

their "disposition to compromise with the world" (Herald of Asia) they are regarded as time servers, and "too spineless to command the attention of a virile people, like the Japanese"—for example. These are not our words but those of the journal quoted which, being on the spot, should speak with knowledge. That the article referred to has created something like consternation among those concerned is not matter for surprise.

A "FORWARD MOVEMENT" advertisement in the Canadian Churchman epitomizes the projected campaign in regard to the children of the Foreign Born in Canada after this fashion:

"Hospital work as an entrance;
Educational work as a base;
Evangelism as an end!"

"Evangelism as an end!" That is, under cover of a subsidized philanthropy, innocent children are to be gradually and surreptitiously weaned from their Catholic inheritance. The words quoted mean this or they mean nothing. Are we to understand that Anglicans are ambitious to emulate their Presbyterian brethren, whose bogus "masses," designed to deceive and mislead the confiding Ruthenian in the Canadian North West, has forever stamped those responsible for it with infamy?

U. S. ASKED TO DEFINE MONROE DOCTRINE

ALL LATIN AMERICA WAITING FOR PRESIDENT WILSON'S ANSWER TO SALVADOR'S REQUEST

Washington, Feb. 7. (Associated Press).—Latin American countries which participated in the Peace Conference, and also those which have been invited to join the League of Nations, are watching the request of Salvador that the United States define the Monroe Doctrine so that they will know just what they are agreeing to if they join the league. The State Department has acknowledged receipt of the request from Juan Franco Paredes, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Salvador. It now remains with President Wilson to draft a reply. Meanwhile Latin American statesmen are discussing the question and some of the Latin American countries are delaying joining the league until the definition of the Monroe Doctrine is made. The reference to the Monroe Doctrine in Article XXI, of the covenant of the League of Nations. For the first time the text of the communication of the Salvadorean Government is made public. It recites that despite its neutrality in the War, Salvador manifested "its sympathy on every occasion for the ideals which animated the Government of the United States in entering the War," praises President Wilson for "having crystallized the legitimate hopes of a fruitful peace, by submitting the draft of a League of Nations covenant," says Salvador, "manifests the desire to adhere to this treaty which sanction arbitration as the only method of settling disputes between nations," and continues:

"The whole text of the treaty is both suggestive and attractive. In it there is a return to those principles of life long awaited by sociologists and publicists. And indeed it seems as if from the ruins of War there have arisen with greater strength and potency the beautiful gospels which in a moment of folly were relegated to the discard by those who through the immutable laws of international interdependence were especially charged with sustaining and upholding."

ONE ARTICLE THAT LACKS CLEARNESS
"One text of the treaty contains, however, one article which has awakened warm discussions throughout the whole American continent including the United States, due no doubt to its brevity and lack of clearness, I refer to Article XXI, drafted in the following terms:

"Nothing in this covenant shall be deemed to affect the validity of international engagements, such as treaties of arbitration or regional understanding like the Monroe Doctrine, for securing the maintenance of peace."

"The legal scope of this provision from an international viewpoint is open to differing interpretations since in the vast scheme of the League of Nations treaties of arbitration and regional understandings such as the Monroe Doctrine are recognized and sanctioned, despite the fact that as to the highly peaceful purpose of the latter doctrine there does not exist harmonious meeting of minds nor an absolute criterion."

"From the year 1823, in which the distinguished James Monroe rejected all intervention by European nations in the affairs of the American continent to the present day, this doctrine has undergone different applications depending upon the diverse political tendencies prevailing at that particular time in the United States."

"It would be unnecessary, Mr. Secretary, to undertake any detailed exposition of various views of prominent thinkers and public men of the

United States as to the genuine and correct interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine, which former Secretary of State Elihu Root regarded as a declaration based on the right of the people of the United States to protect itself as a nation, and which could not be transformed into a declaration, joint or common, to all the nations of America or even to a limited number of them."

"My Government recognizes that the Monroe Doctrine consolidated the independence of the Continental States of Latin America, and saved them from the great danger of a European intervention. It realizes that it is a powerful factor in the existence of the democratic form of Government on this continent, and that it acted a barrier to European colonization."

AUTHENTIC INTERPRETATION REQUESTED

"Since, however, the covenant of the League of Nations does not set forth nor determine the purposes nor fix a definite criterion of international relations in America, and since, on the other hand, the doctrine will be forthwith transformed—in view of the full sanction of the nations of the world—into a principle of universal public law, juris et de jure, I request that your Excellency will be good enough to give the authentic interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine as it is understood in the present historical movement and in its future application by the Government of the United States, which must realize that my Government is keenly desirous of securing a statement which shall put an end to the divergence of views now prevailing on the subject, which is recognized by all is not the most propitious in stimulating the ideals of true Pan Americanism."

"Contrary to the authorized and respected view of former Secretary of State Root, the Monroe Doctrine through its inclusion in the covenant of the League of Nations will be converted without doubt into a genuine American international law."

"Since any amendment to the text of the treaty and even the rejection of all its provisions by the American Senate would still leave intact the various points which this international agreement covers as to the other signatory nations, by virtue of their general and expressed acceptance, the principle embraced in the League of Nations, and therefore the Monroe Doctrine, would be virtually accepted as a fundamental principle of public American law by all those countries that signed or manifested their adherence to the Peace Treaty."

"The necessity of an interpretation of the genesis and scope of the Monroe Doctrine not only in the development of the lefty purpose of Pan Americanism, but in order that the doctrine may maintain its original purity and prestige, is rendered all the more urgent."

DERRY VICTORY

NATIONALIST PRESS COMMENTS

The most memorable municipal elections since O'Connell eighty years ago defeated Ascendancy in Dublin Corporation have fittingly concluded, says the Dublin Telegraph, with a great Nationalist victory in Derry. To give them their due the Unionists of the Maiden City fought as determined as ever in their history, but for the first time they were forced to meet their opponents on something like equal terms. It is true and eminently characteristic that even the introduction of Proportional Representation did not eliminate the safeguards by which for generations Derry Orangeism has maintained its supremacy. One of the last acts of the expiring Corporation was to manipulate the ward boundaries so as to ensure that P. R. or no P. R., the Nationalists would fail to secure the full advantage of their undoubted majority on the register. Thanks, however, to a superb organization and to a patriotic enthusiasm on the part of individual electors without parallel in municipal contests, the Orange jerry-mandering proved of no avail, and Nationalists today are in the majority on the Derry Corporation. The capture of Derry means much more than a victory in the domain of local politics. It is a symbol, the meaning of which can be neither ignored nor evaded by the inventors of a homogeneous Ulster, the most notorious political fiction of our day. Sir Edward Carson has rarely if ever made a speech into which he did not drag the name of Derry, and the burden of his argument has invariably been that the city was even more vehemently opposed to Irish self-government than when the Apprentice Boys banged the gates in the face of the troops of King James. Yet Derry, to the amazement of those people outside Ulster who have been accustomed to accept Sir Edward Carson's statements at their face value, elects at a critical juncture to tear down the Orange colours in favour of the rebel Green. And Derry is no mere isolated example. All over the area which Mr. Lloyd George proposes to stake out as the new State of Carsonia the same revolt has manifested itself.

Till 1896 the Derry Corporation was as exclusively Protestant as it was before the Corporation Act of 1840. That Act, says the Irish Independent, reformed the Corporation of the county, and for the first time gave a chance to the majority in this country who, therefore, had been rigorously excluded. To prevent the return of a Catholic majority the Derry Corporation, fearing the promised exaction of the franchise which subsequently was made, arranged in 1896 that the city should be divided into five, instead of three, wards. The result was that for twenty-four years Ascendancy remained as dominant as in pre-emancipation days. When under the proportional representation system fair representation for all sections might be secured, the Ascendancy party, loth to lose their grip, again jerry-mandered the areas. This time their trick has failed. The new Corporation consists of 21 Nationalists and 19 Unionists, thus giving the former a majority of two and the power to elect a mayor whose views will be in accordance with those of the majority of the citizens. In the old Corporation the Nationalists had never more than 16 members, so that the Unionists had a permanent majority of at least eight. In Derry proportional representation has effected a result almost mathematically accurate, as applied to parties. Nationalists, who are 56.21 per cent. of the population, secure 52.10 per cent. of the Corporation representation. This, together with the Belfast and other northern results, gives such a blow to the theory of a two-nation theory that any British Minister who, in the future, pays any serious attention to Sir Edward Carson's objections to self-government for all Ireland, tramples under foot constitutional doctrines and democratic principles.

The Irish News says:—We congratulate Derry's steadfast Nationalists today on one of the most remarkable and important of all the victories won by the forces of progress in Ulster last week. If the Unionists of Derry are "famed for their high voting qualities," the Nationalists have proved their right to the topmost pinnacle of renown as voters. Their battle was fought against odds that need not be reckoned in the hour of their triumph; it is enough to know that their final victory in the S. E. Ward will be recorded in the coming time as the most notable and significant incident of Ulster Democracy's revolt against Ascendancy on the 15th of January, 1920. Never in its history as a city had Derry been governed by a Corporation in harmony with the sentiments of the majority amongst its people. The Ascendancy clung to their stronghold on the banks of the Foyle with a tenacity unequalled elsewhere; they valued their supremacy in Derry more than their authority in Belfast; even when the right of the majority could not be denied at Parliamentary elections, the Guild hall still remained a fortress of Ascendancy seemingly impregnable to the popular will. Now it has fallen; and in congratulating the Nationalists we congratulate right-minded Derry citizens of all creeds and classes. A minority in power through the operations of trickery and in defiance of justice should feel glad that they have been rescued in their despite from an anomalous and unworthy position.—The Derry Journal.

TWO WRITERS CONVERTS

DISTINGUISHED AUTHORS AND LECTURERS RECEIVED INTO CATHOLIC CHURCH

Two of the latest converts to the Church are Dr. Carlton Joseph Huntley Hayes of Columbia, and Professor Henry Jones Ford of Princeton.

Dr. Hayes was born at Afton, New York, in 1882. He graduated at Columbia University and has been successively Lecturer in History, Assistant Professor of History and since 1915 Associate Professor of History in Columbia University, New York City. He is the author of "Sources Relating to the Germanic Invasions" (1909); "British Social Policy," and "History of Modern Europe" in two volumes. This last was set aside by the United States government as one of the official text-books for the Army Training Schools in all the universities and colleges of the land having this work in charge. Dr. Hayes is a constant contributor to magazines and reviews published at home and abroad as well as to the new edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica. He has begun his active Catholic life by becoming secretary of the newly founded Catholic Historical Society.

Professor Henry Jones Ford was received by the New York Jesuits, a native of Baltimore where he was born in 1851. He graduated at the Baltimore City College in 1869, and became an editorial writer on the Baltimore American. He has been successively city editor of the Baltimore Sun; managing editor of the Baltimore American; editorial writer on the New York Sun; again on staff of Baltimore Sun; managing editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette, and of the Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph, and editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette. From 1906-1907 he was lecturer in Political Science in Johns Hopkins University and since 1918 has been Professor of Political Science and Government in Princeton University.

Professor Jones is the author of "The Rise and Growth of American Politics" (1898); "The Cost of Our National Government" (1909); "The Scotch-Irish in America" (1905); "The Natural History of the State," and "The Cleveland Era." He is also a contributor to magazines of articles on political science.—Catholic Bulletin.

COOTE'S COURT RECORD

TYPICAL ORANGE INTOLERANCE CONDEMNED BY ULSTER JUDGE

The following illuminating incident in the career of Mr. Coote, M. P., chairman of the "Ulster Delegation," is furnished the press by Dr. Macartan, also a native of Ulster, and a neighbor of Mr. Coote's:

The character and intention of the "Ulster delegation" may be judged by that of its chairman, the Hon. William Coote, M. P. Their desire is to paint the Catholics of Ireland as polltrons in constant dread of a bigoted priesthood, the aim of the priest being to bring Ireland under the domination of the Vatican. I submit that it is Mr. Coote himself who is the bigot and can prove my case by an incident which took place in Tyrone in 1904 and 1905. This incident, while showing Mr. Coote in his true colors, conclusively proves that few of the ministers of Mr. Coote's own Church are animated with Mr. Coote's narrow spirit.

At the time referred to below, Mr. Coote was ruling elder of the local Presbyterian congregation at Carnall, Co. Tyrone, about ten miles from the local Orange lodge and a justice of the peace for the district. In the district there was a vested school—that is, a school erected by all denominations and attended by Presbyterians, Episcopalians and Catholics, of which the Rev. Mr. Bailey, a Presbyterian minister, was manager.

In February, 1904, it was decided to appoint a girl as manual instructor to teach the little girls needlework, kindergarten and similar manual exercises. Her salary was to be at the rate of a maximum of 95s yearly if the average attendance reached twenty or more. If the average attendance should be less than twenty, she would be paid a capitation grant of 12s quarterly, or 5s a year for each girl in attendance. She would be eligible for appointment as assistant teacher after three years' service if of sufficient skill and capacity.

Rev. Mr. Bailey decided, after consultation with his leading Protestant neighbors, to appoint a young girl of eighteen who had every qualification for the work and was a Catholic. Hon. William Coote, M. P., immediately started a campaign of boycott and intimidation against the young girl, which was as brutal as it was unjustifiable, and finally ended in a decree with costs being given against him for the protection of the girl, on May 17, 1905, by an English-appointed judge, Mr. Justice Barton.

The facts are as follows (I quote from Mr. Justice Barton's judgment):

"The plaintiff took up her duties on Monday, February 29, 1904, and continued to discharge them during that week without any trouble or interference. On the following Sunday, March 6, 1904, when the Rev. Mr. Bailey's congregation assembled for morning service, it was seen that four large crosses four feet in length had been painted on the door of the vestry through which the minister entered. Similar crosses were painted on the national schoolhouse. Why were these crosses painted in those places to meet the eye of the clergyman and the congregation on Sunday morning? Clearly it was for the purpose of moral intimidation in connection with the church and school. Can it be doubted that they were there as a protest against the appointment of this Roman Catholic girl, as warning to those responsible for the appointment, and as an incentive to opposition or resistance? The minister was shocked at the spectacle and spoke about it to the defendant (Mr. Coote), who was and had been for eleven years ruling elder of his congregation. The defendant said that he (Rev. Mr. Bailey) was the cause of it for appointing that Roman Catholic girl as teacher. Then," said Mr. Justice Barton, "it is a Protestant outrage and not a Roman Catholic one."

Mr. Coote then called a meeting of the parishioners, which Rev. Mr. Bailey refused to attend, as he said he knew the object was to force him to dismiss the girl, and that he did not intend to do so. I quote again from Mr. Justice Barton's judgment:

"The meeting assembled on Tuesday evening and the minister did not come. The defendant, Mr. Coote, then took out a pencil and paper and put the question to such persons whether they would withdraw their children or not. He wrote down the replies. More than once suggestions were made that they should delay and communicate with the minister. The defendant successfully opposed an appointment. One of those present pointed out the trivial character of the appointment and its insignificance. The defendant met the objection by a coarse jest aimed at the girl's religion. Robinson who had previously ridiculed the notion of objecting to a Catholic girl teaching the children sewing, came at once into line and announced that he would withdraw his children. In spite of this, the result of the voting was that the parents representing thirteen children were for the boycott and ten against it. The majority prevailed and the boycott was adopted. There was also some discussion as to others not present who might join in the boycott, and others did join in it. On the following morning twenty-one children were withdrawn and shortly afterward six others, making in all twenty-seven."

The Church of Ireland incumbent of Clougher was an Orangeman but disapproved of Mr. Coote's mean and cruel conduct. In revenge Mr. Coote brought him, Canon Hare Foster, before the local Orange inquisition. Justice Barton says:

"It appears that the defendant brought the Canon's name before the lodge as having been guilty of unworthy conduct as a Protestant minister and a member of the lodge in siding and abetting this Roman Catholic girl, and using his influence against the boycott of the school."

Mr. Justice Barton then emphasized the fact that Carnall was an unsectarian national school, built equally with the money of all religious denominations and was "neither in practice nor in theory a denominational school."

Continuing, he said: "In dealing with these facts I have omitted to repeat certain coarse jests aimed at this girl and her religion. They only serve to show that the whole proceedings were directed against her mainly on account of her religion. . . . The object of the concerted action of the defendant and others was, in my opinion, to procure the plaintiff's dismissal. Nothing else would have satisfied them or have stopped the boycott."

Mr. Justice Barton gave judgment with costs against the Hon. William Coote, and granted an injunction to restrain him from further conspiracy to injure the girl. When the Hon. William Coote, M. P., refers to the intolerance of Irish Catholics, lay or clerical, Unionist or Sinn Féin, Judge Barton's judgment should be kept in mind.

"LAW AND ORDER"

DELEGATES VIEW RESULTS OF FIRM GOVERNMENT IN THURLES

When the Labor Delegation arrived in Thurles they found the people of the town in a state of terror. The town was still in possession of armed military and police, who were stationed at various points.

The visitors passed through the wrecked area, and later had a conference with His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Harty, Archbishop of Cashel, which lasted for an hour, during which the occurrence was touched upon.

Mr. Wm. Adamson, M. P., chairman, and Mr. Arthur Henderson, M. P., observed that the representative of the Dublin Evening Telegraph subsequently that what they had seen reminded them of a section of the Argonne in the war zone when they were on a visit to the front in France. Mr. Arthur Henderson, M. P., tersely described it as a besieged city. After seeing Most Rev. Dr. Harty they had personal interviews with several persons whose houses had been attacked by the military and police, and the situation was so extraordinary that they decided to issue a special report on the matter. When questioned by Press representatives regarding what came under their notice, their joint statement was as follows:—"The deputation had a very interesting visit to Thurles today, and had striking evidence of what is going on in various parts of Ireland at the present time. It appears that the night before a policeman was shot at in the street and wounded, and that afterwards, in order to avenge the shooting of the policeman, it was apparent from the things seen and heard that the other policemen had run amuck. Walking down the street, about a dozen houses bore marks, either by way of shattered windows or otherwise, of a considerable amount of indiscriminate shooting."

From the evidence that one could gather from prominent residents in the town, a number of the inhabitants who had retired, or were retiring, for the night ran very narrow escapes from being through the windows and doors. The deputation had an interview with one man who had retired with his wife and children, and were awakened by the reports. Bullets began to come through the windows, and he and his family had to leave the bedroom and seek shelter in the basement. Their passage to the basement was extremely perilous, as bullets were coming through the windows and the doors."

Mr. Wm. Adamson, M. P., the Chairman of the Party, in an interview, stated that the deputation had been greatly astonished by all they had seen in Thurles, and it was a striking confirmation of many statements they had heard since their arrival in Ireland, and showed conclusively the deplorable results of the present Castle rule.

"I am convinced," Mr. Adamson said, "that the shooting had been carried on most indiscriminately. The occurrence at Thurles, and the evidence gathered by the deputation will form an important part of our report to the Labor forces in Great Britain, and will, without doubt, strengthen the demand for the abolition of the present military regime in Ireland, and the substitution of a more enlightened method of government."

The Thurles pandemonium shows in one picture, says the Dublin Evening Telegraph, to the people of these islands and to the civilized world the condition to which this country and the guardians of its peace have been reduced by the present system of government. It repeats, but in a worse and far more dangerous and disastrous form, the incidents at Fermoy. An unfortunate constable is shot in one of those

attempts, the political utility of which is as obvious as the recklessness. The Whitehall cynics will not be in the least deflected from their Carsonian policy by the wounding or death of any number of unfortunate Irish policemen.

But if the shooting of Mr. Redmond and Constable Finnegan and had and sinister events, the proceedings of the military and police in Thurles are a hundred-fold more ominous. No doubt it will be said that they had received provocation. But it is the duty and the character of a disciplined force, charged with the paramount office of making law and order respected, to withstand provocation; and it betrays a sad state of discipline to have indulged in such scenes of terrorism as wrecked the town of Thurles on Tuesday night. The incidents were far worse than in Fermoy. There the wrecking was done with sticks and bats, and no deadly weapons were employed. In Thurles, if the reports are accurate, deadly fusillades of rifle fire were employed, and it was a miracle that many innocent persons were not shot. The cause must be deep and demoralizing that produced such a display within the British Isles by disciplined, or supposed to be disciplined, forces.—The Daily Journal.

CARDINAL LOGUE

WARNS AGAINST SECRET ORGANIZATIONS

His Eminence Cardinal Logue has published a letter in all the churches of the archdiocese, in which he warns the faithful against the activities of secret societies.

I have little doubt, the Cardinal says, that such crime as has been committed should be attributed either to ignorant, reckless, hot-headed enthusiasts who have shaken themselves free from all control and respect for the laws of God; or to habitual criminals; or to the members of secret societies, which are the natural and unfailing fruit of repression.

Among the body of the people those crimes inspire horror, contempt, and reproach. At the beginning of last Lent I anticipated the danger that evilly-disposed and designing men would take advantage of the existing confusion to seduce some of our young men into secret societies; and warned the people against them. It is to be feared that my forecast then has been justified. Hence I repeat the warning, earnestly beseeching young men to avoid this fatal danger, and reminding the clergy, parents, and others responsible for the youth of the country to guard them against this demoralizing course.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF CANADA

THE DISTRIBUTING HOUSE

The Catholic Church Extension Society is daily the recipient of letters from missionaries, bishops and priests. Each one has his own needs to meet and difficulties to overcome. Whenever possible the Society gives immediate attention to the call or renders at least "first aid."

Glancing over the decisions of the Executive Committee of the Society for some months back the conclusion is forced upon us that education has received greater consideration than all other calls. When we speak of education we mean not only ecclesiastical education but also the support of primary schools in missionary areas.

Among our benefactors we note that some thousands of dollars have been expended for Seminarians in preparation for the Western Missions. The young men thus preparing themselves for God's chosen work have graduated principally from our Eastern Catholic Colleges. The fact that twenty young men have so far taken on the missionary mantle is an indication that the missionary spirit, the spirit of sacrifice and self denial, is awake in our Catholic institutions.

We have in various stages of preparation in colleges about fifteen young men proteges of the Extension Society. Their intention is to continue their studies till ordination and then serve God in the Western vineyard. May God bless and prosper them in their holy resolutions! We have every expectation of seeing the number of our collegians grow greater each year until we have an ample flow of priests towards great Western Canada.

It is recognized that Catholic education is badly needed by the children of the new-comers. If they are taught secular knowledge without morality they are bound to be not only poor specimens as citizens but also lost sheep of the Church. It is no wonder then that primary education has been supported this year by the Extension Society to the extent of over \$80,000.

Chapels have been given to the scattered Catholics in the vast missionary dioceses of our Dominion.

Donations of large sums have been made to missionary bishops and religious institutions to sustain them in their arduous and often bitter labors.

Vestments, altar plate and linens have gone forth from the hands of the valiant women of the Women's Auxiliary to enable the hard-pressed priests of the missions to offer up the Holy Sacrifice and administer

the Sacraments in a becoming manner.

How has this been possible for us to do so much? How have we drawn from the lips of a bishop those encouraging words? "Thank God we have in Canada such a Society as the Extension to come to the assistance of poorly tried priests and missions!" The answer is very simple. The thousands of dollars expended for God's work in Canada by the Extension Society have come from the pockets of generous Catholics who realize that they owe something to God for the Faith they have received so easily, for the graces they are constantly receiving, who know the meaning of the Communion of Saints and the significance of the word, Catholic.

Dear Reader, are you of this number?

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

Contributions through this office should be addressed:

EXTENSION, CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE, London, Ont.

DONATIONS

Previously acknowledged	\$2,896 08
A Friend	10 00
C. Belleville	1 00
J. S. Kempville	5 00

MASS INTENTIONS	
A Friend, Six Portages	4 00
Miss J. Farrell, Perth	2 00

FATHER FRASER'S CHINA MISSION FUND

Almonte, Ontario.

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 burses for the education of those and others who desire to become missionaries in China. Five thousand dollars will found a bursar. 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, I am sure, contribute generously to this fund.

Gratefully yours in Jesus and Mary J. M. FRASER.

I propose the following burses for subscription.

SACRED HEART BURSE

Previously acknowledged	\$4,102 05
For restoration mother's health, Picton	2 00
A Friend, Six Portages, Que	1 00
A Friend, St. Andrews	50 00
Friends, Alliston	1 00
Mrs. J. Calford, Kitchico	2 00
Friend of the Sacred Heart	2 00
J. C. Belleville	1 00
M. M. Jockvale	1 00
E. P. Edwards, Jr., Law	5 00

QUEEN OF APOSTLES BURSE

Previously acknowledged \$1,513 28

ST. ANTHONY'S BURSE

Previously acknowledged	\$787 20
A Friend	5 00
Friends, Alliston	1 00
G. McA, Edmonton	2 00
Mrs. M. H. Nisal, Amherst	1 00
Frank Kaenir, Stellarton	5 00

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION BURSE

Previously acknowledged	\$1,838 00
Friends, Alliston	1 00

COMFORTER OF THE AFFLICTED BURSE

Previously acknowledged \$277 70

ST. JOSEPH, PATRON OF CHINA, BURSE

Previously acknowledged	\$1,248 47
A Friend, Cape Breton	1 00

BLESSED SACRAMENT BURSE

Previously acknowledged	\$223 25
Patk. McCormick, Halley	2 00

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER BURSE

Previously acknowledged \$282 80

HOLY NAME OF JESUS BURSE

Previously acknowledged	\$193 00
Nova Scotian	3 00

HOLY SOULS BURSE

Previously acknowledged	\$461 25
Miss Alice G. O'Neill, St. Andrew	10 00
Miss J. Farrell, Perth	2 00

LITTLE FLOWER BURSE

Previously acknowledged	\$807 55
A Friend, Chepstow	1 00
Mrs. John O'Reilly, Brickley	2 00

SACRED HEART LEAGUE BURSE

Previously acknowledged	\$38 00
Mr. & Mrs. V. J. H. Summer-	2 00
side, P. E. I.	1 00
Member of League, Barnaby River	1 00
Member of League, Barnaby River	1 00
Memory of deceased member Barnaby River	1 00
Nova Scotian	2 00
J. G.	1 00
A Friend, Southampton	50

The very voices of the night, sounding like the moan of the tempest, may turn out to be the disguised yet tender "voices of God," calling away from all earthly footsteps to mount with greater singleness of eye and ardor of aim the lone ladder of safety and peace—upward, onward, heavenward, homeward.