

The Catholic Register.

"Truth is Catholic; proclaim it ever, and God will effect the rest."—BALMEZ.

VOL. III.—No. 34.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1895.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

British Politics.—The Queen's speech was read on Thursday. It referred to the Armenian and Chinese troubles and to Colonel Balfour, speaking upon it. Mr. Balfour, the Irish Secretary, declared that the government would fairly consider and promote the prosperity of Ireland; that their desire was to remedy every legitimate grievance regardless of creed or class, aiming only at a just and generous promotion of the industrial and material development of the country by sowing the seeds of future prosperity. The speech was received with Irish and general cheering. Dr. Tanner (York) was suspended for an unbecoming expression.

European.—The Chinese government was reported on the 20th as refusing to allow any inquiry by the British and American consuls into the murder of Protestant missionaries in Kucheng. Lord Salisbury's menace to Turkey over the Armenian trouble is regarded as being very significant in European political circles.

Canadian.—The Privy Council's judgment in the Prohibition appeal will be given in November.

On Saturday it was announced that the embargo on Canadian live cattle would not be removed at present.

Ontario crop reports made by the government show the yield in most lines of produce below the average.

Latest reports from Manitoba announce a magnificent wheat crop of 2,000,000 bushels out, thus assuring a splendid harvest and removing a great deal of the fear of frost.

ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT.

Five Sisters Take Final Vows and Four Young Ladies Take the Habit.

On Thursday morning last, the feast of the Assumption, at St. Joseph's Convent, St. Alban's street, the following Sisters made their profession of vows:

Sister M. Euphrosyne.
Sister M. Constance.
Sister Mary of the Rosary.
Sister M. Teresa, Aquinas.
Sister M. Joachim.

Four young ladies also received the holy habit:

Miss McCarthy, in religion Sister Mary Teresa.
Miss Patterson, in religion Sister Mary Hyacinth.
Miss Nealon, in religion Sister Mary Cyprina.
Miss Jarvis, in religion Sister M. Byra.

After the ceremony the Rev. J. J. McCann, V.G., preached an eloquent and appropriate sermon on the feast of the day, and the advantages of a religious life.

Mass was celebrated by Rev. J. R. Teefy, Superintendent of St. Michael's College. There were also present in the sanctuary: Rev. Fathers Marjion, O.S.B., Frachon, O.S.B., Collins, O.S.B., and Lowenkamp, of St. Mary's Church, Buffalo, who had been conducting the exercises of the Sisters' retreat during the previous week.

Sisters of St. Joseph in Retreat.

The second retreat of the Sisters of St. Joseph throughout the diocese will close next Friday.

St. Basil's Garden Party.

St. Basil's garden party on Thursday evening was one of the social events of the season, and financially was such a success as most things undertaken by Father Brennan are. There was a brilliant, fashionable crowd, excellent music supplied by the band of the Queen's own Rifles; and the white tents with their fair and charming occupants, each one a centre of attraction, in the lantern dotted lawn, made a complete picture of animation and gaiety.

The ladies of St. Basil's Socially evidently are versed in the arts of artifice and tastes which make picnics all pleasure. Father Brennan cannot be too grateful to them.

Among the visitors present on the grounds were Rev. Father Marjion, Rev. Father Teefy, Dean Egan of Barrie, Rev. Father Walsh rector of Our Lady of Lourdes, Rev. Father Guinane, Rev. Father McBrady, Rev. Father Burke, Rev. Father Duffy, Rev. Father Martin, Rev. Father Collins, Rev. Father Vaschalis, Rev. Father Hayden, Bro. Lewis, Messrs High Ryan, Edward Murphy, H. T. Kelly, Dr. McKeown, Wm. Ryan, John Harrigan, Dr. McDonough, D. Miller, L. V. McBrady, Thomas Mulvey, M. J. Cronin, F. Boyle, J. D. Ward, W. T. Kernehan, W. H. Higgins, M. J. Ryan, D. J. McDonnell, A. Morris, Michael Quinn, D. Corcoran, and many others.

The following ladies deserve special praise for their aid to the garden party and attendance at the tables: Mrs. De la Haye, Miss Mouri, Clare Berthon, Miss Larkin, Miss Kirkwood, the Misses De la Haye and Miss Moylan.

Among the ladies present were: Lady Smith, Mrs. Bruce Macdonald, Mrs. D. A. O'Sullivan, Mrs. J. D. Ward, Mrs. Moncrieff, Mrs. and Miss Robertson, Mrs. Edward Murphy, Mrs. H. T. Kelly, Miss Downs, Mrs. Mouri, Mrs. Rooney.

RETURN OF THE ARCHBISHOP.

Arrived in New York on Saturday—Will Be in Toronto This Week.

His Grace Archbishop Walsh was a passenger on the Cunard line steamer Etruria, which arrived in New York on Saturday morning from Liverpool and Queenstown, making the passage in 5 days 22 hours and 28 minutes, beating all her previous runs to the westward. The Etruria came off the dock just previous to leaving Liverpool and was in good condition for a fast passage. She left Queenstown last Sunday at 8.30 a.m. and reached the Sandy Hook Lightship at 2.31 o'clock Saturday morning. The days' run were: 72, 479, 480, 480, 478 and 292. She experienced fresh to strong westerly winds to the Banks; then moderate weather to port. On August 16 the Etruria ran into a dense fog at noon, which lasted till 2.30 p.m. During this time the engines were slowed down, causing some delay. This is the best average speed the Etruria has ever made. While on this voyage her best day's run was 494 knots; her day's best run, however, was made some three years ago, when she steamed 509 knots. Considering that the Etruria is more than 10 years old, and a single screw steamer, her passage is regarded a very creditable one. Her best previous record was 6 days and 16 minutes, made in October, 1890. The passages of other vessels in a few days, as shown by the New York Herald, indicate that the conditions are favorable for record-breaking.

Among the passengers on the Etruria were the Rev. Dr. J. P. Donovan, Abram S. Hewitt, ex-Mayor of New York; Capt. W. F. Mills and the Rev. M. Tierney.

His Grace rested in New York for a few days, and will arrive in Toronto before the end of the week.

Profession at Peterboro.

A Peterboro despatch of Friday last says: "The Bishop of Peterboro" assisted by Vicar-General Laurent and Very Rev. P. W. Condon, of Watertown, Wis., officiated at a very touching and impressive ceremony at Mount St. Joseph when several young ladies made their religious profession and the following young ladies were received:—Miss P. J. O'Connell, in religion Sister Bernadine; Miss Walsh, of Asphodel, in religion, Sister Fidelis, and Miss Behan, of Warkworth, in religion Sister Mary Joseph.

His Lordship then proceeded with the ceremony of religious profession those who took their final vows being: Miss Fitzpatrick in religion Sister Aloisius; Miss Corkery, of Lindsay, in religion Sister St. Dominic; Miss Dinner, of Brocbridge, in religion Sister of the Sacred Heart; Miss Duffy, of Cobourg, in religion Sister St. Charles; and Miss Jackson, of Port Arthur, in religion Sister St. Gertrude. In the sanctuary were Father Conway, Lynwood; McGuire, Brocbridge; Lynch, Niagara-on-the-Lake; and the Cathedral clergy as well as the relatives of the young ladies.

C. M. B. A.

The growth of the C.M.B.A. may be judged by the following new branches organized:—Branch No. 268 was organized on July 27, 1895, at Manitowish, Wis., by special District Deputy James Martin. The following is the list of officers: Spiritual Adviser, Rev. C. O. Laporte, O.M.I., President, William Logue; 1st Vice-Pres., J. D. LaCourriere; 2nd Vice-Pres., Henry Thomas Flynn; Rec. Sec., John Donovan; Asst. Rec. Sec., Andrew J. Doyle; Fin. Sec., James Martin; Treasurer, Edw. A. Mulligan; Marshal, William John Hayes; Guard, Alex. Jacques; Wagoner, P. O'Connor, A. L. Noe; Henry T. Flynn, John Donovan, J. D. T. Loursriere.

Branch No. 264 was organized on July 31, 1895, at Kensington, P.E.I., by District Deputy Rev. A. E. Burke. The following is the list of officers: Sp. Adv., Rev. Father Gillis; President, John T. Mullin; 1st Vice-Pres., N. J. McDonald; Second Vice-Pres., J. A. McDonald; Rec. Sec., Thos. N. Donahoe; Asst. Rec. Sec., Daniel McNeill; Fin. Sec., James Sandigan; Treasurer, H. J. Moynagh; Marshal, Joseph H. Gillis; Guard, P. W. Larkin.

Trustees, T. N. Donahoe; J. A. McDonald; D. McKinnon; J. T. Mullin; H.bert McDonald.

DEATH OF FATHER McSPIRITT.

A Solemn Funeral—The Priests' Career of the Pastor of the Gore.

With deep regret we record the death and burial since our last issue of Rev. Francis McSpiritt, parish priest of Toronto Gore. Father McSpiritt had been ailing for several months, and some weeks ago was obliged to give up his parial work owing to the rapid advance of failing health. He was then removed to Sunnyside in the hope that the rest and pleasant surroundings would benefit him. But he sank gradually, and passed away on the afternoon of the 14th. His end was peace itself.

Father McSpiritt, who was an Irishman by birth and early education, was one of the most widely known priests in Canada and the United States, both amongst his brothers of the ministry and by the laity. He received his classical education in the diocesan seminary, Cavan and coming when a young man to Canada continued his studies in St. Michael's College, Toronto. He finished his theological studies in the Grand Seminary, Montreal, and he was ordained in January, 1856. He was the first pastor of Galedon, where he had charge for five years, and he had also ministered for twelve years in Adjals and six years in Niagara. At the time of his death he was 65 years of age.

The funeral took place on Friday last when solemn requiem Mass was said at 10.30 by Vicar-General McCann at St. Patrick's, Toronto Gore. The Vicar-General was assisted by Dean Egan of Barrie and Father Keirnan. Father McEntee was master of ceremonies. The choir was composed of priests under the direction of Father Rohleder of St. Michael's Cathedral. Rev. Father Killeullen preached the funeral sermon in which he paid an eloquent tribute to the priestly zeal and spiritual character of the dead priest.

At the conclusion of the Mass Vicar-General McCann gave feeling expression to the sympathy of the Archbishop with the parishioners in their loss.

Father McSpiritt was buried in the grave-yard at the Gore, where it is now 30 years since the late Father O'Reilly was interred, and no priest has been buried there in the meantime. The remains were followed to the grave by the relatives of the dead priest; his brother and sister and a nephew from New York. There was a large concourse of the people of the parish and from a distance. The following priests paid the last sacred tributes of their respect and affection for the dead: Rev. Father Teefy of St. Michael's College, Rev. Father Martin, Rev. Father Duffy, Rev. Father Killeullen, Rev. Father Moynihan, Rev. Father Coyle Dixie, Rev. Father Walsh, rector of Our Lady of Lourdes, Rev. Father Rohleder, Rev. Father Jeffcott, Oshawa; Rev. Father Whitney and Rev. Father William McCann.

A beautiful memorial stands in the Gore to the late pastor. This is the handsome new church erected by Father McSpiritt and opened on the 29th of February last. His Lordship the Bishop of Peterboroigh dedicated the lovely temple, and when he was addressing the congregation at the time he dwelt upon the fact that the parish was his first charge when he was a young priest thirty years ago. Vicar-General McCann has also been pastor of the Gore which is one of the oldest parishes of the diocese having been a Catholic settlement since the early years of the present century.

With the coming of Father McSpiritt to the parish in 1867 the movement for a new church was started and the good priest never rested until the undertaking was an accomplished fact.

St. Joseph's Garden Party.

A most successful Garden Party was held on the Eve of the holiday, in aid of Rev. J. J. McCann's church (St. Joseph's), Leslie st., Toronto. Ex-ald. Small's grounds were crowded and the programme of games excited a great deal of interest. The band, of the I.O.B.A., engaged the general crowd. Miss Wallwood's orchestra furnished music for the dancing. The following ladies assisted at the refreshment tables: Mrs. Pape, Mrs. O'Brien, Mrs. Colin McDonnell, Mrs. McGrath, Mrs. James Nolan, the Misses Costello, the Misses Holland, Miss Kate Fogarty, Miss Nolan, Miss Drohan, the Misses Fitzgerald. The following were present and assisted in making the affair so successful: Rev. Father Frank, ex-ald. Frankland, R. Bigley, Frank, Hallam, Oswald Pape, J. Finucane, Wm. Kelly, John Wright, Hugh Kelly, P. Clancy, J. W. Mogan, John Feller, F. Boyle, John Howarth, Richard Howarth, R. J. Fuller, Joseph Kirby, Jas. J. Murphy, R. Billeby, John Foley, Louis Fitzgerald, E. T. Fuller, Angus Kerr, John Doyle, J. B. LeRoy, James Larkin, David Curry, John Falvey, Hugh McCaffrey, John T. Russell.

THE OTTAWA SCHOOLS.

The Commissioners Make an Unfavorable Report.

The Answering in Some Classes on Certain Subjects Highly Creditable—Averages Poor—Praise and Commendation for the Sisters of Charity.

The report of the Commission appointed by the Minister of Education, Hon. G. W. Ross, to examine into the condition of the Separate Schools in the city of Ottawa, and also to enquire into the charges made against Inspector White by Brother Flaminio, was given to the public on Saturday last. The Commission consisted of William Scott of Toronto (chairman) Dr. Edward Ryan of Kingston and Mr. J. J. Tilley of Toronto.

At first organized by the Commission consisted of Mr. Scott, Rev. J. T. Foley and Mr. Cheney. The two latter declining to act their places were filled by the appointment of Dr. Ryan and Mr. Tilley.

On the outset the Commission was met by the refusal of Brothers Mark and Philadelphus to assist the investigation. Subsequently Brother Flaminio explained that the reason upon which the Board of Trustees had signed an agreement with the French Brothers for a year expressing approval of their work, and that the action of the Board in asking for a commission was a breach of faith.

The Commission began its work on June 17 and finished on June 28.

The classes in the following boys' schools were examined: St. Patrick's School and Catholic Lyceum, St. Bridget's, St. Jean Baptiste, La Salle, Brothers St. Joseph's and Gammeau; and the following girls' schools: St. Patrick's, Our Lady's, St. Joseph's, St. Rosaire, Guignes and Youville. Sixty-six classes in all were examined, 37 boys' classes and 29 girls' classes.

From the manner in which the boys' classes were examined, it was found that three at St. Joseph's school, which were taught by three lay teachers. All the girls' classes were taught by Sisters.

In every subject the questions, both oral and written, were kept within the limits of the work prescribed by the Education Department, but in several cases it was found that the work prescribed had not been undertaken by the boys; this was particularly the case in history.

In the general standing of the schools in all the classes St. Joseph's (boys) was decidedly above all the others, while Brobert School was the lowest.

Speaking generally, the work done by the boys, excepting those of St. Joseph's School, was poor. It was not at all unusual to find that one-third, and in some cases even one-half of the pupils in a class had not obtained one single correct answer, and where in which the girls' acquired the results were especially poor.

In the case of the boys the work was badly put down upon paper, except in the senior class at St. Bridget's, and showed that their training had been very deficient in this part of their education.

From the manner in which the girls' papers and solutions upon paper it was evident that their teachers comprehend the intimate connection between the understanding of a point and the ability to express the thought clearly in writing.

The composition by the girls was excellent, and it would be impossible in the time allowed to write papers more neatly and systematically. The girls solved, or attempted to solve, a much larger number of questions than did the boys.

Speaking generally of all the classes, the work of the boys in Geography, except at St. Joseph's, was poor as regards both knowledge and style. The writing, spelling and composition were poor.

Excepting in two classes at St. Rosaire, the work of the girls was generally fair, and sometimes good as regards knowledge, and it was always excellent as to writing, composition and general style.

The papers of the boys, English and French, except those of the boys of St. Joseph's school, were very deficient in neatness and orderly arrangement, and the questions requiring the exercise of reasoning powers were not answered at all. The composition by the boys was poor. There was no attempt at punctuation and the pupils knew scarcely anything of the ordinary rules of English composition. In the girls' classes I.O.B.A. engaged the general crowd. Miss Wallwood's orchestra furnished music for the dancing. The following ladies assisted at the refreshment tables: Mrs. Pape, Mrs. O'Brien, Mrs. Colin McDonnell, Mrs. McGrath, Mrs. James Nolan, the Misses Costello, the Misses Holland, Miss Kate Fogarty, Miss Nolan, Miss Drohan, the Misses Fitzgerald. The following were present and assisted in making the affair so successful: Rev. Father Frank, ex-ald. Frankland, R. Bigley, Frank, Hallam, Oswald Pape, J. Finucane, Wm. Kelly, John Wright, Hugh Kelly, P. Clancy, J. W. Mogan, John Feller, F. Boyle, John Howarth, Richard Howarth, R. J. Fuller, Joseph Kirby, Jas. J. Murphy, R. Billeby, John Foley, Louis Fitzgerald, E. T. Fuller, Angus Kerr, John Doyle, J. B. LeRoy, James Larkin, David Curry, John Falvey, Hugh McCaffrey, John T. Russell.

Speaking generally of the boys' classes the great fault of the reading was its lack of expression and the miscalling of words. In the lowest forms, except at St. Joseph's (boys), the reading consisted of a passage memorized from reading it again and again.

All the classes were weak in history except one in Guignes school (girls), and another in St. Joseph's school (girls). No English history had been taught to the boys during the year and very little to the girls in the classes examined, viz: Form III, senior section and Form IV, junior section. The knowledge of Canadian history in many cases was limited to events prior to 1783, and even of this portion but little was known. Judging by the answers there was a good deal of memorizing of the words of the book.

The distinguishing characteristic of the teaching observed was the readiness to accept mere memory answers without examining whether these were understood or not. Thus the whole work was largely a mechanical repetition of words. The reasoning powers were not exercised and often pupils were told the answers to questions which they could have answered themselves if given a moment or two to think. Pupils were invariably asked to repeat the words used by the teacher.

These observations were confirmed by the written answers of the pupils. Whenever reasoning was required the marked exception to this was the answering of the three pupils composing the highest class at St. Bridget's on the arithmetic paper, and of the lesson in reading taught by the Brother in charge of the junior section of Form I, St. Patrick's School, the only defect in this lesson being that the class as a whole was not taught.

During the lesson the Brothers confined their attention to a few pupils only. The others were neglected and soon fell into a listless, indifferent state.

The written examinations showed that the pupils were deficient in power to grasp the meaning of the questions and in ability to arrange their work neatly and systematically.

The general deportment of the pupils in the writing of the papers was good, and the order in most cases was satisfactory in spite of the fact that some classes were much crowded.

Moreover, the boys of the English school did much better than in reading, and showed generally an intelligent grasp of the subject matter of the lessons. Were it not for this the marks I have been much lower than they

the girls' schools the reading and arithro were excellent in many cases, and more than good in all. Even the youngest pupils made very successful efforts to read with expression. The Sisters deserve much credit for the care and thoroughness with which these subjects have been taught.

From a consideration of all the facts and from a careful examination of the French schools the commissioners can come to no other conclusion than that it was not attempt worthy of the name made to teach English in the boys' schools.

The teaching is largely given to the pupil written forms, whose sounds when spoken by him convey no idea to his mind.

If the instructions of the Education Department with reference to the teaching of English were followed, and a teacher capable of teaching English employed for every class, the text-books for translation could be laid aside, and the pupils would learn more English in six months than many of them know now after having been at least four years at school.

In the three French schools for girls which were examined, only a few teachers were met who could not speak English fairly well.

A teacher was also employed in each of these schools whose sole business it was to go from class to class and teach English. The "conversational method" was used in the junior classes, and the instructions regarding the "teaching of English to junior French classes" were being followed, although the work to be done at Guignes was more than one teacher could undertake and do it justice.

In all the schools the youngest pupils were making fair progress in conversation, and a very much smaller proportion of girls were found who did not understand the speaker in English than amongst the boys.

The reading and literature in all the classes was quite satisfactory. Many classes read with excellent expression and nearly all understood the meaning of what was read.

An elaborate table giving the results of the oral and written examinations is published. Whilst this table shows a good deal of inequality in the averages for the various schools, the answering of some classes is highly creditable. Here are some of the higher percentages made: 86, 85, 88, 82, 80, 78, 76, 75, 72, 71, 70, 66, 65, 64, 63, 62.

This is the most remarkable feature about the report for such marks are recorded again and again both in senior and junior classes. Here are the school averages as extracted from the general table:

English Schools.

School	Arithmetic	Geography	Grammar	History	Spelling	Reading and Literature	Writing
St. Patrick's	82.3	81.9	81.3	6	47.1	40.3	82.4
St. Bridget's	83.7	81.8	81.3	6	58	87.8	45.7
St. Joseph's	83.1	81.3	81.3	6	61.4	61.4	49.2
St. Patrick's	82.7	81.3	81.3	6	47.1	40.3	82.4
St. Bridget's	83.7	81.8	81.3	6	58	87.8	45.7
St. Joseph's	83.1	81.3	81.3	6	61.4	61.4	49.2
Our Lady's	81.4	81.3	81.3	6	47.1	40.3	82.4
St. Rosaire	81.4	81.3	81.3	6	47.1	40.3	82.4
Guignes	81.4	81.3	81.3	6	47.1	40.3	82.4
Youville	81.4	81.3	81.3	6	47.1	40.3	82.4

French Schools.

School	Arithmetic	Geography	Grammar	History	Spelling	Reading and Literature	Writing
St. Jean Baptiste	80.6	81.3	81.3	6	47.1	40.3	82.4
Brobert	81.4	81.3	81.3	6	47.1	40.3	82.4
St. Joseph's	81.4	81.3	81.3	6	47.1	40.3	82.4
Gammeau	81.4	81.3	81.3	6	47.1	40.3	82.4
St. Joseph's	81.4	81.3	81.3	6	47.1	40.3	82.4
St. Rosaire	81.4	81.3	81.3	6	47.1	40.3	82.4
Guignes	81.4	81.3	81.3	6	47.1	40.3	82.4
Youville	81.4	81.3	81.3	6	47.1	40.3	82.4
St. Joseph's	81.4	81.3	81.3	6	47.1	40.3	82.4
St. Rosaire	81.4	81.3	81.3	6	47.1	40.3	82.4
Guignes	81.4	81.3	81.3	6	47.1	40.3	82.4
Youville	81.4	81.3	81.3	6	47.1	40.3	82.4

The distinguishing characteristic of the teaching observed was the readiness to accept mere memory answers without examining whether these were understood or not. Thus the whole work was largely a mechanical repetition of words. The reasoning powers were not exercised and often pupils were told the answers to questions which they could have answered themselves if given a moment or two to think. Pupils were invariably asked to repeat the words used by the teacher.

These observations were confirmed by the written answers of the pupils. Whenever reasoning was required the marked exception to this was the answering of the three pupils composing the highest class at St. Bridget's on the arithmetic paper, and of the lesson in reading taught by the Brother in charge of the junior section of Form I, St. Patrick's School, the only defect in this lesson being that the class as a whole was not taught.

During the lesson the Brothers confined their attention to a few pupils only. The others were neglected and soon fell into a listless, indifferent state.

The written examinations showed that the pupils were deficient in power to grasp the meaning of the questions and in ability to arrange their work neatly and systematically.

The general deportment of the pupils in the writing of the papers was good, and the order in most cases was satisfactory in spite of the fact that some classes were much crowded.

The inadequate knowledge and the frequent mistakes in English of even the English-speaking teachers showed that in many cases the literary qualifications of these teachers was not what it should be.

The Commissioners believe that, as regards the purpose of education and the means of securing it, the Brothers are not familiar with modern methods of teaching.

The teaching of the Sisters showed good general scholarship. From the way in which they taught their lessons they evidently understood that education is training and can be secured only by the self-exertion of the pupils.

Although the knowledge of the pupils was in some cases defective their written answers were generally such that the papers of whole classes might be put on exhibition as specimens of good penmanship and of care and neatness in systematic arrangement, and they showed clearly that a successful effort had been made to lead the pupils to think.

The personal tidiness of these teachers and the neatness of their school-rooms showed that they understood the value of example as a teaching power, and indicated that attention was given to the little things which constitute perfection.

The Commission found that the hours of assembling and dismissing the various schools differed very much, and that there is no uniformity in the work of the same classes in the various boys' schools.

A pupil in some of the schools examined has to pay from \$1.10 to \$1.30 for the text-books in arithmetic. A pupil at the Public Schools uses one book which costs 25c.

The boys buy all these books from the Brothers, and the girls buy a considerable number of theirs from the Sisters. The prices are not uniform, e.g., Arithmetique Elementaire is sold in some schools for 80c., and in others for 25c.; Arithmetique Cours Moyen for 40c. and 80c.; Arithmetique Commerciale for 60c. and 80c. Your Commissioners are of the opinion that it would be to the advantage of these schools to bring them under the provisions of the School Act, section 210: "No teacher, trustee, inspector, or other person officially connected with the Education Department, Normal, Model, Public, or High Schools or Collegiate Institute, shall become or act as agent for any person or persons to sell, or in any way to promote the sale for such person or persons of any school, library, price or text-book, map, apparatus, furniture or stationary, or to receive compensation or other remuneration or equivalent for such sale, or for the promotion of sale in any way whatsoever."

In neither the English nor French schools are the text-books uniform. The School Act declares that the School Board shall "see that all the pupils in the schools are duly supplied with uniform series of text-books. (The Separate Schools Act, sect. 82, art. 7.)

The report concludes with certain remarks regarding the condition of school buildings, yards, etc.

HAVE LEARNED NOTHING.

The Opinion of a Leading New York Journal on the A. P. A.

Says the New York Evening Post: "Senator Hoar's letter to an A. P. A. fanatic and ignoramus is a well-deserved rebuke to the intolerant secret society which has lately taken such a high hand in the politics of Massachusetts. In connection with his letter, Mr. Hoar published a circular sent to him by the A. P. A., purporting to tell something about the tenets of Roman Catholicism. We are informed that this printed matter, in equal defiance of syntax and of truth, that the Catholic Church holds that 'all human power is from evil, and must therefore be standing under the Pope.' Other portions of the circular, according to this circular, are those:

"The Pope has the right to give countries and nations which are non-Catholic to Catholic agents, who can reduce them to slavery."

"The Pope can make slaves of those Catholic subjects whose price or ruling power is interdicted by the Pope."

"The Pope has the right to annul State laws, treaties, constitutions, etc.; to absolve from obedience those as soon as they seem detrimental to the rights of the Church or those of the clergy."

"The Pope has the right to absolve from oath and obedience to the persons and laws of the princes whom he excommunicates."

"The Pope can annul all legal relations of those in sin, especially their marriage. He is the only one who kills, and is excommunicated is no murderer in a legal sense."

"Every one of these statements is a glaring untruth, but it is charitable to suppose that the persons who put them in print and sent them around 'to frightened old women of both sexes' are not conscious liars, but simply weak-minded persons who were told these things in their infancy, and have never learned anything since infancy. There was a time (and it is within the memory of those still living) when all orthodox persons in New England believed that the Church of Rome was the Scarlet Woman of the Apocalypse. Probably Mr. Hoar was taught this doctrine in his youth by pious parents and instructors, who were just as much convinced of its truth as they were that the world was made in six days. The difference between him and the A. P. A. fanatic to whom he writes is that he has learned something as he grew older, while the other man is as great an ignoramus as ever."