tangible moral forces, to something that cannot be stood up and counted. National Prohibition is not a peo-ple's achievement, but a politicians' achievement. It was put through by professional politicians who believed that the Prohibition lobby and the so-called church vote, organized by that lobby, held the balance of power. and that it was the part of political wisdom to submit. Back of it all, of course, were certain great corpora tion and financial interests were convinced that labor could be made more profitable and productive prohibition if put on a interests, looking to dividends,

helped finance the movement.

The vast majority of members of Congress and of State Legislatures have written this amendment Constitution do not practise Prohibition themselves and do not believe in it for themselves. They lent themselves to the lobby to protect their own political skins, but for the most part they are cowards and hypocrites and know they are cowards and hypocrites.

As for the "moral force" before which the Evening Post so humbly bows, there has been no crime known to the mind of man during the last two thousand years which has not been justified at one time or another by the plea of moral force and moral From the first Christian thrown to the lions in the Roman arena to the latest Jew massacred in a Polish pogrom, the pretense of moral justification has never been

The whole Bolshevist programme is built up on the appeal to public morality and moral forces. Private ownership of property is wicked per se, therefore confiscate the property. The bourgeoisie is the my of mankind, therefore butcher bourgeois. When the I W W pleads for the sacred right of sabot age it is just as eloquent in behalf of moral forces as the professional Prohibitionist when he insists that his neighbor's vineyard must be destroyed and that a glass of beer is concentrated damnation.

The fact of the matter is that the Prohibition Amendment has been carried through in defiance of the fundamental principles of the Ameri-Republic and in defiance also of all the political traditions of the American people. The lobby bent all its energies to the work of ratifi cation because it did not dare wait until the troops had returned bome from France and the American people had had an opportunity to consider this question calmly and de It was a snap proceeding, liberately. and in spite of all the bleating about moral forces, the action has no moral status whatever, because it is at war all true political morality which gives due consideration to the rights of both majorities and minor-

There have been many shameful chapters in American history, but no other chapter which was written in such infamous disregard of the spirit of American institutions .- N.

VATICAN A POWER

LIGHT ON EUROPEAN CONDITIONS

MINISTER TO DENMARK TELLS OF DIPLOMATIC EXPERIENCES

will be recalled, was forced by a serious illness to return to the United States, and tender his resigin Denmark and Holland. It is nation as Minister to Denmark to coming in Sweden. It has existed President Wilson, has returned to for the last fifty years in Norway, Brooklyn, his old home, and will reside here during the winter. No a growing minority of radicals who

can say that I hope to spend the winter in Brooklyn, and that I'm Radicals would produce anything physical forces of nature, when the more than delighted, after so long an absence, to be back where many years made memories that will end only with life itself. Of course I never lost signt of Brooklyn, and The Eagle helped to keep it in mind. At Copenhagen we were con hearing of your wonderful stantly Paris Bureau and of the practical and intelligent management there that is constantly looking out for the welfare of Brooklynites all over I know Rue Cambon 58, and it has more than once been of wonder to me why other American papers that profess to be 'great' and enterprising in so many other direc tions never thought of imitating The Eagle's enterprise in this most pr tical and useful direction of making such excellent provision for the care and comfort of the home folks when they travel to foreign fields.

I have spent most of the time since my return in the Maryland Mountains trying to get well again and finishing up my book which I call "Ten Years Near the German and which the Dorans promise to have ready very soon. feel much improved but regret of course I was forced to leave Denmark before the great victorious end of the war and that I could not further help to the conclusions of the Peace Conference. President Wilson has been most kind in my regard and appreciative of whatever services we could render in Copenhagen to the success of his The German intrigues to control the Danish West Indies was a hard pull, but the President gave me practically a free hand and with

STRENUOUS TIME AT PEACE TABLE Dr. Egan thinks that there is going to be a strenuous time at the Peace Conference. Things won't run just as easy as if the ball bearings of harmony neutralized every

bit of friction in the details. "The care President Wilson has given to the personnel of our delegation to the Peace Commission," said Dr. Egan, "shows that the delicacy of the situation is well understood at Washington. All previous diplomatic congresses, even that of Vienna, fade into insignificance before the tremendous importance of this. The question of the terms of peace great as it is, is trifling compared with the entire change in the map of Europe, and all that it implies which

that meeting will involve."
"Will the Pope be invited to the Conference?'

"The secret treaty indications of the attitude of Russia, France and Italy toward the presence of the Pope, or his representative, at the Peace Conference should not govern the diplomacy of this time," answer-We have learned by ed Dr. Egan. this war that the Vatican is a power that ought not to be ignored. The efforts the Kaiser made to force the Vatican over to his side failed very largely because of the attitude of Cardinal Mercier and the determination of the Pope to keep as neutral as possible. His constant diplomatic intervention for the liberation and exchange of prisoners; for the amelioration of their condition in the detention camps; for material help to the distressed populations; his protests against German outrages are not generally familiar to the public since diplomatic documents of this character are not given out to be exploited in the press. But they have earned for him in the opin to be explored to the property of clause sugar to consider from the point of page to consider from the point of view to consider from the property to consider from the property to consider from the point of view to consider fr of world politics. When England renewed diplomatic relations with the Vatican and sent Sir Henry Howard and Count Salis to represent her there during the war, she sent her there during the war, she was not actuated by anybody's religious belief or opinions. The Vatican, and this to my astonishment, seems not understood in the United States, has a dual character, and the second quality of this character is not purely religious in any sense. The Pope occupies a unique position in the world through the acknowledgment of the tradition which has often, even in modern times made him an arbitrator by the consent of the nations. The late war has enlightened the opponents of the Papacy as to his dusl character and nothing could be more convincing of this than the renewal by England of diplomatic relations with the Vatican that were broken off by the Reformation.

DEMOCRACY NOT UNDERSTOOD "I have been asked," continued Dr. Egan, "whether our ideas of democracy are understood in Eurore, and I have always answered, No. The outbreak in Germany and not-ably in Rassia and Poland prove this. Democracy can only be saved from itself by being educated. The which seems to be rampant in Russia, Germany, Hungary and Poland Dr. Maurice Francis Egan, who it does not mean liberty; it means licentiousness. A sane democracy under a very constitutional monarch exists in Denmark and Holland. It is rule of the German Social Democratic ing the secrets of power latent in the including several Kings, had made but a terrible despotism is the height readjustments of

of folly. conversion are entirely academic.
Assertions of Germany being penitent with a tearful leaning to de-mocracy of our kind have simply the value of pleasant phrases. It is not only inexpedient but hopeless that are more excellent.' to think of crushing Germany. She must be watched, distrustfully and of the current life and the passing permitted to seek her own prosperity within legal limits, but never permitted to reach that condition in to Tennyson, is simply the recorded which she can put into practice her commercially.

Dr. Egan thinks that the Schleswig question and the control of the Kiel Canal will find startling solutions at the conference.

The ultimate fate of Schleswig-Holstein will follow in the lines of reproduced, and a peculiar power to the public expressions of President Wilson on self-determination," said Dr. Egan. "North Schleswig ought to go back to Denmark and this would mean the internationaliza-North Schleswig ought youth. guarantees from the Allied powers would keep Denmark from becoming the centre of international difficulties

The importance of Denmark in the European scheme is not under-stood in the United States. If it had been understood more fully during the middle of the last cen tury the present German Empire's determination to control the seas existed, and the wars of 1870 and of 1914 would have been impossible.

Bismarck conceived the idea of

making the German navy the greatest power on earth to dominate the commerce of all nations, especially England. This intention was not entirely patriotic. He believed in imperialism, but having studied carefully the weaknesses of imperial carefully the descripted to keep the teries, the chancellor succeeding him to be his own son, Count Herbert, followed by a line of practically hereditary chancellors, all of the Bismarck family. That the German Empire might be absolute and that this empire might control the seas and have the Baltic and wig-Holstein, which was Danish, in order to acquire a supply of the pest sailors in the world and make the Kiel Canal possible.

BISMARCK DELUDED AUSTRIA "In 1864 he deluded Austria, in modern times the unconscious tool of Prussia, to make war on Danmark. Having seized Schleswig-Holstein the France made any attempt to save the Danes. The foundation of the sea power of the German Empire was laid when the Kiel Canal became possible. A glance at the map will show the value of the canal in uniting the North Sea and the Baltic. It is true that Bismarck at this time avoided the great power he later acquired. He was, perhaps, more in the shadow and hidden behind the throne than later, but his spirit, representing the essential thought of the pan Germans, directed this outrage on the freedom of a helpless people. France insisted that of paper. North Schleswig remained Danish at heart and today is as Danish as ever. To appreciate this one has only to read the agonized protest called The Silent Soldier.' Dane of Schleswig, forced into the Danish army. The discontent and despair of the Danes in Denmark at the loss of this part of their territory is only equaled by the rage of France at the loss of Alsace Lorraine for half a century. The meanness and arrogance of German rule in North Schleswig has continued without ab tement since 1864. The Danish language was prohibited even in the churches; the unfurling of a Danish flag was treason."-Brooklyn Daily

STUDY OF CLASSICS

THE ACADEMY OF ARTS AND LETTERS SUGGESTS COURSES FOR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

RESOLUTION SAYS OPPOSITE POLICY WOULD LOWER THE CULTURE OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Indorsement of the classics and a suggestion that American secondary schools and colleges place more emphasis on their study were em-bodied in a resolution adopted by the American Academy of Arts and Letters at its annual meeting, held in the Century Club, 15 West Forty-third Street. Professor William M. Sioane, Chancellor, presided, and the election of Dr. Paul Snorey of Chicago University to fill the vacancy

t a terrible despotism is the height folly."

These questions of Germany's needs of the importunate present, nesds of the importunate present, Canterbury was frozen to death in the American Academy wishes to the Alps on his way to receive his record its abiding faith in those in-tellectual traditions and spiritual aspirations of humanity which in their sum constitute 'the things Literature including not only the best reports hour, but the selected treasure of the European centuries from Homer memory of civilized mankind, the schemes for dominating the world chief thing that distinguishes mankind from creatures that live only by the consciousness of the mom ent. By reasons of conditions not olic faith." Ina also built an Eog likely to recur, the noble literatures of Greece and Rome possess liberal and special excellencies not easily stimulate, enlarge, awakening intelligence of studious youth. They have a further and hardly less weighty significance as the source of inspiration and the indiscensable key to the full under-standing of nearly all of the best a picture of Our Lady, of which he indispensable key to the full underbooks of the modera world.

excessive emphasis of these truisms the "school." forced the study of the classical lan guages upon reluctant or unfitted famous Alfred, and the English minds to the retarding of educational progress and the neglect of other him of "the Leonine City." But the not less essential studies. Those Norman conquest diminished the days are passed and their controver-sies concern us no more. It is no Rome, the English colony dwindled. sies concern us no more. It is no longer a question of exclusive predominance of the classics in education, but of their suppression. The study of the classics is not an obstacle to Thus, the English College has and at last Innocent III. converted the old Sobola Anglorum into the Hospital of the Holy Ghost carly in land, and its present Rector, Mgr. the English College has the old Sobola Anglorum into the study of the classics is not an obstacle the Thirteenth Century. Thus, the English College has the old Sobola Anglorum into the Hospital of the Holy Ghost carly in land, and its present Rector, Mgr. Hinsley, can look back with pride to

upon which modern civilization

With no desire to revive obsoletcontroversies, and without at empting to anticipate the details of a curriculum, the academy believes that, in a broad view of present conrulers he determined to keep the ditions, thoughtful Americans ought power in the hands of chancel to use their influence to encourage to use their influence to encourage rather than to discourage (1) the basic study of a substantial amount of Latin, and wherever practical, of Greek, in our secondary schools; (2) the cultural study of Greek and especially of Latin in our colleges; (3) the scientific study of classical antiquity in the graduate schools of North Sea and Atlantic German our universities. The triumph of the lakes, he determined to seize Schles opposite policies will lower the inwig-Holstein, which was Danish, tellectual and aesthetic standards of our secondary schools, and the aver age culture of the American people and, in the absence of any contro ling sense of linguistic laws and historic derivations, will debase their written and spoken English. convert into a mere technical or vocational school the liberalizing and Prussians ecslaved practically the population of these two provinces. The Powers of Europe seemed indifferent. Neither England, Russian nor made the America we know and the Landers of opinion who have elevating American college, which made the America we know and love. It will destroy the young and flourishing school of productive American scholarship just as it is emancipating itself from the old provin nal sm and from the old depend ence on Garmany, and is preparing to take its true place in the fellow ship of scholars throughout the

It was announced that strong effort would be made to complete the en-dowment fund, now amounting to \$100,000, and to endeavor to find a donor who would assist in the build ing of a new home for the academy on the eight lots given to it by Archer

M. Huntington. M. Huntington.

The officers of the academy were reelected. They are William Dean Howells, Pesident; William M. Sloane, Chancellor; Robert Under wood Johnson, Secretary, and Thomas Hastings, Treasurer. In addition to the foreging members of the to the foregoing, members of the Board of Directors are: Dr. Nich-olas Murray Butler. Edwin H. Blash. field, and Augustus Thomas. Others present at the meeting were: Daniel Chester French, Hawlin Garland, Cass Gilbert, Robert Grant, Brander Mathews, Carl Melchers, Paul Elmer More, James Ford Rhodes, William Roscoe Thayer, and J. Alden Weir.

ENGLISH COLLEGE IN ROME

CARDINAL GASQUET'S HISTORY

The Morning Post, Dec. 28 The centenary of the refounding of the oldest English institution in Rome, the English College, deserves more notice than that conveyed in a brief telegram. Had it not been for the war, indeed, the British public would have been fully informed on the subject by means of the History of the College, which Cardinal Gasquet has written and had hoped to publish in written and nad noped to publish in time for the present anniversary. The Cardinal, has, however, very kindly allowed me to read through the manuscript of his book, and thus to present to the readers of the Morning Post some account of this very interesting English institution in Rome.

THE SCHOLA ANGLORUM

side here during the winter. No successor to Dr. Egan at Copen-hagen has as yet been named and President Wilson is credited with a desire to retain Dr. Egan in the diplomatic service if his restored health will permit him to continue

The German nation can not for a very long period of time even begin to understand what democracy means to us and to the more progressive health will permit him to continue

The German nation can not for a very long period of time even begin to understand what democracy means to us and to the more progressive when war has concentrated the in
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The German nation can not for a very long period of time even begin to understand what democracy means to us and to the more progressive when war has concentrated the in
The German nation can not for a very long period of time even begin to understand what democracy means to us and to the more progressive victions and re-estimate all values, who direct the vest Sazons, was cannot to Rome after his abdication in 725, and the English Hospice for pilling from the feats of St. Thomas of Canter bury, and on one of these occasions the feat of the feat of the feats of St. Thomas of Canter bury, and on one of these occasions the feat of the feat of St. Thomas of Canter bury, and on one of these occasions the feat of the feat of St. Thomas of Canter bury, and on one of these occasions the feat of St. Thomas of Canter bury, and on one of these occasions the feat of St. Thomas of Canter bury, and on one of these occasions the feat of St. Thomas Schola Anglorum, founded in 727, by Harvey, the discoverer of the circula-tion of the blood; and numerous members of the English aristocracy. the long and dangerous journey from our distant island 'to the threshold of the Apostles." pallium; the Lombards and the Saracens were even greater stacles in the pilgrims' path than the Alpine snows; while the route by sea was almost as unpleasant as in the days of submarines. Still. was the zeal of our tenacious fellow countrymen, that Ins, with the appro val of Pope Gregory II., founded his "School of the English, in order that the Kings of England and the royal family with the bishops and priests and clergy might come to it to be instructed in learning and in the Cathlish Church, and, according Matthew Paris and his informant, founded the institution of 'Peter's peculiar power to and liberate the in Rome—the "Romescot" as it was called at home. The Church Santo Spirito in Sassia, which occupies the site of Ina's "school" and church, not only bears the name of oks of the modera world.

"There may have been times when fresco representing the foundation of That institution refounded by King Ethelwulf and the church was rebuilt by Pope Leo IV., English pilgrims to



MATEREN CHURCH AFTER CAPTURE BY BRITISH

FAMOUS NAMES

Its successor, the English Hospice, was founded after the Jubilee of 1350 was rounded after the Jubilee of 1350, in consequence of the difficulties then experienced in providing housing for the vast crowds of English pilgrims. Indeed, so great was this need that in 1396 a second English Hospice was opened in Trastevere, and it was not till 1464 that the two were united. The records of the Hospice contain not a few famous names, notably that of Linacre, after wards founder of the College of Physicians, and it served as the residenc of the English Ambaseadors accredited to the Holy See. One of them, Cardinal Bainbridge, Archbishop of York, was poisoned while residing in Renie, and the English College still preserves the monument of this illstarred representative of Henry VIII. The Hospice suffered severely VIII. The Hospice suffered severely during the "sack of Rome" by the Imperial troops in 1527, and the Reformation naturally changed its status. It then became largely a refuge for exiles, among them the famous William Peto, afterwards required Papel Legate to England famous William Peto, afterwards nominated Papal Legate to England in the reign of Queen Mary. Under that Sovereign pilgrims and envoys renewed their visits to Rome, but at Christmas, 1578, at the suggestion of two old Oxford men, Drs. Allen and Lewis, of Douai, Pope Gregory XIII. sanctioned the conversion of the old Hospice into a College for the training of priests. From that date down to the proclamation of the Roman Republic in 1798 the English College continued to perform that function having thus, with the exception of the two decades between 1798 and

1818, existed for 340 years. Mr. Lloyd George would note with pride that the first Rector, Dr. Clenock, was a Welshman, but the first Eaglish students do not appear to have submitted willingly to his rule or to that of his Italian successor. Gregory XIII. took so paternal an interest in their welfare that he set apart a country house of his own for the recreation of those students "with whom the Roman climate does not agree," and subsequently sanctioned the purchase of a vineyard outside the Porta del Popole for their use. Those who live in Rome during the summer know what that means to Britons. Gregory's successor, Sixtus V., took also the sensible step of ordering "that an English Rector should be given to Englishmen. had found their Italian chief's discipline "adapted rather for young The English College may be said into manhood." Although the Hosto be the lineal descendant of two previous English foundations—the old practice of hospitality did not

CONFISCATION AND REVIVAL During the period of the Napoleonic wars the Eoglish College practically ceased to exist. A Commissary of the Roman Republic closed it, confiscated its property, and used the premises as barracks and a police station; and, when it was reopened in 1818 "only bare walls were left standing." Dr. Gradwell, the first Restor of the refounded College, had him; but in December the first batch of students arrived, among them the future Cardinal Wiseman, whose Recollections of the last four Popes' gives such an interesting picture of the English Coil, ge and of its summer abode at Monte Porzio amid the Alban Hills at that time. It was at Monte Porzio that Leo XII. visited the English students, and there they passed every warm season till, last year, for the first time, the College took a villa further afield near Poggio Mirteto. Amidst the public events of the last century in which the College shared was the passing of the Catho lic Emancipation Act of 1829, which it celebrated by illuminations, and among those who visited it during the Rectorship of Dr. Wiseman were Macaulay, Manning, and Gladstone. of whom the two last spent the feast of St. Thomas of Canterbury in 1838 there, while the first noticed with interest in the cloisters the graves of several of our native dignitaries and

his help the islands were secured in time."

Bismarca conceived the idea of uniting the German states in an empire and of keeping them united by its future. It forms a considerable most promising young men. The

part of that as yet unpublished chapter of our nation's story—the doings

of the English in Italy.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF CANADA

RECONSTRUCTION AND OUR PROBLEM

Reconstruction is the demand of the day. It affects every business, every trade, every endeavour. The work of the Catholic Church Extension will be increased. There are many movements in which we our friends are vitally concerned.

The public press has just issued an outline of what will be attempted for the returned soldier by the Canadian Government. The scheme has been organized for many months but is gradually being developed upon better lines. It is announced that thousands of men who have been at war are asking to be put on the land. The request is natural. Some of these men have never had any capital, they were dependent upon the will of others for their daily wages and were often the victim of economic upheavals. Another feature of their condition is the fact that they have faced, many of them, miser untold in the past four years. thermore the Government is wishing to put them on a basis of practica ownership, to give them what they never had, a needed capital. The details to hand are these—the Gov ernment is to loan to a soldier desiring land up to \$7,500 on his invest-ment, on his part the soldier will be required to pay down 10% of the value of his farm and one third of his loan is to help him purchase machinery, seed and live stock Veterans are to be allowed to choose their own land. Another extremely important part of the scheme is the right by the Government to expropriate lands already owned. We do not think there is any intention on the part of those in power to oust the freeholders of lands but simply to take over such lands as are offered for sale, to force land companies with large tracts of good land now held for speculation and to give such machinery of law as will be sary to procure necessary lands at a reasonable price. No doubt care will be needed to construct the law so that no injustice is to follow but we believe that such measures will be taken as to safeguard every interest. We are frankly of the opinion that many soldiers will take advan-tage of the offer of the Government and will actually go on the land. Others without a doubt will expose the scheme to nullity by bad faith; however something very practical try as a whole is bor nd to result. From our point of view it places new obligations on the Catholic

Church Extension. As we are all well aware civilized society in its organizations in the work of the Church, without her guiding hand as we now have it, could not exist. Christian life in the family and and Christian ideals giving their guidance to the daily life of the people make civilization a practical fact. It is this fact we must now maintain. We are facing a new order of affairs in the world and the Church must supply the needs of our day. Here in Canada it will be her endeavor hard task of reconstruction before have those who are Catholics settle under such conditions as will make Catholic life possible. The Bishops of the West are going to be vitally affected. Communities of Catholic are sure to grow up. A great number of our Catholic soldiers will prefer the land life to all other. It is well that they will as it will lessen the great pressure on our city employment bureaus, it will give a chance to those who deserve a home to obtain one and they will help to produce the necessary wealth to meet our great national obligations.

Our great work will be to provide priests for the Catholic parishes certain to be formed. Without the priesthood there is neither church nor altar, ephod nor sacrifice. We cannot be expected to build churches for them but here and there a chapel will be placed, where we can place it. to give the necessary encouragement and to supply needs that are pressing. But our great need is for go missionaries. They are to be the pioneers of a vast organization cer They are to be the tain to come and be of great benefit to the country in every respect. Our readers must reflect that the recent crisis in the country has robbed the church of some of its brighest and

list of deaths in the last three months among the clergy totals about sixty-five. The loss is very severe, however we hope that in time new recruits will fill the gaps and the work of the church rethe work of the church go on unin-terrupted. What can you do help us educate a priest? What can you do for St. Anthony's Fund?

Donations may be addressed to: REV. T. O'DONNELL, President Catholic Church Extension Society. 67 Bond St., Toronto. Contributions through this offes should be addressed :

> EXTENSION CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE

London, Ont. DONATIONS Previously acknowledged....\$1,662 50 T. J. C., West Lorne..... A Friend, Montreal..... 1 50 MASS INTENTIONS A Friend of Suffering Souls, Parkhill ... 1 00 L. Kealey, Ottawa.... 5 00 M. F. K., Vancouver.

STUDENTS TO HONOR FOCH

Very Rev. A. J. Burrowes, S. J., Provincial of the Missouri Province of the Society of Jesus, has sent a letter to the presidents of the various Jesuit universities and schools of the province. Marshal Foch, leader of the Allied armies, is shortly to be received into the French Academy. One of the ceremonies of this demy. One of the ceremonies of this reception is the presentation of a sword to the new Academician. M. Marcel Knecht, who is a member of the French High Commission in this country and professor in the University of Nancy, has suggested to Very Rev. Joseph H. Rockwell, S Provincial of the Maryland-New York Province, that the Jesuit schools of this country present the Marshal with this sword. Such a gift would be quite appropriate, M. Knecht added, because the Marshal himself is an old Jesuit "boy," having received his education at the Jesuit (follege of St. Clement at the Jesuit College of St. Clement at Metz; and besides, Marshal Foch's Germain, is a Jesuit Father of the Toulouse Province. All the Jesuit schools of the United States, have taken up the project with enthus iasm.

FATHER FRASER'S CHINA MISSION FUND

Dear Friends,-I came to Canada to seek vocations for the Chinese Missions which are greatly in need of priests. In my parish alone there are three cities and a thousand villages to be evangelized and only two priests. Since I arrived in Canada a number of youths have expressed their desire to study for the Chinese mission but there are no funds to educate them. I appeal to your charity to assist in founding for the education of these and others who desire to become missionaries in China. Five thousand dollars will found a burse. The interest on this amount will support a student. When he is ordained and goes off to the mission another will be taken in and so on forever. All imbued with the Catholic spirit of propagating the Faith to the ends of the earth will am sure, contribute generously to this fund.

Gratefully yours in Jesus and Masy, J. M. FRASER.

I propose the following burses for subscription : SACRED HEART BURSE Previously acknowledged... \$1008 42 H. C. Donnelly, St. John's... Rt. Rev. Wm. A. Macdonell, D. D., Alexandria..... 800 00 M. C. D., Lakefield. Columban Separate School .. 2 00 Bequest of the late Daniel McMackin, Norton..... 10 00 Friend Midland Miss L. Gilmour, Montreal. 1 50 A Friend, Cape Breton..... A Friend, Montreal..... 00 A Friend, Tracadie, P. E. I. 1 00 Mr. & Mrs. I. G. Schmidt. Humboldt 1 00 A Friend, Petrolia QUEEN OF APOSTLES BURSH Previously acknowledged \$1,179,50 Mr. & Mrs. I. G. Schmidt, Humboldt..... 1 00 ST. ANTHONY'S BURSE

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