## A PAPAL ALLOCUTION.

DELIVERED AT THE CONSISTORY OF KEBRUAKY LAST.

to XIII speaks of his Regotiations With Enversand Has a Few Words te Say About the Recessity of Peace-The Mission of the Church Outlined.

Venerable Brethren, you know the great error, owing to which the present age has seen many persons, deceived by the protext of obtaining liberty, gradually separate them-selves from Jesus Christ and the Church. The fraits of evil dootrines have grown, being The traces of ever quotelines have grown, being ripened by time and outtoms; and now it is a vice almost common with great states and small to divest themselves of the Christian and the articles. charactor, and to establish a civil regime and administer all public affairs without taking account of religion. By this condition of the public mind We have been penetrated with the liveliest anxiety and solicitude, and We have never ocased to consider the remedy. You yourselves, Vanerable Erethren, are witnestes of the extreme care and diligence We have employed to make it clear whither this lamentable abandonment of God must ultimstely lead, and to induce those who had strayed to return to their Liberator, the only begetten Son of God, in Whose faith and protection they should repose constantly and with confidence. For these reasons We have always sought to strengthen or renew the outomary relations with the governments of foreign countries. At present We are en-deavoring to re-establish such relations with the powerful Government of Russia, and We are confident that We shall encosed according to Our desires. In this affair we have atudied with particular cargostness and good will the interests of Catholicism amongst the Police, and for the proper administration of their diocesec a number of bishops have been already appointed. It would have given Us will be needed before the arrangements are quite completed.

This same course, although it is not unirequently impeded through the efforts of Our enemies, We shall pursue, so far as lies in Our power, with persevering will. And in this resolution We are strengthened by the thought that the only refuge for souls, the only sure hope of salvation, is the Catholic Church. It is cherefore Our duty in this mortal life, full of struggles, to call all men into the bosom of the Church, as into a port from a surging sea, and to exhort them to confide in its charity, for it is already ready to receive with mattenal embrace those who fly to it, and to heal them by the aid of the light of the Gospel. Besides at the present time there occurs events of each a singular nature, that it is necessary to succor the distracted interests of the people with all Our might and all Cur zeal, for as We have seen in this city for some days past, the passions of the populace, inflamed and furious, exercise a tyranulcal sway on all sides, and with grewing andacity attempt to assail the very foundations of civil society. If the voice of religion were eilent and the fear of the divine laws removed-there laws which command men to hold the movement of the heart under due restraint-what power would remain in the State sufficiently efficacions to avert dangers! Inasmuch, therefore, as We are endeavoring to bring men back again where the precepts of virtue and the principles of order are preserved incorruptibly, We are rendering a most acolded service to the State and deserve well of the commonwealth.

But there is another conideration particularly opportune. If there ever was a time in which peace was ardently desired by the people, assuredly it is the present, when the words peace, tranquility, repeac, are in the menths of all. The sovereigns and the rulers of the states in Europe protest that they de not desire anything else and that they are lain reality the dislike of the people for war is, more and more apparent rom day to day It s, moreover, a most just aversion, for though war may sometimes be necessary, it never occurs without bringing with it a long series of calamities. How much more disastrous would it be at present with large forces, such progress in military science, and so many different instruments of destruction and death? As often as 'We think of these things We are moved more and more by love of the Christian nations, and We cannot help trembling for their sake in view of impending perils. Therefore nothing is so important as avert from Europe all danger of war, se that whatever is done for this purpose should be regarded as of advantage to the public safety. But mere desire is not enough to assure peace to the world, and the will to war is not a sufficient scafeguard against its outbreak. And, in like manner, the numerous ermies, and the endless extent of military armaments, may for some time prevent hostilities from breaking ont, but will never produce a secure and lasting peace. Nay, arms menacingly wielded are more calculated to foment than to remove hatred and auspicion; they cause people to live in continual fear of the future, and they have the effect of burdening the people so heavily as to make it a most point wherein they are preierable to actual war. Hence, men must seek foundations for peace which are more solid and more conformable to nature : for the law el nature grante that one's rights may be delended by force and with arms, but it does not concede that force constitutes right. And since peace consists in the tranquility

of order, it follows that justice and charity ought to be the bases of barmony between individuals and states. To offend nobody, to regard the rights of others as sacred, to sultivate faith and moutual good will—these things form the indiscoluble and immutable bonds of concord which are so powerful that they destroy the very germs of enmity and strife. Now, God constituted His Church the mother and guardian of both virtues, and the has accordingly never sonaidered and never will consider anything more sacred than the preservation, propagation and pro-tection of the laws of justice and charity. With this design, she compassed the entire earth, and no one can doubt that, in softening the manners of barbarous nations by spreading amongst them the love of justice, she has converted them from feroclous warfare to the arts of peace and to humanity. Upon the weak and the strong, upon those who obey and those who command—upon all alike the imposes the duty of observing justice and not trespassing on the rights of others. She it is who has bound together in harmony and charity all people however distant from one another and however different in race. And rightly mindful of the laws and the example of her Divine Founder Who desired o be called "The King of Peace," and Whose birth was announced by heavenly hymns of peace, she wishes that men should repose in the county of peace, and she prays earnestly to God to reep off the securge of war from the

and greater pleasures.

reasons, Venerable Brethren, by which we are actuated and led into every project. Whatever be the events that time will bring forth, whatever be the judgments of the deeds of men, all our conduct is directed by the same rule ; and from the path we have chosen we shall certainly not diverge. If finally we cannot aid otherwise in the preservation of peace, we shall continue without hindrence, to appear to him who can draw men's wills and bend them as He wills, and we shall zealously beseech Bim to remove all fears of war and by His bounty, to restore a healthy condition of affairs, so that the peace of Europe may rest on true and solid found-

His Holiness then declared his intention of raising to the Sacred College three men of whose admirable mental gifts, he said, they were not unaware—Joseph Benedict Dusmet, of the Order of Benedictines of Monte Cassino, Archolehop of Catana, who was distinguished by virtues worthy of a bishop, especially pradence and charity; Joseph D'Annibale, Titular Bishop of Caristo, Assessor of the Holy Roman and Universal Inquisition, who was known for his probity, his modesty and his learning; and Aloysius Macchi, Maggiordomo, and the Prefect of the Apostolic Palaces, who was of tried integrity of character and had received various posts and honors, and brilliantly acquitted himself

of the duties assigned to him.

Mgr. Dusmet and D'Annibale were created Cardinals of the Order of Priests and Mgr. Macchi, Cardinal of the Order of Deacons.

## ABUSES IN THE ARMY.

Another Victim Relates His Experience.

( Toronto News. )

It has been suggested that a mass meeting of ex-Salvationists be called to discuss and testify to the truth of the statements made great pleasure to preconize them to-day at this august assemblage, but some little time abuses, and in this they would have the hearty co-operation of many ex-officers outside Toronto, who could give startling evidence far from creditable to the Army leaders in Canada at present. The town of Barrie, it is said, could furnish a car-load of past officials and members of the Army whose experience would support what has already been stated. On this point, however, further substantive testimony is hardly necessary, though statements from new sources are useful, because they go to show the general prevalence of the abuses complained of. The following experience was given yesterday evening by a past official, who once was

widely known stnong Army people;
"Some time ago I severed my connection
with the Salvation Army, and thus terminated a leaf of experience which I shall always have reason to contemplate with regret. I am glad that the News' articles on the abuses of the organization have appeared at a time so opportune. Kisguided boys and girls and older people throughout the Dominion are suffering real hardships, to say nothing of the tyranny with which they are governed from headquarters. These chiefly are the sincere, devoted workers whose efforts keep slive the aggressive attitude of the Army as far as it low exists, and it is from the unteld labors of these the money flows which, accumulated at headquarters, keeps the superior officers living in right royal style in palatial city a church there for Army purposes, and all homes. The professed philanthropy and the money was carried to headquarters, and evagellatic zeal in high circles is, I fear, only the church was not purchased until a leng a semblance in some degree of the meta-

phorical whited sepulchre. "Hy own experience is as follows—For the from the church people and professes to be in first year as a cadet I was very well fixed, sympathy with all the churches, yet a soldier and have some very pleasant recollections of de not allowed to attend a church without the work. I was stationed in fairly good appears permission. I have been rebuked. towns, with a Canadian captain, who took care that my reasonable needs were supplied. It was in the early days before the English divisional officers had been imported, and my chief had little communication with headboring for one sole object—the preservation scarters. We had the confidence of the peo-of the blessings of peace; and of this policy ple wherever we labored. From that position intermediate rank of lieutenant. I was then sent to a small lakeside town, not far from Kingston. In that district a new English officer had just been appointed. I started to work and collected money to purchase a lot on which to build a barraoks, as the winter was approaching, and in ten days we obtained 8150. I could not, according to Army reles, complete the purchase myself, so wrote my divisional officer as to what I had done. He arrived the next day, and demanded the ouch. I was wide awake, having already in my mind one instance in which \$300 disappeared under very similar oirozmetanoes, and I determined to see the lot bought or return the cash to those who in good faith, had given it to me, and such I declared to be my intedtion. For a whole day this Father in Israel wrestled and prayed with me, and failing to get it, he began to pray for me as a renegade and a backelider, and demned me up in down in his petitions in my behalf. But that did not fetch the cash. I hardened my heart and stiffened my neck. I declared my intention of at once returning the oneh to the donors, an at last he yielded to my sinful obstinancy, andil saw the lot purchased. Then the freezing-out process began ; headquarters was in- if not they receive a Goodbye, God bless formed of my degeneracy, petty-spite, and disgraceful innendoes were heaped cpon me, and at last disgusted with the whole affair,

> course, since then I have been locked upon as a renegade and backslider. Since that time I have marrowly watched Salvation Army affairs, and have been in the Capt. Midden gave as a quarter, rules or no confidence of of many of its officers. In my rules. I took the money to the man's house, home it has been my privilege to receive some of its elek and worn out workers, and their him for the reut. With the money I paid it correspondence with headquarters in time of and left a dollar or two for the man and his trouble has often been shown me. I know family. This was how headquarters taught how in most oases they have waited longing us to bear each others' burdens. ly and sick at heart for help and sympathy, and nothing but contemptuous silence has gone into work from this city, and I have been vouckeased; in some cases I have been seen many come back again, but all have the shocked at the crue!, hartless insolence that one story, 'Headquarters used me mean.' has been the reply to their cry of distress. I It is not always because they suffer want have also known instances of the most odious that they come back; it is not always befalsehood and double dealing. From what I cause they are sick and can work no more, see and know on every hand I am sure your but it is in most cases because of the conteminformation as published has not reached a public treatment they have received at the tithe of the evil. I believe the channels of in- hands of those who should have counselled formation are not yet half opened, and I am and sustained them. I have said enough this quite certain that to you and to those who time; I can be heard from again it wanted, have put you on the track every lover of humenity and truth is indebted. I wish it were my power to provide every Salvation officer, from Newfoundland to Vancouver,

I gathered op my stuff and went to my own

people and to my father's douse, and soon

after settled down to life of usefulness. Of

with this issue of your sheet. "Just one word as to my own motive. I love the Salvation Army. I have reason to be thankful that it has been the channel through which good news has been conveyed to myself and never ceased to love and revere its faithful works from time to time. I have helped them as far as it has been in my power to do, and I shall continue to do it. But against its autocratic and priestly assumption shall ever protest; against the bonds that it is undoubtedly twining around the conscientions and ay for five miuntes each time. He ever, then, it has been needful and she could claming and enforcing of fasts and penanies, I do so, she has exerted her authority to restore concord and establish manufactures are undoubterly withing and enforcing of fasts and penanies, I must lift up my voice. And to the battalions is the concord and establish manufactures are undoubterly withing around an establish manufactures. store concord and establish peace amongst of belaced, decorated, badged and titled Great Nerve Rectorer. No First ster. first day's of Quebec, the northwestern part of New nations, and from no other work she has harpies that have swooped down like a use. Marvelous cure. Treatise and \$2.00 trial Brunswick; the northeastern part of Maine

ren of the household who should eat at the table, I shall ever offer my most strenuous apposition,"

Another Ex-Officer Tells His Story.

Mr. J. Black is a well-known city contractor and builder, who formerly was a member of the Salvation Army. At his Nassau street residence last Friday night he made the fol-lowing statement of his experience to a News

"Yes, I know something of the inner his tory of the Army. I was connected with the Salvationists for nearly three years, and left them about three years ago. I could not say anything against the good work accomplished but there was existing evils on which I cannot be silent. There are many good, earnest, successful workers in the Army, and to these its success must be attributed, but they are not the people who obtain the good positions, where they may have the comfort that is due their earnestness and zeal. I could go deep down into the Army history and tell some pretty straight things, but I will simply state few facts that have come under my notice, believe all the facts stated in the Evening News are true, and I believe that the majority of the present soldiers and officers admit them to be true. I was a member of the Richmond street corps in Toronto, and I know how money has been raised there and not expended on the object for which it was given. I will explain an instance of how money is wrang from the soldiers. It was when the work was young. The lot upon which the Richmond street barracks is built had to be paid for. There is a private meeting which is called a "Soldiers' Roll Call." It is strictly private, none but saidiers being admitted, but when the money was to be raised this rule was not adhered to, on the oc cassion to which I refer a down town merchant who did not belong to the Army was brought into the meeting and put up to talk. He said he would give \$5 if the seldiers made up \$45. We were all poor people, but we made up this amount. Then he advanced to \$10 if we would make up the \$75, and so on.

"In Richmond street barrackeds the years 1886, '86 and '87 large sums were collected to raise the roof of the building ; the money was carried to headquarters, and the roof has not been raised yet. I believe after I left they had a jubilee fund for the same purpose, and moneys were collected all over the Dominion, and an account of receipts and expenditure promised in the War Cry, but not a cent of this has been accounted for. I remember one occasion, at a great meeting in Richmond barracks, \$800 was collected for a new barracks in Montresi, and that same night an overflow meeting was held in St, Andrew's hall; and Commissioner Coombs came over frem the barracks and said \$800 had been raised there, and asked for \$500 in the hall. Yet the Montreal barracks was not started for a year or more, and when they began a special fund was asked, as they had no money te baild.

"I had a contract for work at the James street temple, and we had trouble about it, I put a lien on the building and had to see the deed in order to do so. I went to the registsy office in this city and saw the dead. of the tproperty. It is deeded to Thomas B. Coombs and his wife; there is no mention of trust or tustees about it, and the words "Salwation Army" do not appear. On one occa-sion I went to a banquet at Mount Albert, The proceeds were for the purpose of buying a church there for Army purposes, and all zime siterwardo.

"The Army collects a good deal of money and I have known others to be consured, for attending a church service. I was also for-bidden to wear Orange regalia on July 12th on pain of being dismissed from the ranks. Such is the liberty of conscience and action enjoyed by the Army people.

"Now as to lavoritism to English officers.
This exists. It is the only stable hold which This exists. It is the only st the English authorities have on the Canadian section of the 2rmy. English influence and English domination must be kept up or the power of the Booths might wane.

"Captain Wess, who started the work in Canade, was removed to the States, for no other reason, as I believe, than that he would not see his old belpers thrust aside to make room for the new comerc. He dealt fairly and equarely by all, and will be held in reepect and affection. He would have been leader now in Canada, but he feared God and esteemed men only by their merits.

"A good deal has been said about the care of the elck. When men or women are breaking down, they can go, there is no farther use for them and very little good will be said of them when they are gone. All the really devoted and self-sacrificing ones are over worked, and may be burried to the grave. If they don't complain, but suffer in allence. from one hard place to another they go, and when they can do no more they are allowed to go home to their mothers or fathers, or die of a broken heart. Of course if they can be recuperated and to set agoing again, something will be done to fetch them around, but von: ' Evan soldiers are not allowed to belp each other. All the spare money must go to the cause. I remember a bandsman at Richmond street who was sick. Some of us wanted to make a collection amongst the soldiers to help him, but Major Coombe forbid it. No collection could be taken except for Army purposes; it was against the rules. We did newever, gather \$7 or \$8 secretly, and good found him in bed, and the landlady dunning

"I know a good many officers who have

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THE USE OF FRENCH.

A LETTER FROM MR. JOHN J. MAC-LAREN, QC.

Euglish Not So Freely Used by the French as Some Years Ago. Growth of the French Population—French in Eastern Ontario and in the Maritime Previnces.

(Toronto Globe)

To THE EDITOR :-- You are probably right in your expectation that English will continue the language of this continent; but the hope that a hundred years hence there may be four or even five hundred millions of Englishspeaking people in North America is rather a poor compensation to those in Quebec or Eastern Ontario, of the present generation or the next, who, through life, may have to suffer serious disadvantages from the gradual but rapid increase in the use of French. And here let me say that I think the English in Quebec and Eastern Ontario should all learn French, and that it should form part of a liberal education in other parts of the Domin-

But when it is sedulously cultivated to the exclusion of English, then an injustice is done to the French themselves, who are thereby HANDICAPPED IN THE RACE OF LIFE,

and unfitted for a career in the wider arens, In the use of Erench increasing? I think no one familiar with the facts will doubt that its exclusive use is increasing even much more rapidly than the Freuch race itself, You mention one fact as evidence to the contrary the decreasing use of French in the Com-mons at Ottawa. More decisive proofs can be quoted to the opposite view. Up to a dozen years ago fully one-balf the business of the Quebec House was done in English, now there is much less than a quarter, and it is diminishing each Parliament. Through the influences of St. Jean Baptiste celebrations, the Nationlist agitation, the Riel excitement, etc., many French Canadians, who can speak English perfectly, of late insist on being

ADDRESSED IN THEIR OWN TONGOL. Its increasing use, not only in Quebec, but in Esstern and Northern Ontario, is notorious. See how rapidly the English are being crowded out of these sections, and how many distriots where there were not tong ago large numbers of English are now exclusively

French and nothing but French is spoken. Under those influences, whose volume and force have been increasing so rapidly of late years, the Province of Quebec must in a comparatively short time become almost solidly French. The English now are in a majority only in aix or seven counties; and in several of these the majority is small and every one is decreasing. In 1851 the ratio of French to English in the whole Province was 3 to 1; in 1881 it was 4 to 1. In 1851 the English had a majority of 5,700 in the City of Montreal; in 1881 the French majority was 12,621, and now, partly from an extension of the city limits, it is nearly 50,000. In 1644

THE FRENCH MAJORITY in the whole island of Montreal was only 2, 900; in 1881 it was no less than 72,447. The census returns show the following French increases, during the same period, in what need to be the English portions of the Province :- Sherbrooke City, from 10 per cent. to over 50; Shefford County, from 27 per cent. to 70; Missiequol County, from 13 per cent, to over 45; Ottawa County, from 26 per cent. to 51, and these are fair samples of other portions of the Province. Thirty years ago Quebec City was nearly half English, and almost the whole commerical business of consequence was done in that tengue; now the English-speaking form only about one fifth of the population, and the dimin-ished business is largely French. In a large number of counties there is

NOT A SINGLE ENGLISH SPEAKING PAMILY. use of the French language is increasing even more rapidly than the race. When they first moved into the English district they almost necestarily learned the language; now when there are no English or only comparatively few, the necessity has ceased and the practice with it. The area where English is absolutely unknewn is gradually extending.

But the increase of French in some parts of this Province is equally marked. In: Eastern Ontario (Glengarry, Prescott and Russell Counties and Ottawa City) between 1861 and 1881 they increased from 14,462 to: 37,795 During that period the population of the whole Province increased 37 per cent.

THE FRENCH INCREASE

was over 200 per cent. In 1881 they numbered in the whole Province 38,287, or 23 per cent. of the total population; in 1881, 102,-743, or 53 per cent. They now form three-fourths of the County of Prescott, a majority of the County of Russell and nearly half the City of Ottawa, and have two members at Ottawa and two at Toronto from these consituencies. And the use of the language is increasing much more rapidly than the nationality under the same influences as in Quebec. In many of the schools French is now used almost exclusively, publie business in Councils and School Boards is transacted in that tongue, and latterly even court business also. School teachers and officials, such as trustees, Councillors and even Resues, are entirely ignorant of English. so that we have magistrates who do not even understand the language of the laws which they are swern to administer! And this is rapidly extending. Indeed, it is only of lace years that the extreme phases of it have exlated. If there was any sign of its decrease, or even its remaining stationary, it would not be so serious. But any one who knows how rapidly not only

THE EASTERN PART OF THE PROVINCE, but also the nothern section, especially along the line of the C. P. R., is filling up with the first week or so a covering of glass or French, is aware that the census of 1891 will even boards, pressed down, on the top of the almost certainly show a much greater increase than during any previous decade. An Ottawa paper recently, in demanding a French representative in the Ontario Cabinet, claimed that they now number 150,000. For the same reasons as in Quebec the proportion who cannot speak English is probably twice as great as it was ten years ago, and of children still greater, as when they were a minority all the to appear. hildren learned English.

It is worthy to note that not only in Ontario and Quebeo, but also in New Bruns-wick and Nova Scotia (the only other Provinces for which the census gives the necessary data), the French increased much more rapidly than the rest of the population. Premier Meroler, in an article published in January of this year, estimates that the 75,000 French Canadians and Acadians of 1763 now number 2,500,400 and that In 50 years they will bo

AT LEAST NINE MILLIONS,

while other French statisticans think both these estimates too low. One thing appears certain-if the influences now at work continue lor 50 years more; the whole Province

States, forming in many places, especially in manufacturing towns, communities unassi-milated with the surrounding English-speak-

ing population.
Such being the facts and prespect, what should be our policy in this Province ! This letter is already too long to attempt to answer this question, Perhaps you, Mr. Editor, or some of your readers have a better answer than the writer.

JOHN J. MACLAREN.

Toronto, March 13.

## FARM AND HOME.

SHEEP FOR SURETY.

There have been many ups and downs in the businessince my boyhood; many changes from sheep to something else, and back again, and many thousand sheep have been slaugh-tered for their pelts and tallow alone in times of depression, but the men who have persistently stuck to sheep through thick and thin improving their flocks, while others were sell ing out or killing theirs, have in the end come out ahead every time, and have kept the up condition of their farms betterithan any other class of farmers among us. No man acquaint ed with the situation will attempt to contro vort this assertion. If I desired to bring back into condition a rundown or worn-out farm, should stock it up just as heavily as it would bear with sheep, provided, of course, that it

was adapted to sheep.

There are places where sheep are peats or nuisances. But no intelligent snepherd would pasture sheep ingarden oramong small fruits. Nor would he turn them upon his newly seeded clover plots, any more than dairymen would turn cows into his corn field. Historically, the sheep clearly ranks first among useful animals, and although they sometimes fall into disrepute and carping charges are made against them, they are bound to go up higher in popular estimation with every advance in human development. I hall with pleasure the prevailing tendency toward keeping a few sheep on every farm, whatever the predominant specialty,—[N.Y. Tribune.

FLAVOR IN RUTTER.

Too often the milk or cream is set in vessels of such depth and shape that perfect aer ation is impossible. But to obtain a full, rich, nutty flavor in butter, the cream must be well exposed to pure air for at least 36 hours, that it may be properly aired and ripened. The late Prof. L. B. Arnold writes in this connection: "A peculiarity noticed in the manufacture of the finest samples of butter I have ever met with is that the milk, when set for the cream to rise, has been spread out pretty thin in temperate air which is free from foreign odors, currents and unusual dampness. I have met with plenty of fine and even fancy butter made by different modes of deep and cold setting ; but the most exqutaite flavor has come from the exposure of the cream to pure air to about 60° for 30 or 40 hours while rising on milk spread two and a half to three inches deep. By such ar exposure the butter fats acquire alnew and delidious flavor which does not exist in the milk when it comes from the cow, and which I have not found developed in any other way. -[Indian Farmer.

HOW TO RAISE QUINCES.

A successful quince-grower in the west attributes his success to the fact that most of his trees were set in low, mucky ground, and with sucy shelter that their fallen leaves and those of the adjoining apple or hard make a good annual mulch. He says that it is not the trunk and branches of the quince that are tender, but the roots, trees being almost invariably killed in exposed situations where the frest penetrates deeply. His practice is to mulch well with autume leaves and wellrotted stable manure, saying the better the and in one-half of the countries of the Pro- manure (with reasonable limits, the fairer and vince the average number of English-speak- larger the fruit. He also believes a vigorous owth prevents to some extent the twic blight and red ru t which are becoming quite

> UNDERDRAINING LANDS. Many farmers are repelled from under-

draining by reading reports of the great expense incurred wherever a regular system I undertaken. But for ordinary farming such expense is neither necessary nor in most cases to be advised. Begin with a few drains cut through wet places in the fields, most of which are usually dry enough for successing cropping. This will not cost much, and will almost certainly give profit. The cost of plowing, seeding and cultivating grain crops that are in certain spots regularly drowned out every year is an entire loss. It does not take many such places in a field to more than offet the grains that can be made from the remaining portions. Besides, there is always a loss from delay in seeding. The time for plowing a field must never be that at which its wettest part is dry enough for tilling. When the wet places are 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 through a 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 so carry them off out of the way, is as necessary as it is to underdrain the swamps and morasses .- American

HINTS FOR HOUSE CULTURE.

When but few plants are needed, and no hot-bed or cold frame is at hand, the custom of sewing seed in small boxes to be placed in the window is a good one. It will soon be time now, and it is well to remember that fer even boards, pressed down, on the top of the soil will prevent the drying out of the earth and favor germination of the seeds. This is the more important, as very small seeds, like tomato and many other kinds, should have only a very light covering. Whatever is used should fit the inside measure of the box closely so as to retain the moisture, and should be removed as soon as the little plants begin

PRACTICAL NOTES.

Laying hens rejoice in a variety of food. They will est almost anything that is left over from the table, and it cannot, at least in the country, be put to better use. It is far more profitable to feed this to hens than to one or more worthless dogs, as so many poor far-mers often do. If the injury that even young and playful pupples may do to poultry is du'y considered, their cost in keeping becomes still more apparent.

When ploughing the land in the spring cross the farrows over those that were turned in the fall, which will aid you in pulverizing the soil. Before planting, run the pulverizer ever the ground and then harrow until the soil is as fine as possible.

millions, practically ignorant of English, will it cost to put up a few boards over a while another five militons will be found in favorite vine that annually just barely misses the rest of the Dominion and the United ripening its fruit? That by warding off cold rains and dows, checking the passing off of heat into space, will probably make the grapes one or two weeks earlier. This semi protection is also in many places a preventive of mildem. The finest grapes grow on vines trained to house walls under the protecting eaves and cornices.

It does not pay to delay manuring the garden until nearly the time of plowing. The better way is to manure in the fall and allow the rains and melting snows to wash the soluble parts into the soil. If fall plowed, it will be still better, as the surface will be ready for planting by merely cultivating the manure under to the depth of two or three inches. — [Cultivator.



A NATURAL REMEDY FOR

Epiloptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness,

Hypochondria, Melancholia, Inebriety, Slaeplessness, Diz-

ziness, Brain and Spin-

ai Weakness.

This medicine has a direct action upon the nerva centers, analysis all irritabilities and increasure the now and power of nerve and. It is perfectly narm-ess and corres to develope and effects.

This remedy has been presured by the Reverend Paster Roenig, of Fort Wayne, and, for the bast ten years, and is now presared under his direction by the

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

INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION I OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED



Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated by the Legislature in 1868, for Educa-tional and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present state Constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its MAMMOTH DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS 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.

**FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS** 

For Integrity of its Drawings, and Prompt Payment of Prizes, Attested as follows:

"We do hereby certify that we supervise theorrange ments for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in per-son manage 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.



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GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, April 16, 1889.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000.

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

LIST OF PRIZES. . APPROXIMATION PRIZES. APPROXIMATION PRIZES

100 Prizes of \$500 are. \$50,000

100 Prizes of \$400 are. \$30,000

100 Prizes of 200 are. 20,000

TEMENAL PRIZES

989 Prizes of \$100 are. \$99,900

989 Prizes of 100 are. 99,900 8,134 Prizes amounting to......\$1,054,800

NOTE.—Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not entitled to terminal Prizes. EF FOR CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and Rumber. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

Send FOSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, of New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Ourrency by Express (at our expense) addressed M. A. DAUPHIN New Orleans, La.,

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NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La, 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 all initiations or anonymous schemes.

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



For sale by J. A. Harte, 1780 Notre Dam

INFORMATION WANTED

of one Kilen Elligett, daughter of John Elligett deceased, who lived in the Parish of Kilkon-nelly, 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 it years ago. Parties having any knowledge of the whereabours of

of Quebec, the northwestern part of New soli is as noe as possible.

Bringwick; the northeastern part of Maine A grape trellis is a permanent institution, having any knowledge of the whereabours and the Northeastern part of Ontario will consult the extra expense of making it right pays fillen Elligett are requested to address.

Light a compact Franch population of five big profit yearly for a long time. How mann the light right pays the population of five big profit yearly for a long time. How mann the light right pays the pays the profit pays the pays th nations, and from no other work she has harpies that have swooped down like a use. Marvelous ours. Treatise and \$2.00 trial Brunswick; the northeastern part of making it right pays fillen Elligett are requested to address. Sound to Dr. Kline and the extra expense of making it right pays fillen Elligett are requested to address. These are the great and boly motives and Canadians benevolence, and starve the child.