a member of the staff of a rate-aided school under Nonconformist management, replied that he had become a Catholic. By return of post came a demand for his resignation, "I think it must be plain to you that the position of a master holding the Roman Catholic faith in a school of this character is an utterly impossible one," wrote Mr. Young. The prescribed Papist could not see it, and refused to resign.

His refusal had the result of eliciting the most valuable expose of the principles upon which Nonconformist schools are practically based and conducted, and to which teachers are expected to "conform" even when public money is asked and obtained for their support. Here is Mr. Young's explanation of the principles:

"You were engaged by me as a Protestant; you were engaged not merely to teach secular subjects, but Scripture also; still more, you were engaged not only as a teacher, but as one who would enter into the whole of the school life and be in sympathy with all the ideals the schools had before it; and I am more than surprised that you should have thought it possible to continue your mastership without informing me of the step you contemplated taking, and while keeping me in ignorance of the step when it had been taken. That the school was founded with very definite religious aims, that parents have been asked to send their sons here because those are our aims, is a fact of which you cannot possibly have been ignorant; and that the presence of a Catholic master is absolutely inconsistent with those aims is so obvious as scarcely to need stating."

Mr. Kitchener explained that he had no difficulty about continuing the Scripture Lessons as Scripture Lessons are understood in Nonconformist Schools. "My teaching of Scripture," he wrote, "has been confined to Bible History—chiefly that of the Old Testament, as portrayed in the lives of its Kings and Prophets. I have taken it from the purely historical point of view, always having been under the impression that it was the only method permissible in Nonconformist Schools." The explanation was insufficient. Five days later he received a communication dismissing him from his post, and paying him an extra term's salary in lieu of notice.

I.C.B.U. Condolece

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in his infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our beloved and esteemed Brother, Chas. Rogers, he it resolved that we, the officers and members of Branch No. 1, I.C.B.U., of Canada, while bowing in humble submission to the divine will of our heavenly Father, beg to extend to the relatives of our deceased member our heartfelt sympathy and earnest condolence in this their sad hour of bereavement.

And we pray that Almighty God will have mercy on his soul.
R. SCOLLARD, W. P. OSTER,
President. Rec.-Secy.

In the Indian missions of the Northwest of Canada there are 6,500 Catholics, attended by 28 missionaries. There are ten schools in which the boys and girls are instructed in useful employments.

NEW FRENCH PREMIER

The successor of M. Combes as President of the Council—namely, M. Maurice Rouvier—is the oldest Parliamentary hand in the new Cabinet. He is one of the men whom Gambetta brought to the front, and he has been before head of the Cabinet, and frequently Minister of Finance, always allowing himself a good general politician and a most capable calculator for figures are his special domain. He began life as a clerk in the office of a Greek merchant and shipowner at Marseilles, and in spite of much opposition from enemies, which would have made a weaker man wince, he has kept it. He nearly went down in the Panama crisis, but came up smiling after temporary submersion, as no Government could afford to lose his services as a financial expert and a balancer of always complicated budgets.

PERSONNEL OF THE CABINET

As to the other Ministers, they are comparatively new men, with the exception of the head of the Foreign office, M. Delcasse, who is another indispensable man, and retains his post. The retired Ministers are doing their best to avoid deserved oblivion. M. Combes has been at a banquet given by his backer, the great commercial politician, M. Mascuraud, who lately crept into the Senate. M. Mascuraud, in his speech eulogised M. Combes as the greatest statesman who ever lived. M. Combes pretended to be in such good humour and gaiety, after having throwing off the trappings of office, that he abstained from attacking Clericalism and Nationalism. Before leaving office the old man took care to provide posts for his relatives. His son Edgar, who was his private secretary in office, becomes State Councillor at a cost to the country of 18,000 francs (or £720) a year. Edgar's father-in-law, M. Jossier, becomes Treasurer-General at Versailles, a post in which he will receive over £2,000 a year. The other Ministers did not do quite so well for their friends. It was erroneously stated that M. Camille Pelletan, ex-Minister of Marine, had got his wife, a former school-mistress, appointed to a post of Inspector on the Education Board at a salary of £800 a year. Madame Pelletan is not getting anything so good. She will probably assist her husband in his journalistic work, as he will have to go back to the Press, for something to add to his pound a day as a Deputy. M. Camille Pelletan succeeded at the French Admiralty by another civilian, the man with the English name, M. Thompson, or Thomson. This gentleman is an Algerian Hebrew, who was brought to the front by Gambetta. When the latter started the "Republique Francaise," young Thomson was one of his most alert Parliamentary and general reporters and writers. In 1877 Mr. Thompson became Deputy for Constantine, and in some way or other acquired a reputation for acuteness in finance and knowledge of naval matters. His financial ability is perhaps due to his ancient Eastern origin, but it must be said that he obtained the first rudiments of his knowledge of naval matters by his numerous trips across the Mediterranean. And he is now ruler of the French Navy, although he is an out-and-out landsman, with a theoretical knowledge of battleships, like his journalistic predecessor.

CATHOLICS AND PARIS UNIVERSITY.

Mr. Brunetiere, editor of the "Revue des Deux Mondes," and member of the French Academy, having been excluded, as a militant and influential Catholic, from professing in the Paris University, is now a free lecturer. M. Brunetiere ought to have become head of the College de France, but the Combes Ministry passed him over. After all, he will lose very little by this for his books always command a good sale, his free lectures bring profit, and he has his editorial position, with its emoluments. His first free lecture was delivered under the auspices of the Society of Conferences on the Boulevard St. Germain on Wednesday. He spoke on the Encyclopaedists D'Alembert and Diderot and their work, which still as the lecturer pointed out, largely influenced Frenchmen, although less was written for the Grande Encyclopaedia in France than elsewhere. The remarkable feature of the lecture was the crowd attending them. There were members of the academy, deputies, leaders of society, Princess Lucien Murat, the Countess of Claracourt, and the Marquise de Vogue, Nationalists, and even determined enemies of the lecturer like M. J. Ernest-Charles, the critic, who went to sneer, as usual, at a politician who does not happen to be silly enough to believe that M. Combes is the greatest statesman who ever lived, and that he has done more for France than any of the "warrior kings of old" or anybody else. Of course M. J. Ernest-Charles has also a great grievance, inasmuch as Brunetiere has the reputation of being a profound critic, whereas there are people who rate J. Ernest-Charles as a superficial man.

One Hundred Priests to Gather

Windsor, Ont., Feb. 12.—The semi-annual conference of the Catholic clergy of Essex and Kent Counties will open here to-morrow night. The meeting will be one of the largest ever held in the city, and nearly one hundred priests will be in attendance. Bishop F. P. McEvay, London, will preside, and Rev. Father Ferguson will be the examiner. The subjects to be taken up at the conference will be Church history and theological matters. Tuesday evening Rev. Father Meunier, Vicar-General of the Diocese of London, will tender the visiting clergy a dinner at the Parochial Home.

Bishop-Elect Scollard in Toronto

The Bishop-elect of Sault Ste. Marie, Dr. Scollard, is at present in Toronto. He went into retreat at St. Michael's College on Wednesday and will stay here until he leaves for Peterborough. As already announced, his consecration takes place on

An Irishman asked a Scotchman one day why a railway engine was called "Bo." Sandy replied: "Perhaps it's on account of the horrible noise it makes when it tries to whistle."

OBITUARY

DEATH OF MR. M. LYNCH.

At his late residence, 34 St. Clare's avenue, on Monday evening, Feb. 13th, the death occurred of Mr. Michael Lynch. The deceased, who was an old and respected employee of the Grand Trunk Railway, had been ill for a long time before death came to his relief. Mr. Lynch is survived by a widow and one daughter. The funeral takes place from St. Helen's church this morning (Thursday) to St. Michael's Cemetery. R. I. P.

THE LATE MR. M. DEEGAN.

Among the almost sudden deaths is that of Mr. Michael Deegan of St. Helen's parish, who died a few days ago at the residence of his sister, with whom he made his home, after a short illness of only three days' duration. Deceased, who was in the prime of life and a man of robust and healthy appearance, gave no indication of the early demise until shortly before the end. He died fortified by all the rites of the Church. The funeral took place from St. Helen's to St. Michael's Cemetery.

MRS. JOHN KANE.

On Dec. 31 the death occurred of Ann Cayley, beloved wife of Mr. John Kane, 38 Donegal street, Montreal. It was painful suddenness that the end came, for deceased had only been ill about ten days. Her kindness of heart, her charity, in short, her many noble qualities endeared her to all with whom she came in contact. Besides her husband, Mrs. Kane leaves two daughters to mourn the loss of a devoted wife and loving mother. The service took place at St. Ann's church.

Rev. Father Strubbe received the body.

He also sang the solemn Requiem Mass, with the Rev. Fathers Reitvelt and Trudel as deacon and sub-deacon respectively.

DEATH OF MISS MARIA MORAN.

Many will be shocked to learn of the death of Miss Maria Moran, which took place at St. Michael's Hospital at 1 o'clock on Tuesday morning, after having undergone an operation a few days previously. Though it is now known that the deceased lady must have suffered much and for a long time, yet so hopeful was her disposition and so strong her will, that she was able to continue her work until about two weeks before the end. For a number of years Miss Moran had charge of a department at W. A. Murray & Co's, and in this way was widely known throughout the city. Born in Ireland, she had come to this country when a child, and the greater part of her life since was spent in Toronto. The care of an invalid mother claimed her most devoted attention until about eight years ago, since which time she had availed herself of every opportunity to help those who came in her way. The number of girls who in the course of a business career crossed her path and always found her ready sympathy and assistance is indeed large; her life was filled with good deeds; she loved to do good by stealth and those who knew her intimately speak of her as a woman noble and grand. Miss Moran was ever a fervent and practical Catholic, and her death was in keeping with her life. She was the only survivor of her family. The funeral took place this morning (Thursday) from the home of Mrs. McCarron, 132 Mutual street, to St. Michael's Cathedral, thence to Mount Hope Cemetery. May she rest in peace.

DEATH OF JOHN VASEY.

There passed away at his home in the Township of Sullivan, on February 2nd, one of the oldest pioneers of Grey County in the person of John Vasey. Deceased was born in County Mayo, Ireland, in 1828, came to Canada with his parents when a boy, lived in Thorold until 1847, when the family moved to the Township of Sullivan, then a wilderness, and at a time when bold efforts were made to prevent Catholics from taking up land and making homes for themselves in this neighborhood. He being the oldest son, had to contend with all the disadvantages and hardships of pioneer life, and on many occasions was obliged to carry provisions for the family all the way from Owen Sound, a distance of twenty miles. Before there was a Catholic church in this section of country, the few Catholics who lived here would meet the missionary priest who might come this way and receive religious consolation in his father's log house in the woods. When it was decided to build the first church at what was then called Griffin's Corners (now Dornoch) the deceased was one of the first men to undertake the work and gave freely of his time and means until the little log church was completed. From then until he had the proud satisfaction of seeing the present beautiful brick church erected, he was one man that could always, and at all times, be depended upon to give a helping hand, as he never failed to give proof of the faith that was in him, and always took pride in declaring himself an Irishman. He was generous to a fault and many a weary traveller partook of his hospitality which was a pleasure to him to extend to everyone regardless of their creed or color. He was married to Miss Charlotte Adams by Rev. Father O'Reilly at Dundas in 1853, and a family of ten children, six sons and four daughters, blessed their union, three of whom preceded their father across the Great Divide. There remains to mourn his loss, a sorrowing wife, one brother, four sons, John, Joseph, James and George, and three daughters, Mrs. Travers and Mrs. O'Connor of Sudbury, and Mary at home. Rev. Father Buckley, who has been his spiritual adviser for years, attended him in his last illness. With his wife, his brother William, his son James and his daughter Mary at his bedside, his soul took its flight, and let us hope that it received the favorable sentence of "come ye blessed of my Father, possess the kingdom prepared for you."

The funeral took place on February 4th to the Catholic Cemetery at Dornoch, and the large concourse of friends and neighbors who followed his remains to its last resting place was proof of the respect in which he was held, some having driven twenty miles with the temperature 24 degrees below zero to pay their last tribute to an old and respected friend. Rev. Father Buckley celebrated High Mass and conducted the

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services at the grave, and then the earth closed in on all that was mortal of him who will long be remembered by those who knew him best, for his whole-souled hospitality May his soul rest in peace.

The Golden Rose

The Marquis MacSwiney of Mashanaglas, who was appointed by the Holy Father Pope Pius X., together with the Commendatore MacNutt, to accompany Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli on his recent visit to Ireland, has treated very fully of the Golden Rose in a work which he has lately published on Portugal and the Holy See. This rather important work treats specially of the Golden Roses sent by the Popes to the Kings of Portugal in the 16th century. The author in his introduction notes that the history of this illustrious gift which, with the Sword of Honor and the Ducal Cap, figures in the first rank of Pontifical distinctions reserved to the members of Sovereign families and to the champions of the Faith, has given occasion to a complete special literature, and will undoubtedly continue to attract the attention of inquirers and scholars until the obscurity which surrounds its origin will be thoroughly cleared away.

In the particular cases of the Roses given by the Popes, continues the learned author, to the members of the Royal Family of Portugal in the course of the 16th century, the fact that grave interests and profoundly considered arrangements underlay what appeared to be acts of pure courtesy, is unmistakably demonstrated. "In fact, each Rose sent by a Pontiff to one of the Portuguese Princes during that heroic period marks, so to say, an achievement of the grandiose military and religious epic which, under the auspices of the dynasty of Aviz, was developed throughout the world in an almost improbable series of discoveries and conquests, of the civilizing and evangelizing of distant or heretofore unknown regions."

"A Bit of Old Ireland"

The above is the motto inscribed on a post card which has lately reached Mr. V. P. Fayle of this city, and the words as applied to the card itself are literally true, it being made from peat produced in the famous bog of Allen and manufactured in the Celbridge Paper Mills, County Kildare, Ireland. The card is, of course, a veritable curiosity. "A bit of turf" has long been regarded as something sacred to the exile from Ireland, but the treasured morsel of brown bog had never any particular utility attached to it apart from its use as the nurse of patriotic sentiment. Now we have it in the form of an artistic card shimmering and harp adorn its surface and across its face is written the message "In fortune and fame we're bound by stronger links than steel," while further down we read:

I was a sod of turf,
But now am paper brown,
And used for wrapping parcels
In every house in town.

The evolution of paper from turf is due to a Mr. Calendar, an American, whose venture is proving a great success. Mr. McGinty, a nephew of Mr. Fayle, is one of the managers in the fast becoming famous Celbridge Paper Mills, and the heretofore considered disastrous bog of Allen seems likely to prove a blessing in disguise to the land that gave it birth. The card may be seen at the office of The Catholic Register.

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