T. P. O'Co' ABOY, M. P., Draws a Graphic gketel A of the trush Leader's Appearance and Bemeanor-Parnell Had Smartened

V fas as Imperturbable as Ever.

LONDON, May 1.-I have been for the last two days in the Commission Court listening to the examination of Mr. Parnell. The occasion was intensely interesting, and I dare say your readers will like to have a description of its readers will like to have a description of its chief incidents. Parnell is a man whose appearance changes very frequently. There are pearance changes very frequently. There are times when he looks positively old and shrunken, shabby and slovenly. He is usually very cardess as to his clothes. There are those who remember him when he entered the Irish party fourteen years ago as a young and diffident man, and they say that then he used to be dressman, and they say that then he used to be dressman, and they say that then he used to be dressman, and they say that then he used to be dressman, and they say that then he used to be dressman, and they say that then he used to be dressman, and they say that then he used to be dressman, and they say that then he used to be dressman. ad with all the care of a young man of fashion. But if he ever began that way he soon left is off. He had not been in the House of Commons long when he began the policy of observation, and that policy required study by day and stopand man point, and under the pressure of that terrible hard work care for dress had to disappear. I remember once seeing him in hondon during this period, and I was very much struck with the extraordinary character of his attire. He had a short shooting-jacket made of coarse Irish frieze, and he carried a big black thorn stick in his hand. He looked for all the world stick in his name. He looked for all the world like a young and innocent farmer from the country, who had strayed into London and who would fall an easy victim to the first confidence trick man that tempted him. This era passed trick man that tempted him. This era passed awa; and he took to the long frock cost which nearly every member of Parliament wears in England. These coats he has ever since worn, and nearly always till they were threadbare even to shintness. His hats, too, have competed with those of Mr. Biggar as to being the most napless and shapeless in the House of Commons. Of recent years this tendency to had clothes has increased, and especially since his illness. Mr. Parnell has taken to an attire that represented the timid anxiety of old age for comfortable as distinguished from of old age for comfortable as distinguished from or our age for commerciable as the insurgationed from near attire. Especially has this been the case with his weistcoats, which are of some fluffy material like the skin of some animal, or have been made of rough brown worsted, and always are two inches too long. When you add to all this the fact that his hair appeared to be cut not more than twice in the course of the twelve member and that accordingly it hung down his back, you will understand that Parnell, while a very picturesque man—I once heard an Americanlady declare that he looked like one of the carlady declare that he looked like one of the saints of old—was certainly a very different person from the fashionably dressed youth of his early Parliamentary days. The haggard look, the lack-lustre eyes and the yellow and jaundiced complexion, which he often had during the bad days of his illness, joined to all there things, made him often look in recent years like a mematurally broken and elderly man.

stepped into the box yesterday as the person whom I have just faithfully described. In the first place, he was dressed with extreme care— in a frock coat beautifully made, heting tighty w the body, and evidently fresh from the tailor's hands. He had on a broad black satin tie, and in this tie was a pearl pin, a pin that Mr. Parnell has worn for years. He had one ring on his finger—a signet ring—having dis-carded a large can's eye which he used to wear some time ago. His hair was short; his beard was carefully trimmed, and altogether he looked was carefully trimmed, and antiquends at smart, crisp and well groomed. But his physmart, crisp and well groomed. The sical condition was even more changed. body is still very slight in comparison with what it used to be, and the tight fitting coat brought out the slightness still more. The cheeks, too, had not the fulness of former years. But, on the other hand, there was none of the hollowness, of a few months age. The color was subdued, as it always has been, but it was healthy, and, above all, there was that in his eye which showed returning, if not returned, health, and still more, high spirits and complete self-confidence. The face of Mr. Parnell is, next to Mr. Gladstone's the most striking and the handsomest in the House of Commons.
All the features are beautifully chirelled:
especially the mouth. The forehead is also singularly beautiful. It is almost perfectly round; its lines are very delicate; there are just one or two wrinkles, sufficient to indicate a life of thought and auxiety, but not sufficient to detract from the smoothness of its perfect symmetry; and the thinness of the hair adds t height and impressiveness. It is very like the forehead of Nanoleon when he was young, and before his face, like the rest of him, had become

You would scarcely recognize the man who

An even more striking festure in Mr. Parnell's face is his eyes. They are not very 1 rge, but there is a strange glitter in them that would make the face noticeable and unforgettable wherever seen. They are of a color it is rather wherever seen. Here are to a color to take the hard to describe (or classify. I once heard an admirer say that he had the eyes of a red Indian. They are brown, but it is brown alsahed with red; the brown of a flint stone. They flash with all kinds of lights, like a jewel, but they are nearly always inscrutable. In Eng-and our witnesses have to stand when they give evidence. Parnell, standing up, with this beautiful face, those strange eyes and this splendid forehead, and with his thin, erect and graceful figure, looked strikingly handsome-" an enthusiestic writer once "as handsome," an enthusi wrote, "as a Greek statue."

Mr Parnell's manner was as perfect as his appearance. He came into the box evidently full his subject, and he had prepared himself with considerable care. At first he was so full of it all that he was inclined to speak at too much length and to make a series of speeches instead of merely answering questions. Of nervousness of merely answering questions. there was only one trace, and that would not be visible to anybody not intimately acquainted with him. Whenever Mr. Parnell gets up to speak in the House of Commons he looks pertestly cool and collected, but if you happen to be by his side you will see that behind his back lutches one arm with the hand of the other and that now and then he seems to dig the nails of one hand into the palm of the other. This Resture he used once or twice yesterday in the rlier parts of his examination; but, like the tendency to over-elaboration of reply, this was a thing which he corrected as he went along.

There was an expectation that he would have peen several days under examination by counsel in detailing the history of his political career. But, partly in deference to pressure from the Court and partly of their own motion, the counsel for Mr. Partiell did not keep him very long, and many of the chief episodes of his life were passed very lightly over. For instance, there was scarcely an allusion to most of his Parliamentary action. He told his story plainly and straightforwardly, and everybody on his side was delighted. The Presiding Judge was on the whole very polite to him, and Mr. Parnell was full of that deferential courtesy which never fails him. When the questions came to the alleged connection between himself and crime it was amusing to watch the lock almost of weariness and carelessness with which he gave his monosyllabic answer. Indeed one had to restrain a certain tendency to indignation when one thought that he should have to answer such

Questions at all. Mr. Parnell began his exemination at 10.30 yesterday morning and it was concluded at 11.20 to day, so that altogether the examination had lasted just one day. Since that time he has been under cross examination by the Artorney General, and that cross-examination is not yet concluded up to the time at which I am withing. It will be resumed to morrow, and possibly may go on the next day, as well. We have had, however, a sufficiently good indication already of what is is likely to be, and the univergal improvability and indication provided in the first Mr.

PRINTIP OF PARNELL.

Parnell is churlish, coarse and almost brutal—the attitude of a man who knows he is being beaten. "Come, sir." "Give a plain answer, sir, to a plain question." "You know, sir, that is not what I ask." These are specimens of the style of language in which this gentle man indulges. When one reflects that this is the very man who a few works ago had to cather the foulest and falsest charge ever direct for the foulest and falsest charge ever dirt for the foulest and falsest charge ever brought before a public man, this tome excites strong resentment. Sometimes one of the Irish members of the court might be heard muttering and Bemeauor Parnell Had Smartened some strong protest, and there was a feeling that Sir Charles Russell or some other of the counsel for Mr. Parnell should have risen and

He is addressing Parnell" said one of these counsel, "as if he were a recalcitrant bargee in an admiralty case." And this admirably sums up the manner of the Attorney General. The counsel for Mr. Parnell, however, held their peace, and for this reason they thought that the contrast between the brutal boorishness of the Attorney-General and the imperturbable calmness, the unbroken and high-bred courtesy of Mr. Parnell was so useful that it would be a pity to interfere with it. And then Parnell hept scoring at every moment; and some times a laugh in the court—as loud as the rigorous de-corum of an Euglish court of justice will permit —gave bold testimony to the utter fatility of the attack. "They'll not get much change out of Parnell," chuckles a good old Liberal, who a few years ago bated and now admires the Irish leader! The old boy, who is very feeble, has come with the aid of a couple of sticks to see this historic scene, and he still mumbles and chuckler, as he goez—"They'll not get much change out of Parnell!" T. P. O'CONNOE.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

As discussed by the Newspapers.

Not For Imperial Federation.

We believe the constitution of Canada to be good, and the material condition of Canadiana s a people to be better than that of any other people under the sun. Under these circumstances we believe it wiser to encourage the Canadian sentiment than the imperial sentiment—to educate the Canadian people into a belief that they are the architects of their own fortunes, and that they must work out their own destiny rather than serve as a cohort in an imperial legion. They were not vain dreamers who coined the phrase "Canada first." Let us be satisfied that the idea contained in that phrase is impracticable before we give it up. Hamilton Spectator (Tory.)

Canadian Fortifications.

Big fortifications are being built on Puget Sound by the Dominion government. This fact has not escaped the attention of Washingtons authorities, but the circumstance is not deemed of sufficient importance to have official inquiry made regarding the matter. The answer given by Chauncy M. Depew, to Senator Blair at the railroad inquiry in New York the other day expressed the general feeling as to our relations with Canada. Mr. Depew, who is President of the New York Central Railroad, was asked: "Do you think any other country - in Europe, for instance—would permit such fortifications to go up and never ask a question about them?"
"No," he replied. "The fact is that in the United States our relations with Canada are not thought to be unfriendly. It seems to be the popular idea that if there were war it would only take a couple of days campaigning to settle is."—Providence (R. I.) Visitor.

McCarthy and Charlton.

Now, in regard to the votes in the House of Commone, it is useless to say that they were engineered by the Government, since most of the Liberals went against Mr. Charlton, and very largely for the reason that he was acting out of accord with the record of the party on provincial rights. The case did not come before Parliment in a shape calculated to merit the support of members outside of the thirteen, who feel that they have immortalized them-selves, and that nothing should arise to thwart or cross them. The great congress of the coun try, Liberal and Conservative, have held that the act, as it passed the Quebec Legislature, could not be honestly declared unconstitutional, and they voted accordingly. To have consented to Mr. Uharlton's eleventh hour motion would have been to countenance with the majority Commons. esteemed a waste of money, and the House, and for its defeat. As for the Protestant minority of Quebec, it has really not been as much agitated as the Protestant minority of Ontario and Mr. McCarthy's leadership of the latter i looked upon as a piece of political diplomacy. Certainly the union with him of Mr. Charlton, under any circumstances, is one of the curosities of the age. - Kingston Whig.

Pause and Consider.

Rev. W. T. Herridge, moderator of the Presbytery of Ottawa, has like Rev. Mr. Barolay, moderator of Presbytery of Montreal, put bimself on record as opposed to the anti-Jesuit agitation now being conducted in the Dominion. Walle no one question that the ministers and laymen who differ from these gentlemen, on bis question are just as honest, in their opin ions, the fact that two such prominent clergy men, both held worthy of honor by their fellow ministers, take such strong ground in op-position to this movement, should lead others to names and consider well the wiedom of an agit ation which has already provoked language as dangerous as it is unjustifiable.

"May, the fairest daughter of Spring, 'with breath all incouse and with cheek all bloom, has come again to cheer, to brighten and to bless the weary toilers of earth. It is the month that Catholic devotion has dedicated to the honor of the most stainless of creatures—the Virgin Mother of Jesus. During its joyful presence, flowers full sweet and fair, will bloom round our Lady's statute and many a fervid prayer will arise to the 'Blessed among women' to im-plore her intercession before the throne of Mercy. Month of fragrant bloom and tender thought, all hail !"—Buffals Union and Times.

The Orange Vote.

The Ottawa Free Press gives the following list of men bers whom it declares to be Orangemen, who voted with the government against O'Brien's resolution: Sir John Macdonald, Hon. Mr. Bowell, Hon. Mr. Haggart, Hon. Mr. Foster, and Messrs. Cochrane, McKay, Rykert, Boyle, Dickinson, Ferguson of Leeds, Taylor, Hesson, Hickey, Madill, Marshall, Masson, Skinner, Sproule and Ward.

Suggestive Silence.

The Jesuit question was not mentioned at the Compton nomination, and the Montreal papers deprecate the agitation of it. If this is the feel ing in the Protestant and English-speaking sec-tions of Quebec, one may be tempted to ask, what is there in the matter to cause the people of Ontario to get into a fluster over it?—London Advertiser.

Pilgrimages to Motherland.

Conservative organs have denied that Sir John Macdonald will go on a mission to England this year, and that is probably a good reason why the puplic should believe the report that is once more sent from Ottawas the effect that the Tory leader will leave for Liverpool about the end of the month. We were to the time of the appointment of the High Commissioner and the setting up of his paletial esta-blishment in the British metropolis, that there would be no more cause for Ministers to makes pilgrimages to the Motherland. All that would have to be done would be to instruct the High Commissioner, and presto ! the business would be done. Sir Charles Tupper has been in Canada for months. He has just started on the return journey. Since his appointment he has spent nearly as much of his time in Canada as in attending to the duties for which he is sup his making a complete fool of the As posed to be paid, thus demonstrating that it is

ido when Parliament voted him between \$15,000 and \$20,000 a year, a free residence in the fashionable west end, the whole of his furnishings, even down to wine classes and a baby's crib, and the payment of his income tax. The High Commissioner business therefore is a swindle; but it gives a fat job to Tupper and a host of rotalines, and every prospective Tory office holder will assert that the job is a most meritarious of the second o Gabinet should resolve to follow Macdonald's example and go on a jamboures across the Atlantic at the public expense.—Hamilton Times.

Good Advice. Stick to your flannels, Tom, Till the end of May; Don't take them off, my boy, And catch pneumonia.

-Boston Courier.

Chinese Horrors. The Pekin Gazette gives a horrible story from the official report of the governor of Yannan of the burning to death of a farmer of that pro-vince for stealing an ear of coru. It seems that during the Yunnan rebellion a law was passed making thefts of corn fruits in the held an offense punishable by burning to death. The victim's relatives were required to sign a document declaring they agreed to the penalty, and were forced to light the fire to bar them from bringing a damage suit. The horrible practice the authorities have tried to extripate, but vainly. A few months ago in harvest time, a farmer than the contract of the contract named Peng Chao Steng, while going to watch his field, plucked an ear of corn from his neigh-bor's field. He was seen and being shouted at dropped the corn. The matter was referred to the owner of the field, and he, with his tenant, seized Peng and demanded the death penalty. Pang's mother offered to make restitution by forfeiting all her property, but this was refused. She was forced to give her written consent under threats of death, and was actually made to light the heap of bushwood and witness the terrible dying agonies of her son. As soon as she could escape she reported the crime to the authorities. The two men were arrested and tried. The landlord was punished by the lingering process—that is, his flesh was backed with knives until he slowly expired in a wful torment, the farmer, who lost the ear of corn, being beheaded. There is no question of these facts, as the report is the official—[San Francisco Caro-

A Protestant Tribute to the Jesuits.

It is in the New World that Jesuits have exhibited the most wonderful display of their abilities, and have contributed most effectually to the benefit of the human species. The con-querors of that unfortunate quarter of the globe acted at first as if they had nothing in but to plunder, to enclave, and to exterminate its inhabitants. The Jesuits alone made humanity the object of their settling there. About the beginning of the last century they obtained admission into the fertile province of Paraguay, which stretches across the southern continent of America, from the east side of the immense ridge of the Andes to the confines of Spanish and Portuguese settlements on the banks of the river de la Plata. They found the inhabitants in a state little different from that which takes place among men when they begin to units to gether: strangers to the arts, aubisting pre-cariously by hunting and fishing, and hardly acquainted with the first principles of aubordin-ation and government. The Jesuits set them-selves to instruct and to civilize these savages. They taught them to cultivate the ground, to rear tame animals, and to build houses. They brought them to live together in villages, they trained them to arts and manufactures, they made them taste the sweets, and accustomed them to the blessings of security and and order. These people became the subjects of their benefactors, who have governed them with a tender attention resembling that with which a father directs his children. Respected and be-loved almost to adoration, a few Jesuita presided over some hundred thousand Indians. They maintained a perfect equality among the mem-bers of the community. Each of them was obliged to labor not for himself alone but for the public. The produce of their fields, to-gether with the fruits of their industry of every species, was deposited in common storehouses, from which each individual received everything necessary for the supply of his wants. By this institution almost all the passions which disturb the peace of society and render the members of unhappy were extinguished. A few magistrates chosen from among their countrymen by the Indians themselves, watched over the prolice tranquility, and secured obedience to the The sanguinary proishments frequent under other governments were unknown - "Robertson's History of Reign of Charles V."

The Body and its Health.

Windows should be opened at both ton and pottom in order to secure proper ventilation. To attempt hard work or close study within an hour after eating invites derangement of the digestive organs.

So-called unhealthful occupations can be made less so by properly understanding and practicing the laws of breathing.

Because the air is invisible is no reason why

pure air is not as essential to good health as are wholesome food and drink.

When a felon first begins to make its appear ance, take a lemon, cut off the end, put the finger in, and the longer it is kept there the

ACIDITI OF THE STOMACH is often curable by means of lemon juice after all kinds of antacids have failed. The explanation is this—A de-

praved state of the mucous membrane of the stomach, dependent on less of tone, is one of the sources of acidity. And this state is often subded by the tonic action found in the lemon juice. So also have persons with stomach or bowel derangement depending on excess of acid, accidently cured themselves by draughts of some buttermilk. REMEDY FOR CRAMPS.—The number of peo-

ple who are troubled with cramps in their legs is considerable. A cramp comes on suddenly, and is very severe. Most people jump out of bed (it nearly always comes on either just after go-ing to bed or while undressing,) and ask some for a doctor, who may be tired and in need of a night's rest. When I have a patient who is subject to cramp. I always advise him to provide himself with a good strong cord. A long garter will do if nothing else is handy. When the cramp comes on, take the cord, wind it around the leg over the place that is oramped, and take an end in each hand and give it a hand and give it and the subject has will have a little Timpsantly. sharp pull, one that will hurt a little. Iinstantly the cramp will cease, and the sufferer can go to bed nest red it will not come on again that night. I have saved myself many a good night's rost simply by posting my patients, subject to spasm of the legs, how to use the cord as above. I have never known it to fail, and I have tried it after they had worked half the night, and the patient was in the most intense agony. Even in such cases, at the first jerk of the cord all pain left.

TO THE DEAF.

A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple 'remedy.
Will send a description of it PREE to any person
who applies to Nicholson, 177 McDougal Street, New York.

"What is the coller button of yours made of, John !" asked Mrs. Crimsonbeak of her hus-bad the other morning. "Rolled gold," ejacu-lated John, as he climited under the bed in

-R. W. St. Clair, M. D., in Medical Age.

AGRICULTURE.

FRESH FACTS FOR FARMERS.

Clever-Caring Mathods.

It is evident that the silo will be turned to account in more ways than in the converting of fodder corn into silago. Prof. Henry, of the Wisconsin Experimental Station, in his nineteenth bulletin, says:

Too much cannot be said in favor of clover for the silo. There has been considerable hesitation about preserving clover in this way; chiefly, perhaps, on account of the extremely bad ensilage which resulted from some of the first experiments in siloing clover. As in the case of the first corn ensilage the clover was put into the sile in a watery and immature condition. The result was a watery ensilege of very offensive odor. By allowing the clover to become more mature, and cutting its when the dew is off, it is found that a bright, sweet, palatable ensilege can be made. One of the silos at the station was filled in the summer of 1888. The lover was first growth, and owing to the drouth had become rather woody. The only precau-tions taken were to see that the dew was dried off before cutting, and that in filling the clover was evenly distributed and well tramped down in the corners and along the sides. The sile was filled rapidly and immediately covered. On opening the silo the contents were found to be well preserved, with a slight aromatic odor, and but a trace of acidity. It was eagerly eaten by the cattle, and formed a valuable addition to their rations.

Profitable farming cannot be carried on without the help of this wonderful plant; we all know how difficult it is to cure into hay and get it just right, but by putting it in the silo the risk and expense of handling the crop is reduced. Sunny days are not essential when putting clover into the silo. The mower can be started as soon as the dew has dried off in the morning, and by noon enough will be cut to keep two men with a team and wagon busy all the after-noon hauling the fresh cut clover and placing it in the silo. It is not necessary, when putting clover into the sile to run it through a cutting machine, so that the expense of filling a silo with this crop is very light. To those who appriciate the sdvantage of having a succulent food winter, are willing to incur the expanse of building a sile, but are restrained by the cost of the machinery necessary for reducing and elevating corn, we would say, build a sile and fill it with

Messuring Cattle.

The following has been given as a rule of some value in determining the weight whe actual weighing is inconvenient, but in all the rules given the weight will vary widely with animals of the same girth: "Cattle girthing five feet ordinarily weight from 650 to 750 pounds, according to form and fatnese; for each additional inch in girth add twenty five pounds up to six feet, and for each inch after six feet add fifty pounds." This is the simplest rule shown and is probably as good as any, but the only test that is at all reliable is that of

General Purpose Animals.

The functions of beef-making and milk-producing are wide by different. One fact is common to animals that excel in either of these respects. They must have good appetites. But in the cest cows it is difficult to make food into beef, and in the worst animals it is impossible to make it into anything elee. What is colled a general purpose cow is one that has fully the ex-cellences of either breed. Why should any one want such an animal when he would better have two, each devoted to its special purpose.— Am. Cultivator.

A Query for Dairymen. Hoard's Dairyman asks : ' Does it look rea sonable to any human being that one hundred different farmers, try they ever so bard, and all using the same kind of creamers, can unit-dly produce a vat of cream, through the cream gathering system, as uniform in its churning and butter-producing capacity as can the separator that has all the cream of the milk of the morning and the night before, in a cream vat, and under the influence of a starter before upon We do not think it possible, and the market proves it in the average prices obtained for the two kinds of butter in the same market, and made in the same locality. Still, there are vast regions in which the cream gathering method is the only one that can live until a denser paperlation and an increase of the cows per acre make milk-gathering more feasible. But within the territory that milk can be gathered, to successfully manufacture cheese the separator system for butter-making is establishing itself, and it has come to stay. Let each system operate according to the inexorable conditions of success that attach to each. There need be no clashing. One will do beat service in one place. and the other in another, and the world is large enough to give both a field."

Improvement in Barb Wire Fences.

In building barb wire fence some nut the turn wires on the outside and the bottom wires on the inside of the inclosure. A better plan is to have half of the posts set with the required wires on the outsides of the field and the posts upon the inside of the inclosure, thus having alternate posts on either side of the wires This is superior to the common practice of setting all the posts in a straight line. The former method serves to prevent the wires being pushed off from either side. In Missouri th general wire fence consists of three wires attached to posts set 16 feet spart. There is a bendency now is add the fourth wire at the bot- ten day later. om, thereby affording a fence practically effi cient against trespass from all kinds of stock.-American Agriculturist,

The Canada Thirtle.

Many systems are advocated to destroy the Canadian thistle, but after a long series of ex-periments the following has been found to be ffective : Allow the thistles to grow undisturbed until ther are almost in full bloom, then hitch three horses to the plow, attach one end of a beavy chain to the plough head, while the other end should be fastened to the double tree in such a position that the drawing chain will draw every thistle completely under. Now work the surface with harrow and roller until sufficient mould is obtained to allow a gang plow to operate; and just here I desire to be very emphatic. Keep that gang plow going; do not allow one thistle to show itself durin one to rub the leg. I have known it to last for the hours, till, in despair, they would send for the family physician; and even when it would be hours before the spasm would cease. There is nothing easier than to make the spasm let go its able. I would recommend that barley be the hold, and it can be accomplised without sending crop to seed with; First, because a better catch the next or to seed with; First, because a better catch that the may be tired and in need of its generally obtained; second the financial crop to seed with; First, because a better catch is generally obtained; second the financia results from a crop of barley from land treater as above will propably be more satisfactory than from any other grain. In conclusion, why l recommend the gang-plow is simply because deep cultivation is not so required to extermi nate this peat a constant covering; conse quently a farmer could run over it twice with his gang to once with the common plow, and during the busy season this is very important. -Canadian.

Keep Clean.

An old physicise, being once appealed to for some general, comprehensive rule for the pre-servance of good lealth, replied: "Keep clean." Cleanliness, front a medical point of view, generally means the absence of noxious germs. The laity generally comprehend in the term freedom from forign substances, while the pyschologist and noralist have reference to the purity of the mindard soul. All these combined would form the irst principle of good health. Freedom from all filth with reference to the body and its surroundings, freedom from contamination of mini and soul, would make the individual not only free from material pollut-

and impairing its enjoyment. "Keep clean," is an admonition carrying with it an inspiration which not only invigorates life, but makes it enjoyable and beautiful. Cleanliness brings not only comfort and health, but it adorns living, and gives existence, a charm, imparts consciousn of life, real enjoyment, thought and existence, the purpose and saucity of living. There is a world of meaning in the two words "keep clean." The physician, the psychologist "keep clean." The physician, the psychologist and the moralist united in that one advice would give to humanity a law of health, the observance of which would not only purify physical existence, but would inspire a conscious-ness of the enjoyment of life and animate it with its hopes, purposes and destiny. - Sanitary

Practical Notes.

News.

It is claimed that, turpentine will care croup and ratteling in the throat. Put a table-poon ful in a half pail of water and let the fowl drink it. If very had put two or three drops in a teaspoonful of water and put it down their throats.

Keep wood ashes out of the hen house. small portion may be mixed with the loam in in the dust box for medical purposes. Wood ashes bleach the shanks of fowls, and when mixed with the droppings cause the ammonia to escaps.

The horses of some people are always sick or out of order. The reason is that the owners are always careless. There is a great deal, it is true, in the breed or constitution of the horse; but there is also much in good care.

Ducks confined in yards need a plentiful sup ply of green food, such as cut grass and vege-tables, and some meat. They also need plenty of water to drink and enjoy a bath about fitty times a day. The latter, however, is not essen

Prof. G. D. Hulet affirms that collectors of naects who remember back of the introduction of the English sparrow will tell you that caterpillars are very decidedly rarer where the English sparrow is than they were before his ad vent.

Ducks lay very early in the morning, as a rule, and should be kept in their pen until they have deposited their egg. If permitted to have their liberty they will drop one half of them along the streams and in the meadows where they roam.

There is no more durable wood than the osage orange and all poles from old neglected hedges should be saved for graps, bean and other atukes, according to a correspondent of Orchard and Garden, who thinks it would pay to grow the osage for such purposes.

When a horse has three feeds of grain, ten pounds of hay, evenly divided, it is enough for one day. A horse fed in this way would always be ready for service and not be clogged or over-loaded with food. Ten pounds of straw is also enough for an ordinary sized horse.

A common mistake of farmers is in neglecting home comfort and adornment, says one of their number. Run the pige cut of the front yard and keep them out: catch a few ideas of landscape gardening; make a lawn in front of your house : repair and put buildings in order and plant trees.

Mistaking trench ploughing for subsoiling according to the American Agriculturist, is re sponsible for much of the prejudice against the atter among farmers. Bringing large quanti ties of the subsoil to the surface, it adds, is rarely profitable in farming, while occasional stirrings of the subsoil are rarely unprofi-

Mr. Paddock, in Hoard's Dairyman says that when he has sufficient cream gattered for chara-ing he heats it to nearly blood heat, stirring it occassionally while heating, so as to mix it thoroughly; then he sets it away to cool and lets it stand until the next day; then he warms it to about 65 degrees and churns.

When the pores of the skin become clogged the milk takes a cowy order and taste. because the impurities of the blood are misdirected into the milk. The farmer who would curry his horse every day will seldom rough his cows with a brush. This is partiality of the worst kind, besides being poor economy. On the famous Ox Baw Farm, at Newbury,

Vt., darving is the main business, and the cowe are mostly grade Durhams, i having been found by long experience that they are peculiarly well dapted for large dairies for the reason that undesirable once can be disposed of for best to better advantage than any other breed. D; you want as much more woodland pasture

as you now have? Well then, cut our bushes, briers and wellnigh worthless (rees, and the lower branches of other trees, and burn the The increased sunlight will double the bush. growth of the grass; and the fire wood and setter growth of the timber will pay well for he work.

The garden should be near the house, but free from shade. Have it had one sa as much work as possible may be done by horse power. A sandy loain is the best soil for most vegetables. Use no preen manure. The stand ard fertilizers are good. Use wood ashes freely, and slope from the house. The secret of successing gardening lies in small attentions frequently bearowed.

For a disease of the bean consisting of a par asing fungus growing in the tissue of the pode and producing large brown spots, a recent bulletin of the Department of Agriculture apprests to a Louisanna correspondent to try spraying soon after the beans being to form, with a sulucionfu one ounce of hypesulphita of soda to gallon of water, repeating the operation when he beans are about half grown, and eight of

Most farmers have learned not to follow potatoes after potatoes. It is not merely exhaustion of the land that makes this succ anwise. The apprea of the potato-rot funge linger in the decaying vines on the ground. These should be gathered into heaps when dry and burned. Another reason is that there are sure to be myriads of potato bugs ready to the ground. In small grounds it may be naces sary to plant potatoes at least near where they grew before, but a farmer having plenty of land should be able to avoid this difficulty .-American Cultivator.

Early pastures are always "washy" and are therefore unfit for horses that have to work hard. The tender grass losens the bowels and relaxes the system to such an extent that the animal becomes weak, and while in this condi-tion is often injured for life by being overworked. The prudent farmer will provide good dry feed enough to last well into the spring, when the pasture have had sufficient growth to make good substantial food. Even after grass has become sufficently "solid" to make good pasture whould have a various of good have the work horse should have a ration of good hay each day in connection with a grain ration. A falling off in flesh of farm horses in summer is too often due to the fact that the pasture field is depended upon to too great an extent for their maintenance. If you want the best work from your teams you must feed just right.-National Scotchman.

Small Screws. It is asserted that the smallest screws in the

world are those used in the production of watches. Thus, the fourth jewel-wheel screw is the next thing to being invisible, and to the naked eye it looks like dust; with a glass, however, it is seen to be a small screw, with 260 threads to the inch, and with a very fine glass the threads may be seen clearly. These minute screws are 1 1,000th of an inch in diameter, and the heads are double; it is also estimated that an ordinary lady's thimble would hold 100,000 of these screws. No attempt is ever made to count them, the method pursued in determining the number being to place 100 of them on a very delicate balance, and she number of the whole amount is determined by the weight of ions but would impire him with a sense of these. After being cut, the screws are harden-cleanliness, a feeling of purity that would cleaneed ed and put in frames, about 100 to the frame, life and glorify the consciousness of living, heads up, this being done very rapidly by the There is a meaning in that word "clean" that sense of touch instead of by sight, and the heads penetrates beyond shings seen and conclusions are them polished in an automatic machine, 10, mental and spiritual nature of humanity. Clean 1000 at a sime. The place which the collaborations are the collaborations and spiritual nature of humanity. Clean 1000 at a sime. improved to be desired to be paid, thus demonstrating that it is not an expectation of the Ar possed to be paid, thus demonstrating that it is not as the subject to be paid, thus demonstrating that it is not as the subject to be paid, thus demonstrating that it is not as the subject to be paid, thus demonstrating that it is not as the subject to be paid, thus demonstrating that it is not as the subject to be paid, thus demonstrating that it is not as the subject to be paid, thus demonstrating that it is not as the subject to be paid, thus demonstrating the paid is not as the subject to be paid, thus demonstrating



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25 PRIZES OF 2,000 are	60,000
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