HON. EDWARD BLAKE.

HIS VISIT TO THE AUSTRALIAN COLOXY.

PRESS AND PEOPLE PAY TRIBUTE TO HIS GREAT ABILITY-HIS MASTERLY EXPOST TION OF THE HOME BULE QUESTION-HOW THE BRISH QUESTION COULD BE SETTLED.

The Australian papers to band contain many references to the movements of Mr. Blake. The arbitration in which he was engaged had been an irritating subject in New Zealand politics for a long time. It was a dispute about the terms of a land grant by the Government to a railway company. The Government and the company each chose an arbitrator. and Mr. Blake was chosen as umpire. When the day of trial arrived the arbitrators could not agree as to procedure and finally the umpire decided to hear the case alone and on the evidence gave his award, finding for the Government on all points. The Wellington correspondent of a Sydney, N.S.W. paper thus spoke of the matter :--

"Two men come very well out of this prolonged and tedious battle. One is the Premier, who has stood from the first in the forefront of the fight with the company and to whose firmness and coplete mastery of the details of an unusually intricate and complicated business the victory is no doubt to some extent due; the other is the arbitrator, the Hon, Edward Blake. Mr. Blake is an interesting figure. For many years prominent in Canadian politics, he is now a home rate member of the House of Commons. Judging from a really fine address on the Irish question which he has just delivered in Wellington, I should say be must be a calcured and impressive speaker. He is certainly a most agreeable and refined gentleman in neighbor 166. In New Zadowit has the privite life. In New Zealand he has won colden opinious by his coolness and acamen and rire combination of strength and courtesy in the conduct of the Midland arbitration case. To the taction, yet masterly, way in which he hundled the learned com selengaged, and to his determined exclusion of needless and irrelevant issues and evidence, is due the winding up of the Midlan! case in a month, instead of its prolongation through three times that Another correspondent said :-

" Mr. Bake, the implie, has already created a great impression here. He is a man of evi tently remarkable power. and his conduct of the case up to now has been masterly. In physique and appearance is is of the Daniel O'Connel type, and that he pessesses the gitt of oratory was most markedly demonstrati ed at the Devitt necting here the cher day. He was seated on the platform with the Ir micr and others when a was recognized by the audi noe, and after Mr. Devict helfinished there we a storm of cries for 'Blake,' At his he came forward and made a little impromptu speech, which was a perfect gene of its kind—the best imprompto Speech I have ever heart on such ar

On the eless of the arbitration proposiconsider sponse to many requests. Mr. Bloke spoke of several places on the Home Rule question. His address at Angklard was an executingly Incid and sserate exposition of the hopes and one of Home Rulers. A striking passage in this speech was as follows:-), thus, be sath, take the Country ϕ Decayl. Is repulation was 185,000 of whem 142,0 0 w re Reman Cath II's. steady Nationalists. The Grand Jan were every in no them Protestant and Unionist, mostly Fundlor Is and landfor is agents. Of the sixteen cess con-Juctices, thirden were Protestants and Unionis's. The two county surveyors, with scharies of £400 and £500. Jury the Clerk of the Crown, and Sub-So riff were all Protestants and Unionis . Poor have grandians were elected, on as sor jound or anchise, with a curoulative vote, and r which the landlords w readle to everbear the Cathelies and braters It am rulers who were thus placed in a n incrity is 6 to citle books, or which | in the the vast and rivewere Protestants and diors co-Unicals s. I. Donegai Union, for ex | the w number tive en's out of twenty elected in her governions were tatholiss and home residently the most rath a matron, the mass, the dance ty sener, the rail ving efficer, the porter, bline [] the poor say of Pectors, three wer. Pro [16] ha t stants and Unit mists. The County Court Jungs, the Clerk of the Pence, the County by

elected, of course, by the Catholic Nationalist majority. Now let them take the County of Waterford, with a population of 97,000, of whom 92,000 were Catho-Fice and 5.000 Protestants. Twenty-one of the Grand Jury were Protestants and Unionists, two were Catholics and Unionists. There was not a single Home Ruler. Nearly all the officials were, as in Donegal, Protestants and Unionists. But the member in the last Parliament was a Protestant Home Ruler. Then there was the County of Tipperary, with a population of 173,-000, of whom 162,000 were Catholics and 11,000 Protestants. The position of the Grand Jury, and of almost all the officers, was the same. For example, there was the Cloumel Asylum, the 21 Governors of which were composed of sixteen Protestant and three Catholic Unionists, and only two Catholic Home Rulers, while of the inmates, as one would ex-

And yet in Donegal, amongst the mem-

bers was one Protestant home rater.

the results are about the same. As a general result, summing up the Grand Juries in these five countres, with a population of 660,000 Catholics and 73,000 Protestants, there were two Catholic Grand Jurors and 114 Protestants. Yet with this state of things existing at the present day in Ireland there were people, the so-called Unionists, who opposed Home Rule on the plea that the religious convictions of the minority under Home Rule government would not be respected. (Laughter) These men talked as it there was no religious oppression now. (Applause.) He said there was. (Cheers.) Why, the whole anti-Home Rule struggle now in Ireland, from Dablin Castle down, was to keep up the ascendancy, both in a religious and a political sense, of a small minority. If the Protestants of Ireland, and he spoke as a Protestant, were handled as the Catholics of Ireland were being handled now, what would they say? (Applause.) What wouldn't they say? (Laughter.) He would ask every self-respecting Protestant to reverse the figures he had quoted, and then to give an honest judgment (Applause.) This was the condition of things some people wanted to maintain in Ireland. He said at once that he wanted to destroy it. (Cheers.) The Irish difficulty would soon be settled if the English people applied two maxims, "Put your-selves in our places -(applause) - and, secondly. Do unto others as you would be done by.' (Cheers.)

ST. BENEDICT.

REV. FATHER JAMES CALLAGHAN

TELLS OF THE LITT AND DEATH OF THIS GREAT SMINT, IN HIS LECTURE BEFORE THE TRISH (ATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SO-

At last week's literary conference of the trish Catholic Young Men's Society of St. Patrick's Parish, held in their hall, 92 St. Alexander str et, Rev. Father James Callaghan lectured on 'st. Beggetiet, the founder of Western Monasticism." A delightful programme of song and recitation precided the leeture. The weekly conferences of this society have come to be looked forward to with mach pleasure by a large number of the paris: ioners, the attendance last We he - tay eyening being the largest of the seas at. Mr. J. Patterson, B.L. presided, and introduced the reverend lecturer, or whose able and interesting. iscours the following is but a shore

"St. Bess it is was born of the noble and weathy family of the Lords of Ner-i , is the Latin Province of Umbria A.D. (80). At the age of fourteen lings. He was also one of the mest tender. se quited the masy city of Rone. where he mad been prosecuting his makes the tach, and withdraw to the Apender M. mains as far as Subi ico. my nations of east of Rome, a rugged cottover obligg the Anio and offering he vomes a steil only a narrow, thickly or adjac cave. He dwell standed in ors in these lonely wilds A D 729. To the interval he sought to or in a neighboring ablay. r-t-r area gly invited by the resi-Phonesis lent in the or that purpose alone, yet he tailed to seeme assert or compliance to the regalar and anstere mode of living the mas, and retired to To State of is own a few hom. At his return | ranch parts of the words Cathere tion the advisorable bermitage. He built for their are munodation twelv in anstocieco acticolg al twelve morks in each. It is write his male traking mes with real of spacess, but it began to begin a brough the machinations of

monity. Caramay, poison and even a arene to to so rave the morals of the young rections were resorted to be comsermations havingle. Hopeless in ais or deavors to arrest the progress of the evil the servent or God abundance a year, the Secretary of the Grand on the enterprise and let for Monte Cissino, there, the Seliciter to the Grand on the commons of Soundam and Compary, the Clerk of the Crown, and Sals-comia in South rule body. Paganism culed s preside in these quarters. The wid Applie her his temple, sacrid is and sacrifices. Benedict work. ang rome true Gei.

la loo' a numerous followmen, he bil the foundaby atominent monastery in

to a lived as visit from To it is. Ourogoths and confors, and the only rs, namely, the clerk correct best of Greece Tyou have the most rate matron, the more, the dance of the or only he said to or and air ody, he said to the doctor and the dispensary do ters for all accesses of military renown wir all protestants and Unionises. On contracting a most and his death in the

- 1 di sordr waizh, heasked sugar to the chapet where his Crown Sater or, the Registrar, the Rais are red sixty a find sixty had been him dead Magastrace, were all irrotest data and come a mentile before. Stanling on the Gent Magistrate, were are recognized.

The hists: Of the das less of the Proceeding the consequence for the relief his hands to wile two trive and will is signif Her, and some were only a very Heavy and the red one prayer more on

nowinated makes the late Liberal Gov and establishments. A.D. obs. this that the whole county government, his time by 1,252 years. It has been at all times the guiding stirit of the Benewas monopolized by a small minority. distinction order and the fundamental principle or casis of action in every new monastic order founded in the Church since the time of St Benedict. Passive obedience to the superior as God's representative, or in other terms a thorough setting a side of all self-will, was the fundamental principle in St. Benedict's

code of monastic legislation. It was not enslaving to the inferior, for it was accepted freely and spont meously is, in the main, the fault of the parents by him. It was not fluttering to the more than the children, who hear so by him. It was not flattering to the ambition of a superior, for he was under little warning against mixed marriages. the obligation of consulting his whole so little denunciation and deprecation of community on matters of deep concern their dangers and miseries. If young and asking advice of the elders and people did hear, as often and explicitly others of minor importance. No privi- as they ought, the sense and doctrine of lege was extended to any one in the monastery through consideration of his form- they would be a far rarer calamity than er rank or fortune in society. Rich and poor were put on the same level, and Plenary Council of Baltimore, exhort anyone who prided in his proficency at a trade or any art was lowered for hu-mility sake down to the coarsest kind of least once a year and in forcible lan-

lived absterniously and chanted in and cemented by God's blessing. So many instances. We doubt if any canchorus Matins, Lauds, Prime, Tierce, Sexte and None, Vespers and Complines

at the six canonical hours." A vote of thanks was tendered to the reverend gentleman, whose announcement of this evening's lecture, on "St. Basil," was greeted with enthusiastic applause.

RELIGIOUS NEWS ITEMS.

The new quarters of the Philopathian Literary Institute, Philadelphia, were formally opened by Archbishop Ryan on Thursday, April 9th.

The total Catholic population of the United States is estimated at nine and a half millions, of whom New York contains 800,000 and Brooklyn States half a million.

The Rev. John J. Ward, rector of the church of the Sacred Heart, Philadelphia. celebrated his silver jubilice on Good Friday, the anniversary day of his reception to Holy Orders.

Russia, it is announced, will adopt the Gregorian calendar in a short time and diseard the Julian one, to which she has clung so tenaciously. The Gregorian system went into operation in 1582.

Pope Leo, it is said, spent his childhood in the simple surroundings of Carpineto, than which none could be simder. Early hours, constant exercise. plain food, and farm interests made a strong man of him; with plenty of simple common sense. As a boy he was a great walker and climber.

The members of the Dreibund, Germany, are seemingly endeavoring to effect an understanding with the Vatican, with a view to counterbalance the French and Russian influence. It is believed that Germany will endeavor to scenre the election of a pro German Pope. the meeting of Emperor William at Naples with Cardinai San Felice and the visit of Prince Henry of Prussia to the Vatican, are regarded as showing that the Popers disposed to a rapprochement with Germany.

The venerated Pontiff, Leo XIII., having entered fast month on the 87th year of his age, and the nineteenth of his Possibleate, we may remark that only three Popes lived to a greater age than eighty seven. The oldest was Gregory ix., who celebrated his 100th birthday and died in 1241. The long streigh was that of Pius IX., who field the office unirty-two years. Only nine Popes reigna for more than twenty years, and only nineteen over litteen years.

Cardinal Vaughan says of his prede esser, whem he knew intimately for erry years: "Cardinal Manning was not only one of the hobiest minds I have ver met, but one of the most patient and forgiving torough the restraint he kn whow to put upon his natural teelmarter and civilitation of ment; end or ne mest generous an i forbearing." And gain. Or all the men I have known. n do ever appeared to me so completely was highest. He lived for God and for softes."

FOREIGN NEWS INEMS.

Ex Senator Clari, or France, Is dead le was a some word a fed palater.

the of the greatest leaves of their victoria's existance is the commons on a got or in a "potry" set other er nes de nedale ct and microscript was received at

to rail Clearent has received handreds cappaients as arom persons admissis to crises the execution lext mentil of Adames. Among these requests was a journal and alcolomember in the com- that of Dr. Arthur Muclonard, the head a the Psych a Neurologica, department os the National Bureau of Education, in Was, ing on. Dr. Macdonalit's princh as study has been among crammais.

A report received from a mared surgern on dury in Crina, contained the inormation that the black plague has orokep out in Hong Kong. For commerera reasons he said, the authorities have ad avored to keep the fact a secret, but the surgeon trainks the U.S. Government should be informed to guard against its etion at San Francisco. The mortality are need very great, persons attacked is the disease dying in three or four

days. · ne black plague, a bubonic diseas my shorer to the "back wath," view winen it is often confounded, is one included origination and virtues therms contigious altments known. It arst appear die the far East during

the Middle Ages. The exact nature of the disease is un-

Nothing in the history of other made dies approaches the sweeping mortality of the back death. In the great plague : Moscow in 1771 more than 10,960 perons oled in a single day.

MIXED MARRIAGES.

ATHOLIC PARENTS SHOULD GUARD AGAINST SUCH IMBELIGIOUS CONNECTIONS.

The frequency or mixed marriages is a crible biot upon the character of our Catholic community. It is sad to think with what facility Catholic parents consent to such irreligious connections, and with how little caution they expose their young people to social intercourse, where passionate fancy and the thoughtlessness of youth are certain to entail the danger of mischievous alliances. It the Church concerning such marriages, they are. Our bishops, assembled in the the pastors of souls to caution the work until such time as a notable reform | guage, against the evils that flow from

mixed marriages."

raised by Our Divine Lord to the dignity of a sacrament of the Christian re | him. ligion. Natural likings and instincts have their own value and weight, but they ought not by themselves be a decisive motive in so important a step as Christian marriage; nor are they a safe guarantee for the proper fulfilment of the high ends for which marriage was ordained. That Christian hearts and lives may be wisely and rightly joined, God must join them and religion sanctify the union; and though the Church some times permits the contraction of mixed marriages, she never does so without regret and without a teeling of anxiety for the future happiness of that union and for the eternal salvation of its offspring."

Since marriage is the basis of the home, a Catholic marriage should rest on the sacred foundation of the sacrament of matrimony. Catholics should e married at Mass and receive the ptial blessing of the Church, which those do not receive who make religion secondary, and, for the sake of convenience, worldly fashion, or vain show, dispense with the nuptial Mass.

THE POPE ON ARBITRATION.

CARDINAL RAMPOLLA WRITES, SAYING THAT THE MOVEMENT HAS HIS SUPPORT.

London, April 9.-The Pope, through Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State, has addressed to the Chronicle a letter, of which the following is a translation :-- 'Among the most precious gifts the Divine Redeemer bestowed upon the world was that of peace, and no better description can exist than that peace should reign on earth. Justly, therefore, the Sovereign Pontiff, as Vicar of the Eternal Prince of Peace, desires, and cooperates with every effort towards the maintenance of concord and union of hearts among the nations. On this account. His Holiness, being informed by me of the earnestness with which you are promoting the institution of a permanent tribunal for the purpose of deciding international controversies and sate guarding the people from the periods of war, cannot but cause satisfaction. and expresses the wish that God will happity crown your praiseworthy efforts with success.

" (Signed) Rampolia,"

A NEW GREY NUNNERY.

A SUBSTANTIAL AND BEAUTIFUL EDIFICE BEING LEECTED IN STE. CUNEGONDE.

The Town of Ste. Canegorde, which has made great progress in every line, will be becutified by the appearance of a beautiful structure, which is now nearing completion. Very tew citizens nough living a short distance from Si-Sinegorab : have noticed how much the lown surpasses many quarters of the City of Montreal, especially, the subcress ying in its vicinity. All the streets or payed and always kept in a clean and excellent condition. It passesses mun rous stone buildings, charehed and schools, whose architecture can only be surpossed by the more costly edifices of

Notwithstanding their passessions, the iown-paperse liberally tayored the project o er e ing an edrice that would be a and an ornament to any quarter of the city of Montreal or of any other city. The idea was first entertained by the late Rev. A. Seguin, ctiré of Si tuneg ade, but it reli to the lot of the on ractic Father F. X. E. Lerement to put it into execution. The structur was destined for the Grey Nuis. The good Sisters in their new home will nouse the aged and the infirm; they will also have charge of or hous; the dilidren of laborers and working people who will be unable to give sufficient are and attention to their little ones luring the day will be cared for by the auns. A boarding school for the better classes will also be established in the

The project is identical with that of he Grey Nuns, who are now established it the corner of Guy and Dorchester streets; the difference is that the new stablishment will cater only to the people of Ste. Cunegonde. This new office has been erected at the corner of Albert street and Atwater avenue. The exterior of the building is finished; the enerior will be completed in Jame 10 xt. Even at the present moment it is possible to note the grandeur of the architec ture, though the style is modern. It is about the size of the desuit's coding a on Blenry street, the dimensi as being : irom, 240 rest; depth, 50 feer; the two wings are 70 by 60 feet each. The build ing is vix storeys high, of stone, orac mented.

The interior will contain all modern appliances, though extremely plain and

substantial.

The c.s' of the entire building and grounds is \$150,000, wholly subscribed by the citizens of Ste, Canegonde. Th architect is Mr. MacDuil. The contrac tors for the stone work are Messrs. St Louis and son; for the brick work, Mr. Descarries: the heating apparatus and plumbing will be done by Messrs. Blouin, Desforges and Latourelle.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON.

MATRIMONY AND POLITICS.

(From our owa Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON April 10 .- It is well understood in political circles now that Benjamin Harrison is a candidate for the presidency. His position is unique in this relation. He has no bureau of operations, for he has no need of it. He is simply waiting for the plum of the

nomination to drop into his mouth. In the meantime, if he has any anxiety on the point it is obscured by the fact that other affairs of more immediate interest engross his mind. He is married to an attractive woman, and while other candidates are worrying he can forget everything of that nature in the bliss of pect from the relative numbers of the same population, 600 were Catholics and 30 Protestants. (Laughter.) In the coarsest kind of clothing, slept country Kerry, with a population of moderately, rose at two o'clock every morning, tilled the rough soil or cultists the Country Sligo, with a population wated the fine arts seven hours and 173,000 Catholics and 9,000 Protestants, studied only two out of the twenty four, and the Country Sligo, with a population studied only two out of the twenty four, and the Country Sligo, with a population studied only two out of the twenty four, and the Country Sligo, with a population of the twenty four, and the Country Sligo, with a population of the twenty four, and the Country Sligo, with a population of the twenty four, and the Country Sligo, with a population of the twenty four, and the Country Sligo, with a population of the twenty four, and the Country Sligo, with a population of the twenty four, and the Country Sligo, with a population of the twenty four, and the Country Sligo, with a population of the twenty four, and the Country Sligo, with a population of the twenty four, and the Country Sligo, with a population of the twenty four, and the Country Sligo, with a population of the twenty four, and the Country Sligo, with a population of the twenty four, and the Country Sligo, with a population of the twenty four, and the Country Sligo, with a population of the twenty four, and the Country Sligo, with a population of the twenty four, and the Country Sligo, with a population of the Country Sligo, with a

didate for President had quite so much great is the importance of marriage to the temporal and eternal welfare of mankind, that, as it had God for its Founder tions while his case was in doubt, or so in the Old Law, in the New Law it was much to afford him consolation in the event that it shall be decided against

KEEP THE CHILDREN AT SCHOOL

Fathers and mothers can read with profit the following extracts from a letter written by that zealous advocate of Christian schools, Bishop Watterson of Columbus:—

Education is not the work of teachers

done, but the combined work of parents,

pupil and teachers. It is three-told, not only on the part of those who are to be engaged in it, but also on the part of the things which must be done. It consists, first, in the sanctification of the souls, and secondly, in the development of the minds, and thirdly, in the promotion of the bodily welfare of children; and if it is to be a thorough work, these three things must go hand in hand and be inseparable both in theory and practice, so that children may have not merely sound minds in sound bodies, but sound souls in sound bodies. To educate is to draw out, develop, exercise, train, and cultivate all the faculties, religious, moral, intellectual, and physical, to give as much completeness as possible to the child's whole nature, so that it may know what it ought to know, do what it ought to do, and be what it ought to be, in the sphere of life in which God places it. It is to form children into Christian men and women and prepare them to do their duty in life to those about them, to themselves, the family, society, their country, their Church and God, and to attain their eternal destiny in the life to come. This is the only correct and adequate idea of Christian education. This is the duty which fathers and mothers owe their children; this is the work which pastors and teachers must undertake towards those committed to their charge; this is the work which, as the years go on, children themselves are to be taught to engage in more and more intelligently, so that, with a better understanding of what is to be done, how it is to be done, and what end it is to be done for, they may turn religious instruction, spiritual exercises, secular studies, home discipline. school regulations, and everything else, to greater account in making themselves

all that God wishes them to be. That the work may be done more complerely, parents should make sacrifices to keep their children at school as long as possible. They should not take their dittle ones away and thrust them out into the world just when their passions are developing and the battle of life is for them beginning. There is a tendency in some places to withdraw children from the schools as a on as they make their First Communion or receive the sucrament of Confirmation. Nothing but positive necessity can excuse this; for it is just tuen that they need the utwest care and watch objects and a continuouse of the wise restraints of wholesome, school diser, line. It is just then that their mental faculties are exponence and that they are non-condition to profit beforeby the teaching and trability which are gayou. It is just then that they are entering more perfectly into their Christian lie; and if what has been already done is to From the its traits both in the intellectual. and the spirital order, then especially it is that the sound principles institled, the basons given, the good addits began, ! Eveloped and Arengthened by even more constant and care pit training than become. It you take a promising young tro, when the bads are swelling or the traft just forming on its prenents and warit from its warm and notive soil are: transplant it to a cold uncongenial place, you need not expect the fruit to ripen. And so, in a measure, may it be with emidren that are thrust out late the world before their time, and exposed to its dangers and tem, twices before they are strong enough to withstand them --N. Y. Catholic Review.

WHEN THIEVES FALL OUT. Elifor of the Comtext bier-What cerrible those it wit, by it we go to was

Editor or the Comic II Sporth-It will indeed. Where on earth such we get all our jokes and pictures ir mi-Pick



once down, discuss finds an easy entrance.

If there is a week spot in the body, disease-germs will find it. They will lodge right in that spot and unless they are

driven out at once, will increase and multiply and grow into seriousness. Weakness is a predisposition to disease. Whether the weakness be local or general, it is dangerous. Good healthy strength all over the body is the best safeguard against disease. Debility of any kind is a direct invitation to serious sickness. The reason that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption if taken in the early stages of the disease, is that it puts the whole body into a hearty, healthy condition. The poisonous tuber-cular matter is thrown off by the lungs, and the pure, rich blood coursing through them, quickly stops the inflammation, heals the broken membranes and makes the lungs perfectly strong and sound. Consumption is marked by wasting away of the bodily tissues and vice versa. A wasting of the flesh brings on consumption. Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery induces the accumulation of sound, hard, healthy flesh. It increases the appetite and the capacity of the digestive organs for the assimilation of food. It is a purifier, a tonic and a powerful curative remedy, all in one bottle. All who will send their addresses, this notice and six cents in stamps, to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., will receive by return mail a large book of 160 pages, which tells all about the "Golden Medical Discovery."

baby growth

The baby's mission is growth. To that little bun-dle of love, half trick, half dream, every added ounce of flesh means added happiness and comfort! Fat is the signal of perfect health, comfort, good nature, baby beauty.

Scott's Emulsion, with hypophosphites, is the easiest fat-food baby can have, in the easiest form. It supplies just what he cannot get in his ordinary food, and helps him over the weak places to perfect growth.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville, Ont.

CARDINAL VAUGHAN

On the Buty of Catholics in Regard to the Education of Children,

His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop

of Westminster preached at the Church of Our Lady Immaculate, Limchouse London. What words had he, as their teacher, to speak to them that morning? The words he had to address to them were that as fathers and mothers they had obligations towards their children placed upon them by God Himself, on ligations in regard to which they could not make any choice. They could of course, decide whether they would discharge them or neglect them; G d respected their will, but God gave them no alternative that would be equally please ing to Him, and when He placed upon them the obligation of discharging their daty to their children they must been His word. If they were of their they must do their duty to their children, and if they and not do their duty it was because they were not of God, though they called themselves Catholics. If they were not of God they were of their lather the devil -that was to say, they lend taken the devil to be their father. Now, what was their obligation towards their calldren? The bodily maintenance of their offspring-tood, clothing, warmth at I protection-these, of course, they were bound to provide. He was not speaking of these for the beasts of the field, will and savagebeasts--lions, tigers and ice; cros; vermin-rats and even every kind of batasome creatures had care for their young, and ted and protected it until it was sufficiently grown to take care of itsell, such obligations they had, aistes beasts, birds, r pail's, and venomous things had such dispositions. But he was speaking of something beyond these obligations as disstincts -- he of ligation or Coal hid upon the carents to bring up their children in the I versions dge, and service of God. Fatters and methers were bound to make use of such means as were at their sisposal to dischar, e thair obligations, the means within mir reach were the catholic schools, and in that perish there were selected on and the capabilities awakened are to be each side of the great big way that ran through the perisa, to which they could send their children, so that prectically, they had senone at their doors. The erp sts and teacher- watered over these chools with singular care and sociotion; in them their children would be tought the way to beaven, and Catholic parents in that parish were bound to send their children to them. The obligation of sensing their children to a Catholic school impaid another obtivation, and that was that they were bound to assist the priest in making the necessary payments for the support of these schools. They knew that an agitation had been going on the ughout the whole of England, in order to bring pressure upon the Government to induce them to pay the whole of the maintenance of the children at Catholic servers. He did not think they would get an thing like a full and sufficient respinse to their demands on the theught they would be left very much as they were, with the obligation to find a considerable sum of money every year to carry on their schools. They had at get some little assistance, but he did not look for morely in the present state of political opinior, remains legislaure. Catholies, while how a to make use of Catholic schools, were under an e-di, ation to contribute what they could towards the maintenance of these schools, and this obligation as supplied to the capital expenditure. The debt of £400 resting ment he schools of that parish, rested, he could say, not so much upon the schools as up, in the rector of the mission, for though legarly it might be upon the school, morally it was upon the rector, who had made himself responsible to pay it. His Eminence concluded by an appeal for the schools of the parish, and by emphasizing his previous remarks on the obligation of parents to send their children to Catholic schools.

IT WAS THE CAT.

Professor-Margaret, please take that cat out of the room. I cannot have it making such a noise while I am at work.

Servant-Why, sir, you are sitting on

A GRIM REÁLITY.

Merchant (on discovering a man in his cellar)—Who are you? Stranger—The gas man. I have come to see by your meter how much gas you have used during the last month. Merchant-Good gracious! I was hoping you were only a burglar !

TO A NAUGHTY BOY.

"Tommy," said his father, "what is the resemblance between you and a dull razor?"

"Dunno, sir." You both need strapping."