# MR. M CONWAY, M.P.

Address to the Persecuted Tenants of Clon-

Mr. M. Conway, M.P.. for North Leitrim visited Clongorey, the scene of the recent feroions evictions and burnings, when the imprometum meeting was held at which he made the follow-

ing address:—
Mr. Conway, said that he had come to see the Mr. Conway, said that he had come to see the condition of the tenants, and to consult with them on local matters affecting their interests, and he hoped that his work would be of some use to them. He was there as an Irish representatives of Ireland to conver to them the gentative to speak to them on behalf of the re-presentatives of Ireland to convey to them the sympathy of the whole Irish people, and to pro-mise them support to the last in this struggle against a rackrenting landlord. They were de-termined that the Irish people at no time and in no place should be left at the mercy of any landlord or of his worse agent whatever shape in no place should be lett at the mercy of any landlord or of his worse agent whatever shape these people may take. In Clongorey the tensus had taken a manly and courageous stand, and the world was alive to the part that the people of that district had played in the movement of the advancement of the country's cause ment of the advancement of the people from their ment of the suvenishment of the country's cause and the amanoipation of the people from their thraidem. The world had not been inattentive to thraidom. The world had not deen matterities to the sufferings and struggles of the poor people of Clongeray, and it was thrilled with horror when the wires flashed everywhere round the world the reports of the atrocities that had been world the reports of the atrocities that had been perpetrated here. It might have seemed to them that the burning of the people's houses in that locality was a local matter. Not, so, however. It had been flashed over the world, and had electrified civilised men wherever the news that them of the desparate doings that had had electrical of the desperate doings that had reached them of the desperate doings that had been enacted here in Clongorey (applause). It had done more. The burnings of Clongorey had everywhere stirred up warm sympathy for the people and men in all countries began to take an interest in the welfare of the tenants and the interest in the welfare of the tenants and the success of their struggle. The smoke from the brining houses ascended to heaven like a scarifice of old, and would result in bringing relief to the poor people of the district, and in the defeat of the fiends who were working for their destruction. The people of England were expecially disgusted at what had happened in Clongorey. He had been in England at the time, and when the papers came out full of descriptions of the hellish work enacted here, there were everywhere expressions of disgust and were everywhere expressions of disgust and harror and indignation at what had been done. He remembered especially the abservation of an He remembered especially one sometrates of an English member of Parliament of moderate views, who said that he could imagine Balfour astride of the smoke as a fiend in human shape conducting this work. The Englishman was right. It was Balfour who was conducting this work. Of course he said that he had nothing to the work in that his police were there not be to do with it, that his police were there not to protect the emergencymen in this work, but to give them protection as persons who are in need of protection. Is that so? Is it the fact that of protection. Is that so : I have the police that were there, engaged in the work at midnight may have been protecting these emergencymen and not the emergencymen's work? What were thirty or forty police at work: we had were unity or forty points at protecting half-a-dozen emergencymen? Is that the usual proportion of police engaged in protection duty? Why, there are half-a-dozen emergencymen in that house below now, and the same half-a-dozen police. emergencymen in that nouse below now, and there are only four policemen protecting them. There have been only four policemen there every day since these burnings, and there were only four policemen there before the burnings ince the emergencymen first came there. But there were over thirty policemen here on the night of the burnings (cheers). What does that teach you? Does is not mean that the police were there to do some special duty beyond that —one that the four of them discharge to day and discharge every day? What was the excep-

tional duty that brought them crowding to Clongorey on the day of the burnings? These thirty policemen were here for the burnings and only for the burnings. A party of them accompanied Routledge into Newbridge for the burnings and protected him. materials for the burnings and protected him back with his instruments of destruction. The thirty police were here the evening before the The fires commenced to be lighted ournings. The hres commenced to highly at three o'clock that night, And we are to be told that these thirty policemen were that night to discharge a duty that four were able to do every day before, and have effeciently discharged every ince. Nor is this all. The morning after the burnings, at five o'clock, a force of extra police began to arrive from outlying stations Who is used these orders. For what purpose were the police ordered in Clongorey from five o'clock that morning? Mr. Balfour says it was not to protect the demolition of the houses. then for ammusement that the police are ordered out of their beds at five o'clock an the morning, and sent with loaded rifles, with batons, and bayonets to Colugorey (hear, hear). Thirty police were sufficent to protect the stealthy work of the night, but a large force was necessary to protect its continuence in the open day. Accordingly, the police were ordered to reach Clongorey in the morning to protect the thirty that were sufficient for the night in protecting the distruction of the people's houses, built by the people's hands out people's houses, built by the people's nands out of the results of their labor and toil here in Clongorsy. Yet Mr. Balfour disclaims any responsibility for the hellish work that was persponsibility. petrated here in Clongorey under the protection of his minions, acting by and with his authority. More than that, he tells you that there was no petroleum used and no petroleum can. Well, I can tell him that there was, and a friend of mine can produce it to him if he wishes, and point out where it was found (hear, hear). Mr. Con-way in conclusion advised the people to stick to their combination, and prophesied that victory was near at hand. But be the time long or be it short, the Irish party and the Irish people were determined that the tenants of Clongorey should not suffer or be put down in this strug-gle. They were fighting the battle of the prople of Ireland, and the people of Ireland were de-termined to maintain them in their struggle. He was glad to find from this visit to houses that day that they were in high hopes and full of courage. So well they might, for the whole Irish race, the world over, was determined to stand by them, and to support them in this struggle until they had brought their ban-ner to victory (loud applause.) Gn the motion of Mr. P. Fullam, a warm

#### Father Maher of Luggacurren. (Leinster Leader, May 11th.)

the Plan of Campaign.—Leinster Leader.

vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Conway for

his interest in the tenants of Clongorey, and the meeting terminated with three hearty cheers for

The arest of Father Maher should set the Queen's County in a blaze of indignation, Father Maher is one of the most sterling priests in Queen's County. His exertions on the behalf of the poor people of Luggacurren will live in history as a noble example of the Christian missioner's devotion to his flock. He has pleaded for them, he has labored and struggled for them as few men would have done, and now be is suffering for them. In any other country such noble devotion to the interests of the poor would raise him high in the estimation of the rulers of the land. In Ireland his reward is the criminal cell and prison torture. This is how the State rewards its best friends. Father Maher was the best champion of law an order that ever lived in this country. His words an acts did more for the peace of the Queen's County than a thousand Coercion Acts backed by a hundred thousand police could accomplish. At a time when there was nothing for the mea of Lugga-curren but the workhouse or the condemned cell, at a time when starvation added to years of persecution had brought them to a stage of desperation, Father Maher, ever watchful of the interests of his people, stepped in, and led them on a course where the promise of hope lighted interests of his people, stepped in, and led them on a course where the promise of hope lighted them on to the ways of peace whence they were driven by the darkness of despair. He lifed up their hearts and minds to higher methods and hollisis motives than those to will present to the state of the ground at the greatest possible promoted wool to France. Mr. aged latin. It was only a refull upon which to feed, and they young plants of the manure pile from forests designed for the country by the landlord Colonel is the season advances and when it is important to get aleast of the drouth.

The roots will have a better and deep refield young plants of the manure pile from forests designed for the crown will greatly and them the following for the manure pile from forests designed for the from the first manure pile from forests designed for the from the first manure pile from forests and when it is important to great the from the first manure pile

part; and it, to-day, Queen's County, and, in an especial sense, the district of Luggacurren is the most peaceful spot in Ireland, the fact is owing mainly to the exertions and labours of Father Maher among the people. He exercised a wholesome restraint in the face of deep and calculated proyecution. For what effence is this apostle of peace sent to prison? 'That he dared to sympathies with the people whom it had been the business of his life to befriend and direct. He spoke at a perfectly legal meeting. direct. He spoke at a perfectly legal meeting. He addressed words of comfort and words of peace to his audience. He told them to break no law, to use no violence, to toid them to break no law, to use no violence, to injure ne man. Thus he went on. Then he toid them to do nothing that would sully the banner of the Plan of Campaign, and he assured the "Campaigners" of the sympathy of the civilized world in their struggles and their sufferings. This was his offence. The tenants of Luggacuren iustead of shooting or violence, adopted the Plan of Campaign, and agitated peacefully and within the constitution for the redress at the great and griavons wrongs that redress af the great and grisvous wrongs that they have been made to endure. Father Maher counselled the people to preserve order, and not

to sully their cause by an act of violence, but because, in the course of his speech of peace, he made a passing allusion to them as "Campaignera" he is convicted of inciting to the Plan of Campaign; because his words of sympathy and hope were cheered by his hearers, the assembly is declared unlawful, and the priest is jailed. This is the infamous application of the infamous law which we have to endure in Ireland. This is the system which discourages and tries to crush every effort for peace in the country. This is the rule which seeks to drive our people to despair, and to provoke them to leave the paths of peace on which they have travelled securely thus far.

More of this infamous law was instanced in the Newbridge Coercion Court. A number of people were prosecuted by the landlord for tak-

ing and holding possession—of what? Houses that had been thrown down and hurnt two months before. The summons server was unable to find several of these poor people; scattered, as they have been, by the hands of the ruthless exterminator. But such of them as were cited appeared in court to answer the charge of holding possession of what was proved to exist no ing possession of what was proved to exist the longer. The prosecution was one of pure vindictiveness. Before any tribunal sitting to dispense even-handed justice the cases would be scouted out of court. Before the removals administering the Coercion Act sentences of two months were imposed.

#### POPULAR SCIENCE.

The managers of the Penusylvania Railroad have resolved to rebuild all its bridges of short span in brick or stone instead of iron. It is argued that the weight of locomotives has inoreased so much of late years that iron bridges, which were built with large margin of safety, are now dangerously tried by the trains passing over them and the expense of inspection and repair of iron bridges represents a large interest on their cost. For this reason the engineers on the read have decided that brick or stene arches, although much more expensive in the first instance than iron trusses will be cheaper as well as safer in the end.

INDIA RUBBER PAVEMENT. - Experiments have been made in Berlin with India rubber pavement. It is said to be very durable, noise-less, and unaffected by heat or cold. As a covering for bridges it is said to have unex-ceptional merits, its elasticity preventing vi-

THE NEXT STATION .- A contrivance has lately been introduced on the railroads in Russia to indicate the next station at which the train will stop. It is a dial, the intex of which points to the name of the station. One is set up in every car, and the indices of all are moved at once by electricity, working from the locamotive.

THE EISPEL TOWER.—The chief purpose of the gigantic tower to which M. Eiffel has given his name is of course to give special attention to the coming exhibition; but when the exhibition is a thing of the past, and the tower has no longer the charms of novelty for the public, it will, it seems, be used as a species of colossal observatory, with the approval of scientific men who will be glad to turn it to account for the purpose of study and research. From another point of view the constructor of the monument foresees that it may prove of utility. In the event of war it is impossible, he thinks, to say what services in the strategic line trapolice began to arrive from outlying standards the condition of the tower might render, for from its summit on the tower might render, for from its summit on a clear day a person will be able to see a radius of nearly sixty miles. Had this tower existed of nearly sixty miles. Had this tower existed during the siege of Paris, with its enormous electric lights, the city would have been in continued these orders. For what purpose the many better the most natural diet, is fruit and whole meal bread, with milk and whole meal bread, with milk and whole meal bread, with milk and water for drink. The desire for this same mode electric lights, the city would have been in continued into after. There is a tendency to do away with the long. of nearly sixty miles. Had this tower existed during the siegs of Paris, with its enormous electric lights, the city would have been in constant and easy communication with the provinces, and the whole order of things might indeed, M. Eiffel believes, would probably have been reversed. It might be suggested that were Faris besieged on some future day, and the famous tower still in existence, a well-times shell from the enemy would considerably damage it. But M. Eiffel, who has thought of this, affirms that it would be extremely difficult to bit it from any great distance, and that were it hit, the effect on the huge network of iron would he relatively slight.

## "THE TWO CHIEFS OF DUNBOY.

Mr. James Anthony Froude has written

## Mr. Froude Puts Ireland in a Novel

novel with the above name, and sub-called "An Irish Romance of the Last Century." Mr. Foude is a celebrated historian, with a remarkable aptitude for maccuracies, and well known for the intensity of his opinions upon Ireland opinions which hitherto have been, to some degree, kept in check by the severity of history, but now burst forth free and unrestrained in the guise of romance. Mr. Froude, some years ago, suffered very severely at the hands of Father Burke, on account of his too candid expression of opinion upon Irish affairs. Many of those same opinions have been woven into his romance, showing that the learned historian had been merely punished and not convinced by the eloquent divine. The "Pall Mall Gazette" said it was unkind of the critics to refer to "The said it was unkind of the critics to refer to "The Two Chiefs of Dunboy" as Mr. Foude's new romance, as many people would be inclined to ask which was his old romance—the "Biography of Carlyle" or "Julius Cæsar?" The "Daily News" also remarked that the trouble with Mr. Froude was, that his history contained too much fiction and his fiction too much history. One of the chiefs of Dunboy is an Englishman—Colonel Goring; the other chief is an Irishman—Morty O'Bullivan. The former is the landlord, working and striving former is the landlord, working and striving for the good of the peasantry, spending his time building churches and holding service, and again hanging amugglers and evicting tenants,—an admirable character, half Robert Ellesmere, half Oliver Cromwell. The latter is an exile, an officer in nearly fall the constituental services, a smuggler, a captain of a French privateer, and finally a huccaneer, the terror of the seas, and sworn foe of the Saxon—all in the orthodox style. The natural end of the reforming landlord was to be shot; that of the buccaneer, to be hanged; and the accomplishment of these objects appreciate to be the role aim of the populations. jects appears to be the sole aim of the novel. For some reason, however, the author decided that it would be better the buccaneer, instead of being hanged, were shot while attempting to escape, and so it transpired. There is very little in the novel but bigotry and slander, and as an instance of the manner in which he refers to the Englishment of Ireland, we shall merely state the following: English law placed a prohibitive duty upon Irish blankets placed a pronionive duty upon trish blankets and broadcloth, and compelled the sale of all Irish wool (at the time the best in the world) in England only. Mr. Froude refers to this as "an unfortunate commercial policy." France was willing to pay three or four times as much for the wool as England; Irishmen often broke the law and exported wool to France. Mr. Froude says, "Irish lawlessness for once bad"

well we shall ever see is a Balfour, who after all ought to natisfy even Mr. Frondo. The Philadelphia Times, speaking of this book, says:—

1s is a cry for blood voiced in the apparently innocent language of romence. It is an argument for the annihilation of a nation—of a race \* \* \* Upon the Irish question Mr. Fronde is so completely madman that he utterly discredits civilization, whether it is English or Irish, and Christianity whether it is Protestant or Roman Catholic." It we look upon the "Two Chiefs Catholic." If we look upon the "Two Chiefs of Dunboy "merely as a novel, there is but one conclusion to be arrived at, namely: that it is dull and uninteresting. The plot, if plot it may be called, is hackneyed and decidely weak. The buccaneering and smuggling are commonplace, even as regards description. The characters are not remarkable for originality, and are more or less the stock characters of every Irish novel. Oliver Wendell Holmes has said that every man has the material for and ought to be able to write one novel. As Mr. Froude is now over seventy years of age, perhaps, we must consider him a brilliant exception to this rule,

#### [FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.]

"THE CHILD OF AN EXILE." Sweetly the charms of thy beauties, O Erin! Have loomed in my musings away o'er the sea. Land of my parents, each bright scene endearing, That nature so lavish bestowed upon thee. Oft have I hoped that some bright day of

pleasure
Would find me a pilgrim upon thy green shore, To view in their grandeur those scenes that I treasure.

As pictured in fancy a thousand times o'er.

But never, oh never, while tyranny shade thee, Could the child of an exile wish for to roam, To gaze on thee, Erin, while despots degrade

No, never! till freedom can claim thee its home. Cold were the heart of the lone Celtic rapger. Who, treading the land where his parents had

birth, Would bow to the tyrant or flee from the danger That threatening hangs over the patriot's hearth. nearth.

Sad art thou, Erin, when dungeon and prison

Are filled with thy children, the gifted and

brave; Thy feeble and poor from home's shelter driven, Who scorn for to kneel 'neath oppression as alaves.

Then never, oh never, while tyranny shade thee, Could the child of an exile wish for to roam, To gaze on thee, Erin, while despots degrade

No, never ! till freedom can claim thee its home

But oh let the balm of contentment and peace Illumine thy banner unfurled to the breeze, When Tararesounds to thy state-men and chiefs Then, then, will I hasten my bark o'er the seas. When God's choicest gift that of liberty shine, Where its spirit endeared must ever remain, The child of an exile will kneel at thy shrine And welcome the dawn of thy glory again.

But never, oh never, while tyranny shade thee, Could the child of an exile wish for to roam, To gaze on thee, Erin, while despots degrade

No, never! till freedom can claim thee its home.

J. F. McGowan. St. Anicet, May 15.

FRUIT OR MEAT.

#### Which is the Natural Diet for Man and Child.

Longman's Magazine-The food which is most enjoyed is the fruit we call bread and fruit. In all my long medical career, extending over forty years, I have rarely known an instance in which a child has not preferred fruit to animal food. I have many times been called apon to treat children for stomachic disorders induced by pressing upon them animal to the exclusion of fruit dies, and have seen the best results occur from the practice of reverting to of sustenance is often continued into after years, as if the resort to flesh were a forced and artifical feeling, which required long and per-sistent habit to establish its permanency as a part of the system of everday life. How strongly this preference taste of fauts over animal food prevails is shown by the simple fact of the re-tention of these foods in the mouth. Food is retained to be tasted and relished. Animal food, to use a common phrase, is "bolted." There is a natural desire to retain the delicious fruit for full mastication; there is no such desire, except in the trained gourmand, for the retenof animal substance. One further fact which I have observed-and that often to discard it as a fact of great moment—is that when a person of mature years has, for a time, given up voluntarily the use of animal food for vegetable, the sense of repugnance to animal food is so markedly developed that a return to it is overcome with the utmost difficulty. Neither is this a mere fancy or fad peculiar to sensitive men or over-sentimental women. I have been surprised to see it manifested in men who were the very reverse of sentimental, and who were, in fact, quite ashamed to admit themselves guilty of any such weakness. I have heard those who, gone over from a mixed diet of ani mal and vegetable food to pure vegetable diet, speak of feeling low under the new system, and declare that they must needs give it up in con-sequence—but I have found even those (without exception) declare that they infinitely preferred the simpler, purer, and, as it seemed to theme more natural food plucked from the prime source of food, untainted by its passage through another animal body.

Coercion in Ireland. Coercion has done its work. Ireland is completely pacified? The people are delivered from the threadom of the League. Freedom flourishes throughtout the land. This is the common cry of the Coercionists. Coming to proof we find three members of Parliament, Mr. Condon, M.P., the Mayor of Clonmel, Mr. John O'Connor, M.P., and Dr. Tanner, M.P., all sent to prison by the recently appointed partisans of the Government, for terms varying from two months to four, for addressing speeches of sympathy and encouragement to the tenantry of Ireland. A batch of three members of Parliament in a day is not bad for a peaceful country. Each prisoner promised to repeat the offence the moment he stepped back into free air. They were met, we read, at the railway station by an exceeding large crowd, including almost every member of the Corporation, who cheered them to the echo. The police, as usual, wound up the entertainment by a baton charge, in which the principal sufferer was Mr. J. Condon, father of the Mayor of the town. This does not look very like the condition of Arcadian bliss which Mr. Balfour and his admirers assure us he has established in Ireland. Yet this is an ordinary and everyday illustration of his paternal Government, - United Ireland.

## Another Victim to Landlordism.

Michael Jones, Glendree, Tulla, Co. Clare, who was so cruelly evicted by Mr. Robert Keans, Land Commissioner Dublin, died on Friday morning, May 11th. Jones, with his aged father and mountains eleven little children lived since the swintion in o shed, kindly

pair; and if, to-day, Queen's County, and, in an especial sense, the district of Luggacurren is the spirit of the Cromwellians had died out of the panely to the exertions and labours of Father mainly to the exertions and labours of Father thusiast." In this worn out, languid age of ours, perhaps the people. He exercised a exercised a propose to a Cromwellians processed the agent, Mr. D. O'Brien, to earth being porous. If the earth is covered by exercised a earth being porous. If the earth is covered by existing the military and police officials present at the earth is covered by existing the military and police officials present at the earth being porous. If the earth is covered by existing the military and police officials present at the earth being porous. If the earth is covered by accept the tenant's offer, he would not do so.
Jones died of inflammation of the lungs, produced, there is not the slightest doubt, by the hardship he endured since his cruel eviction. -United Ircland.

#### The State of Dongale.

Mr. Wilson, one of the English members of Parliament who went to Dongsle to see what Mr. Balfour's rule meant there, has written to "The Eighty Club Circular" a minute but unvarpished account of his experiences. His narrative, which bears the unmistakeable stamp of truth in every syllable, sompletely corroborates all previous reports of the harrying of the people, the constant police espionage to which visitors were subjected, and the brutal and wanton dragonnading to which the miserable tenatury were subjected day and night. He characterises the description of these proceedings given by Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons as "absolutely inaccurate." Mr. Wilson went over the townland of Glasserhoo. and he thus describes what he found there-"A more miserable sight I never saw. The people are miserably poor, and without potatoes, for the nest year's crop was in some places a partial, and in others a complete, failure. They were living on Indian meal, obtained on credit and to be paid for when the men return from next summer's work in England and Scotland.
Almost the only work they had been able to do
during the winter was bringing seaweed to
manure their little holdings, which they had
done in the hope that the threatened evictions would not actually be proceeded with; and now, whon seedtime was approaching, the evictions appeared all too certain, the labour of the winter seemed thrown away, and, feeling that further work was now useless, they were standing about in groups, discussing their hard lot. Even children in Gweedore have to go away to service for several months in the year. They are employed by more prosperous farmers in the valley of the Lagan and other districts, chiefly in tending cattle, bringing home some 30s. or 40s., which scongoes to pay bills for food already eaten." These impatial statements from an eye witness cannot but do a world of good in opening the eyes of the English people to the iniquities which Mr. Balfour is daily and hourly backing up in this unhappy country,—United

#### AGRICULTURE.

Fresh Facts Gathered for Farmers.

#### The Fence Question. Undoubtedly, as an exchange suggests, the

best way to manage breachy animals is to have the kind of fences that they cannot throw down or jump over, for bad fences make unruly stock. Cattle reared on farms where fences are poor are apt to be troublesome ever after, but if they can be kept from jumping until four or five years old it is surprising how light a barrier will keep them within bounds. It is therefore important that cattle should be kept from contracting breachy habits while young. What kind of fences a man can most economically build and maintain will depend upon its locality, the scarcity of timber, etc. In regions where chestnut or some other durable timber is plentiful, the old Virginia worm fence possesses some advantages. It is easily built and readily moved when necessary to change the shape and size of fields. But there is no economy of timber in the worm fence, and at the best it requires constant care and attention. A good, solid post-and-rail fence requires a better class of timber and more labor to build, but it will last for many years with little or no care, and if made five rails high is about the most "unjumpable" thing that a breachy animal is likely to attempt. On farms encumbated with stones, stone walls, if well laid upon a foundation below frost line, will last a long time with slight repairs, but ord narily the work is done in too much of a hurry, and a poorly built stone wall is only a nuisance. It is a question whether in most cases the stones could not be disposed of too better advantage in some other way. An mar'e five rails high is about the most "unjumpto better advantage in some other way. An old stone wall that has been attaked and ridered is about the most untidy and ugly combination it may be kept from becoming a harbor for weeds and other foul growth are in its favor. There is a tendency to do away with the long and dangerous barbs that were first introduced, and to make them just long enough to act as reminders. An animal soon learns to respect a fence with even short barbs on it. Still, the wire fence, even in its modified forms, is far from being a perfect one. The best fence is still a thing of the future. Perhaps Yankee in genuity will some day furnish us with a cheap. portable and durable stock barrier that will not be a terror to the man who wishes to go across lots, or to the toiler who yearns for a rest on the top rail at the end of his row .- Vermont

## Succession of Vegetables.

With judicious care and planting we may have a succession of the luxury of tender, tootheome vegetables from early spring until late autumn, and all the result of our own effort, in which we have gained health, wisdom and plenty of good living. It has been said that a garden of one acre or less will amply supply ten persons with all the luxuries of the season. There is the whole list, from the early asparagus to the late turnip crop, and luscious melons need not be excluded from the home garden, with easy care. I say, with easy care, yet not so, for without constant and vigorous effort, and vigorous and constant stirring of the soil, the whole summer long, in hoo days as well as cool ones, there would be in all points but a meagre harvest to gather in. There must be literally no letting the grass grow under our feet—[Vick's Magazine for March.

## Cows Holding Up Milk,

Cows that are frightened or worried by abuse are quite apt to hold up their milk. This is done by constricting the ligaments around the tube by which milk must pass from the bag into the test. The cow can do this at pleasure, but the operation of milking, if properly performed, is so pleasurable that the muscles involuntarily But the milking needs to be done quick ly, as the muscles may at any time resume their rigid condition, and what is got then is only by strippings, a little at a time. Slow milking causes many a cow to dry off much quicker than she should. So too will milking out part of what the cow will give, and then stopping to talk or do anything else. When the cow relaxes the muscles so as to let the milk into the teat, she wants to be relieved of the burden as rapid ly as possible. Any delay in milking is likely to cause her to hold up the next time.

## Cultivating Corn.

The first work in spring is preparing for corn. The land is ploughed hastily because the hurry to get in the crop does not permit of that preparation so necessary in order to derive the largest yield. The corn land should be ploughed in the fall and plenty of manure spread over the ploughed ground in order to permit of the effects of frost and moisture. A second plough-ing should be given in the spring, running the furrows across those turned in the fall. It is the practice with some to check off the rows on land that has been ploughed in the fall, depending on cultivation in order to pulverue the so'l, but the better plan is to plough the land again in the spring and harrow the field over until it is as fine as possible. This first preparation will be found of great advantage to the corn at later abages of growth, especially should there be a drouth. The roots will have a better and desp-

any substance, evaporation is thereby lessened, and the water is into the stalks of the plants. When the ground is loosened, or the surface of the soil broken, it becomes a dry mulch and prevents evaporation in the same manner as though a covering was afforded. It is not necessary to cultivate deeply. What is required is to keep the surface soil loose, thus preventing evaporation of moisture and enabling the crop to en-dure severe drouth. The earth itself is converted into a store-house of moisture, and the soil should be cultivated and loosened even if

not a weed can be seen.

It is well to advise corn growers to use only seed from corn that is adapted to the section. While there are varities that may yield more, yet the period when such a variety matures must be kept in view, as the frost may overtake a variety not suitable to the section. The main point is to give the young corn a good start, and to have it as well grown as possible before sum-mer. If this is done, and the soil kept loose, the drouth will have but little effect upon it.-[Philadelphia Record.

#### Care of Poultry.

It is time to think about growing chickens, Mate to the best fowls, and pick up their eggs often enough to prevent them from chilling in the nest, and look out for good quiet hens to hatch them. Only those who raise chickens by the thousand can afford to run the risk of trying the incubator, if they can get good hens. Make the nest for sitters where they will not be disturbed by other fowl, and not put in too many eggs at this season. They cannot keep as many warm now as they would in May. See that the nest are clean and the fowl are free from vermin. If any are suspected, dust a mixture of fine tubacco and sulpher among the feathers of the hen and put a handful of the same into the

Before the other work gets to driven, thoroughly clean out the hen-house, and either use the manure, by mixing it with ashes and loam to make a fertilizer to use in the hill, or add to it the compost heap, where its ammonia will add to the strength of the whole pile. If mixed with wood ashes, the heap should be slightly wet, and then keen covered with loam enough to prevent the escape of any ammonia. If this is done it makes a very good phosphate, and it will be all the better if as much more five ground bone is added to it. Hen mixture alone is too heating and too stimulating for most crops.

#### Cackles.

After 10 to 12 weeks old, separate the cockerels from the pullers. Cracked eggs, where the skin under the shell

is not broken, will often hatch. Hogs eat young chickens. Remember this and keep the chickens out of the pig pens.

Six chicks from thirteen oggs is a good hatch. Four good chickens will pay for the hatch. A little ale (teaspoonful to each patient) is recom- ended as a good remedy for droopness in

chick \_s. Do not let grease come in contact with eggs it closes the pores, and we have never known one to hatch.

Feathers on the legs of Plymouth Rocks is a swindle to purity of stock, but it denotes the right kind fewl for the broiler business. Do not give chickens drink the first thing in

the morning A good breakfast, and then water is always better. This is our plan also with old fowls. Pullets are sometimes risky setters. Never place high priced eggs under them, as they are apt to desert the nest. A 2-year old hen is

In saving eggs for hatching, either place them in an egg crate or wrap each one up separately in paper, so as to prevent their touch-

ing each other. After the chicks have assumed their feathers which in the light breeds is about six weeks, they can be taken away from the hen and raised by hand. The hen can be made go back to laying.—Germantown Telegram.

## Practical Notes.

A calf born in fall or winter is worth two born in the spring for profit.

The last milk drawn from a cow at a milking, is richer in butter than the first.

If butter is covered tight when put in the chest it will not obsorb the order of any food ly-ing near. There is nothing so sensitive as butter, and you may see it at any time placed near to meat or vegetables.

Don't get up an excitement in the hen house If you want chickens for dinner bo-norrow take them quietly off the roost to-night. Fright ening a hen out of her wits is as bad as dogging

Any soil that will grow a fair crop of corn may be selected for peaches. The same cultivation is given peaches the first year that is necessary for corn, which means that the cultivator should be passed over the ground frequently and the grass kept down.

Any young man not now on a farm who de gires to become a farmer should hire out to the best farmer he can find and stay two or three years. He will then get trained for his work and be paid for his training. He can still fur ther help himself by a course of judicious read ing and study during the winter evening . Such a course for a young man of common sense and energy will fit him to manage a farm wisely and

Farmers should improve their business method if they would acquire competency. They must know their market or their customers better. If retailers, they should enter every customer's postoffice address in a book and frequently sent ord by mail of what they have to sell. etc., naming the day on which the goods are de livered, weekly or formightly. Simple printed forms, circulars or postal cards will materially ncrease sales and vastly pay for the trouble and expense. The farmer should not complain of poor markets until he has done everything to make and hold a good market. Often himes he can establish a demand and assert a claim by excellence of products and accurate, regular business principles.

Some say the thing of chief importance in the dairy is the cow, others say the bull, again others the feed; these are all important and without all of them best success cannot be gained. But the most successful thing in the successful dairy is the well bred man.

As an engrafter, my business consists mostly in retopping with the old standard kinds, those trees which but a few years ago were the famous new varieties. If those farmers had bought the old kinds instead of the new it would have say ed them much expense.

The feed of young enimals should always be liberal. This is the time when food produces the greatest growth, perhaps for one reason because the natural strength of the digestive organs has not yet been impared. A young animal after being once stuntied never fully recovers its digestion. This most important of all the organs remains enfeebled, and diminished the effect of all good feeding afterwards. It also porbably helps to overcome the natural instinct which prevente eating too much. Alternate starving and clogging will ruin any digestion, and with this injured, all animals, even up to men and women, are not worth half what they should be.

Most every farmer is aware of the fact that a sheep must be fat to make the best mutton, but few conceive the idea that a properly fed sheep produces more and better than one peorly fed and cared for. Wool is a product from feeding, just the same as fat or flesh, and the flock should be fed and mannaged with a view to wool growth, and that of fine quality.

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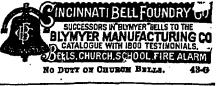
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