

HISTORY IN OUR SCHOOLS.

What a School History Should Be and How the Subject Should be Taught—An Interesting Paper.

The following is an account of a speech delivered at the Convention of Leeds Co., Ontario, teachers by Mr. Jas. T. Noonan, Principal of the Brookville R. C. Separate School on the subject of "History in Our Schools."

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—Believing that one of the most important objects of giving papers at Teacher's Conventions, is the discussion of the subject under consideration, at the request of your zealous and respected Secretary I agreed to give a paper on History, such as would be likely to give room for such discussion.

I do not propose to adduce arguments all new and never brought forward before, neither do I intend to give only those which have been re-iterated again and again, but I propose to give you my own views on the subject—formed partly from the opinions of others, and partly from my own experience in dealing with the subject. By the subject of History as a study in our Common School Curriculum—most people understand that the History of the British Empire is meant—though I fail to find in any of our modern school histories anything except a history of England and Canada. Why this should be I do not know. I think that Scotland and Ireland are deserving of just as much attention as England—seeing that the ancestors of the great body of our Canadian children came from those two countries.

Now, in regard to what a school history should be, and how the subject should be taught—Firstly I would say that a history for public or separate schools should be (1) a history of all the classes of people which go to make up the nation, but most particularly of that class which makes up the bone and sinew of the nation, viz: the working class of slaves, and not as too many of our school histories are, a mere description of the different Royal Families that have ruled the nation, of their disputes and quarrels; their whims and fancies; and knowing as we do that the great majority of the people of Canada to-day, are the children of ancestors who were forced to leave their native homes in England, Ireland and Scotland on account of an oppressive and selfish aristocracy, and establish for themselves a country and a home in a strange land, where they could enjoy that civil and religious freedom so dear to all, we should be all the more interested in seeing that our Canadian children are taught to respect and revere the memory of these patriots who fought and bled for that freedom which we now enjoy, at the same time becoming acquainted with all the sorrows and triumphs, the drawbacks and advances of those toilers, who built up the Great British Nation.

(2) It should be a true history entirely free from bigotry and prejudice of any kind. I know that many will say that such a history cannot be written as a historian free from all prejudice cannot be found. It is not in the case, then we should be ashamed of ourselves as a nation; we should forever cease boasting of our great civil and religious liberty; and we should be manly enough to acknowledge the fact that we do not wish the truths of history to be known. But I feel confident that there are numbers of men and women of all religious denominations, who could be manly enough to tell the truth without fear or favor, and who could write us a history which could be safely placed in the hands of any child, without fear of offending the religion to which it belonged.

(3) It should be a work of literary excellence—not childish, light or uninteresting; neither should it be pedantic, dull or dry; but it should be written in language both choice and stirring, such as would be worth remembering, such as for the sake of the language, not that I believe in committing a history lesson to memory; but that a child's memory is being constantly increased by words and phrases, and even sometimes sentences, which incidentally find a place in his memory.

Now in regard to the teaching of the subject—My view is this. (1) The teacher should supplement the books as much as possible by outside reading, and also encourage his pupils to do the same. I know that the time of the teacher is limited, but still he can do a great deal to interest his pupils in the subject, in a very short time.

Before introducing the text-book to the class, the teacher by familiar conversations with his pupils, should lead them to fully understand such terms as monarch, parliament, laws, &c., referring them to the text-book for particulars.

Then when the class has acquired a fairly correct idea of those terms, he can take up such names as Caractacus, Boadicea, Alfred the Great, &c., grouping all the important events of the period to which each belongs around these centres. Some teachers little imagine what an interest can be awakened in pupils, by teaching in this way.

Suppose for instance that we wish to teach a lesson on the Crusades. Begin by having Palestine pointed out on the map, and fully described. The following questions or others similar will suggest themselves to the thoughtful teacher:

Who held possession of Palestine at this time? Why was Jerusalem considered important? What nations were league together in these wars? Describe the Saracens? Trace the route of the Crusaders? What were the effects of the Crusades on Britain?

and the dates 1346, 1357, 1356, 1415 &c., together with all the great results which followed the death of that brave Prince, and the effect of this great war both on the Country of Britain and on the people. Thus, the whole British history may be divided up into periods, the leading events which may be centered around the name of some great man or of some noted place; and the pupils may thus be led to regard the study as the most interesting, instead of the dull and dreary on the school curriculum.

I can say from experience that I have obtained better results in a six month's course by using this method, than in a three years course with other methods.

No. Ladies and gentlemen, we must not forget, that the study of history must be made interesting to the pupils, and especially so to young pupils.

Thanking you heartily for the patient hearing which you have given me, I will close.

THE CENTENARY OF THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHY.

The following Pastoral Letter has been issued by His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons concerning its import and observance:

"James Cardinal Gibbons, by the grace of God and favor of the Apostolic See, Archbishop of Baltimore, to the clergy and laity of the archdiocese, health and benediction in the Lord.

"DEARLY BELOVED BROTHERS AND CHILDREN IN CHRIST—On the 6th of November, 1789, His Holiness Pius VI issued a bull creating the hierarchy of the Catholic Church in the United States, and appointing Rev. John Carroll the first Bishop of Baltimore, whose episcopal jurisdiction extended over all the territory then comprised in the Federal Union.

"He was consecrated in the chapel of Lutworth Castle, in England, by the venerable Bishop Walmesley, Vicar Apostolic of the London District, on the 15th of August, 1790, and soon afterwards he set out for Baltimore, where he arrived on the 7th of December. After occupying this see for a quarter of a century he died, full of years and merits, December 3, 1815, in the eighty-first year of his age.

"On Sunday, the 10th of November next, and on the two days following, the one hundred anniversary of the establishment of the Catholic hierarchy in the United States will be celebrated in Baltimore with appropriate religious and civil festivities. We cannot, dearly beloved brethren, take a retrospective view of that memorable event and of the century now drawing to a close without mingled feelings of gratitude to God for the wonderful things He has wrought through His servants who have gone before us, and rest from their labors, and also of a profound sense of the responsibility that devolves upon us to emulate the virtues of our fathers in the faith.

"When Bishop Carroll was consecrated, in 1790, the entire population of the United States was a little less than four millions, freemen and slaves included. The Catholic population was estimated at about forty thousand. A small but heroic band of thirty priests, almost exclusively belonging to the Society of Jesus, ministered to this scattered flock. There was not a single hospital or asylum throughout the land. Churches there were none, unless we designate by that title the few modest houses of worship erected in Catholic settlements, chiefly in Maryland and Pennsylvania. Georgetown College, just then founded, was the only Catholic seat of learning in the country.

"Such is a true picture of the past. Little was now glancing at the present. Thanks to the blessings of an overruling Providence, and to the beneficent character of our civil and political institutions, the population of the United States has grown within a century from four to sixty-five millions of people, as happy and contented as any that move on the face of the earth.

"And thanks to the fruitful influence of the Holy Spirit, and to the liberty we enjoy, the progress of the Church has more than kept pace with the material development of the country. There is now embraced within the territory of the United States a Catholic population of about nine millions. There are thirteen archbishops and seventy-one bishops, 8,000 priests, 10,500 churches and chapels, twenty-seven seminaries exclusively devoted to the training of candidates for the sacred ministry; there are 650 colleges and academies for the higher education of youth of both sexes, and 3,100 hospitals, asylums, where every form of human misery and infirmity is alleviated, and where children of both sexes are reared from spiritual and temporal wretchedness, and are reared to become useful and honorable members of society.

"But while we rejoice in the numerical strength of the Catholic religion, we rejoice still more that far from betraying any symptoms of religious torpor, still less of decay and dissolution, the Church exhibits an organic vitality, an exuberant spirit, a vigorous activity, and a sturdy growth which afford a well-founded hope of unlimited expansion in the future.

duty to all who preach the Gospel. For if, in the days of Nero, the Apostles commanded that the ruler should be honored and prayed for, and that his ordinances should be observed (I Tim., II; I Peter, II), with what alacrity should we rejoice to respect for the constituted authorities who are the people's own choice, and should we not with absolute obedience to the laws which were framed with the sole view of promoting the welfare and happiness of the community?

"The due observance of the coming centennial requires of us that we should not only thank God for the great things wrought by our fathers, but that we should recognize the obligations incumbent on us in our day and generation. Let us not boastingly say with the Jews: 'We are the seed of Abraham.' 'If ye are the children of Abraham,' says our Lord, 'do ye the works of the same.' (John, VIII). It was no extension, but rather an aggravation of the crimes of those who crucified our Saviour, that they wanted in being the descendants of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. And our lack of faith and zeal would be all the more reprehensible, since we have before our eyes the examples of a Carroll, a Cheverus, a Flaget, a Hughes, an England, and 'so great a cloud of witnesses. The civic and moral virtues of past generations will not redound to our glory, but rather will be reproach to us, if we have no share in their patriotism and piety. In vain we praise their heroic deeds if we do not strive to emulate them; for God will not be content with a vicious fealty. We have indeed the divine assurance that His Church shall never fail; but He ordinarily works his wonders through secondary agents, and we should all regard ourselves as included among the providential instruments He has chosen for the fulfillment of His decrees. We have entered into an inheritance not simply to enjoy it, but to cultivate it and enlarge its bounds. And if the Patriarch of the American Church and his small band of pioneers accomplished so much with their limited means after they had emerged from the dark night of bondage, and while they were yet more or less hampered by civil and religious disabilities, how much more should be expected of us with our multiplied numbers and resources, and banking as we are on the noonday sun of liberty. Let us, then, like our forefathers, leave behind us monuments of faith and good works to commemorate the second centennial of our country's history.

"We hail it as an auspicious omen that the new century will be inaugurated by the opening of the Catholic University, just as the closing century was ushered in by the founding of Georgetown college. And as Pius VI gave an impetus to religion in 1789 by the creation of the Catholic hierarchy among us, so does Leo XIII inspire us with renewed hope in 1889 by giving his august sanction to the establishment of our national seat of learning. Thus Pius has planted, Leo has watered, may God give the increase. I Cor., III, 6.

"And we have the firm trust, dearly beloved brethren, that our Lord will deign to ratify the blessing of Leo, as He has abundantly confirmed the blessing of Pius; for those two venerable Pontiffs have spoken as the highest representatives of Him who was made flesh and dwelt among us, whose Name across the chasm of nineteen centuries is a living Power, and who is daily abiding benedictions on the nations that invoke His Name. We take great pleasure in announcing to you that a benevolent interest in the approaching celebration is manifested by the hierarchy and laity of the United States, and even of those in other lands. Seventy-three Archbishops and Bishops have already signified their intention of honoring us by their presence. Nearly every State and Territory of the Union will be represented on the occasion. A large number of Canadian prelates have also promised to attend, among whom I am happy to name His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Quebec, even our sister Republic of Mexico will be represented by two or more prelates.

"In a letter lately received, the Sovereign Pontiff expresses his gracious intention of sending a Church dignitary from Rome to represent the Holy See at the Baltimore and Washington festivities. The archbishop commissioned by the Holy Father is only an eminent divine, but honored with the personal friendship of His Holiness public spirit of Baltimore leaves little doubt on our mind that our fellow-citizens, irrespective of faith, will add to our joy by sharing in it, and that they will welcome those distinguished visitors with that genuine warmth and fellowship for which they are so conspicuous. We are also assured that the clergy and private families will feel honored, as they have on previous occasions, in entertaining the prelates who may accept their hospitality. Let all of us eagerly unite in contributing to the comfort and enjoyment of the visiting prelates and clergy, and the delegates to the Catholic Congress, so that they may return to their homes with pleasant memories of Baltimore and its people, and with edifying impressions of the festive scenes in which they will have participated.

"As an expression of our gratitude to God for past favors and to invoke His merciful benediction on our country for the years to come, the clergy of the archdiocese are directed to recite the Thanksgiving Collect (pro gratiarum actione) during the next month of November, on all days permitted by the Rites.

"The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the communion of the Holy Spirit, be with you all. Amen. Given at Baltimore on the 8th day of October, 1889.

"JAMES CARDINAL GIBBONS, Archbishop of Baltimore."

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME OF THE CATHOLIC CENTENNIAL, BALTIMORE.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1889.

Pontifical Mass at 11 a.m. Celebrant, Most Rev. John J. Williams, D.D., Archbishop of Boston. Sermon by the Most Rev. P. J. Ryan, D.D., Archbishop of Philadelphia.

Pontifical Vespers at 7.30 p.m. Celebrant, Most Rev. Michael Heiss, D.D., Archbishop of Milwaukee. Sermon by the Most Rev. John Ireland, D.D., Archbishop of St. Paul.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11. Meeting of the Catholic Congress in Concordia Hall, First session 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Second session 3 p.m. to 3.40 p.m. Reception to visiting prelates, Concordia Hall, 7.30 m. to 10 p.m. Addresses by the Hon. Charles B. Roberts, of Westminster, Md., and Martin F. Morris, Esq., of Washington, D. C. Response by Most Rev. William H. Elder, D.D. Grand Illumination.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12. Meeting of the Catholic Congress. Third session from 10 a.m. to 12 m. Fourth session from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. Torchlight procession.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13. Dedication of the Catholic University of America. Ceremony of dedication by His Eminence James Cardinal Gibbons at

10.30 a.m. Pontifical Mass at 11 a.m. Sermon by Rt. Rev. R. Gilmour, Bishop of Cleveland. Opening of the University course at 4 p.m. Oration by Rt. Rev. Dr. Spalding, Bishop of Peoria. Latin poem by Prof. Schroeder. Father McCullen has been invited to take charge of the exercises the first and last day of the Centennial celebration. He will leave for Baltimore October 29.

Embraced by the Cardinal. Mr. Dan A. Rudd, the editor of the American Catholic Tribune, who visited Europe to attend the anti-slavery Congress, tells of his welcome by Cardinal Lavigne:—

"When we were presented to his Eminence Cardinal Lavigne at the Villa Columbia, Lucerne, Switzerland, our reception was indeed a warm one. 'When we presented our letters, they were immediately scanned; then, throwing one arm around the neck of Mr. Rudd and the other about mine, the great Cardinal stood for a moment almost overcome with emotion, then, bending (for his Eminence measures more than six feet) he kissed us as a father would kiss his sons who had been for a long while absent; then said:—'Young men, I feel that your presence here will prolong my earthly existence, give new vigor to wearied nature and start anew the current of life. Your coming from your far-away homes in America, bearing, as you do, words of good cheer from the Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, from the venerable Archbishops of Cincinnati and Boston as well as the sympathies of your great nation must and will give new impetus to the work of civilization among and for the suffering and outraged people of Africa.' Long and interesting were the conferences held daily with his Eminence during our stay in Lucerne.

A Noble Client of Mary. The Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond and mother of Henry VII. of England, was no less celebrated for her devotion to the Blessed Virgin Mary than for her great learning. When she died it was the saintly Bishop Fisher who pronounced her eulogy, and in it we have, in quaint speech, a fine word painting of her piety. 'Every day at her uprising,' said the holy man, 'which commonly was not long after five of the clock, she began certain devotions, and so after them, with one of her gentlewomen, the Maid of Our Lady, which kept her to when she came to her closet, where then with her chaplain she said our Matins of the day, and after that daily heard four or five Masses upon her knees; so continuing in her prayers and devotions unto the hour of dinner, which, of the eating day, was ten of the clock, and upon the fasting day, eleven. After dinner full truly she would go her stations to the altars daily: daily her dirges and commendations she would say, and her even song before supper, both of the day and of Our Lady, besides many other prayers and Psalter of David throughout the year; and at night before she went to bed she failed not to resort unto her chapel, and there a large quarter of an hour to occupy her devotions. No marvel through all this long time her kneeling was to her painful, and so painful that many a time it caused her back pain and disease. And yet, nevertheless to say, when she was in health, she failed not to say the Crown of Our Lady, which after the manner of Rome, containeth sixty and three Aves, and at every Ave to make a kneeling, etc.'

This noble lady was a gifted linguist, and was never weary of translating books of devotion from one language to another for the benefit of her people. One notable instance of this was her English version of the fourth book of the 'Imitation of Christ,' a most reverent and careful translation.—Ave Maria.

SECOND YOUTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN. American women generally enjoy that second youth which nature bestows also on a number of French women. At 40 they bloom out into a more majestic beauty. The eyes retain their fire and lustre, the skin does not wrinkle, the hand, neck and arms remain firm and white. It is true that in America the hair turns gray early, but so far from detracting from the woman's charms, it gives her an air of distinction, and is often positively an attraction.—Max O'Rell.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND. Miss Highup—'Marie, has the Highbred Monthly come yet?' Marie—'Yes, mum.'

"What is in it?" "War articles and travels in foreign countries, an astronomy or arithmetic, or something else 'em' make out."

"Oh, dear! Put it on the library table where folks can see it, and then I wish you'd go around to the news-stands and get me copy of the Love Story Weekly. Be sure and say it's for yourself."

ANUGSTRY AND INCOME. Philadelphia—'I suppose this Ward McAllister, leader of the New York 400, just about lives on his ancestors, doesn't he?' New Yorker—'Well no; I believe he lives on his wife.'

POVERTY ACCOUNTED FOR. Barber—'I got no mooney ver such voolthness.' Wife—'Vy not?' Mrs. Schaver she have von. Mr. Schaver's shop is no bigger than yours, ain't it?' 'Mr. Schaver he's got a vine head of hair and gan zill lots of hair tonic ad \$1 a bottle, I gant zall lots; I'm bald.'

WHERE THEY ARE. Philadelphia Boy—'I wish I could ride on an electric railway.' Kind Father—'Well, the first time I have leisure I'll take you out of the city where you can see some.'

A CUTE FASHION. She—'Have you heard about the new craze? All the girls whose lovers are away are getting love letters written on \$5 bills. Isn't it cute? Shows the young man can afford to marry, you know?' He—'No; I hadn't heard about it. Very bright idea.'

"Isn't it? My friend Clara got one from her lover in San Francisco the other day written on a \$20 bill."

"Yes; I was just thinking that the kind I should want to write you when I go off on my Western trip."

"I shall miss you awfully. When are you going?" "I can't tell exactly. I have a brother out West who manufactures asphalt paving material, and if the Council should ever call on me to repave the city with asphalt I am going out West to learn how to make it."

NETHER PLEASED. Mr. De Goode (great politician looking over the heads of the newspaper)—'The Worst Speech Yet.' Dear me! What stuff the newspapers do print!' Thrown down the paper and goes out.

Mrs. De Goode (grabbing up the paper)—'I wonder what that scandal is about. Oh, please! It's about politics.'

HOW HAWAII WAS TO BE SOLD.

Exposure of the Plot to Gobble Up the Sandwich Islands.

WASHINGTON, October 10.—Some interesting revelations have been made here regarding the present Hawaiian islands discussion and the latest, given below, show that Mr. Blaine, with that "vigorous foreign policy" for which he is yet to become celebrated, made up his mind six years ago to annex the islands to the United States if such a thing were possible. The sugar rings of the Pacific slope are greatly interested in a pecuniary sense in having a development of the Hawaiian Islands by American enterprise if they can be directly added to the national domain and their interests, which are the chief concern of the administrators of the Hawaiian Government, happen to coincide with the ambition of the present American political leaders. A gentleman who is conversant with all the negotiations on the matter, said last night he was actively engaged near the close of Mr. Blaine's last tenure of the State Department in a scheme for the annexation of the Sandwich Islands to the United States. Claus Spreckels, of San Francisco, was the head of the combination and prepared the Hawaiian side of the project.

The King was brought into the scheme by a private arrangement which was to guarantee to him and his immediate circle the means of living in style at Paris independently of the very handsome allowance which it was presumed the Senate would agree to make to him by treaty and House of Representatives by the necessary permanent appropriation for the execution of the treaty obligations of the United States. A majority of votes in the Hawaiian Legislature for the ratification of the proposed treaty of annexation had already been secured. As soon as the necessary "options" on the islands had been obtained the matter cautiously drifted toward and under the observation of the then secretary of state.

BLAINE A READY BUYER. Mr. Blaine was surprised at and somewhat incredulous of the readiness of the Hawaiian King and Legislature to sell out, but admitted that a question of great public interest would be raised by a suitable presentation of the matter, accompanied by proofs of the ability of the parties to deliver the goods offered. He went so far as to intimate that if the sovereignty of the islands was in the market the United States could afford to pay higher than almost any other power, and that in any event there was no possible middle course between Hawaiian independence and annexation to the United States, as it was not to be thought of for a moment that any European power should be permitted to get possession of the islands. Some little proof of good faith was made to Mr. Blaine and further proof was on the way when he was retired from office by President Arthur. His successor, Mr. Frothingham, gave an unqualified negative to a guarded suggestion to him, saying that he wished neither to hear the details nor see the evidences, and intimating that nothing short of a direct approach from the Government of Hawaii or formal action of Congress would induce him to take the subject into serious consideration.

HAWAII'S BETTER GOVERNMENT. People have no adequate conception of the rottenness of the Hawaiian Government and policy; the utter worthlessness of the King as a man and a ruler, the unscrupulousness and shamelessness of the actual rulers of the kingdom, and the habitual use of money from 10 cents to \$10,000 to grease the wheels of administration at every turn. It is impossible that the thing should go on perpetually. The collapse would have come before now except for the jealousy and intrigue that permeates the atmosphere of the foreign commercial establishments and legations.

At any moment England, France, Germany and the United States may against their own wish be put into the position of snarling dogs over a coveted bone, and then will be the time when a prompt and resolute attitude by the United States will do humanity a service by averting a great war over a small occasion. I am convinced from my knowledge of the situation that the superiorism of the United States will be recognized if strongly asserted, and I regard the present treaty as an ultimatum by Mr. Blaine to the three European Powers that they must stand off and let the United States conduct the funeral when the inevitable end shall come.

OBJECT OF THE PROPOSED TREATY. NEW YORK, October 10.—The Herald's Washington special says the ostensible object of the proposed new treaty between the United States and the Hawaiian islands, so far as our own Government is concerned, is to improve the tenure by which the United States holds Pearl River as a naval station. Although the second article of the treaty of 1884, as framed by our Senate and accepted by the Hawaiian Government, is capable of being construed upon its face as a grant of that important station in perpetuity, the language is ambiguous enough to support an opposite view and the contemporary diplomatic correspondence between the two contracting parties results in limiting the grant to the duration of the reciprocity treaty of 1875, which may be terminated by either party after December, 1892. It is the purpose of the Government of the United States, as represented by the present administration, even to give up its possession and control of Pearl River.

Those entitled to speak for the administration in its foreign relations held it to be the manifest destiny of the Sandwich Islands to fall to the heritage of the United States. They do not believe that the corrupt and inefficient native government of the islands, which is in reality a mongrel government, wherein first one ring and then another of foreign speculators pull the wire, can either redeem or perpetuate itself, and they argue that the United States has the first and best claim to administer upon the estate whenever the life goes out of the enervated body, and even to hasten the demise in any half decent manner.

Improved Mail Service. Some time ago an indifferently signed petition was forwarded to the Postmaster-General from the residents of Huntington, Ormsdown, Howick, etc., asking for an improvement in the mail service between Montreal and these stations. Under the arrangements that have existed since the opening of the Montreal & Champlain Junction railway the mails for these and other points on the line have been despatched by the afternoon train, closing at Montreal about 3 o'clock. This was found to result in serious inconveniences, business letters being frequently held over in Montreal a day after they were posted. The petitioners desired that a mail bag should also be despatched by the morning train leaving Montreal at present at 6.55 a.m. This is done in the case of the Beauport and Valleyfield mails, and the extra service asked for only extends from St. Martin's Junction to Huntington, some twenty miles. The revenue from the offices affected is considerable. The reasonableness of the request has, it is understood, been recognized by the Postmaster-General, and the prospects are that instructions to make the improvement sought for will soon be given.

JOY DOUBLED.

Two little girls are better than one. Two little boys can double the fun. Two little birds can build a fine nest. Two little arms can love mother best.

Two little ponies must go in a span. Two little pockets have my little man. Two little eyes to open and close. Two little ears and one little nose.

Two little elbows, dimpled and sweet. Two little shoes on two little feet. Two little lips and one little chin. Two little cheeks with roses set in.

Two little shoulders, chubby and strong. Two little legs running all day long. Two little prayers does my darling say. Two times does she kneel by my side each day.

Two little hands soft folded down. Two little eyelids or cheeks so brown. Two little angels guiding her bed. One at the foot and one at the head. —American Queen.

TRYING TO GET COMFORTABLE. First City Man—'Where are you living now?' Second City Man—'I moved out to the suburbs last week. You live outside, too, I believe?'

"No, I moved in last week."

TOO FRIVOLOUS. The Professor's Wife—'Lionel, which do you consider of the greatest importance of the final questions of life, the 'have been' or the 'might have been?'

The Professor (sadly)—'The coal bin.'

AN INSULT. Young Politician—'Mr. Wanamaker, I suppose there will be a number of positions vacant in your department, and I should like to enter my application for one of them.'

The Postmaster General—'I am not so sure about "positions," but there will, I think, be plenty of chances for work.' Young Politician—(with dignified disgust)—'Work? What's asking for work? Good-day, sir.'

HER MISTAKE. Bride (of a month)—'Oh, dear! I don't know what is to become of me. My husband is so early and unpolish and why I can't get him to give a civil answer to a simple question.' Sympathetic Mother—'Well, you might have known better than to marry a railroad ticket agent, anyhow.'

OUR MARY'S MOTHER. Miss Westond—'I saw Mary Anderson's mother to-day.' Mrs. Westond—'Is she pretty?' Miss Westond—'No. She doesn't take after her daughter.'

SHE "CHARMED" IT, SURE ENOUGH. A Saginaw girl who wished to find out something about her lover consulted a fortune-teller. The fortune-teller told the girl to let her wear her \$100 diamond ring for a few days, and she would charm it so that the girl could find out all she wanted to. The girl did so, and the fortune-teller left town; and then it was found that she had carried away a great many other things to "charm."

A BIT OF INFORMATION. Customer—'Say, waiter, this shad tastes very fishy.' Waiter—'Yes, sah; shads is fish, sah.'

NOTHING NEW. Mrs. Fangle—'Well, this is strange!' Mr. Fangle—'What is it, dear?' 'A man in Paris has taught an ape to black his shoes.' 'Oh, there's nothing remarkable about that, my dear. I've often heard of monkey-shines.' —Harper's Bazar.

THEY END AT THE BEGINNING. City Business Man—'At last I am rich enough to retire from business.' Friend—'What are you going to do?' 'I am going to buy the old farm that I ran away from and live on it.'

OTHER PEOPLE'S MONEY. Tramp—'Please, sir, gimme a penny.' Councilman—'If you want money work for it. I don't believe in giving things for nothing.'

Millionaire—'Beg pardon, sir, but I'd like a franchise to do what I please with all the streets of the city; won't you pay the city anything for it though?'

WHY BAD WOMEN ESCAPE. Indicted Murderess—'The evidence is all agin me. Do you think I'll be hanged?' Sharp Lawyer—'Shouldn't wonder if you'd get clear.'

"Clear?" "Yes, indeedly. I was careful to see that every man on the jury had a good wife or none at all. Such a jury won't hang a woman."

A NEEDLESS QUESTION. Great Lawyer—'I cannot manage a case unless I know all the facts. You must tell me truly whether you are guilty or not.' Accused Party (nonchalantly)—'D'ya s'pose I'd be concerned fool enough ter want ter hire a high-priced lawyer like you if I was innocent?'

The Rev. Dr. Hanson, of Chicago, recently lectured at Chautauque, his subject being "Kools." The Rev. Dr. Vincent, who is somewhat of a wag, introduced him thus:—

"We are now to have a lecture on fools by one—long pause and loud laughter—"of the wisest men of the country." The lecturer advanced to the desk and responded as follows:—"I am not half so big a fool as Dr. Vincent"—long pause and loud laughter—"would have you suppose.

"Pigottry" and "to Pigot" have been added to Parliamentary English. Tim Healy, the Irish member, fired them off first in the House of Commons, and in spite of a mild protest from the speaker they have passed into common use. Mr. Healy also is responsible for the assertion that a grossly exaggerated statement "was not excessive; it was Balfourque."

TO PARENTS!

Never neglect the health of your Children during the Summer season. If they suffer from Colic, Diarrhoea, or Teething Pains, use Dr. CORNELL'S INFANTS' SYRUP, and you will give them immediate relief.