

The Catholic Register.

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

VOL. IV.—No. 32

TORONTO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1896.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ARCHBISHOP LANGEVIN

SPEAKS IN PARIS UPON THE ELECTIONS.

Not a Moral Blow to the Cause of Religion The Mandement Used by Both Sides—The Conservative Defeat and its Causes.

MONTREAL, Aug. 4.—Archbishop Langevin of St. Boniface, who is now in Rome, has contributed an article to *The Cross*, of Paris, giving his views on the result of the recent elections. In view of recent statements made by The Patrie and other Liberal papers that the Archbishop had agreed to a compromise on the school question, his views are of the utmost interest and importance at the present time. The Archbishop writes:

"It would be a great mistake to say that the result of the Canadian general elections of the 23rd of June is a moral blow to the influence of the Catholic clergy in the Province of Quebec, as The Times and The Gaulois pretend. The collective mandement of the bishops of the three ecclesiastical provinces, of Quebec, Montreal and Ottawa, had an aim that was most patriotic, and, from a religious point of view, most desirable. By calling upon the electors to vote only for candidates who would promise to support in Parliament legislation which would restore to the Catholics of Manitoba the separate schools guaranteed to them by the constitution of the country, they desired that Catholic Quebec should send to the House at Ottawa a plianx of members determined to stand firm on the victorious leader, Laurier or Tupper, a Federal remedial measure giving full satisfaction to the Catholic minority, and settling the question for all time. Many Liberal members have made this promise, and, generally, the Liberals press so much as the Conservatives have made use of the collective mandement to obtain popular support. More, many priests, disgusted with the Conservative Government, were favorable to Laurier. It is thus understood that the Catholics need who are so deeply imbued with religious sentiments, and who desire ardently to help their brethren in Manitoba to recover their schools, were easily deceived into favoring a party which they never intended to support. Furthermore, the general impression throughout Canada was a species of weariness of a regime which has lasted for eighteen years, and which has not failed to commit many crimes and execute many discontents. Besides, the Catholic Liberals, who (except seven) were opposed to the Remedial bill of the 23rd of March, promised to 'do more.' They repeated in every tone that the bill of the 23rd of March was 'worth nothing,' that it was not worth the paper upon which it was written. And yet this bill had been approved by the episcopate. Laurier himself repeated what I have quoted. These are incontrovertible facts. Let it be decided then, whether 'the Liberals have triumphed in spite of the clergy,' and especially 'in spite of the collective mandement,' which did not express a preference for either party.

"Laurier owes his success to general causes:

1. Discontent, even among Conservatives.
2. Distress in the country.
3. Desire for a change.
4. Many errors and acts of abuse of power, and to 'special causes,' namely:

1. The fact that the Conservatives did not settle the school question during the six years during which it has occupied public attention.
2. The promises of the Liberals to 'give more.'
3. The zeal of the Liberal press and the imperfect organization, on the other hand, of the Conservatives.
4. The fact that Mr. Laurier is a French Canadian, and that he has, on different occasions, enunciated three false principles:

1. That of neutral schools.
2. That of the independence of Catholics in public religious questions, such as the Manitoba school question. At the present moment this has gained him the enthusiastic applause of the most fanatical Protestants, Presbyterians, Methodists, and, above all, Freemasons. (It do not think that Laurier is a Freemason.)
3. That of indifference in religion.
4. The sympathies of a great number of priests.

"La Verite, of Quebec, by constantly attacking the Conservatives, contributed largely towards turning the clergy to the side of the Liberals, and yet La Verite abhors the Liberals. In conclusion, I must say that I hope that the Liberals will give our schools, 'through policy,' 'through interest.'

"The Remedial bill gave us—

1. A Catholic school board, having control:
- a. Of teachers' diplomas.
- b. Of books.
- c. Of the Catholic Normal school.
- d. Of the Catholic inspectors.

2. The right to erect school districts.
3. The right to levy municipal taxes for our schools, and exemptions from all taxes for the maintenance of Protestant day schools which we have been paying at Winnipeg for the last six years.

"In a word, our schools were restored as in 1890, only we were given no

PARLIAMENTARY GRANT; but our right was affirmed, and we would have had those taxes before long. We shall see if the Liberals will give more. We wait in all patience and in all hope. If the Liberals do not do more, the same question will have given them power will be able to take it away.

"The Conservative press of Quebec and Montreal have erred in accusing the Catholics of Quebec of apostasy. It is an expression of desperation, which does no good, and which causes much harm. Let us hope and pray.

"The Archbishop of St. Boniface fights his best, and he is prepared to remain in the breach until the question is equitably settled. There is in Manitoba, in addition to the school question, the question of immigration, which is intimately connected with the school question, and the question of the thousands of Indian pagans who still worship the stars and the beasts, 'beavers, wolves, and birds.' Many are for missionaries: 'parvuli peccatum panem' ('the little ones sought bread'). With all this, the financial condition of the Archbishop of St. Boniface is most lamentable. Even a catastrophe is threatened."

MGR. SATOLLI'S SUCCESSOR.

The Latest News Published by the United Press Agency.

ROME, July 31.—Father Sebastian Martinielli, Prior-General of the Augustinians, whose appointment to succeed Mgr. Satolli as Papal Delegate to the Roman Catholic Church in the United States has been announced, was born in Lucca, capital of the province of the same name, in 1838. He entered the Augustinian Order in 1863, and was consecrated a priest in 1871. He was made rector of the Irish College in 1873 and Prior-General of the Augustinians in 1889. In 1893 Father Martinielli visited the United States, remaining in that country three months, a part of which time he spent at the Augustinian Convent at Bryn Mawr, Pa. He is a master of the English language. When first informed that he had been elected to succeed Mgr. Satolli, Father Martinielli refused to accept the appointment, but after being summoned into the presence of the Pope yesterday and being told that the appointment was personally desired him to go to America, Father Martinielli accepted the mission.

School Board.

Vicar-General McCann presided at a meeting of the School Board, Tuesday night, at which the business submitted was expeditiously disposed of. The other trustees present were Rev. Fathers Cruickshank, McEneaney, and Messrs. P. J. Mulqueen, James Ryan, A. G. Gayer, M. W. Vale, and R. W. Ray. The report of the Finance Committee recommending the payment of accounts amounting to \$1,206 was passed. The board awarded the contract to the Reid Co., for supplying 150 tons of soft coal at \$9.00 per ton, and 50 cords of pine wood at \$8.25 per cord. The Management and Supplies Committees were authorized to advertise for tenders for supplying of hard coal.

The Lords and the Land Bill.

London, Aug. 4.—The House of Lords to-day adopted by a vote of 25 to 19 an amendment to the Irish Land Bill in opposition to the Government. The action of the House is not considered of importance; still it is taken as an indication that despite the expressed conviction of the Ministers, the Lords will not dare to tamper seriously with the Irish Land Bill, there will be a revolt against that measure when on Thursday it will again be before the House.

Oseola.

A good business opening here, Mr. B. Leacy our esteemed merchant has decided to go out of business. Oseola is a village in the heart of a good farming section of country in the township of Droney, Kenora county. It is three miles from the C.P.R. main line. Mr. Leacy has always done a good business here, and his leaving will be considered a loss by the community, for apart from the fact that Mr. Leacy always proved himself a strictly honest man, he was much appreciated for his activity in handling farm products of every kind. The property for sale consists of a large brick building suitably arranged for dwelling and business, a store house and out buildings all in good repair. The price asked is very reasonable; the terms favorable, and the opportunity is a good one. Anyone desiring further information regarding a business opening for the right man may address himself to Mr. B. Leacy, or to Rev. P. M. Devlin, P.R., Oseola, Ont.

The Name of the Vatican.

The Holy Vaticanus is sometimes said to have received its name from Vaticanum, an oracle or prophecy, for tradition says that the Vatican hill was a sacred place from which to declare to the people the messages he received from the gods. It is not, however, one of the seven hills on which ancient Rome was built, but forms a part of it, and is bounded by the Tiber, and is bounded with Monte Mario, all of which was outside the ancient limits of the city. In our day the name is applied only to the immense pontifical palace adjacent to, and connected with, the basilica of St. Peter's. The Vaticanus, by F. Marion Crawford, in the August Century.

NATIONAL CONVENTION

Important Declaration by Mr. John Dillon.

Those Who Do Not Take Part in the Convention Take a Great Responsibility—This Peace Movement is Genuine and Sincere.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Regarding the forthcoming convention of Irish Nationalists at Dublin, which will be attended by many Canadian delegates, the London correspondent of the New York Sun says: "I have been authorized to make an announcement which contains the only hope of the revival of the cause of self-government for Ireland. It is welcome news that a genuine, earnest effort will be made at Dublin, a month hence, to harmonize all factions in the ranks of the Irish Nationalists. Messrs. Dillon, Healy, Redmond, and all their followers are willing to admit that there is no hope of the accomplishment of their object for the time being, unless they are joined there since the death of Parnell are abandoned and their forces are united under a single leadership on a moral and other concessions. These concessions the great majority of the Irish Nationalists in Parliament are not only ready, but anxious, to make. They will make them at the convention to be held next month in Dublin. Means for the preliminary announcement of their purpose is contained in the following statement, prepared by Mr. John Dillon, after consultation with his associates, and handed to me for publication in the United States:

"The National Convention, which is to meet at Dublin on September 1, is summoned with a view of affording an opportunity to all who desire to see unity restored among the Irish Nationalists. It is the intention to lay down a platform in support of which Irish Nationalists throughout the world might act together. With that object in view the proposals for the convention were made so wide as to embrace all Irish Nationalists who desire to give a fair trial to the constitutional methods. It is now manifest that, so far as Ireland and the Irishmen in Great Britain are concerned, the convention will be the most representative world-wide, and the most important since the split of 1891; and it will have, as compared with previous conventions, the advantage of the presence at its deliberations of many representative Irishmen from every part of the world. Its decisions must therefore have great weight with the Irish race, and lasting influence on the future of the Irish movement. The convention was not summoned in the interests of any section of any individual, as is usually the case with the resolutions which have been laid down for the admission of delegates, under which every organized body of Irishmen who are sympathizers with the Home Rule movement have a right to be represented. Clearly, if those who are not members of all representative Nationalists holding positions conferred by the votes of their fellow-citizens are entitled to attend. The Parnellite party have also been invited to take part in making arrangements for the convention. For my own part, if at the convention, or subsequently, as a result of its proceedings, any man could be agreed upon, under whose chairmanship all the Irish Nationalist members of Parliament would unite, I should be glad to have the honor of being chosen to fill that position. It is my duty, as I have always stated, to be willing to support him in the office. It seems to me that if any section of the Irish Nationalists decline to take part in this convention the responsibility will be thrown upon those who do not take part. In their judgment, can be effected that re-union in the National ranks which is of the first importance to the progress of the National cause. I shall not undertake to prophesy what the result of these matters for the most numerous section of the Irish Nationalists in Parliament will be. I wish to emphasize the fact that this peace movement is genuine and sincere, and that any faction which resists it will assume a grave responsibility before the Irish race. It may, perhaps, resolve itself into a question of personal leadership, and it must be admitted that the difficulties will be great, because there exists no commanding figure, in or out of Parliament, to whom the resolutions can turn. There is some talk of inducing Mr. Sexton to return to politics as a compromise leader of the consolidated forces, but the so-called Dillon party, who are in the van of the peace movement, have no candidate to propose."

Quebec Takes Action.

QUEBEC, Aug. 4.—The Irishmen of Quebec decided to send a delegation to the National Convention on Sept. 1st, in Dublin, and will meet on Thursday night to select it.

Sir Thomas More.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The memorial to Sir Thomas More, the cost of which has been defrayed by public subscription, has been unveiled in the Chelsea Public Library, and formally handed over to the Library Commissioners.

Arrested for Talking About Single Tax.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 4.—Fifteen single taxers are now confined in the Dover jail for advocating their theories in public speeches on the streets of this city. The weather has been intensely hot, and the suffering has been great. Altogether the jail contains 80 prisoners, which is twice the capacity of the place.

The Liberals and Joseph Martin.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 4.—The Liberals at their meeting here last night passed the following resolution unanimously: "That a meeting respectfully urges upon Hon. Mr. Laurier the advisability of appointing Mr. Joseph Martin as Minister of the Interior, and believes that no other appointment to that position would be as satisfactory to the Liberal party in the West and the people in the West generally."

The War in Cuba.

HAVANA, Aug. 4.—A hot engagement is reported to have taken place between Guines and Melones, in the District of Manzanillo, in the Province of Santiago de Cuba, in which the percentage of loss suffered by Spanish troops was exceedingly heavy. The official report has the number of Spanish soldiers who were killed at one hundred and one thousand injured. The official report further states that Lieutenants Gonzales and Pintados, of the Spanish forces, were killed, together with fifty privates.

Fighting with the Turks.

Constantinople, Aug. 4.—Despatches received here from Damascus report that there have been several serious fights in the mountainous district of Syria, between the Turks and the Druses. The Turks claim to have won a victory, but independent reports represent that the issue was doubtful, with heavy losses on both sides. It is now feared that 40,000 Druse troops will be required to suppress the Druse rebellion, which broke out in June last with renewed vigor.

Joseph's Church Picnic.

The annual picnic in aid of St. Joseph's Church, Leslieville, will be held in Leslie's Grove, corner Queen and Caroline streets, civic holiday, August 10th. The committee in charge of arrangements have spared no pains in completing an excellent programme for this occasion of games and amusements for which splendid prizes will be given. Brass band and first class orchestra in attendance. Meals and refreshments served on the grounds. The public in patronizing this event can depend on a most enjoyable entertainment. Cars stop at grounds. Gates open at 10 a.m.

Miss Lemaitre's Litany.

We note with pleasure a recent addition to Catholic Church music. "Litany of the Blessed Virgin," arranged in five parts, with organ accompaniment, from the pen of Miss Adele Lemaitre, one of Toronto's foremost musicians. This talented artist is devoting her entire time to composition, and has produced several fine contributions to Catholic church music. This, her latest, is pronounced by the best judges to be of the very highest standard, the music impressively solemn and the arrangement throughout entirely free from repetitions, now so strongly objected to in sacred music. The work is dedicated by the author to the Rev. S. J. Krein, C.S.S.R., the much respected former director of St. Patrick's church choir.

Another Round Table.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—A report has been made by the committee that was appointed some time ago at the suggestion of H. C. P. Plunkett, Conservative M.P. for the south division of County Dublin, that a committee of three Anti-Parnellites, two Parnellites, two Irish Unionists, and any practical Irishman whose opinion was valuable, be invited to join in a discussion of matters of pressing need to Ireland. The principal recommendation contained in the report for the creation of a department of agriculture and industries, to consist of a Minister and a council representing those respective interests.

I. C. B. A. Branch

At the last regular meeting of Branch No. 1, I. C. B. A., I was directed to forward you a copy of the following resolution of condolence:

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in the dispensation of His all-wise Providence to take Himself one of our most dearly loved and most esteemed members, Bro. J. J. Dowling, who was also the father of two of our worthy members.

Resolved—That while we, the members of Branch No. 1, I. C. B. A., bow with humble submission to the will of our Heavenly Father, we sympathize with his sorrowing relatives in their sad hour of affliction, and trust that they may be enabled to bear their trouble with Christian fortitude and resignation. Be it further

Resolved—That a copy of this resolution be sent to the minister of this meeting, one sent to Bro. Dowling and one sent to THE CATHOLIC REGISTER for publication. Committee, M. Ryan, Angus McDonald, Owen Hickey, P. J. McGuire, Recording Secretary, Branch No. 1, I. C. B. A.

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REGISTER JOTTINGS.

Rev. Father Kavanagh, S. J., professor of chemistry in St. Boniface College, leaves for Montreal shortly to take the chair of physics in St. Mary's College.

Mr. Albert Bruce Joy, captain, has added to his laurels by gaining the only award given this year at the Paris Salon, the judges deciding in favor of his bronze portraits of Lord Salisbury and Mr. Ferguson. Mr. Joy is a Trinidadian, his father having been an eminent Dublin physician.

M. Paul Bourget is on his way to Ireland to pick up some local color for a new novel. His visit to the United States produced his much-discussed series of letters published under the title of "Outre-Mer." M. Bourget is a great pen painter, and it is certain that he will publish a vivid account of his experiences of Ireland.

On Sunday the Redemptorist Fathers of Quebec celebrated the two hundred anniversary of St. Alphonsus with great splendor. About fifteen thousand worshippers of St. Ann's Church of Montreal were present. A notable celebration was also held in St. Patrick's Church, Toronto.

On September 23 the Queen will enter on a reign longer than that of any other British Sovereign. Victoria will on that date have exceeded the fifty-nine years of George III., who besides the King Edward and the third Henry, was the only monarch to celebrate his jubilee till the present Queen did nine years ago.

Cardinal Satolli has been charged to prepare, before his departure from the United States, the erection of an ecclesiastical tribunal to act as Court of Appeal in ecclesiastical questions which were hitherto brought directly before the Propaganda. It is thought that a couple of prelates, specialists in Canon Law, will proceed to the States to assist at the formation of this tribunal.

Of late it has been noticed that there are quite a number of non-Catholic ministers in Rome whose special mission seems to be to write, speak and act in a manner which, to put it charitably, is highly disconcerting and by no means calculated to increase their prestige in Italy. At the very doors of the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, a minister was seen distributing hundreds of printed copies of a sensational character to the faithful as they entered to assist at the evening service, which was unusually largely attended owing to the inauguration of the splendid new altar recently erected in this church in honor of Our Lady of Mount Carmel.

Cardinal Monaco La Valletta, Dean of the Sacred College, who died at Agrola, near Naples, on July 14th, at the age of 93 years, was born in Aquila, in the Abruzzi Province, on February 23rd, 1827, and entered the Church at a very early age. Endowed with most remarkable talents he attracted the notice of Pope Pius IX., who conferred many important missions to him and in a very brief time nominated him Archbishop of Bracera, after which, on the 18th of March, 1868, he was created Cardinal and received the title of St. Croce in Gerusalemme. He held the post of Abbot of the diocese of Subiaco and Secretary of the Congregation of Memorials, and upon the death of Cardinal Patrizi, in 1870, was nominated Vicar-General of Pope Pius IX., and was afterwards named one of the three executors of that Pontiff.

The Camillian Fathers have just observed the festival of the founder of their Order, St. Camillo de Lellis, who was a predecessor of St. Vincent de Paul in that grand movement of practical charity in the world which has so distinguished the later religious Orders. Until the time of St. Camillo France did not possess a single religious Community devoted exclusively to the care of the sick. The followers of this saint soon responded to this great need, and the establishments sprang up at Lille, Lyons and other places. At this day their novitiate is at Lille. They bestowed their care upon men attacked with every kind of disease and infirmity, seeking their patients especially among the wretched and abject. They have done immense service to society in times of epidemic and war, being equally zealous in the hospital, the lazaret house, and on the battlefield.

Mr. Prendergast Spoken of. A special despatch to The World from Ottawa says: "The latest report as to the vacant portfolio of the Interior is that which comes from Winnipeg to the effect that the position will be offered by Mr. Laurier to Hon. H. F. Prendergast, ex-Provincial secretary of Manitoba, and a prominent French Catholic."

An Impending War. LONDON, Aug. 4.—The Post publishes a long article on England's relations with Germany, in the course of which it says: "The maintenance of British rights in America, Africa and Asia may at any time involve the necessity of fighting America, France and Russia. It behooves us therefore to consider our relations with other powers. It is a fact that in January the question of how best to fight the British navy was seriously considered at Berlin, and the plan of a campaign against England was worked out by a strategist most competent to deal with that problem. This fact has never been published before, and we are bound to admit that the present tone of the inspired German press ought to put our statesmen on their guard."

The Sistine Chapel.

The chapel is a beautiful place in itself, by its simple and noble proportions, as well as by the wonderful architectural decorations of the ceiling, conceived by Michelangelo as a series of frames for his paintings. Beautiful beyond description, too, is the exquisite marble screen. No one can say certainly who made it; it was, perhaps, designed by the architect of the chapel, Bramante, or Baccio Pontelli. There are a few such marvels of unknown hands in the world, and a sort of romance clings to them, with an element of mystery that stirs the imagination, in a dreamy way, far more than the guide and oak-tree in the arbor of Sixtus IV., by which the name of Rovere is symbolized. Sixtus commanded, and the chapel was built. But who knows where Baccio Pontelli was? Or who shall find the grave where the hand that carved the lovely marble screen is laid at rest?—The Vatican, by F. Marion Crawford in the August Century.

The Pope's Garden.

At the last, opposite the iron turnstile by which the visitors are counted, there is the closed gate of the garden. It is very hard to get admission to it now, for the Pope himself comes almost every day when the weather is fine. In the Italian manner of gardening the grounds are well laid out, and produce the effect of being much larger than they really are. They are not, perhaps, very remarkable in the garden, but they are long for the hills of Capri and the freer air of the mountains, as he drives round and round in the narrow limits of his small domain, or walks a little under the shade of the lux-trees, conversing with his gardeners, or the almost every those who love Italy love its old-fashioned gardens, the shady walks, the deep box-hedges, the stiff little summer-houses, the fragments of old statues at the corners, and even the scherzi d'acqua which are little surprises of fine water-jets that unexpectedly send a shower of spray into the face of the unwary. There was always an element of childishness in the practical jesting of the last century.—The Vatican, by F. Marion Crawford, in the August Century.

School Room Humor.

The Hamilton Herald says that J. H. Smith, county school inspector, came across some funny answers to questions in the recent High School entrance examinations. One question in grammar was to correct the following sentence: "Which of the boys left your book lying on the desk?" "Which of the boys left your book lying on the desk?" and in her explanation she said she used a question mark because a question was asked, and changed lying to lying because lying is used in speaking of boys, and lying is used when speaking of boys.

In history one of the questions was to give a brief sketch of General Wolseley, and in starting out one candidate said: "General Wolsted, as a general, dressed in woolen cloth."

In answer to a question in geography, one candidate said: "The sun rises in the east and sets in the west, because the north star points to the sun, and the earth travels around the sun once a year."

"Where do we get cork?" was one question, and the reply was "From Cork Harbor."

Another question was, "Where is Acta?" and the answer given by one was "Where Oahu of Aro sprang from."

"Who are immigrants?" was another, and the brilliant answer was, "People who ride as first-class passengers."

Speaking of the sun's rays, one candidate said, "with the rays strike the earth, they stick right in."

Monuments.

Haskell & Co., 563 Yonge street, Toronto, fill all orders in marble and granite monuments, and in the most artistic manner. Their designs are the latest, and the material used is imported from the best quarries in Canada. Mr. S. Jamieson (whose name is familiar to many of our readers) supervises the setting up of all monuments executed by Haskell & Co., which is well and properly done.