

In the persons of these two statesmen, an historic example is to be set to show the people of the world the respective results of Machiavellian and anti-Machiavellian policies. Seipel's faith has been victorious; slowly, by degrees, and with endless pains and labors he succeeded in saving Austria from the horrors of hell. He succeeded also in doing the most difficult thing of all; in teaching the Austrians to believe in Austria once more. And this belief he has also implanted in the rest of Europe which has placed the fullest and most unlimited confidence in that rare statesman. Seipel disclosed to the world that true political reality does not rest on bayonets but on the truthfulness of the human mind. He challenged his century which believed only in the reality of material things. Against this superstition the Austrian statesman set up the nation-building power of absolute truthfulness and honesty.

Chatterton Hill the famous professor of sociology at the University of Geneva, in his book "The Social Value of Christianity" arrives at the conclusion that Christianity has been the world's greatest producing force. Seipel furnishes experimental proof of that proposition. Seipel who exchanged the chair of Moral Theology for the seat of the Prime Minister, knew from his scholastic career that all real order in a nation implies a certain state of mind and soul. He realized that anarchy in the soul leads to anarchy in the State. Seipel gave a soul to Austria and the miraculous revival of this State became a reality.

CARROLL AND CARROLLTON

Carrollton, Ohio.—A tribute to the Catholicity of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was embodied in an address by Right Rev. James J. Hartley, Bishop of Columbus, at the recent dedication of the first Catholic church in this village. Carrollton was named after the illustrious Catholic, Charles Carroll.

Bishop Hartley reminded his hearers that Carroll and Carrollton were historic names in Catholic annals in the United States. John Carroll, the first Catholic bishop in the United States, had been a personal friend of George Washington. He, more than any other one man, was responsible for the clause in the constitution which declares that no religious test shall be made for any office of profit or trust in the United States.

Charles Carroll, after whom this little city is named, the last survivor of the Declaration of Independence, was a daily attendant at Mass and received the sacraments weekly," said the Bishop.

Bishop Hartley's address also offered congratulations to the Catholics of Carrollton on completion of the new church and appreciation for gifts to the building from non-Catholic residents of Carrollton, declaring that this was evidence of the spirit of good will that prevails among all the people here. This, he remarked, should be the condition in every locality for the teaching of the church emphasized the fact that love of one's neighbor is second only to the love of God. Catholics know that the Church impresses these two obligations on her children from the dawn of reason until their last hour of life.

700 YEARS OF SERVICE

The Franciscan Fathers of Merchants' Quay, Dublin, have been celebrating the seventh centenary of the coming of their Order to Ireland. It is a common tradition among the friars that their earliest foundation was at Youl, Cork County, in 1224. According to the same tradition it was St. Francis himself who turned his eyes towards Ireland. The first friar sent to Ireland was a Spaniard. Within one hundred years thirty-two friaries had been established and the Order had already given bishops to ten different Irish sees. Numerous schools of learning were founded and the students, foremost among them, John Duns Scotus, were making Ireland's name famous at the Universities of Oxford and Paris.

During the next two centuries and up to the time of the monastic suppression the Order continued to grow and finally numbered some eighty friaries. The friars themselves were between two and three thousand.

Some of them frequented the schools of Cologne, Strasbourg and Bologna. When the storm of the Protestant movement broke against the Irish Church no community appeared better prepared to meet and withstand it than the followers of St. Francis. But ultimately the friaries were all suppressed and for nearly three hundred years the Order was subjected to spoliation, persecution, and death.

Still the priests managed to minister to the spiritual wants of the Irish people. They transferred their houses of training and study to the Continent. Florence Conry founded their house at Louvain; Luke Wadding established St. Isidore's at Rome; Patrick Fleming, afterwards to die a martyr, founded St. Ambrose's at Prague.

Thither the friars resorted from every part of Ireland, the young to be trained, the old to guide and direct. In course of time these continental schools sent back missionaries to Ireland. The Franciscan link with the Irish people has continued to this day.

THE CHRISTIAN THEATRE

Paris, France.—Henri Gheon, dramatic poet and author, who has devoted himself especially to the restoration of the Christian theatre, has announced the foundation, with the help of a few friends, poets, dramatists, actors, of a Christian dramatic confraternity which will be known by the picturesque name of "Les Compagnons de Notre Dame." (The Companions of Our Lady.) The troupe has already been assembled. It has engaged a theatre in Paris and will give several performances during 1925, for the press and the public at large, and will also make a tour of the provinces.

Modern and ancient works will be given, drawn from a repertoire containing French and foreign, medieval and classic works, all of purely Christian inspiration.

M. Henri Gheon describes as follows the spirit which will animate the new company: "We shall have our natural gifts, and our good will. We shall not retreat in the face of difficulty. All this would be vain and deplorably insufficient if we did not found our enterprise on faith. These dramatic manifestations will be the expression of our Christian life—or else they will not differ at all from the precarious successes of the amateur. Our present and future collaborators must know what they are undertaking: to give the best of themselves at the times when they are called upon to lend us their help."

CENTRISTS HOLD OWN AND LUDENDORFF REBUKED

Berlin, Dec. 9.—The Catholic Center party again came through the German elections of Sunday like the reliable anchor in German politics that it is, while Ludendorff's anti-Catholic, anti-religious party, which had assailed Catholics generally and insulted members of the hierarchy, was virtually annihilated.

The Centrists, who because of their sane consistency are never expected to register great gains, as they are never expected to suffer great losses, increased their seats in the Reichstag by two to a total of sixty-seven. The Ludendorff extreme party crashed down to only fourteen seats.

Aside from the individual defeat of Ludendorff and his party, the outstanding point in the election was the heavy loss by both the Right and Left wings, and the gains by the more moderate groups. The rout of the extreme nationalists was attended, on the other side, by the loss of seventeen seats by the Communists. The Socialists, with whom the Center maintains a working agreement, made a gain of thirty-two seats, and the German Nationalists not only held their place, but increased their strength by six seats, chiefly by annexing defections from the Ludendorff faction.

The figure for the Bavarian People's Party, which ordinarily votes with the Center, although it no longer has an alliance with that group, is a gain of three over the total in the May elections.

SHANE LESLIE TO TOUR EUROPE ON FOOT

Dublin, Dec. 10.—Mr. Shane Leslie has projected a tour on foot to Constantinople. On the way he will call upon a number of the younger French writers and artists and Bohemians in various parts of Europe. He also intends to renew his acquaintance with Bishops and Cardinals with whom he has come in contact through his life of Cardinal Manning and his other biographies of Catholic personalities.

He means to spend some time in Florence and Venice before going to Rome. He will call again on the Pope. The traveler hopes to have an interview with D'Annunzio whom he regards as the most distinguished of his international acquaintances since Tolstoy's death.

Mr. Leslie, who belongs to a leading Protestant family in Monaghan County, became a Catholic some years ago. His mother was an American and a sister of Lady Randolph Churchill. Mr. Winston Churchill, the present Chancellor of the British Exchequer, is Mr. Shane Leslie's first cousin.

CRIME DUE TO LACK OF RELIGION

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 12.—"The average age of the men charged with crimes of violence is twenty-two years. I believe the situation is due to lack of proper religious training."

This was an analysis of the crime situation in Cook County by States Attorney Robert E. Crowe (Catholic) as outlined before the Irish Fellowship Club in an address. Mr. Crowe, who prosecuted the Leob-Leopold case against the defense made by Attorney Clarence Darrow, and who protested openly

against the failure to impose capital punishment against the youths, said further:

"Youth is no mitigation for crime. If it were, then we might as well close up the State's attorney office, reduce our police force and reduce the number of deputy sheriffs."

State's Attorney Crowe advocated the serving of women on the criminal jury, which is possible under the law, but has been prevented by the selection of talesmen.

"Women are fundamentally interested in the protection of their homes," he declared as a justification of their service as jurors. He also deplored the custom of representative citizens evading jury duty.

DEAF-MUTE AND BLIND SISTERS

Paris, Dec. 5.—The celebration of the jubilee of a deaf-mute who entered a religious order in 1864 and who is now eighty-three years of age, has called the attention of the public to the order to which she belongs, and which is composed entirely of deaf-mutes. It is the Community of Our Lady of the Seven Sorrows, founded in 1851 by Abbé de Larnay at Poitiers.

Since that time fifty deaf-mutes have entered the community. Half of this number have already passed to their reward. Twenty-four religious and one novice remain.

The Sisters of Our Lady of the Seven Sorrows have, at several times, received as pupils young girls who are still more unfortunate than themselves, for they were blind in addition to being deaf and dumb, belonging to the class of unfortunate known as "the souls in prison."

There is also, in France, an order of blind nuns, the Sisters of Saint Paul.

FOREIGN MISSION NEWS LETTER

HEROISM OF NEOPHYTES

A poor slave in Africa hearing of the arrival of the missionary, ran and besought absolution. "Me work in the brush," he exclaimed, "me die without Sacraments, me damned." The missionary heard the poor fellow's confession. On returning home, his master demanded an account of his absence. He explained that he had been to confession. "Well," replied the master, "I am going to make you do your penance," and he had him bound and lashed. The following day the slave returned to the missionary and throwing himself at his feet, exclaimed: "Me very glad! My master made me do penance."

HAIL TO THE MAGIC LANTERN!

The magic lantern does wonders in the missionary field, for an ounce of showing is worth a pound of telling. It makes the instruction of the pagans easy and attractive, and is sure to draw crowds of men and women to the way for their conversion, for experience has taught the missionary that the Indian is very fond of shows. When the days work is over, without caring for the next day's allowance of rice, he will trudge a long distance to witness some grotesque performance in a neighboring village. A magic lantern show will draw crowds both of Christians and pagans and no one will miss the sermon of instruction when there is a show. Such a lantern surely lives up to its name.

WHAT NEXT FOR CHINA?

We are accustomed to seeing the missionaries sail with housekeeping paraphernalia, but the Sisters who recently left for Mayknoll-in-South China kept the passengers guessing as to whether the huge boxes they brought contained baby grand pianos or monster coal ranges. Only the initiated knew that two of the missionaries to China were experts with shuttle and loom, intimately acquainted with warp and woof, and that they were taking with them the implements of their trade. Watch for the boom of industrial arts!

THE LITTLE FLOWER OF CAMBODIA

A solemn triduum was recently celebrated in the Carmel of Xom-Bien in honor of Blessed Teresa of the Child Jesus. The three days were kept with wonderful devotion, music being rendered by the choir of the church of Xom-Bien, the seminarians, and the choir of the Church of the Sacred Heart. This evidence of Catholicity in the country of Cambodia gave great encouragement to the priests and sisters who are working among the three million pagans.

SOLOMON ISLANDS

During the twenty-five years the number of souls baptized in the Solomon Islands has amounted to 7,264. There are at present, 4,109 Catholics and 1,474 catechumens. The conversions may seem small for a labor of twenty-five years, but the difficulty attending the work of evangelization is very great, writes Bishop Raucaz, S. M.

How beautiful are the feet of those who carry the Gospel tidings, cries the Prophet—but though the missionary of Oceania has had his feet bruised often in traversing the bush, the principal means of communication from one island to the other is by water. He must own a boat; he must be navigator, all three mates, engineer, fireman and ship's carpenter. Even with all these trades, his is a costly mode of

locomotion; for his craft must always be in good condition, otherwise the consequences may be fatal.

A DIFFICULTY IN ECUADOR

One of the Kivari, a fellow of singularly meek and gentle character, who would not hurt a fly, was the object of the special care of one of our former missionaries. After a long discussion on the polygamy question, and on the punishment reserved by God for those who do not conform to the Christian laws when known, Joseph was much moved, and broke forth into this exclamation: "Yes, Father, I see you are right, I will go immediately and kill off two of my three wives and live with the other one!" and it needed new arguments on the part of the missionary to prevent him carrying out his idea forthwith and to make him content with less drastic measures.

DOUBLING THE NATIVE PRIESTS

The Bishops of China, aided by generous alms from the Catholic world, have staffed 50 preparatory seminaries and 43 higher seminaries. The number of students in the former is 1,780 and in the latter 607.

Allowing for loss of health, failure to persevere in vocation, etc., it is calculated that the number of native priests should be about doubled in the next twenty years.

THE FAITH IN UGANDA

"I had another hour's journey before me when meeting one of the young man who was bent under the burden of years and the heat of an ever-tropical sun. I saluted her and asked where she was going."

"I am on my way to the little village where we are expecting the arrival of the missionary," she replied. "I have come from afar to receive the Sacraments, and to be strengthened with the Bread of Life. I shall return home in a few days."

"Truly," I said to myself, "it is fine to see the faith of our dear Blacks. All these were in the snares of Satan only half a century ago. Now, they are ready to undergo great and heavy sacrifices for the precious gift of faith, which they rightly, appreciate as their greatest treasure on earth."

LITTLE HOLLAND SHOWS THE WAY

Every parish has its own yearly mission day, with sermons, collection and procession. If the place is of some importance it has its mission week and it is to be doubted if there is a better way to make the mission idea more popular in town or region.

For the moment Holland counts about 600 sections with many thousands of members, 111 benefactors and 81 founders of scholarships. Together they support at least 280 native students while some native seminaries such as Madras, Victoria-Nyanza, Kansou, are almost entirely erected and supported with Dutch money.

However, we believe the admirable mission spirit of the Dutch Catholics is due first to the constant influence of the many mission orders and congregations established in the free Dutch country. It seems incredible, but, it is a reality, the Dutch Catholics have in their midst about 40 seminaries and the same number of preparatory seminaries, 27 congregations of missionary priests, 5 of Brothers, 29 of Sisters who send their members to the foreign missions. A Jesuit Father, some weeks ago, estimated that the Dutch Catholics spend one and a half to two millions of florins a year for the support of the different mission houses. (A florin is usually about 40 cents in our money.)

WEEKLY CALENDAR

Sunday, Dec. 28.—The Holy Innocents. When Herod found that the three Wise Men did not return with word of the Saviour whom they had gone to seek, he became enraged and, thinking to make sure of the death of the new born King, he issued orders that every Bethlehem under two years old in Bethlehem and its vicinity should be slain. These innocent victims, the first martyrs for the cause of Christ triumphed over the world without having even known it or experienced its dangers.

Monday, Dec. 29.—St. Thomas of Canterbury, son of Gilbert Becket, was chosen Archbishop of Canterbury in 1160 upon the insistence of King Henry II. The Saint had previously been Lord High Chancellor of England. When the King offered him the See of Canterbury Thomas warned him that such an event would break up their friendship, and his apprehensions were justified. In preserving the rights of the Church against the encroachments of the royal power, Thomas quarrelled with the King and finally, in December 1170, the Archbishop was murdered in his Cathedral by four knights. Six months later the King submitted to a public scourging at the Saint's shrine and restored full rights to the Church.

Tuesday, Dec. 30.—St. Sabinus, Bishop and companion, martyrs. St. Sabinus was Bishop of Assisium. During the persecutions under the Diocletian and Maximian, he and several of his clergy were apprehended. By order of Venustianus, governor of Etruria and Umbria, the Saint's hands were cut off and his two deacons were tortured until they died. Venustianus was cured of an affliction of the eyes and was thereupon converted and

was later beheaded. His successor caused the Saint to be beaten to death with clubs.

Wednesday, Dec. 31.—St. Sylvester, Pope was born in Rome toward the close of the third century. He was a young priest when the persecution of the Christians broke out under Diocletian. In 312 after the triumph of Constantine, St. Sylvester was elected Pope and thus became the first Pontiff to rule the flock of Christ in security and peace. He strenuously combated the Arian heresy.

Thursday, Jan. 1.—The Circumcision of Christ or New Year's Day. Under the Old Law circumcision was prescribed for the Chosen People of God. The law continued in force until the death of Christ and the Saviour was circumcised in order that he might redeem those who were under the Law.

Friday, Jan. 2.—St. Fulgentius, Bishop, after holding office as the procurator of the Province of Carthage, was inspired by St. Austin's treatise on the Psalms to enter religion. He was elected Bishop in 608. His books and letters some of which are still extant, confounded the Pelagian and Arian heresiarchs. For his opposition to heresy he was cruelly scourged by the Numidians. Finally he retired to an island monastery where he died in the year 628.

Saturday, Jan. 3.—St. Genevieve, Virgin, was born at Nanterre near Paris. When seven years of age she made a vow of perpetual chastity. During the siege of Paris by Childeric, King of the Franks, Genevieve with a few followers went out and procured corn for the starving citizens. Childeric, although a pagan, respected her and at her request spared the lives of many prisoners. She has become the patron Saint of Paris.

REAPING THE WHIRLWIND

Editor of The Catholic Record:

Kindly spare a little of your valuable space for the enclosed letter which the Globe did not publish.

Thanking you sincerely in advance, I remain, &c. G. FORTUNATO.

To the Editor of the Globe: The news from France, in your issue of December 8, is no surprise to me for the anti-Christian clique, now in power again, have been "sowing the wind" of atheism, and are now evidently "reaping the whirlwind" of revolution.

Mr. Vance Thompson, Protestant journalist, long resident in Paris, money lender and student and interpreter of France, wrote these words for Everybody's Magazine in 1907:

"By a vote of nearly three to one the representatives of the French nation turned out the light in heaven. It was a prodigious event. Two thousand years a star stood over Bethlehem. 'We have put out that star for ever!' cried the orator. He was Viviani, a desperate lawyer, politician, journalist, a socialist who had fought his way to power with the ruthless courage of a medieval bravo. Having been personally informed of the non-existence of God, he announced the fact simply and frankly: 'Aye, there was a deceptive light in heaven, but we have put it out forever.' By 'We' he meant the brawling cohort grouped at the left of the chamber of the cohort of socialistic Greeds. . . . By 'We' Viviani meant all the Voices and Appetites round the swirl-trough of the State. The only worship they have is that of the trough; immediately after banishing God from heaven (by a vote of three to one) they decided by a nearly unanimous vote to do without Him. Thus, having disposed of the necessary preliminaries, the Chamber of Deputies went on about the business of passing laws for the confiscation of what property it had not yet taken from the Church."

Two years later a series of articles on France and the Separation Law appeared in the Boston Traveler, written by Mr. Alvan F. Sanborn, a Protestant in religion, a native of Massachusetts, who has devoted all his life to the study of social problems, and whose book, "Paris and the Social Revolution," is accepted as being the last word on the social forces at work in the French capital.

Mr. Sanborn's fifth article opens with this paragraph: "The withdrawal of religious instruction from the Public schools, and the closing of the schools of the religious orders, have been followed by an appalling increase in crime, particularly juvenile crime. The attempt to substitute the teaching of morals for the teaching of religion is a failure. . . . The chairman of the committee on judiciary reform recently reported—this was in 1909—an increase of 80% since 1901 in the total number of crimes in the country." He quotes this from Dr. Gustave Lebon, scientist and sociologist: "Criminality has augmented in proportions that are veritably terrifying; 80% for the murders, while the sum for the criminality has doubled in five years." Quoted by Bird S. Coler, Methodist ex-Controller of New York, in his book "Two and Two Make Four," Frank D. Beatty & Co., New York, N. Y.; pages 207-8 and 211-2.)

The above quotations are rather long, but they are only a very small

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Toronto. G. FORTUNATO.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF CANADA

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY

Christmas is coming—almost here. Shoppers are busy and worried over the selection of gifts for their friends. Remember that Our Lord is on your list, and do not leave Him until the last. Here are a few of the things He wants. Make your choice at once:

1. MONEY FOR GENERAL EXTENSION WORK

Besides the designated gifts, which are applied as directed by the donors, funds are required to carry on the general work of the Society. Petitions of all kinds come to us from the missions and often lack of general funds renders the granting of them impossible. Send a donation for General Extension Work—large, if you can, or small if that is all you can afford.

2. BUILD OR HELP TO BUILD A CHAPEL

Catholic families in small groups are scattered all over Western Canada. The only possible safeguard for their Faith is the establishment of little chapels—centres of Catholicity—in their midst. Many such chapels have been made possible by Extension Society, but many more are required. Five hundred dollars will construct one. Build a chapel in memory of your dear departed, and they will receive solace from the Holy Masses offered there.

3. MISSIONARY BISHOPS ARE IN URGENT NEED OF MONEY FOR THE EDUCATION OF PRIESTS

God often chooses the sons of poor families to carry on His work. You may not have a boy to offer Him, but you can pay the amount required to equip for the priesthood some one, without means, whom He wants. Three hundred dollars will educate a seminarian for a year. If you cannot spare the whole amount, send something for this worthy course.

4. MASSES

Do not forget the souls of your friends in purgatory. Nothing can so greatly assist them as the Sacrifice of the Mass. Have Masses said for them and to obtain from God favors which you may want.

There are many priests labouring on the Missions who without the dollar they receive for their intention of Mass could scarcely exist. They depend upon Extension Society to keep them supplied. When we have not enough they suffer. Send us Mass Intentions.

Let us have your offering in time for Christmas, and be assured of this: no gift will bring you greater joy and consolation, none will procure for you more of God's blessing.

Contributions through this office should be addressed to:

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London, Ont.

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CATHOLIC WOMEN TOLD TO SERVE

Duluth, Minn., Dec. 19.—Women are "growing fat mentally and physically," as a result of the improvement of their condition in the last generation, the Very Rev. Dr. Philip Kiley declared in an address here in which he urged Catholic women to live lives of service. He spoke before 200 members of the Duluth Council of Catholic Women at the observance of Divine Day. "Women have more leisure than ever before," said Dr. Kiley, "How are you using it?"

There is no institution in the world today that stands for a full life more decidedly than the Catho-

lic Church, and recreation is necessary for a full life. But do not spend all your leisure in recreation for which you do not care and which bore you. Spend more time in service.

"One of the greatest drawbacks to the success of the National Council of Catholic Women is the group of those who say, 'I'm an old-fashioned Catholic. I live for my home and my family.' This group is not Catholic in spirit, because the Church stands for service to the community."

Dr. Kiley urged that Catholic women see that they use the ballot properly, and that they take their places as leaders in community welfare.

CROSS ON IRISH CHURCH IS MARINER'S BEACON

Dublin, Ireland.—The cross on the spire of the Catholic Church at Clifden, Galway County, will in future be a beacon to ships at sea. The spire is 200 feet high. The cross on top is 15 feet high by 6 feet wide. This cross is to be lighted with electricity so that it can be seen for miles out at sea. About 80 electric bulbs will be illuminated at each side of the cross, and in order to meet the difficulty of replacement a number of extra bulbs will be affixed. Replacement will then be necessary only once every two years.

Clifden is a town on the verge of the Atlantic Ocean, and the church, one of the handsomest in Ireland, is built upon an eminence overlooking the town and the waves. The illuminated cross will be a more reliable guide to ships than any of the existing lighthouses on the Irish coast.

BURSES

SPREAD THE GLAD TIDINGS

During the month of December the whole Christian world is irradiated with joy because of the coming of the Saviour.

Alas, that there should still be any land to which He does not come! "Missionaries! Missionaries!" is the cry of Mother Church today. All may not respond, but all may help in the glorious Apostolate of the conversion of pagan lands. Contribute a Christmas mite towards our Burses. It will be used solely for the education of Missionaries for China. By doing this you are helping to carry the Divine Babe of Bethlehem to a land that knows not Christmas.

QUEEN OF APOSTLES BURSE

Previously acknowledged \$8,187 85

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Grateful, P. E. I., 5 00

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