FEB 13, 1889.

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Hon. Joseph Howe at Detroit on Reciprocity.

The Nova Scotian Leader Before the Great

On June 14, 1865, there was held at Detroit a great international convention on the subject of the reciprocity treaty, the agitation for the rethe reciprocity treaty, the agitation for the re-peal of which was then going on. The principal speech at the convention was made by the Hon. Josebp Howe, of Nova Scotia. The words he then uttered are so closely applicable to the situation of to-day that our readers will thank

Sir, we are here to determine how best we can draw together in the bonds of peace, friendship and commercial prosperity the three great branches of the British family. (Cheers,) In the presence of this great theme all petty inter-ests hould stand rebuked. We are not dealing with the concerns of a city, a province or a state, but with the future of our race in all time to come. Some reference has been made to 'fele. come. Some reference has been made to "ele." trators" in your discussions. What we want is an elevator to lift our scule to the height of this great argument. Why should not these three great branches of the family flourish, under dif-ferent systems of government, it may be, but forming one grand whole, proud of a common origin and of their advanced civilization ? We are taught to reverence the mystery of the Trinity, and that our salvation depends on our belief. The clover

LIFTS ITS TREFOIL LEAVES

to the evening dew yet they draw their nourish-ment from a single stem. Thus distinct, and yet united, let us live and flourish. Why should we not? For nearly two thousand years we were one family. Our fathers fought side by wide at Hastings, and heard the curfer toll side at Hastings, and heard the curfew toll. They fought in the same ranks for the sepulchre They rought in the same ranks for the sepulchre of our Saviour—in the same ranks for the sepulchre wars. We can wear our white and red roses without a blush, and glory in the principles these conflicts established. Our common anthose connicts established the barter and the bill of cestors won the grast charter and the bill of rights, established free parliments, the hebeas rights, established free parliments, the hebeas corpus and trial by jury. Our jurisprudence comes down from Oake and Mansfield to Mar-shall and Story, rich in knowlebge and experi-ence, which no man can divide. From Chaucer to Shakespeare our literature is a common in beritance. Tennyson and Longfellow write in one language, which is enriched by the genius developed on either side of the Atlantic. In the great navigators, from Cotterell to Hudson, and in their "moving accidents by flood and field."

WE HAVE A COMMON INTEREST.

On this side of the sea we have been largely on this side of the sea we have been largely reinforced by the Germans and French, but there is strength in both elements. The Ger-mans gave to us the sovereigns who established our freedom, and they give to you industry, in-telligence and thrift; and the French, who have distinguished themselves in arts and arms for centuries, now strengthen the provinces which centuries, now strangthen the provinces which the fortune of war they decided they could not control. But it may be said we have been di-vided by two wars. What then ? The noble St. Lawrence is split in two places—by Goat Island and Anticosti—but it comes down to us from the same springs in the same mountian sides ; its waters sweep together past the pictured rocks of Lake Superior, and encircle in their loving ambrace the shores of Huron and Michigan. They are divided at Niagars falls as Dichigan. They are civided at Niagars falleas we ware at the revolutionary war, but they come together again on the peaceful bosom of Ontario. Again they are divided on their pass-age to the sea; but who thinks of divisions when they lift the keels of commerce, or when, drawn up to heaven, they form the rainbow or the cloud; It is true that in eighty-five years we have had two wars—but what then? Since the last we have had fifty years of peace, and there have been more people killed in a single campaign in the late civil war than there were in the two national mark between this country in the two national wars between this country and Great Britian. The people of the United States hope to draw together the two conflicting elements and make them one people. And in that task I wish them Godspeed ? (Oheers.) And in the same way I feel that we ought to rale out everything disagreeable in the recollection

degree to alienate the affections of the people from their own country, their institutions, their government and their queen. There is not a loyal man in the British American provinces, loyal man in the British American provinces, not a man worthy of the name, who, whatever may happen to the treaty, will become any the less loyal, any the less true to his country on that account. There is not a man who dare, on the abrogagion of the treaty, if such should be its fate, take the hustings and appeal to any constituency on annexation principles through-out the arise deprint The more who wow The Nova Scotian Leader Bergre and on the section of annexation principles encourse International Eli-feeling – A Masterpiece of Eloquence. Description 14, 1865, there was held at Detroit a Detroit a birth? You know what you call copperheads, and a nice life they have of it. (Laughter) Just such a life will the man have who talks treason on the other side of the lines. (Applause.) The very boy to whom I have alluded as having fought manfully for the "Stars and Stripes,"

fought manually for the "Stars and Surpes, would rather blow his own father's brains out than haul down the honored flag under which he has been born, the flag of his nation and of his fatherland. (Cheers.) I do not believe there is a young Canadian in the American army who dees not honor his own flag as you

No towers along the steep ; Our march is o'er the mountain wave.

And our homes are in the mart, on the moun tain and the praire, wherever there is good work to be doze and God's gifts to be appropriated. I have faith in our common brother-hood—in such meetings as this, in such social gatherings as that magnificent demonstration which we all enjoyed so much last night. I sincerely hope that all thought of forcing annexation upon the people of Canada will be abandoned, and that if not, you will seek a more pleasent sort of annexation for your children and childrin's children. It was a novel mode of attaching them that the people of Detroit adopted in lashing a fleet of steamers together and getting up such a grand entertainment, and there was no ques-tion that it had a strong tendency to promote one kind of annexation, especially among the young people. (Laughter.) As a measure of self-protection, I put myself under the care of a pretty little New Brunwick woman, and charged her to take good care of me until we got safe ashore. (Laughter and applause, twice repeated.) I fear I am detaining you too long. (Cries of "Go on," from all parts of the house.) In conclusion let me say that in dealing with this great subject I have spoken in an open, plain manner, and kept back nothing that ought to be said upon it, considering the limited time at my disposal. My friend Mr. Hamlin wished us to "show our hands;" we have done so, and show our hearts also in sincerity. The subject is of vast importance to us all. Though living away down east, I take a deep interest in the great west, and I trust God will spare my life long enough to permit me to explore its vastness more thoroughly than I have yet been able

to do, and that I may better discuss the GREAT INTERESTS CREATED BY ITS COMMERCE.

British America has a great west, as yet almost entirely undeveloped, out of which four or five states or provinces may yet be formed, to pour their wealth down the great Lake Huron into Canada, and through the stratts, past the city of Detroit to the ocean, while the manu-factures of the United States, of England and of the provinces go back to surply their wants. The moment Providence gives me oppertunity I will return to the west and examine its re-sources and understand its position, in order that I may lay before my own people and the people of the provinces generally and the capitalists of the mother country an adequate idea of its importance, with a view of promoting a more active settlement and development of the territory on both sides of the boundary line, for the trade would be as valuable to the world on one side as on the other.

Thanking the convention for the courtesy of so extended a hearing as had been granted him, the honorable gentleman left the platform a-



TRILE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, I recommend it as superior to any prescription Sour Stomach, Diarrhosa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes di-I recommend it as superior to any prescription mown to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MULTAY Street, N. Y.

FARM AND HOME.

FEEDING FOR CREAM.

Does the Farmer realize that when he feeds his cows he is handling the raw material that rules the value of butter ? That straw, poor hay, bleached corn fodder with a little brau and meal will make weak-bodied and lowflavored milk, and these qualities will be no higher because his cream has passed through a creamery chura? Well-gotten hay, enclage or corn fodder well preserved retain their natural color, and the color means flavor. Add to these four to six pounds of gluten meal, and two to three pounds of cotton seed meal or new process linseed most according to the size of the cow and her condition since calving, and we have an excellent basis for rich milk and highly flavored oream. If all is a severe strain on its nervous system, and the patrons of a creamery would feed on this most severe in the case of the horse, which is scale the prices of the output of their creamery would be oftener nearer 35 cents than 25 cents per pound.-Farm and Home.

RENOVATING RUN-OUT ORCHARDS.

We eften meet with an orchard of apparently healthy trees, which is practically fraitless. The owner may tell us that it formerly bore abundant crops, but of late years the trees have "run out." Why have they "run out?" They formerely gave good crops of apple. All the other land on the farm was expected to give but one good crop, but this of the orchard was made to give a crop ot grain, or a crop of grass or clover, to be taken at once, or as seen as the soil will allow. Such orchards are usually in grass; draw on a heavy dressing of manure and spread it, and, as soon as the soil is in proper condition, turn over the sod and the manure with the plow ; with the hot weather the sod will decay rap-idly. When this found to be well rotted, give another plowing, and a deep one. If ashes can be had, spread a heavy coating and har. row ; in the absence of ashes, harrow in a good cost of lime. If the trunk and large branches are covered with loose scales of old bark upon which lichens and mosses have a foot-hold, scrape of the loose bark, using a blunt, shorthandled hos as a scraper. Tosn in a damp time or thaw wash the trees with soft soap, made thin enough to apply with a brush. Use home-made soft soap, made with lye or potash. That sold at the stores is usually merely hard soap mixed with water and very be found beautifully smooth, and deprived of vating exhausted ground, more especially zurati, Chinese, Japanese and Hawallan pray all foreign growth. The scap that has been where this is of a light description. Not-washed into the soil will act as a useful fertibing should be planted in the ground for some The sum of 5,000,000 marks has been rais.

the summer. They would be all the better for at least paying for their keep during the cold weather-stronger, more vigorous, with better appetites and digestion, and inured to work when the plow is to be started. In the case of brood mares, there is the further rea-

son for giving them exercise, that it is demanded for the good of their foals also. If the mare has moderate, regular labore, she

will have a better appetite and digostion, hence greater vigor ; and as it is the vigor of the more during pregnancy, so must be in a great measure the vigor to her foal. As the the aver mare must consume and digest enough for the per cent. nourishment and growth of the foal as well as

for her own needs, there is necessity of that exercise without which both appetite and digestion must weaken. Long confinement of any animal that as the ability to move freely naturally the most active of our farm animals and as the temperament of the young largely depends upon the nervous condition of the dam during pregnancy, and the value of the horse more than of any other farm animal is affected by its temperament, we see that depriving the mare of exercise may take much from the value of her foal. The foal caunot be fully developed unless the mare has proper exercise ; but the other extreme of violent or

LIME AS A FERTILIZER.

can Agriculturist.

andden exercise must also be avoided. --- A meri-

The value of lime as a re-rgent in the vegetable garden is seldom understood and apoff as hay. The soil soon became tired of stable garden is seldom understood and ap doing this double duty. The trees "gave predated as it should be, says Ball's Messen out" because they were robbed of food ; the ger. Fresh or virgin solls do not as a rule first thing they need is feeding. Of course it require lime, and the same may be said of berth there are twenty-five public houses to a the soil needs draining, lay the needed toils heavy stables, though a little quicklime appopulation of 1,200-that is, one public house plied to rough lumps of clay, when trenching breaks them down more surely than anything children, at least one to every score of pecelse, as I have repeatedly noticed. But I have often come across cases in which an old garden had been cropped and manured, manured and cropped for so many years that it had become utterly "tired" and unwholesome so that nothing could be induced to grow in it satisfactorily ; all kinds of cabbage inevit-ably "clubbed" and perished, insects destroying all young seedlings as soon as they appeared above ground, grubs riddled the carrots and parenips, turnips were rulned by the "finger and toe" disease and so forth. Under these circumstances I always prescribe a good dressing of either gas lime, or such as in a fresh condition, if not quite "quick' and in-variably with berfect success. In such cases lime acts as a powerful purifier and/sweetenes and in addition sets free the nutritive prindeficient in strongth and quite inferior to the ciples that, though, slready abundant in the home-made. Mix the soap with enough soil, are so locked up that the roots of the water to work readily, go over the scraped various crops cannot assimilate or profit by portions with it, and leave the spring rain to them. The application of a moderate quant-finish the work. In due time the bark will ity of lime has a marvelous effect in reno-

give them good attention he is better without them. And at this season they need special care, so that they are kept healthy and started in winter in good condition.

THE TAILLESS COAT.

AN INNOVATION IN THE FULL DRESS GARMENT The freshest mascaline "craze" is the tail less dress-coat, says Table Talk. It is just what the name describes-the regulation dress coat, minus the claw-hammer finish. The innovation is not followed on strictly full dress occasions, such as weddings, large dinners, dances and the like ; but it is permissible for even calls, operas and even afternoon teas. Now the tailless coat has been known for some time abroad as the "Cowes coat," but now that it is finding favor with us we distinguish it as the "Tuxedo." The "T xedo," which is similar to the dress cost in frent, but is otherwise the counter-part of the ordinary sack coat, is made of fine ribbad black cloth ; the rolled collar is of black eilk, and there are three pockets without flips. With the "Tuxedo" is worn a black satin necktle, a black or white low cut vest, accord. ing to taste, and a low hat, which is a requisite accompaniment.

EUROPE'S INTERESTING GOSSIP.

An international exhibition of allmentary substances will be held at Bologne from May 18 to October 15.

Public dancing will be forbidden for the inture in Germany on the annivorsary of the deaths of the two late Emperors.

The total enrolment for the whole of the United States schools is given at 11,435,279 the average attendances is 7,270,515-63.56

The agricultural returns for Great Britain just issued, show that there are 32,684,399 eres of land cultivated throughout the ontire kingdom.

The contributions of Freemasons for the year 1888 to the three English Masonic charities amounted to £82,914, being £21,855 more than in the previous year.

The Milanese millionnaire, Tagliabel, who died the other day, left 50,000 france to the Milan street sweepers on condition that they came to his funeral in working costumes. They did zo.

According to careful calculations made by a British elergyman of note and just publish. ed Protestants have increased during the last hundred years from 37,000,000 to 134,000,000, or nearly fourfold.

A Norwegian engineer locates leaks in a ship while in dry dock by filling the vessel with smoke. The leaks are soon shown by an sacape of smoke, the process requiring only thirty or forty minutes.

In the little Pembrokeshire town of Nar to every forty eight persons, or, excluding ple.

Evidently there is something in poultry fancying aiter all. One of the chief game fowl breeders in Britain won at the Birmingham show prizes to the extent of nearly £100 and has sold eight birds for a few sovereiogs short of £3000.

A workingman was ordered by the Cheshire County Court to pay £167 costs in a divorce suit. The bill of cost came before the judge in the Queen's Bench, who made an order that the payment should be made at the rate of sixpence per weak ! Leaving interest out of the question, it would take 109 years to discharge this obligation.

A singular exhibition has been held a Meningen. It consists of 250 nowspapers containing articles upon the death of the Emperer William I. representing no fewer than fifty tour languages, among which, of course, all the European, with their dialects, were represented ; while Bengal, Hindu, Grz

The sum of 5,000,000 marks has been rais.



CHICAGO, October, 1887. I, the undersigned, C. Schwenck, suffered from a nevous trouble for eight years, and af-ter having tried some of the leading physicians of Germany, they could give me no relief, but advised an ocean voyage, even this however, did not improve the trouble and my condition hecame daily more hopeless. I was about this time advised to try Paster Koenig's Nerve Tonic. I treely state that since using it three years ago. I have had but is worry wild attacks, while formeris' 1 bud an attack every week. CONRAD SCH WEACK, 1455 Monuma St.

The sectors have been accounted by the Reverence that of as write as here. Why take the terms for the past one what a write a new prepared under his direction

ERIE MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO. Agents: W. E. SAUNDERS & Co., 188 Dundas street, London, Ont. Price, \$1.00 per bottle; Six bottles for \$5.00.

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GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, March 12, 1889. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000.

100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halves \$10; Quarters \$5 Tonths \$2; Twentieths \$1.

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נ	PRIZE OF \$	300,060	is	 \$300.008
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of our old wars and unite together as ONE PROPLE FOR ALL THE TIME TO COME.

(Cheers.) I see around the door the flags of the two countries. United as they are there I would have them ever draped together, fold within fold-and let "their varying bints unite, and form in heaven's light one arch of peace." (Applause.)

Admitting that a large number of people in the provinces sympathized with the rebels what of that? Did not a very large number in when of the 'Data is a very large number in the Northern States sympathizs with them? Nobody ever saw two dogs fighting in the streets, or two cocks fighting in a backyard, without his sympathy aroused, he scarcely knew why in favor of one of the other of the combatants, and generally the weakest. (Laughtar) Suppose a good deal of feeling was excited in portions of the British provinces, was that any good reason forrefusing to allow us to trade with our brethern south of the lakes? The sympathy expressed for the south ought to be well balanced by the young men whom they had drawn from the colonies into their conflict. (Hear, Hear.) For one ton of good sent to the southerners and for one young man sent to aid their cause we have sent fifty tons and fifty able-bodied soldiers to the north. The people of the provinces might lay the charge against you of having seduced their young men away from their homes and

LEFT THEIR BODIES BLEACHING.

on southern plains or rotting in southern prisons. Only a short time ago I met no less than thirty British Americans going home on a single yea sel after having left scores of their companions behind to enrich the soil. At Washington I met with a brave son of one of my colleagues in the legislture of Nova Scotia, who held the rank of lieutenant in a Massachusetts regiment, with only one leg to take back to his home instead of two. (Loud cheers.) I met another veterau from my province who had fought in twenty battles; and was on his way home. In my own family and person I have suffered not a little by this unhappy rebellion. I have five boys, and one of them took it into his head to enter your army. He has now been for nearly two years in the 23rd Ohio regiment, and has fought in all the battles in which that regiment has been engaged during that period. He was in both the great battles under Sheridan in which Early's forces were scattered and the Shenan-doah valley cleared. (Loud and long continued applause) All the personal banefit that have and one of them took it into his head to enter applause.) All the personal benefit that I have derived from the resiprocity treaty, or hope to derive from its renewal, will never compensate me or that boy's mother for the anxiety we have with regard to him; but when he produced the certificates of his commanding officers, showing that he had conducted himself like a gentleman and had deen faithful and brave, it was some consolation for all our anguish to know that he had performed his duty. (Enthusiastic applause, during which the speaker's feelings nearly overcame him ; as this subsided, a gentleman proposed

"THREE CHEERS FOR THE BOY,"

which were give with great vivacity.) I know that it has been asserted by some, and I have heard it uttered since I came to the convention, that if the reciprocity treaty is annulled the British provinces will be so cramped that they will be compelled to seek annexation to the United States. I beg to be allowed to say on that point that I know the feeling in the lower pro-vinces presty thoroughly, and believe I am well shough acquainted with the Canadians to speak for them also, and I speak for them all with such exceptions as must be made when speak-ing for any entire population. I made the as-sertion that no consideration of figures, no unation of high sectors of figures. question of balance for or against them upon the British provinces, or tend in the slightest sense.

mides deafening and long-continued applause.

when haby was sick, we gave her Castors. When she was a Child, she cried for Cart .ris.

ELECTRIC SPARKS.

MANY PRACTICAL PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE MYSTEBIOUS POWER IS USED

A threshing machine in Eogland is worked by electricty.

The use of electric lighting in Paris theatres is almost universal."

Telephrase is suggested as a suitable name for a telephonic message.

The lamp is said to be the most daugerous part of the electric light circuit.

More rigid contract stipulations as to the wiring of houses in the course of construction are called for.

should have the shortest possible connecto world. The muck is not only a deodorizer between it and the earth.

The electric lights in the Hoose tunnel admit of the engineers sceing the track a caying dung, a load of manure. For this mile in advance of the train reason muck is worth more to use about mile in advance of the train

The new Wheatstone system is shortly to this alde of the Atlantic.

It is believed that the electric equipment of the Department of the Interior can hardly If this be done twice a week the pens can be equalled in the world for safety and efficiency.

Late investigations would seem to prove that for a given actual amount of light radiated, theincandescent lamp is more efficient | can be done twice a week and should be done than the arc.

The new telegraph line from Loando to Cape Town, via Mossemedes, west coast of it in raising fine pigs for shipping. The pigs Africa, 2,200 miles long, will be completed in get too dirty in the muck to lock well, and to March.

In considering the matter of street lighting preference should be given to the medium giving the least chance for extinction from any cause whatever.

The body of a boy recently drowned in a pond was found by fastening an incandescent electric light to a pole and illuminating the water about the bottom of the pond.

In the country districts of Sweden electric lighting is rapidly increasing. Farmers are putting in independant instalments worked by tarbines at very small expense.

Dr. Thurston, the Superintendent of the Madras Museum, is visiting the European electrical establishments to flad a suitable light to be used in twenty fathoms of water for the use of the pearl fishers.

When a thing is beyond repair, waste no useless regrets over it and do no idle fret ting. Striving for that secenity of spirit that will enable you to make the best of insembance of commoditios can have any in that will enable you to make the best of all fluence upon the loyalty of the inhabitants of things. That means contentment in its best).all

5-1-1-10-

lizer. Long neglected trees usually require pruning, and this must depend upon the condition of the tree. Never cut out a branch without good reason for it. If the top has ecome crowded, cut out enough branches to let light and air into the centre ; if grown on one side, remove the branches needed to restore the balance. If large wounds are made smooth the surface and paint them over with some dark-colored paint.-American Agriculturist for January.

KEEP THE PIG PENS SWEET.

Every one is horrified at the odor of pig pons, but by good management they han be made nearly inoffensive. Those who keep a pig.or two can easily have their surroundings clean by the use of dry earth. Earth is an excellent disinfectant and if properly used will absorb all ill smells and besides be a source of profit, as the absorbent makes a most excellent fertilizer. One who has never tried the business and some cay less than this. Now it will be surprised at the large amount of here is a case quite unlike this class. Eight good manure a hog will make provided absorbents are used. This manare properly saved for a year is worth several dollars. One of the best materials to use in pens is dried beat ormuck. The mack should be showled where it can be drained and freeze through the winter. The following summer it will orumble, The ground plate for a lightning arrester and when dried it is the best absorbent in the and manure preserver, but the load of muck itself becomes through the influence of the destables than straw, earth or sawdust. The The new Wheatstone system is shortly to be introduced into submarine telegraphy on bed of straw, which, as it becomes solled, can be shoved to the other side of the pen as an

absorbent and a clean bed of straw furnished. easily be kept neat. One often reads that pens should be cleaned

daily, but practical farmers never do it ; they can't afford to-hired help is too costly. It once a week anyway. I have used hundreds of loads of muck. Bat I find one objection to keep them clean and white I have to depend on straw, both for bedding and as an absorbent. But straw is not a deodorizer and to have vile smelling pens is an abomination. To keep the pens sweet I use copperas. It costs practically nothing-\$1.50 per owt.-and such an amount will last me a year with all my hogs. Its proper use is very simple. A howl is partly filled with water and a little of the copperas added to dissolve. When pens are cleaned, a little of the copperas solution is sprinkled about. The strong odors are dis-posed of at once, the pen is perfectly deodor-ized. With over 100 swine I have far less pig left where thrown out, cover the heap with muck.-E. W. Davis, Madison county, N.Y., in N.E. Homestead.

EXERCISE THE MARES.

Too many farm horses are kept idle during

through the winter, and by spring it will be in first-class condition for being found cropped.

SUCCESSFUL FARMING

As the New England Farmer often calls attention to occasions of success to show that | will be likely to become common during the labor on land will yield as good return as in next fow years, any business, I add a couple cases. It may

seem strange to some farmers that an abon-doned farm could be paid for from a single crop, yet there is a verified case of this kind up in the extreme northwestern part of the state and the crop, potatoes, this was two years ago. It might not do it every time but the case is encouraging to young men to go plowing, planting and cultivating. There are not a few farmer grumblers who do not see any chance to get more than a living at the business and some say less than this. Now years ago a young man married a school teacher upon the Berkshire hills. Sooa a run down place on which a couple of cows could just cows, three horses, and one hundred sheep and he is likely to add more stock soon. The stock and farm are his own, free of debt, and all this has come from his own and his wife's labor upon the place. Such boys and girls need not go west to make fortunes. They may be had all over New England for the asking .- [N.E. Farmer.

PRACTICAL NOTES.

To make winter dairing profitable, cows mast have good warm quarters to keep them comfortable in cold weather and be kept out of the storms. The old way of having them run out in the barnyard with no shelter but an open shed which only a few of the master cows would go under, will not answer.

Cows have to be wintered whether they give milk or not, and when they receive a meal ration twice a day they will not eat more than half a ration of hay or fodder, and consequently they must not be charged with the full cost of the meal, unless they receive credit for the lessened consumption of fodder

Sheep look full after eating frozen grass, but a few weeks of such feed reduces them In flesh and shows plainly that a small allowance of grain is necessary to keep them in con-dition to winter profitably. Always put the sheep under cover during the cold and stormy weather; it will save hay and grain next

winter. In some cases a large barnyard might well be divided into two or more similar ones for different classes of live stock. A fruitful pen smells than the average farmer with one hog. As I practice hauling all manure di-rectly to the fields 1 am not troubled by hav-ing it heat, thus making things disagreeable set of animals out of the stables or pens at may be absent from the bleed, such as iron, as would be the case if left in a pile. If it be one time and another at another, it may be possible to get along with a single yard, yet the best plan, when much stock is kept, is to have several vards.

While the fields are bare of encw, sheep prefer to grab the sere fields to being fed at people who do not work should est mest the barn, and will take to the fields and re- sparingly, and of a dict not to much wixed : the winter. Through no fault of theirs, they main there if not driven up. Every farmer the old nesd still less to suits consume all the profit from their labor during cught to have some sheep, but unless he can -Caseell's Family Magazine.

months subsequently, but allow it to he failow | ed by the Export Society of Germany for a floating exhibition palace in the front of a steel ship 564 feet long, with four engines and four screws. It is expected that this vessel will start from Hamburg on its first voyage in 1890. If the anticipated profit of 2 000,000 marks annually is realized, floating exhibitions

The returns published by the Swlss Confederation with reference to the development to telephonic communications in Switzerland show that since the establishment of the first telephone in 1880 sixty-one towns have been provided with it, and there are now 6,944 telephonic stations, of which no fewer than 1 500 are in Geneva and its suburbs. Most and do likewise. Of course care was had in of the Swiss towas are now connected with one another. Geneva communicating not only with Lansanne and other places on the shores of the lake, but with Berne, Zurich and St. Gall.

On suspicion of being a spy the French have just ordered a Major Blumenthal across the frontier. He belongs to the Landwehr and he took a villa at Confians, near Paris. A lad who entered into occupation with him was in reality a military cadat of the Fatherland, and when the two went abroad for a walk they had a portly baby reposing in a perambulator. But the baby is said to have been a beautiful creation of the German dollmaker, with a photographic camera adjusted ingeniously within.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice. having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and per-manent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Ostarrh, Asthma and all throat and Long Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tosted its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt It his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated hy this motive and desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. V. 8-13-cow.

WHAT DYSPEPTICS SHOULD REMEM. BER

One thing which all dyspeptics should bear in mind is this: Without strong, healthy, wholesome blood in their veins they cannot be either well or happy, and it is from the food we eat that blood is made. About the most the medicine can do for you is to regusto. Over eating is the most fruitfal source of the dreadful misoblefof indigestion. Young growing people need substantial diet to build up their frames ; hard out-door workers re-quire good and abundant food ; middle aged fields and re- sparingly, and of a dist not to much withed ; Every farmer the old need still less to sustain the system.

or M. A DAUPHIN, Washington, D.C.

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