CALLEGE BERTHAM

"It Could not Happen now,"

country ways had turned to street. Lat losg ore we were born, it is not less would connoc to meet, is dard lass young comics so mees,
fore merry April morn;
for willows bowed to nudge the brook,
The cowslips nodded gay,
The devold look, and she would look,
and both would look away,
The soh—and this is so absurd—
Well dream about the other, led she would never breathe a word To that good dame, her mother.

OUR GIRLS ARE WISER NOW.

ret very quaint, 'twee very strange, Risemely strange, you must allow.

Risemely strange, you must allow.

Dar me! how modes and costumes change!

It could not happen now.

tarday that idle, naughty lass Woold rearrange her hair, woold rearrange her hair, and pender long before the glass which bow she ought to wear; id often she'd neglect her task, ind often she'd neglect her task,
and seldom care to chat,
and seldom care to chat,
and seldom care to chat,
why do you blush like that?
All mest she'd hant with footsneps slow
the mest with cowslips yellow,
which she man a manh and pro which she men a week ago ht stupid, staring fellow,

OUR GIRLS ARE WISER NOW. Extensily strange, you must allow, It could not happen now.

id as for him that foolish lad, Ha'd hardly cross an eye, led look to woe begone and sad, Id look so wee begone and sau.

He'd make his mother cry.

He'goes, she'd say from bad to worse!

My boy so blythe and brave.

Let night I found him writing verse
About a lonely grave!

Adout a lonely grave!

Ind lo! next day her nerves he'd shock

With laugh and song and caper;

Ard there!—she'd find a golden lock

Wrapped up in tissue paper. Wrapped up in tissue paper.

OUR BOYS ARE W. SERNOW.

Twas very quaint, 'twas very strar Me,
Extremely strange, you must all'ow,
Dear me ! how modes and cos numes change ! It could not happen now.

FAMILY PRAYERS.

L Pieus Custom which Should be General Among Catholics

Formerly the plous custom of saying the daily prayers together was very generally of >served in families; but in proportion as people are growing worldly minded, the ac good old Catholic customs are disappearling. is really one of the most efficacious means, to alive, and even to preserve the spirit of u nion in the home circle. The labors and car ee of the day are at an end; the shades of aight surround the earth and invite to repose; the hour is favorable for the Christian family to join in prayer. What a charming spectacle to beheld the whole family united in this action! We can see them in imagination. kneeling before the crucifix and an image of Our Lady, the father and mother, the venerable grandparents, the chhildren and servante. The father or mother says the paryers sloud, the others snewer, thus imitating the choirs of blessed spirite; and their paryers are carried up by the angels as a sweet incense to the Lord. Ther, baving made a commemoration of all the faithful departed, especially of those of their own family circle, ail retired in silence to take that repose which seldom falls to visit refreshingly the neaceful conscience.

This eimple and brist outline of what famirayers mean will suggest to the plons rer gome of the beneficial results that are atlated to flow from the practice. Praver e in common remind a person of his prinli duty here below, that of adoring God. ary prayer is often made with less care

carnestness; sometimes it is hurried or shortened; occasionally it is quite forgotten. When the whole family are accustomed to joir regularly in this devotion. such faults are in a great measure, if not altogether, removed. There is in this union of the mumbers of a family, at the feet of a cruclfix or a picture, a persussive elequence which speaks to each one of his duties towards God, his neighbor, and himself. And this gathering together for a common purpose each evening is calculated to have the most happy effects on the family itself. When the father and mother are thus exercising a species of priesthood in the midst of their children, does it not inspire feelings of greater respect? If some have been greeved and vexed during the day by any of those thousand and one little miseries that may disturb peace and harmony anywhere, will they not be disposed to forgive and forget, when at the loot of the crucifix, they repeat : "Forgive us our trespasses, as we torgive those that trespass against us?" He that has fallen into rin, will be not be disposed to repent of it when he makes his short examination of conscience at night, and joins in the Confiteor

and the Act of Contrition?

Fathers and mothers, and other heads of houses, will be doing much for their own souls and for the souls of those under their care by introducing and maintaining the ustom of family prayers. It is generally difficult, often impossible, for the family to meet for morning prayers ; but in the evening thore is soldom any difficulty. All that is required is the good will of the father or the mother. If the family cannot be asumbled immediately before the hour of tellring, let the prayers besseld just after apper, or at any other convenient time. It a not necessary that the prayers should be long; let them consist simply of the "Our Wather," the "Hail Mary," the "Creed," a short examination of canacience, the "Confiteer," the "Acts," and the prayer of St. Bernard to the Blessed Virgin. These Prayers will not take ten minutes, and, when aid with devotion and attention, they will be more readily and more abundantly heard by God for being offered in common. "If two of you shall consent upon earth, coneming anything whatsoever they shall ask, shall be done to them by My Father who is h heaven. For where there are two or three sathered together in My name, there am I in the midst of them." (St. Matt., xviii., 19,

MIRACLES AT LOURDES.

A great many non-Catholics are so carried Away by their prejudices against the Catholic Church they cannot permit themselves to beleve in the genuine character of the thousands miraculous cures which have taken place during the past at the Grotto of Lourdes. And yet, strange to say, not only Catholic medical men, but even Protestant and infidel hydroland in the current of the fact that the current effected through prayer and the water of Lourdes are, in many to the fact that the current effected through prayer and the water of Lourdes are, in many cases.

The Protestant Doctor Vizerio. geen of the lenth Cuirasiers i the French Army, stationed at Niort, a certs that he examined a hospital patient, duraline Essertion of the air ships it also be the same and the same and the same and the same arms and the same arms and the same arms are same affection of the air ships it also arms and the same arms are same affection of the air ships it also are same as a momentum to same affection of the air ships it also are same as a momentum to same affection of the air ships it also are same as a momentum to same affection of the air ships it also are same as a momentum to same affection of the air ships it also are same as a momentum to same affection of the air ships it also are same as a momentum to same and the same are same as a momentum to same and the same are same as a momentum to same and the same are same as a momentum to same and the same are same as a momentum to same and the same are same as a momentum to same as toau, who suffered from a ch. Anio affection of the spinal merrow, and ocu. A hardly support the air ships, if they proved practicable at the spinal merrow, and ocu. A hardly support all, would offer such immense advantages in point of safety, speed and comfort, that they to have been effected by to the straith which can would soon supersede all other conveyances. temove mountains.

Dr. Toreus, Protestan a medical man at des on August 20t'
the bath, walked
the bath, walked
the bath walked his wife gazed as him with amexament, un and the inward bound ones in the upper able to realize hat her husband had been restored to heal di.

Dr. Regn sux, Professor of Medicine at Rennes, th recognizer a true the miraculous cure at Lour-des of M. Me Coupel in an acute of stage consumptio 4, with pabercles in both lungs. ean, a Protestant Professor of the Medic & Sohrol at Nauter, confessed himself unab ic to so estifically explain the instantaneous recover g in the bath of Midle. La Verrie, www.a'stacked with pleurisy, and suffered Ath heart disease and rheumatic rains. While in the cold bath she was completely

oured. The same docter also relates the cure of the Widow Froumond, who had a cancer on the kip, which he was unable to remove by morfical treatment.

We could now remind our reader of a Dr.

Henry Vergez, physician at Montpeller, member of a Council of the Hautes Pyrences, Comman ler of the Order of St. Gregory the Great, who, as a Catholic medical man, played a very important part in the history of the Grotto at Lourdes. He was a man of great le arming and universal ability, an humble and al norre Christian, in fact, a man well able to nake a scientific investigation into the facts of the cures effected at Lourdes, and for this purpose he was sent thither by the Bishop of Tarbes. It was on September 8th, 1886, that feeling his days on earth were numbered, and his mission on earth at an end, he summed up his impressions of twenty-five years in a letter. The following is his dying testi-

"I am asked what I have seen at Lourdes I will tell you in a few words. By means of watching closely the facts truly authentic, beyond all power of science and art, as I have seen them, I have surely recognized divine A serious effort, however, should be made to working, in a word, miracles. I have ob-keep up the practice of family prayers, for it served natural water, glited with an extraneous power to what nature could afford it, and preserve the spirit of plety, to keep faith a widly divergent action. I have seen this water, always the same in natural quality, produce effects entirely diverse and without any analogy between them. Among other strange wonders I have seen a boy anatohed from his death agony and restored to life and health; I have witnessed an eye unable to behold the light on account of a deep traumatic wound so restored that sight was reestablished; limbs absolutely paralyzed re-gain their entire action; a chronic and deep ulosr quite intractable to medical treatment permanently cured. And no less marvellous and decided have been cases of consumption, cancer, and mental disorders, and other infirmities supposed to be incurable, surmounted and driven away in the bath."

Above are the names of some eminent Protestant specialists whose reputation in Europe stands high. Is not their testimony worthy of crodence? And have we not therein corpassed, that the mercy of God has not ceased and the assisting and strengthening arm of Almighty God is not fore-shortened. Almighty God is not fore-shortened. Almighty God works wonderful ways in this world, and in no place throughout the carth which Fe former and the forest of respectable people. An exception may be applied to the carth which Fe former and the forest of the former and the forest of the cart of the forest which He formed out of nothing, does he manifest the Omnipotence of His might and His meroy than at the Grotto of Our Blessed Lady at Lourdes, where she appeared to Bernadette Soubirous in 1858.—The Monitor.

ONE HUNDRED MILES AN HOUR-

A Steel Air Ship for Commerce and for War the Latest Scheme,

Some time ago, says the American Archi-tect, we had occasion to comment upon a scheme for building a balloon, or rather airship of steel, not inflated with hydrogen, but made bnoyant by being exhausted of air. The fleating cylinder is to be of rolled steel one forty-fourth of an inch in thickness, braced against collapse by internal ribs in a way which has been carefully studied out and is ascertained to give a resistance to external pressure twice as great as will be required. The weight of the cylinder, which with its conical ends, is about 750 feet long, is something like 150 tons, and its displacement, supposing only three-fourths of the air in it to be exhausted, will be about 276 tons, leaving a force available for ascending of 126 tons. From this, to obtain the net accensional force available for litting passengers or freight must be deducted the weight of the car and of the propelling machinery to be placed upon it. It assume that, instead of the enormously heavy electric accumulators, that we are familiar with, Dr. de Bansset, the inventor of the apparatus, has devised something quite different, which will furnish far more power, with a given weight of material, than the lead plates in ordinary use. The pumps, more over, are to be specially designed, and constructed of aluminium and steel, so as to reduce the weight to a minimum, and, as we suggested at the time would be desirable, the principle of the gas engine has been adopted in a device for supplementing the force of the electric current. By these great economies the weight of apparatus has been so reduced as to leave a balance of ascensional force at the sea level available for lifting passengers and freight of 75 tons. This certainly gives a

reasonable allowance for contingencies. The consequences of a successful issue to the undertaking would be so momentous that they can with difficulty be realized. The first result would unquestionably be to put an end to wars. To show how hopeless any military operations would be in a country defended by such weapons, we will suppose that Prince Bismarck, after waiting until Dr. de Bausset has, unknown to him, com-pleted a few of his air ables, carries out the intention which a good many people in this country attribute to him, of ploking a quarrel with us on the pretext of a dispute shout Samoa. War is declared suddenly, after the German manner, and the military trains which are said to stand ready pitched, with the horses at hand for harnessing, in the German arsenals, are set in motion. The transports which lie equipped for sea, are filled with men from the nearest garrison, and in a many same annual water of Lourdes are, liveded America. About half way across the lived the later is many by one or two descriptions of the later is many by one or two descriptions. In the same of the Semantic Catallan of

order, therefore, to help in pressing from that barrier of prejudice which exists to the minds of skeptical people, we print the factor and the war be brought to a conclusion by as we find them, so that the supremental the currender of all the grincipal cities in the the currender of all the grincipal cities in the United States under the persuasion of a dynamics of the currender of all the grincipal cities in the United States under the persuasion of a dynamics of the currender of all the grincipal cities in t would be so easy to turn the tables at a mofor travelling long distances. It seems to us that the preposed speed of 100 miles an hour lision. In keeping ships on the outward passage in the lower strata of the atmosphere strata, serious collisions would be out of the question, and, provided the speed could be made to exceed that of the air currents as much as that of the ocean currents, it is difficult to see what danger would remain of which travellers by well built and well managed air-ships need be afraid.

ATTA SAUGE

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

A BICOT PUNISHED.

The Editor of a Catholic Journal Fined for Libelling Jewish Doctrine.

The cable informs us that M. Wort, editor of a Catholic journal at Luxembourg, was recently fined four hundred marks for publishing a statement that, according to the teachings of the Taimud, Jews might rightfully deceive, rob, and in any way plunder those who are not Jews. The editor sought to justily himself by quotations from numerous writers, but the Court held that such evidence was inadmissible, the article being malicious, and tending to injureraligion, whether the quotations from the Talmud were genuine

This decision, while based upon the truest Christian principles, is something of a nov-Christian principles, is something or a novelety, at least to English readers. It is not destroyed about one-half the foliage. Upon garden weeds a strength of one to 200 or 250 caused most of the loaves to fall, and one to should be showed more or less damaging effects.

By a repetition of the experiment, it was found that where the strength exceeded one to the foliage was largely destroyed. Upon

such weapons in its warfare against error.

It is far otherwise with our enemies. The Protestant writer who gives a fair presentation of the Church's position on any subject of controversy is so rare that he is quoted with admiring wonder by Catholics and nenally with cendemnation by his co-religioniste. People who, we trust, would be incapable of willfully slandering their fellowmer as individuals, do not hesitate a moment to speak and print the most infamous falsehoods about them as members of a hated Church

It is true that ignorance is more responsible than malice for much of the slander that is circulated about Catholics and their belief; but ignorance no more excuses the crime when its victims are libelled as a Church body than it would if they were slandered in their private characters. The Luxembourg editor has been taught a lesson the very first rudiments of which have not yet been learned, if we may judge people from their utterances tain proof that the age of miracles has not by millions of honest Protestants in England, America and elsewhere.

As for the dishonest ones, the professional on the Jews. It will be instructive to see how British law deals with the Canadian libeller. We do not expect as righteens a verdict as has been given in the Luxembourg case. If an English Protestant may not say anything he likes about the "Jesuits," he will think it is time to shat up shop and burn the Magna Charta, -- Boston Pilot.

Significant Advertising.

S. R. Niles is now sending an advertisement of the celebrated Bon Marcue of Paris to all the principal cities in the United States. This is a very suggestive fact to all business men. After having regulary advertised many years, they have more than doubled the appropriation for this season. The proprietors of this enterprising store show that it pays to advertise, and the intelligent manner in which Mr. Niles has conducted the business has abundantly produced the best results in this country.-Boston Globe,

Many of the most popular new fangled cor-ets come as high of \$35. The makes doubly dear a dear one's waist.

The History of the Past Teaches the Future. Here are the returns of the 227th Grand Monthly Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery which occured at New Orleans, La, on April 16, 1889. Ticket No. 32,074 drew the First Capital Prize of \$300,000. It was sold in twentieths at \$1.00 each sent to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.: one to W. J. Brackett, Cal-hoon, Ky.; one to Manufacturers' Nat. Bank hoon, Ky.; one to Manutacturers Nat. Bank of Brooklyn Uity, N.Y.; one to Frank Kneeland, Boston, Mass.; one to J. D. Biser, or Main and Olive Sts., Mansfield, Ohio.; one to Wm. Rawlinson, Lexington, S. C.; one to F. N. Hyndman, Gen. Pass. Office, C. B. & Q. R. R., Ohicago, Illa; one to Patrick McCann, 1154 Elk St., Baffalo, N.Y.; one to Peter Weber, 115 Liberty St., Claveland, Ohio.; one to W. A. Tanner, Minnearolis, Minn: one to Christian Tanner, Minneapolis, Minn; one to Christian Schmidt, Relbud, Ill.; one to Bank of Commerce, San Diego, Cal.; one to Osmun & Brother, 5th and Union Sts., Allentown, Pa.; one to Ralph E. Staples, South Bend, Ind.; one to Merchants Rat. Bank of Waterville, Me.; one to Otto Von Rosenberg, Hallettsville, Tex.; one to Wm. Africa, Altoons, Pa.; etc., etc., Tick-et. No. 93.890 drew the Second Capital Prize of \$100,000, also sold in twentieths at \$1.00 each: of \$100,060, also sold in twentieths at \$1.00 each: one paid to Anglo-Californian Bank. San Francisco, Cal.; one to John Ross, 406 Cambria St., Phila. Pa.; one to German Bank of Memphis, Tenn.; one to Jas. Leary, New York city.; one to Harry Lee, Washington, D. C.; one to M.L. Fay, Worchester, Mass.; one to E. E. J. Boos, Jackson, Miss.; one to D. D. Wilkens, Duck Hill., Muss.; one to N. A. Sagar, Columbus, Chic.; one to Marcos Lopez, St. Bernard Parish La.; one to E. A. Rippey, El Paso, Tex.; one to S. P. Harris, Mariana. Ark., etc., etc., Tice to Nc. 9.165 drew the Third Capital Prize of \$50,000, also sold in twentieths at \$1 each. The 850,000, also sold in twentieths at \$1 each. The next Grand Extraordinary Drawing takes place Tuesday, June 18th, 1889. All information can be had on application made to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.

If as the rumor goes, Mary Anderson is to be married to her manager, it is likely that she will be the manager in the future.

AGRICULTURE.

Fresh Facts for Farmers.

Underdraining Lands.

Many farmers are repelled from underdraining by reading reports of the great expense in-curred wherever a regular system is undertaken. But for ordinary farming such expense is neither necessary nor in most cases to be advised. Be-gin with a sew drains out through wet places in fields, most of which are usually dry enough for successful cropping. This will not cost much, and will almost cortainly give a profit. The cost of plowing, seeding and cultivating grain crops that are in certain spote regularly drowned. out every year is an entire loss. It does not take many such places in a field to more than offset the gains that can be made from the re-maining portions. Besides there is always a loss from delay in seeding. The time for plow-ing a field must ever be that at which its wettest part is dry enough for tilling. When the wet places age drained they will be ready for plowing even earlier than those that were thought not to need draining. We have often seen strips of three or four rods width of dry land throughs hollow where the underdrain ran. while the higher land on either side was still too wet to plow. In time farmers who begin draining will learn that what they thought dry enough to not need an underdrain must also be drained. Many hillsides are full of springs, and to keep them underground, and to carry them off out of the way, is as necessary as it is to underdrain the swaps and morasser. - [American Cultivator.

The Use of Insecticides.

The demand for a guide for the use of arsenical poisons as insecticides, and the effect produced by such use, have led to experiments for the purpose of determining the effects.

This was done at the Iowa Agricultural College Experiment Station. One cunce of arsenic was dissolved in a gallon of boiling water as a standard solution—then the solution was made of various atrengths, ranging from one pound of arsenic in 200 gallous of water to one pound in 800 gallons, and applied to the foliage of dif-ferent plants. Upon apple foliage a solution of from one to 200 to one to 250, half the leat sur-face was scorched; one to 400 only scorched the tips of the leaves. Upon plum leaves, the application first named left hardly a green leaf; one to 400 to one to 500 badly scorched the foliage, and even one to 800 was too damaging to be recommended; on grape vines one to 250 almost the same, while one to 500 did almost no damage at all.—Upon the raspberry one to 500

600, the foliage was largely destroyed. Upon the apple the effects were more marked than in the first experiment.

As a result of all the experiments tried, it was

considered that arrenic could not be safely used in a solution stronger than one pound to 1,200 gallons of water, and with that quantity leaves were fed to insects, with no signs of failing

But because Paris green and London purple do not readily dissolve in water, they may be employed in the proportion of one pound to 150 gallons of water, upon quite delicate foliage with no perceptible harm.—Germantown Tele-

The Shropshire Breed.

This favorite breed of sheep has many fine qualities to recommend it. Its mutton is not so much esteemed as that of the small breeds like the Southdowns, but this is not to be ex-pected, seeing that the Shropahires run to double the size of the sheep mentioned. They can, however, boast of a goodly proportion of lean meat to the fat, which is fine in the grain and rich in quality. The Shropshires have been so much improved lately that they cut an abundance of wool. Not so much, certainly, as some of the white faced sheep, but it is of better quality. Again, as she Shropshires will live where the large Cotswolds would starve, their condition is usually good, so that sometimes they cut a heavier fleece than does a white faced sheep. These sheep are justly celebrated for their robust constitution and their proli-ficacy. Whether they are folded on turnips, or grazed during the winter months on pasture land, they will be found to give a less per cent-age of deaths than any other breed, barring some of the hardy Scotch sorts. It is owing to their excellent constitution that the Shropshire rams are in so much request for crossing with the white faced breeds.

How to Make Grafting Wax.

Grafting wax is made of resin, tallow, and besswax, and there is no set rule as to the proportions. What is wented is a wax that will adhere well. A good wax is made by melting together two pounds of resin, one pound of tallow and a half a pound of besswax. Stir it thoroughly, and pour it into cold water, and pull it with the hands until nearly white. Or waxed cloths for wrapping the grafts may be waxed cloths for wrapping the grafts may be made by saturating thin stripes of cotton or calico in a composition of two parts resu, one of tallow, and one of beeswax melted together. Phese strips may be wound around the grafts to exclude air and water. As a general rule grafting is done in the apring, just before or at the time that the buds begin to swell, but cherries and plums should be grafted earlier. In all cases the scion should be cut while the buds are in a dormant state.

Deep Soil for Potatoes.

Potatoes and corn differ in one important particular. A severs drought of temporary con-tinuance, causing the leaves of corn to wither, does not seriously affect the amount of the crop, while it may greatly reduce potatoes. Corn, planted on an inverted sod, and plowed only five or six inches deep, will yield more than on a seven or eight inch sod. On the contrary, potatoes grow best on a deep soil. We have known subsoiling to increase the potato crop several per cent., as compared with contiguous land not subsoiled. A row of potatoes over a filled ditch yielded double the rows in other parts of the field. The roots of potatoes run descent them eld. The roots of potatoes run deeper than those of corn. Potatoes require a continued supply of moisture, and a deep soil will drink in a copious rain and give it out to the crop in a time of drought.

Farm Notes.

Framers should secure all the wood ashes they an apply as a top dressing to meadows or grain fields, but they should not be mixed with any raw or unfermented animal excrements.

Clean out the seeds of beans, beets and peas. and put them in woolen bags, with a piece of gum camphor in each bag. Hang the bags in a dry place and occasionally shake them up during the winter.

Pour prine down the sink holes and there will be less liability of pipes breaking from frost. Salt and lime should also be used freely where the outhouses are choked up with manure and

There is no way in which pork can be so quickly and so cheaply produced as upon a par-tially green diet, which the animals gain through the wholesome exercise of picking from the pasture themselves.

A plains ranchman is quoted as stating that

a cow raised upon a prairie no matter h

pounds of beef, mutton and pork for a bushel of grain a heavier fleece for the cost of feeding a sheep, as well as more work money for a day's work.

More effort should be made to save all refuse matter about the farm or buildings, which may be converted into manure by composting of etherwise. A proper application of cold water to manure heaps will pervent their "burning, but not their decomposition.

I think we should make the Shorthorn what the early improvers designed it to be—an all purpose cow. I do not think that the two qualities of milk and beef production are so patible that they cannot be successfully cultivated together.—J. W. Joyne Iowa.

There have been fifty-three importations of Red Polls made. There are now owned in America about twelve hundred pure breeds, the number recorded in England being 5,000. The history of these cattle in England shows that they have been bred red and hernless for about one hundred and fifty years.

COLD BATHS FOR TYPHOID.

The Death Rate Under the Old System o

Dr. Simon Baruch, attending physician to the Manhattan General hospital, says the Philadelphia Record, published a paper in the Medical Record on the treatment of typhoid fever which will interest not only those of the medical profession, but thousands of other people whose attention has been arrested by the startling mortality attending this disease.

Dr. Baruch shows that under the present expectant antipyretic treatment—which consiets in nourishing the patient, placing him in good hygienic surroundings, combating complications and reducing the temperature—the death rate is sppalling. According to the New York city board of health, for 1876—1886, out of 7,712 cases of typhoid fever, there were 3,184 deaths, or 41.28 per cent. The deaths in the New York hospitals in 1885 were 24.66 per cent. In Germany, under similiar treatment, out of 11.124 cases reported upon, there were 21.7 per cent. of deaths. This side of the case, however, does not need statistical fortification. The mertality in typhoid fever cases is too well known.

Dr. Baruch advocates the abandonment of the present method of treatment and the substitution of the cold bath treatment as successfully practised in the German military hospitais. Without burdening thereader with the methods of the cold water system, which are the province of the physician, it is worth while to rote the valuable results attained. Out of 17,017 cases treated with "all kinds of cold baths," there was a mortality of 7 9 per cent. Out of 2,841 cases in which the treatment was "intermediate, with water," the mortality was 12.2 per cent. Out of 2 198 cases treated with "strict cold baths," the mortality was 1.7 per cent.; and in the same onnes 1,150 patients who were treated before the disease had progressed five days, all recovered.

The difficulty with the bath treatment in its inconvenience, the repugnance of patients and the indisposition of physicians to pursue methods involving an abandonment of settled practice. But the facts challenge consideration. If cold baths will cure typhoid fever, cold baths should be insisted upon.

Triplet Maxims.

Three things to love.-Courage, gentleness and affection. Three to admire.-Intellect, dignity, and gracefullness.

Three things to hate - Cruelty, arrogance, and ingratitude.

Three things to delight in.—Beauty, frank-

ness, and freedom.

Three things to wish for.—Health, friends, and a contented spirit. Three things to like .- Cordiality, goodhumor,

and cheerfulness. Three things to avoid.—Idleness, loquacity. and flippant jesting. Three things to cultivate, - Good books, good

friends, and good-humor. Three things to contend for .- Honor, country, and friends.

Three things to teach .- Truth, industry, and contentment. Three things to govern .- Temper, tongue,

and conduct.
Three things to cherish.—Virtue, goodness, and wisdom.
Three things to dc.—Think, live, act.

DRUGS AND MINERALS. The Scientific and Common Names of Those in Every-Day Use.

Aqua fortis is nitric acid. Aqua regis is nitro muriatic acid.

Aqua regis is nitro muriatic acid.

Blue vitriol is sulphate of copper.

Cream of tartar is bitartrate of potassium,
Calomel is chloride of mercury. Chalk is carbonate of potassa. Salt of tartar is carbonate of potages. Chloreform is chloride of formyle. Common salt is chloride of sodium. Copperas, or green vitriol, is sulphate of iron. Corrosive sublimate is bichloride of mer

Dry alum is sulphate of aluminum and potas sium

Epsom salts is sulphate of magnesia. Ethiops mineral is black sulphate of mer-Fire damp is light carburetted hydrogen.

Galena is sulphide of lead. Glauber's sales is sulphate of sodium. Glucose is grape sugar. Gonlard water is basic acetate of lead. Iron pyrites is bisulphide of iron. Jeweler's putty is oxide of tin. King's yellow is sulphide of arsenic. Laughing gas is protoxide of nitrogen. Lime is oxide of calcium. Lunar caustic is nitrate of silver. Mosaic gold is bisulphase of tin. Muriate of lime is chloride of calcium. Niter of saltpeter is nitrate of potash. Oil of vitrol is sulphuric acid. Potash is oxide of potassium. Realgar is sulphide of arsenic. Red lead is oxide of lead. Rust of iron is oxide of iron, Salammonsac is muriate of ammonia. Slacked lime is hydrate calcium. Soda is oxide of sodium. Spirits of hartshorn is ammonia Spirit of salt is hydrochloride of muriation

Stucco, or plaster of paris, is sulphate of Sugar of lead is acetate of lead.

Verdigris is basic acetate of copper. Vermilion is sulphide of mercury. Vinegar is acetic acid diluted. Volatile alkali is ammonia. Water is oxide of hydrogen. White precipitate is ammoniated mercury. White vitriol is sulphate of zinc.

HOW MB. FRED A YOUNG WON \$15,000. He is treasurer of the Union Eyelet Co. of this city, and purchased for \$1 the twentieth part of ticket No. 2,887 in the Lousiana State Lottery at the recent drawing which took the Lottery as the recent drawing which nook the \$300,000 prise. This morning the Telegram learned that the money had been collected for Mr. Young through the bank of America of Providence R. 1. Providence (R. L) Telegram.



NERVOUS DEBILITY CURED.

I hereby certify that I was very weak and nervous for several months, so that I couldn't sleep or work. Several physicians tried to cure me, but instead of petting better I became worse. In the month of April, of this year, I wasnevised to use Rev. Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic and I must say that after taking if one month only, I could sleep well, and foltso strong that I was able to work all this summer and fall.

Subscribed to before me, a Justice of the Pence for Allen Co., Ind. JAMES CRIPPEN.

Our PAMPHLET for sufferers of nervona disease will be sent FREE to any address, and POOR nations can also obtain this medicine FREE of charge from us.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Paster Koenig, of Fore Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is new prepared under his direction by the

KOENIG Medicine Co., Chicago Agents: W. E. SAUNDERS & Oc., 188 Dundas street, London, Ont. Price, \$1.00 per bottle; Six bostles for \$5.00.

DAST ALL PRECEDENT!



Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated by the Legislature in 1888, for Educa-tional and Charitable surposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular voic.

Its CRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place Semt Annualy (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DYAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrange ments for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in persum munage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorise the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements.



We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all reces drain a in The Louisiana State Lolleries which man presented at our counters.

R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisis 78 Nat'l Bh PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank A. BALDWIN Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank CARL KOMN, Pres. Union National Bank.

MAMMOTH DRAWING At the Academy of Music. New Orleans, Tuesday. June 18, 1889.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$600,000. 100,000 Tickets at \$40; Halves \$20 Quarters \$10; Eighths \$5 Twentieths \$2;

Fortiethe SI. LIST OF PRIZES. TOO PRIZES OF 800 Are. 120,000 200 PRIZES OF 400 Are. 120,000 APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

1,098 Prizes of \$200 arc..... \$399,600 5,144 Prizes amounting to.....\$2,159,600

AGENTS WANTED.

FOR CIUB RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with fate, County, Street and Number. Lore rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

IMPORTANT. Address M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La

or M. A DAUPHIN,
Washington, D.C. By ordinary letter, containing MONEY ORDER issued by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Draft or Postal Note.

Address Registered Letters containing Currency to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,

REMEMBER that the payment of Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognised in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of all initations or anonymous schemes.

MONE DOLLAR is the price of the smallest part or fraction of a Ticket ISSUED BY IS in any Drawing. Anything in our name offered for less than a dollar is a swindle.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.



db to \$8 a day. Samples and duty FREE. D Lines not under the horse's feet. Write BREWSTER'S SAFETY REIN HOLDER CO., Holly, Mich

"Best cure for colds, cough, consumption is the old Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam," Cutter Bros. & Co., Boston. For \$1 & large bottle sent prepare

INFORMATION WANTED

of one Ellen Elligett, daughter of John Elligett of one fillen filigets, daughter of John Elligets deceased, who lived in the Parish of Kilkonnelly, County of Kerry, Ireland, Blacksmith. The party who desires this information is James Elligett, a brother of Ellen. The last known of Ellen Elligett was that she left Ireland for Canada about twenty-six years, ago. Parties having any knowledge of the whereabouts of Ellen Elligett are requested to address

JAMES ELLIGETT, Bremont, Ohio.