THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

when the Cardinal Arobbishop preached and made the annual appeal for the schools of the mission. His Eminence teck the text from the Epistle of St. James i. 18—"Of His own will He hath begotten us by the Word of Truth that we might be some beginning of the street of t His creatures." After some preliminary remarks on the duties of Catholics the worthy Archbishop said :- This festival brings to us this moment, then I think I may say wos to must pay all costs, and lose the use of the a flood of historical memories. More than that, it lays upon us all an obligation and a duty which we cannot fail to fulfil without making ourselves responsible before God. I need not go into history-you all, I hope, know it. In the year 597 St. Augustine with his companions landed on the coast of Kent. They came in procession, singing their litan-ies, and carrying before them the image of our Blessed Saviour. King Ethelbert, whose wife, Queen Berthis, was a Christian, was most full, I will say, of the Christian spirit. He received them gladly. The see of Canterbury was founded, and St. Augustine, who was consecrated afterwards, became its first Archbishop. The whole of England within a century became Christian, more or less-that is, the seed of Christianity was sown all over the face of England, and, in another century, England had become England. It was not England before. It did not bear the name. It was not a united people. It was divided into seven, or five, or three continually conflicting and warlike races. Within 200 years of the coming of St. Augustine it had become Eogland, and one; and it has been one from that hour to this. What did it? Not warfare, not bloodshed, not legislation. There was no supreme legislative power. What made England one? The pervading life of Christian faith which, pervading all these separate and conflicting races drew them late the bond of charity, made them one people, and gave them one name which they bear to this day. England was made one by Christlanity-by the Christian faith. This being

WHAT CAN UNMAKE ENGLAND. ?

Wol, we might be unmade by powers greater than ourselves. We might be brought to rum by internal revolutions and conflicts and seditions. But there is something more subtle, more stealthy, more secret, far more deadly—and that is, if Eugland should ever love its Christianity. For if Christianity made England, the loss of Christianity would namake it. Well, the Christianity which Augustine brought continued for seven or eight hundred years unmutilated—as he taught it. You know what happened 300 years ago. I am not to talk controversythere is no need. That one perfect universal faith—which is called Uatholic because it is universal-was shattered and became fragmentary, lost its perfection. Nevertheless, even in its mutilation, it survived, and I call England Christian still. Those who believe in the Ever Blessed Trinity, and the Incarnation, and the Holy Ghost, are Christians, though net Catholics. They alone are Catholics who believe revelation of the Day of Pentecost, and in the whole circumference of faith which is believed in all the Christian world. Nevertheless, the English people, retaining so much of the original tradition of Christianity are Christians, and I rejoice over it. But that terrible disruption which rent from Christendom, and which tered the full and perfect faith of the Day of Pentecost, has had its result. Some years ago it was found that there were a million of children in Christian schools, but there were something like three millions in no schools at all. Nothing is more certain than that when faith is mutilated charity is relexed. An imperfect faith shows itself in the slackness and the want of energy, which spring from the charity of faish. What was the result of that? There came upon us a visitation. The schools of England had been schools of imperfect Christianity, but then there came the oreation of a system of schools in which it was intended that no Christianity should be taught. If Christianity made England, what would such an education, without Christianity, do but unmake it? I am bound, however, to say this: These schools which, by law, are without Christianity, by the will and conscience and

UPRISING OF THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND. have become religious schools of an imperfect Christianity. I cannot call them Christian achools—I would I could. But I am bound in honor and conscience to say that these schools have admitted Christian prayers, Christian hymns, and the reading of the Bible—though with an imperfect interpretation by untrained persons. I cannot say that schools which have voluntarily admitted all this are not religious schools. And yet the religion is imperiect and mutilated, which bars me, and I cannot therefore call them Christian schools. In the meanwhile, what are our Catholic schools? They are unbroken traditions of the faith that Augustine brought. They have never yielded jot or tittle of the perfect faith which we derived from that fountain in which the water of life is always full. If anybody thinks me overbold, I bid him to read the history of the Angle-Saxon race by St. Bede, who wrote within a century after the coming of St. Augustine. What do we read there? We read of the primacy, the supremacy of the Vicar of Christ over the whole unity of the Cathoile world entering into England. We read of the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. We read ef the invocation of saints. We read of the henor which eight to be paid the immatulate Mother of God. We read of the purification of souls after death. We read of the seven Sagraments of the New Law. That whole faith which we call the faith of Pius IV. as delivered to us by the Council of Trent and the council of the Vatioan—the whole faith we find in the history of the Venerable Bede. Well, that is the faith which is taught your children in every Cathelic school. To this heur the tradition is unbroken, and no power "en earth can break it, for the gates, of hell

world, degraded from the condition of a child will appear in improving the farm, Supposing the tenflots upon those who fall under his power!

Every little child, even of the poorest perflots upon those who fall under his power!

Every little child, even of the poorest perflots upon those who fall under his power!

Every little child, even of the poorest perflots upon those who fall under his power. In improvements and his tenant right, and the constitution of the senant supposite upon the power. It is a condition of a child will be composited to the tenant in the senant in the senant in the senant in the senant in the composition of the senant in the composition from usage, and, one of those poor little children has the caposity of eternal life or of eternal death gether to the landlord. If the tenant is winmade the annual appeal appeal for the achords of the condition of a child will be setting in improvements for 20 years, the law will be setting the tenant to have enjoyed blaters and the fountain of all evil. Every one of these poor little children has the camade the annual appeal of the landlord. If the tenant is will be setting to the landlord. If the tenant is will be setting the farm that the power in the power in the power. It is the power in th saying that a fragmentary and mutilated and destroy property worth £300. It is true Christianity has brought upon us the desolaus, woe to you, if through want of zeal, if farm while waiting, it is not easy for default-through narrowness of heart, if through love ing tenants to redeem, and many landlords of money, if through carelessness of the great evict through the county courts, which runs truths of which I have spoken to you, you up expenses enormously, and destroys all suffer our Catholic schools to languish. hope of redemption. The Land Act of 1887 His Eminence went on to remind his hearers

that there were various ways in which they could help the work of Catholic education. They could help it by generously responding to such appeals as he was then making to would give broken bread, but there were very the people. Lastly, he would ask them to home, continued His Eminence; see what the home is the hast school. There is the home is the hast school. home is the best school, a bad home is the right they must have fairly risen up against worst school. Sometimes people think that their plunders. The other three provinces an orphan is very much to be pitied. There are some even more to be pitled than those tage of landlords. who have neither father nor mether. They who have bad fathers or bad methers, or neglectful fathers or mothers, are a thousand times more to be pitied. You may all keep a watchful eye over the children running about the streets; you may visit their houses; you can do for them what others cannot. The priests' hands are always full, and they cannot be everywhere. The guardian angels are everywhere, though we cannot see them.
You, too, can be everywhere, doing the work
of guardian angels. May God pour His love into your hearts, and inspire you with all the zeal of your will, to give yourselves to the work of saving these little ones for whom our Lord Jesus Christ shed His Precious Blood.

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IRISH TENANT RIGHT.

The Substance of Law Meted Out to the Irish Tenants While the Principle of Right is Withheld.

(From the Oldham Evening Chronicle.) Mr. Balfour has many times affirmed that

Irish tenants have an absolute right to their own improvements. Notably our Chief Secretary made this assertion at Manchester. Let us look a little at facts. Mr. Gladstone's Land Bill of 1881 contained the famous Healy clause, which was so constructed originally as to forbid altogether the confiscation by landlords of tenants property in dual holdings. An amendment was agreed to excluding what are technically termed "English-managed estates" from the benefits of the "Healy" clause, as on such estates improvements are supposed to have been made by the landlords ; and the Government also insisted on a proviso that no tenant should be allowed the value of any improvements for which the landlord "had paid or otherwise compensated the tenant," This last sentence " er otherwise compensated the tenant." was of sufficient importance to turn the nominal booms offered Irish tenants into the sorriest of Dead Sea fruit. The partiesn Irish Judges when appealed to by their kith and kin and patrons—the Irish landlords—ruled that the enjoyment on his own improvements by a tenant for, say, 20 years or there-abouts preved his having received that legal compensation which authorised his landlord to refuse to consider the improvements as the tenant's property. The Irish Judges did more than lay down this principle of the influence of time en tenants' improvements. We find "the Supreme Appelate of Ireland" ruling that tenants could not claim the benefits of the increased value given to their holdings by their im-provements, but could only claim the interest and principal of the money the improvements had cost. The Irish Judges invented a new name for the blackmalling privileges they en-dowed landlerds with. They call this thing "the improvable capability of 'and," and they ruled that by the application of this handy principle landlords could levy rent on improved land, provided they avoided the appearance of taking the interest of the capital the tenant had laid out on his improvements. No one said anght about the tenants' expen-

of a legal fiction. Now let us put a case into the plain, praction form it has been appearing in since the Sepstember, 1813, a Turkish corps of 2,000 Irish Judges gave judgement in the "Adams men on an island near Widin were suprised of Punseath case," and made known to land such away to instant death. During heur the tradition is unbroken, and ho power of everyth can break it, for thing gates a break it, for the gate of the present power of the state of the present power of the state of the present power of the day's collections, the first power of the day's collections are not present power of the foods. In Personal Responsibility of the foods in the foods. In Personal Responsibility of the foods in the foods in Personal Responsibility of the foods in the foods. In Personal Responsibility of the foods in the f lords what the law meant to uphold. Sup-pose a tenant holds land for which he pays a

syntof a child stained with sin, darkened by tal laid out on improvements £25; so that, ignorance, torn by the temptations of this deducting £45 from £100, the landlerd's inworld, degraded from the condition of a child creased rent will be £55 per annum in the of God-to-the degradation which Satan in £20, although he has not laid out one farthing tion in which the children of England lie at the six months following eviction, but, as they introduced a clause making the expenses of evictions reasonably low, but the Castle gang procured some arbitrary enactments from the Dublin rulers which restored the old exorbitant legal charges for evictions. This action of the Castle was in direct opposition them. They could help it by becoming an-nual subscribers. They could help it by col-tothe intentions of Parliament, but it has lecting among their friends. They could help attracted little notice. Some of the Ulster it by putting our Lord Jeans Christ among estates enjoy a species of legalized and pritheli heirs when they were making their last vileged tenant-right customs, under which will and testament. Let them leave something to Him—and let it take the form of a fairly, so long as they can ecospe rack-renting spiritual charity. There were plenty who and enforce tree sale of tenant-right, insist on holding their improvements altogether, irrefew who ever thought of saving the souls of spective of the length of time they have en-the people. Lastly, he would ask them to joyed them. Ulster landlords have appealed watch over every child they saw running in against such rights, but the supreme courts

> We will; in conclusion, give a case illustrating what may occur any day. The late Colonel King-Harman, taking advantage of a clause forbidding sub-letting (although he had himself connived at the sub-letting), evicted a wealthy tenant in 1887. This tenant claimed for improvements £1,800, but only get £389, out of which the Board of Works claimed £180 on account of a building losn. The rent of this farm was £40, and since the eviction Colonel King-Harman got over £70 a year rent for the sub-lettings, and it was proved in court that the residue of the farm question would bring a rent of £90 per annum. Readers can readily see the bearing of all this. The old rent of leachold farms was £40. The present rent is £160. The compensation for improvements cost the landlord only £209, and the law costs were borne by the tenant, and were very heavy. Quite recently, while defending a tenant in Dublin from landlord exaction, Mr. T. Healy quoted Mr. Balfour as having affirmed a tenant's right to hold his own property in dual hold-ings. The landlord's counsel replied, "Oh, people talk lote of rubbleh in the House of Commons." So, not withstanding the benig-nant legislation of recent years it is with Irish tenants as it was with their fathers, and while the Government holdsforth to the English people, and to the world, that the sub stance of law is meted out to them, yet the vital principle to right is withheld.

WHOLESALE DROWNING THE PAST.

Some of the Noted Floods and Inundations of the World's History.

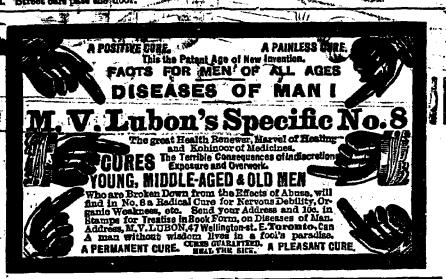
Inundations and floods following upon longcontinued and heavy rains, or suddenly upon family of high integrity. He manipulated the bursting of a water-spout or rain-cloud, have at long intervals in the world's history been destructive of whole communities and thousands and tens and hundreds of thous- ing in their savings bank books the full amount ands of human beings. In the Christian era disasters of this character that are comparable with the Conemaugh calamity of a few weeks ago, number nearly 100. Of such as are fully authenticated in bistory, England Holland, France, Germany, Austria, and Ohina have been the scene. America has soldom been visited by such eslamities, owing it may be to the sparse population of the low lands.

Invasions of the sea have been most prolific of human sacrifice, the first recorded in-stance being in A. D. 353, when Cheshire, England, was lnundated and 3,000 people pershed. April 17, 1421, the sea broke through the dikes at Dort and anbmerged seventy-two towns and cities and drowned 100,000. A similar disaster ecourred in Holland in 1530, when the number of the drowned is said to have reached 430,000. But inundations by sea are hardly comparable with those that occur in the interior of countries from cloud-bursts and heavy rains and from the bursting of reservoirs. Of this class of disasters the record is prolific, but in by far the great majority of instances, the losses have been confined to preperty, with but small loss to human lives. There are a number however, that are celebrated for their wholesale fatalities. In 1483 the Severn in Great Britian overflowed during the day and carried away men, women, and children in their beds and covered the tops of many hills. The waters settled upon the lands and were known for a

century thereafter as the great waters. In 1617 Catalonia, in Spain, was visited by an innudation and 50,000 people were drowned. The early part of the present century was prolific of floods in central Europe. April 14, 1802, Loros, a city in Murcia, the city buildings, where he waited down on it with her duster like a wolf upon Spain, was destroyed by the giving way of a reservoir and 1,000 persons were drawned. In Hungary twenty-four villages around Peath were swept away with their inhabitants by Further, the members of the prisoner's family, which, as she remarks, set the dust highlight. Salop during a storm and many persons perished. By an overflow of the Danube in the same storm 8,000 inhabitants of Silesia

JERUSALEM AND THE HOLYCLAND

This grandest work of Art in America, procognized my therefore and by the thousands of people who have visited it. It unequalled anywhere together med and by the beauty of colors, harmony in composition and so REFE II KE that the feels actually as if on the accred ground. THE CRUCKELYON scene is almartidious works alone works coming many, miles to see, spart from the CITY, Mount, CLIVET, MORIAH, MIZPAH and ZION. This grand PANORAMA to be seen at the CYCLORAMA, corner St. Cathering and St. Urbain streets, Montreal. Open every day from morning till 10:30 p.m., and on Sundays from 1 to 10:30 p.m. Street care pass the door.



begins with the floeding of 1,600 houses in

New Orleans, May 12, 1849, attended with great privation and loss of life. The memor-

ble Mill River disaster near Northampton,

In June, 1875, a large part of Toulouse was destroyed by the rising of the Garonne

and fully 1,000 persons were drowned. Great atorms swept over India, in September.

1875; Ahmedabad was inundated and 20,000 persons were lost. Hungary, northern Italy,

and Spain were again visited by severe floods in March and October, 1679, and in Spain over 1,000 lives were lost. What was prob-

ably the most widespread and devesting in-

undation that ever occurred in America

visited the Mississipi valley in February, 1882,

when that mighty river burst all bounds and

spread over the country on both aldes, from

St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico, making in

some places an inland sea over 1,000 miles wide. But the loss of life was trivial in com-

parison with a similar flood and inundation of the Yellow river in China in December,

1887. By that rising of the waters a popu-

lone district of 10,000 square miles was over-

whelmed, 3,000,000 persons were driven from

their ruined homes, and 750,000 others per-ished in the waters.—Milwaukes Catholic

A MINISTER IN PRISON.

Bev. Mr. Burns Pleads Guilly to Post Office

Robberles-A Sad Scene in Court.

deputy postmaster, has confessed that he is a

defaulter to the extent of over \$3,000. He is

an Anglican clergyman, and for years has

been most successful in church work. He has

the accounts of illiterate farmers and labor-

ers, and by making false entries in Govern-

ment returns succeeded in swindling poor people, whose sears were allayed by his plac-

they had deposited. Mr. Burns, when con-

fronted with his crime, broke down, and

made a clean breast of the affair. He says

that the temptation to take money was irre.

sistable. He is completely overcome, and is

willing to stand any punishment that is put

on him. When arrainged before the magis-

trate to-day, enough evidence was adduced

to warrant his committal for trial. Burns

was so overcome that he had to be helped out

of court, He cried, "Oh, this will kill me."

SENTENCED TO TWO YEARS.

KINGSTON, June 26 -This morning the

Rev. R. T. Burns came before Judge Price

for trial. After he entered the chamber he

stated to Mr. McIntyre, his counsel, that he

had been "awfully punished already." The judge asked him by whom he desired to be

tried, when he replied, "I elect to be tried by you." Mr. Britten then read to him the

harge of embezzlement, after which he was

asked if he were gulity. He said, "I am guilty," Mr. McIntyre addressed the judge,

a most deplorable one, probably the most dis-

tressing that had ever come before His Honor.

His Honor was aware, in common with

citizens in general, of the terrible calamity

which beiel the prisoner only a few months

ago when two members of his family met watery graves. Another distressing element

was the position in which his most estimable

family was placed when the offence was brought to the public's knowledge on last

Sunday. He had plenty of time to leave the

country, no steps having been taken to place

been suggested to him to leave the country,

stating that all understood that the case v

ven the names of a dozen of his victims.

KINGSTON, June 25.—Rev. R. T. Burns,

to death in the torrents.

THE EVIL EYE.

Some Superstitions of the Old World That Are Long Lived.

Mass., May 16, 1874, when several villages were destroyed and over 150 persons lost Shortly after his election Pius IX, who was their lives through the bursting of a dam, then adored by the Romans and perhaps the was the first great calamity of its kind in this country and resembles very closely the Johnsbest loved man in Italy, was driving through town calamity in all save its loss of life— pailing into insignificance in this respect in the streets when he pappened to glance upward at an open window at which a nurse was standing with a child. A few minutes comparison with the present horror. Eureka, Nev., was swept away by a waterspout in July of the same year and about thirty people afterward the nurse let the child drop and it was killed. No one thought the pope had perished, and on the 27th of that month Pittaburg and Alleghany city were deluged wished this, but the fancy that he had the evil eye became universal and lasted till his with rain and over 220 persons were swept death.

leath. In Carniola if you tell her mother that her baby is strong and large for its age, a farmer that his crops are looking well, or a coach-man that his team is good, all three will spit at your feat to avert the omen, and, if you understand the custom, you will do the same as an act of politeness.

A person who wandered through upper Carntols and praised everything he saw would soon come to be considered the most malevelent of men. In Naples exactly the same feeling exists. The terms of endearment which mothers of the lower class use to their children, and the pet names they call them, are of to indecent that it would be impossi ble to reproduce them in English, and always to contemptuous that they would be offensive in any other relation, its angle of Neapolitans to

offer a guest anything that he may praise has probably the same origin. It is, of course, now to a very large extent only a form of courtesy; but even now another feeling lurks behind, at least in a good many cases. Your host has been delighted by your admiration of his possessions; he would have been disappointed if it had not been so warmly express-ed as it was; but still he is a little airald of the ill lack the kind things you have said may bring. By offering the object you have liked best to you, and receiving your certain refusal to accept them, he puts them in a bad light, and thus counteracts the evil effects of your praise. He says to fate: You see their value in not great after all. This superstition, however, is by no means confined to Naples or Italy; it is said to be common in youngest slater, has charge of the finances China and Japan and among negroes and red new, John is sixty five years old, and He was also a Sabbath school worker. He is Indians. Even in England it is not unabout 52 years of age, and is the son of the late Justice Burns, of Toronto, a

known. In fact in all the countries, when visiting a sick acquaintance, it is a little better to say, "I am glad to hear you are a little better to-day" than "I am glad to see you looking so much better." Nor is the belief by any means confined to the lower classes. A person who is highly educated, very intelligent, and by no means prejudiced in religious matters, was once asked whether the words acted as an evil charm or whether they merely foretold evil. The reply was : " I don't know : but I do know from experience that whenever anybody tells me I am looking well I fall ill within three days; and the more intimate I am with the person that says it the worse the illness is." There may be a connection between this superstition and that of the evil eye-we are inclined to think there is-but they must not be confounded. as one is often found in districts where the other is unknown .- Saturday Review.

Things a Lady Hates.

She hates dirt. Every morning she begins new campaign against dirt, hunts it down wherever it hides itself, and abolishes it. She hates it just as much where it is seen by no eyes but her own as she does where the lady next door can see it. She hates it in the celler, in the garret, in the backyard, in the cupboard, in the shed. She pursues it where it collects in heaps, and where it powders itself on hard surfaces in the form of dust,

Almost every woman deteste dirt where it can be seen by the prying eyes of neighbors. But a lady abominates it rather more where it is never seen. She loves cleanliness for its own sake and will have it at all costs.

She has the eyes of a lynx in finding dirt, No sophistry of a careless brother or lazy him under arrest on that day, but instead of husband can make her think a room clean when it is not. She knows dust when she doing so he went to the Inspector's when it is not. She knows dust when she office and then gave himself up at sees it. She descries it from afar and comes

diture of time and labor. That sop was flung the overflow of the Danube in April, 1811. when they heard of the charge that had been the air, only to tettle upon the furniture to the landlords without the conventionality. During the next month a cloud burst over brought against him, notwithstanding it had as soon as her back is turned. She is not of a legal fiction.

Salop during a storm and many persons per boen suggested to him to leave the country, content until she has gathered the dust and refused to hear of such a thing and decided shaken it out of the window into the universe. to place no difficulty in the way of justice. That is where it belongs, but, owing to the taking its course. He, the speaker, might total deprayity of inanimate things, it returns also say that, as counsel for the prisoner, he to vex her lighteous soul and arouse it to rehad been instructed by the family not to newed hostilities on the following day.

that savors of the uncivil, the too familiar. the omission of the polite charrances which go so far to redeem and dignify human life!
She would almost rather die than commit a
discourtesy; but then there is little danger
of her coming to the mathematy and for such a
courte, since a true lady cames commit a discoursesy. — routh's Companion,

A WOMAN ON THE GALLOWS

Manging of Mrs. Whiteling, the Philadel-phia Polsoner-A Follow Murderer Hangs Almostf. PRILADELPHIA, Pa., .. June 25 .- Mrs. Whiteling was hanged here this morning for the deliberate poleoning of her husband and

two children with arsenic for the purpose of securing the insurance on their lives. The weman's bearing throughout the ordeal was a most remarkable exhibition of fortitude and resignation to her fate. During the entire morning she never for a moment showed the slighest evidence of weakness, and frequently expressed her pleasure at the propect of "meeting her husband and children."

She spent her last night walking about her cell singing and praying. She ats, with apparent relish, a breakfast consisting of fried eggs, toast and checolate. She was then taken to another cell, where she was joined by her spiritual adviser. She joined in the devotional services with considerable spirit and apparently obtained much comfort therefrom, She was escorted to the scaffold by two ministers. She walked firmly and showed no hesitation. At 10 07 the trap was sprung. The fall was about five feet and the physicians stated that death was instantaneous from strangulation, though the heart continued to beat spasmodically for some time thereafter. The body was turned over to Dr. Alice Bennett, of the Norristown hospital for the Insane, for examination of the brain, after which it will be buried by the side of themurdered bushand and children.

A FELLOW MURDERER COMMITS SUICIDE. Geo. McCann awaiting trial for the mur-der of his wife, banged himself early this morning. His cell was but a few yards from that in which bire. Whiteling was awalting execution. He hanged himself with a pocket handkerchief fastened to the door knob.

A Queer Family.

There is no more peculiar family than the Glenns, two sisters and a brother, who live in Urbans, O. All are unmarried, and John, the brother, is a study. There were once three boys. The father was odd. He would never go in debt. Once he went to buy the boys a cost each, but his money gave out and he enly got two.

He told John the circumstances and said

that he would get him one the next time, John got mad, said he never need buy him one, and that he would not wear one as long as his father lived. Going to his room, John remained fourteen years without a coat, and no one ever saw him out of that room. His meals were sent to him, and he sat there and read and thought.
When the father died John came out, put

on a coat and went to the funeral. The Glenne are Scotch-Irish. The coat-of-arms ornaments the silver, china and front door. The old man had money and bought largely of land, and the setate is one of the most valuable in Champaign County. After the father died the children, none of whom ever married, although all have been carefully educated, decided to have the whole home freecoed. For ten months an artist worked at the heuse, and the walls and cellings are covered with grotesque figures, serpents and animals, John got mad once about these decorations and shut himself in his room for four years, coming out to attend the funeral of the brother who had provoked him. Mary, the bleached white by confinement.-Van Wert

Babies of the World.

It has been computed that between 36,000-000 and 37,000,000 of babies are born into the world each year. The rate of production in therefore, about seventy a minute, or rather more than one for every heat of the clock. With the one a minute calculating every reader is familar, but it is not every one who stops to culculate what it means when it comes to a year's supply. And it will probably therefore, startle a good many persons to fin on the authority of a writer in the hospital that could the infants of a year be ranged in line cracles seven deep they would go round the globa. We have the ingenious conclusion also that supposing to grow up and the sexes to be about equally divided, we would have an army a hundred times as large as the forces of the British Empire, with a wife in addition to every soldier. The same writer looks at the matter in a still more picturesque light. He imagines the babies being carried past a given point in their mothers charge one by one, and the procession being kept up condingously night and day until the last comer in the twelvementh has passed by. A sufficiently liberal rate of speed is allowed, nut even with these babies in-arms going past twenty a minute, the reviewing efficer would only have seen a sixth part of the infants host file onward by the time he had been a year at his post. In other words, the babe that had to be carried when the work began would be able to waddle onward itself when a mere fraction of its comrades had reached the saluting post; and when the year's supply of babies was tapering to a close, there would be a rear guard not of infante, but of romping boys and girls. They would have passed, in fact, out of the maternal arms into the hands of the school teacher. Every moment of nearly seven years would be required to complete this grand parade of these little ones that, in the course of twelvemonth, being to play their part in the first age of man. Leeds Mercury.

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