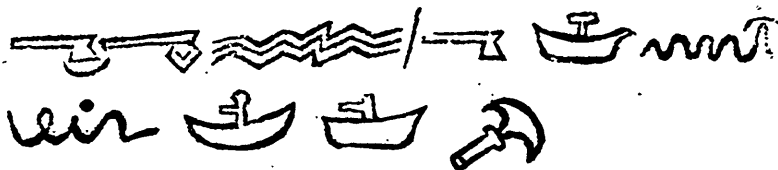


They ascribe their origin to a spirit they call Chimungere, supposed to be a female. I append a rough sketch of the inscription, which is to be read in one line:



The natives say their forefathers found the inscription when they took possession of the country, according to Portuguese documents, towards the end of the 16th century.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Diocesan Notes.

CALGARY.—In the Masonic Hall, on Friday evening, Sept. 1st, Dean O'Meara of Winnipeg, delivered a most entertaining and instructive lecture, taking for his subject the "Congressional Library at Washington." The object of the lecture was to show how every separate figure in the Library was the carefully thought out idea of the artist who had set himself the task of illustrating by symbolism great thoughts and great deeds. Hardly could these ideas have been better expressed than by the Dean, who prefaced his remarks by alluding to the feeling of awe which was uppermost in his mind as he entered the enormous building, the work of eminent American artists. He illustrated, by means of lantern views, some of the principal objects of interest, and enlarged upon their symbolical import. Perhaps the most interesting lessons were contained in the pictures representing the evolution of printing. First there was displayed the Calm worker—primitive men of muscle,

gathering together information from the mighty rocks. Next came oral tradition, handed down for centuries by word of mouth. Next, the use of hieroglyphics in which the figures of objects were employed to represent ideas or letters. From the Phœnician alphabet have been derived most of the existing alphabets of the world, and it agrees substantially with that which has been used by the Egyptians from time immemorial. The famous Rosetta Stone, discovered near the Rosetta mouth of the Nile in 1799, is the key to the decipherment of the Egyptian hieroglyphics, and from it was obtained the interpretation of the Egyptian language. Next was illustrated the use of skins and parchments; and then the lantern showed the monks engaged in transcribing in laborious perfection their MSS.; and lastly was the picture, the last of the series, of Gutenberg (the inventor of printing in the middle of the XVth century) anxiously revising his first proof sheets. The lecturer took the occasion to point out that all advances in science, whether geology, or physics, or