THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC OHRONICLE.



Fat Wolves and Starving Sheep.

HENRY GEORGE'S REMARKS.

Abject Misery of the Creators of England's Wealth.

Mr. Henry George is having a busy time in Great Britain. He has been speaking nearly every night during the past few weeks. In one of his letters Mr. Henry George says : "At all these meetings I had large andiences of the kind I would most large successes of the which a would most prefer to talk to-composed mainly of the bone and sinew of the radical wing of the Liberal party, with a sprinkling of Conser-vatives, and in some places a few Social-

lats. While he is doing great work as a teacher, committee room of the House of Lords, where an investigation was held regarding the condition of the obain and nail makers in the Black Country. There were seven Lords present, and a number of witnesses, besides the reporters, with whom Mr. Ceorge took his place. Here is a description of the scene as it appeared to republican eyes : " I had never had such a close view of se many lords before, and their faces were interesting to me, not that they differed from ordinary faces, but because it was interesting to speculate what I would have taken each of them for if I had met him on the top of an omnibus or in a railway train. Lord Dunraven, who was chairman of the committee, seemed the quickest and sharpest of the lot He is evidently

An Energetic Mon,

and doubtless could have made a pretty good living as a commercial traveller had the accident of birth net made him a lord. The Duke of Nerfolk, who sat next to him, is one of the richest of the English peers. He owns among other items the cown of Sheffield, and royal blood in his veins, is hereditary earl cares and strains and sorrows of life, So with the others. As I amused myself with mentally putting them in the garb and situation of stokers, porters, costermongers and the same flesh, blood and mental obaracterthey were all hereditary law-makers, and belonged hereditarily to the class which

Consumes without Producing.

And then, changing my position a little, it ed was the Salvation Army printing house. interested me, while listening to the testi-mony, to scan the faces at the other end of Brethren. of the room. Poorly developed and shab.

and makes them so helpless in the stre-s of the fierce competition, that they are bled and preyed upon by others of their own kind." How Plain He Makes It !

All the wealth of England is produced by the application of labor to land and land's products. A few men, who do not labor, de-mand and are enabled by the laws of the country to take a large portion of the wealth, in exchange for permitting the workers to produce wealth; They take so much-in rents, royalties, etc. -- that there is not enough left to comfortably support those who work. Some Englishmen have more money than they know what to do with, and others cannot get enough to buy necessary feed. Mr. George thinks this state of affairs can be impreved by legislation, and he is speaking, night after night, to let the working people know what changes are necessary to secure to them, for their own enjoyment, the product of their own labor. The working people have votes now. They can, if they choose, elect a Parliament which will vote to take, in lien of all other taxes, the rents and royalties now appropriated for their ewn use by the landlords. The workers will then be fread heaers. from the burden of all the taxes they now pay, and that means a substantial increase of small incomes. The landlords will have to go to work for their living, and that means an increase of the aggregate wealth of the Kingdom. When the Parliament takes the

full rental value of all land every year, men can no longer afford to hold land idle; deer parks will be cut up into market gardens, the food supply will be increased and cheapened, and there will be plenty of employment for While he is the set opportunity to learn. A and there will be plenty of employment for Mr.George loses so opportunity to learn. A all who are now idle, though saxious to couple of weeks ago he spent some time in a couple of weeks ago the spent some time in a work. Is the object not worth working for ? Are the means not adequate to effect the object?-Hamilton Times.

HELD BY THE ENEMY.

An Ex-Salvationist Captured by The Army.

Hew Commissioner Coombs and his Subordinates Effected the Suppression of a book they had cause to Fear

Toronto News.

Recent saternal disturbances beneath the surface of Salvation Army circles have been of the most startling character. Inside glimpses of the organization in Toronto 'have palpably revealed a perturbed state of affairs behind the scenes. On Menday the climax was capped when the story spread that the old rough-cast octagonal building on Albert very productive mineral lands. He has atreet, near the Central barracks, had been turned into an improvised Bastile, and the revai blood in his venus, is hereducity out in the antiprovised Dastile, and the marshal of the kingdom, and his rank gives prisoner of state confined therein was ex-Staff Oaptain Arthur Summer, formerly editor of the War Cry. The story was circulated, and were to judge from his face, rank and wealth and power have not exempted him from the artificat deemed impossible, but it transpired in the evening that Summer was really a summer article. So with prisoner, having been locked up in the engine room, About noon yesterday he was taken to the Union Station and shipped to England. This, however, is conjecture, as the point of tradesmen, it was evident that they were of his destination is conceled. He was at his residence on Pembroke street on Saturday istics as the millions of their fellows. Yet night, but it is known generally that he has left the city, not to return. Whether he was taken away in the custody of others, or went of his own free will, no doubt will be yet explained. The building where he was confin-

The facts which have led up to this debily dressed as they were, the young women in left the War Cry three or four months ago. and give it inter there are no old women in the two year ory three or tour months ago. these occupations) had good, bright faces, and During the past few months a series of arti-surrounding them in imagination with the cles appeared in the News oriticizing the advantages of their favored sisters one could general management of Army work, and the see plainly that nature had been no more nig-gard with them than with the average of the women who are the ornaments and flowers of fully accused ex-Staff Captain Summer of the highest society. It was ourious and sug. being the writer. No attempt was made to gestive to me, this sight. For what was it contradict the statements appearing from at bottom ? A committee of amiable wolves, time to time. The ex Salvationists are formsitting in solemn inquiry noon the untimely ing a religious organization of their own, and mortality among sheep, but always shutting the representatives of Army, it is said, have managed to secure admittance to every private meeting held thus far, in order to learn the proceedings, These matters are stated to not be the result of a sectarian spirit of jealousy. but the outcome of a fear on the part of the Army leaders, and of those with money invested in the Army, that great injury must come unless the ex-Salvetionists are promptly squelched. Since the Nows' articles were published it appears that Summer was preparing a book, the title of which was as follows: "The new Papacy : Behind the Scenes in the Salvation Army." The intended publisher was Mr. A. Britnel, a Yonge street bookseller, and the printers were Imrie & Graham. Five theusand copies of the book were printed last Friday, when, in some unaccountable manner, Commissioner Coombs got wind of the matter, and took most extraordinary action, with a result that does not belittle his executive abilities when fully aroused. The Commissioner had some hold upon Sammer, and when the publication of the book was discovered the latter, it is alleged, was offered two alternatives. He could take any sum of money he desired, give up every copy of the book and the stereotype plater, and leave the country, or be arrested who get so little of the produce of labor that on an old offence. He was completely in their power, and was compelled to take the course most men would have taken. His ives, whose fathers never did any productive labor, and whose fathers' fathers, as far as they care to trace them, never did any pro-ductive labor, yet who enjoy in the strangement to destant they care to trace them, never did any pro-ductive labor, yet who enjoy in the utmost abundance all the product of labor. Widely manager at the Army printing house, invaded Imrie & Graham's printing office and secured every published copy and the stereotype plates, of course recouping the printers for their outlay. Some thousands of copies were at W. B. Blackhall's bindery, and these were also taken. The pretence made was that there was something "wrong" with the book. All the copies were handed to the Army printing house and burned by the Commiswhich having he regarding their labor, or the produce of their labor, for the privilege of living and working. On the one side of this room were representatives of the privileged the privileged of an errand to Perry's farm at Eglington, so on an errand to Perry's farm at Eglington, so on an erraud to Perry's farm at Eglington, so that their absence might be secured while the burning was in progress.

Hon. P. Mitchell, Hon. E. Blake, Mr. Jones, Mr. Langelier and Col. Amyet. All were very enthusiastic as to the prospects of the party. The Assembly concluded with rousing cheers fer Mr. Trow.

Hon, Mr. StarDes.

The Hon. Mr. Starnes, one of the most popular men among the politicians of this Province, has been called to the chair of the Legislative Council, by the Government of the day. The appointment is a good one and will give general satisfaction. Of course there will be sore heads over the removal of his predecessor, but they have the consolation of knowing that when they return to power they can go and do likewise. Hon, Mr. Starnes is well-up in parliamentary ruling. He has held some of the best offices in the gift of the people and he has straggled early and late during his whole lifetime to do good. He is not an extreme party man, and this appointment is certainly a fitting reward for his long and faithful services to his country. May he be spared to hold the post for many years to come, is the wish of old Que-

Lonsdele's Story.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.-Lord Longdale arrived here yesterday on the steamer Bertha from Kodiak, Alaska, He says the object of his Arotic journey was not to find the North Pole, but to study the birds and beasts on the islands in the Arctic ocean. Speaking of his expedition, Lord Lonsdale last night said : All the maps I found wrong, very wrong, mere especially those of Alaska. Schwatka's map is an incorrect as any of them. His map of the Yukon, which is supposed to be s military one, is a most ridiculous affair. For

military purposes it would not be a particle of use. There are passes and ravines without number, and not one of them is down on his While on Hay river I saw the most map. beautiful waterfall in the world. It is horse-shoe shape and has a sheer fall of two hundred feet, with another fall above it. It is about one and one-half miles wide at the top and one and three quarter miles wide at the bottom. It is more beautiful than Niagars, although there is not the some weight of water.

No Protection for the Lives of Cathelics in Ireland.

Speaking in Dublin Mr. Healy, M.P., referring to the trial of the gamekceper Freckle-ton, said that, judging the case and taking it in connection with other matters, it was evident that there was no longer any protection for the lives of Catholics in Ireland. He never remembered in his time any case except one in which a Protestant was hanged in Ireland for murder. There were, it was true, many Protestants convicted, but, except in the case of Dr. Cross, they all, as well as he could remember, got off. If ever a man deserved to be hanged that man was Freckleton. He the l could not be compared with Joe Brady. He ing. thought that a drunken ruffian like Freckleton was a more dangerous man to society than any of the Invircibles. The judge in his charge had left Freckleton no loophole of escape. Re himself did not, however, think that the Crown would be justified in telling all who had not "O" or "Mac" before their names to stand by ; it would, except for the way in which the Nationalistshad been treated, he a gross outrage. How was it that in the case of Kinsella the murderers escaped without any punishment, while a whole country was being turned upside down in order to find the persons who killed District-Inspector Martin?

Bridges of the World.

Coalbrookdale bridge, England, is the first cast iron bridge. It was built over Severn in 1779.

The covered bridge at Pavia, over the Ticino, was built in the Fourteenth century. The roof is held by 100 granite columns.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

Horse Talk. Water the horse before feeding.

There is a great deal of saving in a week. A horse will do with less feed on a walking galt,

Bring out the Morgans for the lasting roadster,

A Morgan mare and a Percheron sire will mix well. The average farmer can rear a good colt and

not feel the cost. The French coach horse is a good one to

put faith and money in. Style is not so important as size and feet

in the draught horse. Some horses have dyspepsia. Feed such

ones bran with their cats, Europe wants lots of cavalry horses and as

many more for artillery service. It is all right to feed the horse hay only twice a day and the most at night.

Feed a horse a litte hay at a time. Five pounds is enough when any grain is fed.

Make a bargain to use the same stallion for two years. You might get a matched pair.

A colt a year old to be sold will make payment on a mortgage or buy some improvements. The horse needs some coarsefood for howel

distension. Straw is good when free from dust.

The horse will lick salt every day if it has a chance, and this tends to promote digestion.

Mr. Dahlman, who owns the great horse market in New York, says a man can go home the next day with the money in his pocket when he brings draft horses.

A splint may be rubbed off and the work sided by putting on a liniment, but few would persevere in the rubbing long enough to make a cure. A blister will do it.-

[Farm Journal.

Sowing Grass Seed in Spring.

It is nearly time for sowing the clover seed on the wheat, but the warm winter interferes with grass seeding rather than faciliating it, owing to the soft condition of the fields at this season and the unusual growth of the enough principle. wheat. But little improvement has been S. Too much listening to farmers' enemies compared with the progress in other directions, and the same method is praticed that was in vogue in the last century, that of farmer no part in making prices. When he sowing the seed on the grain in the spring. sells, the dealer makes the price of his pro-The attempt to save labor and time has much to do with the continuance of the custom, but the many failures to secure a good stand of clover unless the summer is favorable should long ago have induced farmers to give the land a previous preparation before seed.

by the rains If the spring is favorable the bushels of corn for a pair of shoes. it is lost by being injured from cold, a porclover make a catch while the land is in grain of grass. Everything depends on the summer that follows the spring seeding .-- [Phil-

udelphia Record, When to Discard Cows.

It is not always a good principle, says the Farmers' Review, to get rid of a dairy cow just because she is old, or set a fixed rule for

will escape, and their eggs and the young grubs will be found a few weeks later on the potato plants, and then should commence the usual mode of destroying them by dusting the potatoes with Paris green mixed with plaster of Paris or common flour. One pound of the poison mixed with 30 of flour will be sufficiently strong to kill either the grubs or full grown beetle feeding upon the plants. Should another or later brood of bestles appear, apply more poison, and continue to use it on the plants as long as any insects are found on them. If your neighbors will practice the same warfare on this insect few or none at all will be seen the following year. But in almost every neighborhood there will be one or more farmers who will neglect applying poison to their potatoss, and as a result

Lime as an Egg Preserver.

Sun.

the grounds of the most vigilent and pains-

taking cultivators of the soil .- New Yord

Results gained from prizes offered in Eng. land for the best preserved eggs indicate that the lime-water system is all things considered the best. A pound of lime should be stirred in a gallon of water, and fresh eggs immersed therein, in barrels or jars. This excludes air and any germs that might cause mildew or mould, and prevents evaporation, so that the contents of the egg are not reduced in bulk. It is important to have a considerable excass of lime to replace any that may become carbonated. The vessels containing the eggs should be kept in a cool, well-ventilated place.

Why Farmers Fail.

The commissioner of labor statistics of Iowa Dr. E. R. Hutchins, recently sent out a blank to be filled by farmers, containing this ques-tion: "What are the chief causes which lead to farmers' failures ?" It was answered substantially as follows by M. M. B. Doolittle, of Dresco, Iowa : 1. The markets, or consumers, are too far

from products. 2 Tco high railroad freight rates.

3 Too high rates of interest on borrowed

capital. 4. Too many dogs and wolves in the country

and not enough sheep. 5. Too much fashion, too much whisky and tobacco and not enough enterorise.

6. Too high lawyer and doctor fees and not enough enterprise.

7. Too much party in politics and not

made in seeding down clover in the spring, and too little seeking for common sense for a guide.

9. Business as now conducted gives the duce ; when he buys the merchant names the price he must pay, and both are generally against the farmer.

10. The farmers great voluntary act which enters into his failures is the utterly heartless manner in which he unhitches from a machine which has plowed his corn, mown his hay or Grass seed, like all other kinds, will not out and bound his grain, leaving it to rot and germinate and grow anless it receives rust in the field for the next eleven months. warmth, moisture, and is shielded from the In Maine and Massachusetts men's shoes are light. When the seed is sown broadcast over | manufactured and sold at \$1.50 per pair. the growing wheat in the spring it receives | Corn in that market is never less, and often no covering other than that washed upon it | much more, than 750 per bushel, or two Middleseed may take root evenly and a good catch men and railroads transport these shoes to of grass be secured ; but, should the carly Iowa and sell them for \$3 per pair. Farmers dies out and the field is uneven after the twelve bushels for pair of shoes. The shoes wheat is out off. When the seed is scattered are manufactured or produced for two and over the snow, to be carried down, much of sold to the consumer for twelve busbels of curn. They who go off with the other ten tion is not covered, while the birds destroy bushels have much to do with the failure of another part. The time gained by having the farmers.

The lowa Homestead adds to this list two is sometimes lost by failure to ascure a crop other causes-scrub stock and the itch for office. To these may be added, the want of economy, and of the adaptation of expenditures to the productive capacity of the farm.

Early Crops.

Spring wheat, wherever it is raised, is the first crop ; then comes oats, corn, bests and potatoes and the usual succession. Sowing of

attack was 3 per 1,000 among twice vaccinated, 19 among the once vaccinated, and smongat the unvaccinated 94.

The Government granted the inquiry asked for by the anti-vaccinationists, because it would inform public opinion and satisfy it, the statements made by anti-vaccinationiate having somewhat unsettled it.

Irish Prison Bules.

The Irish Prisons Board has formed a series of new rules which practically concede the chief points for which Mr. W. O'Brien has contended from the first as to the treatment of political prisoners. The old rule on the subject of the prison dress runs as follows : thousands of these insects escape and infest

"Convicted criminal prisoners shall be provided with a complete prison dress and shall be required to wear it."

This rule has been modified by the proviso " unless the General Prisons Board shall by order in writing otherwise direct on the ground that the wearing of such dress is not product that the wearing of such dress is not necessary for the purpose of health or clean-liness." The old rule dealing with the clip-ping of the hair and heard runs as follows : " Each male prisoner shall have his beard

clipped or be shaved once a week, unless especially exempted by the governor or surgeon," and to this Mr. Balfour has now affixed the words, "on the ground that the same is not necessary for the purpose of health or personal cleanliness." The third important amendment of these rules deals with the question of association with ordinary oriminals at exercise ; and Mr. Balfour has surmounted this difficulty by giving to the covernor or surgeon power to fix the time and place at which any particular prisoner or piisoners shall have exercise.

Gems of Thought.

In order to love mankind, expect but little from them.

Nothing is more variable than the sky and: one's own soul.

One must know whither he would climb before he sets up his ladder.

The wisest men have always been the most-Indulgent.

A good temper generally comes from thorough breaking and discipline.

We can hardly learn humility and tender-

ness enough except by suffering. Religion is the deepest study of life, and

few become accomplished students in it. In childhood be modest, in youth temperate,.

in manhood just, in old age prudent.

Grand temples are built of small stones, and great lives are made up of trifling events.

Help somebody worse off than yourself, and you will find that you are better off than you fancied,

thief broke jul last week by prising his door open with a crowbar. We presume cell door open with a crowbar. We presume this might be called the latest form of lever escapement.

INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION I OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED



Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated by the Legislature in 1868, for Educa-lonal and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made , part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an verwhelming popular vote. its MAMMOTH DRAWINGS take place Semi Aunually (June and Becember), 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.

gestive to me, this sight. For what was out any reference to the

"Velpine State of Mutton."

After describing the work done by the nail makers, and its injurous effect upon the health of the workers, Mr. George indulges in these reflections : "The lords were evidently sympathetic and seemed really desirons of doing something which would Improve the condition of these down trodden white slaves-anything in fact, as Tolstoi has said, but getting off their backs. That never seemed to enter; their heads. So far as I could indge from the questions, their only idea of helping the chain makers was by more restriction-by prohibitions and inspections to prevent women and children from making nails over a certain size. Yet the two classes who sat facing each other at the two ends of that room were complementaries. Between the lords who labored not and the children who labored too much and too soon, there was a connection of cause and effect. Oa the one side of that narrow room were women and children who must labor long hours at toil so exhausting that it.

Uses up Women in a Few Years.

and in a few years more uses up men, yet even for the short years of their life they can barely maintain it. On the other side men who never did any productive labor in their diverging branches from the same root, their connection is yet so clear that one must indeed shut his eyes not to see it. The lords are lords, not in empty title, but in the power of appropriating the proceeds of other people's -a power which is theirs, because theirs is the land, without which no man can live. And the landlord implies the landless-those who, having no legal right to live and work, class ; on the other representatives of one of the lowest strata of

The Disinherited Classes.

net the lowest, indeed, for lower even are the chain makers of Cradley Heath, who are a class only saved from starvation by degrading charity. Why these chain-makers are noor, why they must work so hard for such a pit-tance, is clear. They have no right whatever in the soil of England ; no right whatever in the natural elements which are essential to all life and necessary to all work. Powerless to employ themselves, they must go into the labor market to compete with others as helprobe the mere laborers of the matural earnings | loyalty of the party of the party

Presentation to the Liberal Whip.

OTTAWA, April 24,-The Opposition this evening presented their senior whip, Jas. Trow, with a large portrait of himself in oils, and a handsome illuminated address, descrip-tive of the esteem in which he is held by the Liberal party. Hon. Mr. Laurier made the presentation in a felicitons address. Mr. Trow, responding said, it was the twenty first anniversary of his entry into public life. He showed a gold watch which was presented ing—a competition in which the ignorant and weak are necessarily trodden down. That appropriation of natural opportunities as the hence he would expect another presentation, private property of a class, which gives if my lords' of the sweating commission their rents and royalties; is which control the other hand. Trobs the mere laborers of the natural corners.

The bridge at Havre de Grace, Susquehanna, is 3,271 feet long, and is divided into twelve wooden spans, resting on granite piers.

The cantilever bridge, over the Niagara, is built almest entirely of steel. Its length is 810 feet, the total weight is 3,000 tons, and the cost was \$900,000.

The Bridge of Sighs, at Venice, over which condemned prisopers were transported from the hall of judgment to the place of execution, was built in 1589.

The Rialto, at Venice, is said to have been built from designs of Michael Angelo. It is a single marble arch 982 feet long, and was completed [in 1591.

The bridge of the Holy Trinity at Florence. was built in 1569. It is 322 feet long, constructed of white marble, and stands unrivaloff.' led as a work of art.

Tay bridge ; old bridge over the Tay at Dundee, destroyed Dec. 28, 1879. New bridge about two miles long ; has S5 plers ; height abeve high water, 77 feet.

The bridge at Burton over the Trent, was formerly the longest bridge in England, being 1,545 fest. It is now partly removed. Ballt in the Twelfth century.

The new London bridge is constructed of granite, from the designs of L Rennie. It was commenced in 1824, and completed in about seven years, at a cost of 7,290.900 dols.

The Niagara suspension bridge was built by Roebling in 1852-1855, at a cost of 400,000 place, throwing a showlful of earth over it dols. It is 245 feet above water, 821 feet so that puse could not get at it. long, and the strength is estimated at 1,200 tons

. Olifton suspension bridge, at Bristol, has a span of 703 feet, at a height of 245 feet above the water. The carriage way is 10 feet wide and the foot ways $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide. Cost 5,000,-000 dols.

The Britannia bridge crosses the Menal strait, Wales, at an elevation of 103 feet above high water. It is of wrought iron, 1,521 feet long, and was finished in 1850. Cost 3,000,000 dols.

The old London bridge was the first stone bridge. It was commenced in 1176, and completed in 1209. Its founder, Peter Colochurch, was buried in the crypt of the chapel erected on the centre pier.

Brooklyn bridge was commenced under the

MODERN HEROES.

TORONTO, April 24.-About 6.30 this even-Ing a sail boat with two young men upset in the hay just outside the harbor. Corporal Middleton and Private Ryan of the Infantry school, on duty at the barracks at the time. put, out in a boat and although there was a strong sea and a heavy wind at the time they strong sea and a neavy who as the time they succeeded in reacting them after twenty min-utes hard work. Corporal Middleton has already saved many people from drowning. It, May, 1885, he rescued a party which was upset in the lake in a gale, receiving a silver match from the lake in a gale, receiving a silver

the time at which each cow must give place to a younger female. On the contrary, if the old cow is a good cater and gives a profit for what she consumer, there is no reason why she should be got rid of. All of us know that some of the aged cows are the most pereistent milkers and breeders and well worth retaining, while a young cow, if put in the place of the old one, is too often a failure comparatively speaking. If a profit is expected from feeding off the dairy cow for the batcher, that process must commence before the cow is aged, for dear food put into an old "drone" cow is lost, and at best old cow heef is not a very marketable commodity. It becomes a question, therefore, for the dairyman

to decide at what stage in the life hisrory of a cow she should be "dried off," or "fed

Without Churning.

The art of making butter is about to be re-volutionized. That is, if a discovery just made by a lady in West Nyack, N.Y., can be successfully put in operation. The old method of charning will be abolished. Neither horse, dog nor hand power has a part in the new method. Its discovery was accidental. The discoverer, who has experimented with her new method many times,

believes it thoroughly. She put the cream of several days' milking from her pet Jersey cow in a thick cloth one day last summer, and as it was too warm to churn placed the bag in the ground in a cool

She left it there until she came home the next day. When she took the bag from the ground she found the cream had turned to a great yellow lump of butter, and the only thing left for her to do was to salt and mark it. The buttermilk had entirely disappeared,

but there was about a third more than the usual amount of butter obtained by churning. She has tried the experiment a dozen times since, and always obtained better butter than by churning.

The only exception was one time when the rain soaked into the ground and mildewed the cream. She is perfectly willing to let the world have the benefit of her discovery, hoping it may in some degree lessen the hard work of farmers' wives. Whether it is the chemical action of a par-

Brooklyn bridge was commended inder inter in the fact remains that when he is the soil on the cream, or to be added to be adde four hours it is turned to butter, and good,

To Kill Potato Beetles.

The last broad of the potato beetle, which neually appear late in summer, crawl into the ground or under old rubbish and remain there in a semi-torpid state through the winter. As soon as the ground becomes warmed by the sun in spring, these torpid beetles revive and come out in search of food, and the females lay their eggs upon the first diminishing disease the hospital practically potato leaf appearing above ground. By spread it on all sides, so that the severity of gathering the bestles as they appear and the epidemic in Sheffield was due mainly to destroying them we are enabled to check the inorcase in numbers of the first or new brand. ly populated district. The vaccinated chil-

all will depend upon the condition of the soil and whatever is to improve this must have been done by under drainage and surface drainage in previous seasons. Notice where are still moist places and open the drainage at the proper season. Warm solls are better for all crops. Drainage removes the water from the soil and admits the air to its pores and orevices, and thus warms the soil more rapidly than is possible in any other way .--[American Agriculturist.

Farm Economics.

A mixture of kerosene and lamblack is a good application to keep steel surfaces oright.

If the whippletree breaks, don't throw it into a corner. Remove the irons. They can be fitted to new wood.

The farther you are from market the greater is your need of condensing products by feeding grain and stover to animals.

By keeping the cattle of the pasture one day longer in the spring you may keep them upon it two days longer in the fall.

A handy thing to have is a box containing and assortment of bolts, nuts, rivets, nails and a hammer, pinchers and a cold ohisel.

The paint brush that pruved to be a bargain was cleaned in turpentine each time its work was done, dried, and hung up by its handle.

Keep a few panes of window glass and s paper of tacks or some putty on hand, When the window pane is broken," don't make shift ; replace it .- [American Agriculturist.

Smallpox and Vaccination.

The anti-vaccination argument was vigor ously presented in the British House of Com mons by Mr. Picton, who cited one case in which one party was fined 36 times for not complying with the compulsory vaccination law. He was met by Mr. Ritchie, who said the chief medical officer in the Local Government Board had authorized him to state that the whole medical faculty had been on the lookout for the past eighteen years for further illustration of communication of this disease by vaccination and they had not found a single case. Illustrations from the Continent showed that those countries which applied the vaccination laws most stringently were the freest from smallpox.

The ravages of smallpox are foroibly illus-trated in the report just made by Dr. Barry, the local Government commissioner, of the epidemic which broke out in Sheffield in 1887.88. Patients were admitted to the borough hospital in Winter street, and this hospital became a pestilential center, from which disease radiated and spread until it became positively dangerous to dwell within several thousand feet of it. In a radius of 4.000 feet around the hospital there were 2. 330 infected houses, out of a total of 5,096 infected in the whole borough. Instead of the epidemic in Sheffield was due mainly to

"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 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.

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS

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

Inter allachea, 177 168 Dury manufactor

Commissioners

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay as rises drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may presented at our counters.

R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisis 18 Nat'l Bh PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank A, BALDWIN Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank UARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, May 14, 1889. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000,

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

| LIST OF PRIZES. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 PRIZE OF \$300,000 is \$300,000 |
| 1 PRIZE OF 100,000 is 100,000 |
| 1 PRIZE OF 50,000 is |
| 1 PRIZE OF 25,000 is 25,000 |
| 2 PRIZES OF 10,000 are 20.000 |
| 5 PRIZES OF 5,000 are 25,000 |
| 25 PRIZES OF 1,000 are 25,000 100 PRIZES OF 500 are |
| 100 PRIZES OF 500 are 50,000 200 PRIZES OF 300 are |
| 500 PRIZES OF 200 are 100,000 |
| |
| APPROXIMATION PRIZES, |
| 100 Prizes of \$500 are \$50,000 |
| 100 Prizes of 800 are |
| 100 Prizes of 200 are 20,000 |
| TERMINAL PRIZES |
| 999 Prizes of \$100 are |
| 999 Prizes of 100 are 99,900 |
| |
| 8,134 Prizes amounting to \$1,054,800 |
| NOTETickets drawing Capital Prizes are not en- titled to terminal Prizes. |

ges FOR ChUB BATES, or any farther information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and Number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bering your full address.

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in the lake in scale, receiving a sliver increase in numbers of the first or new brand in the lake in scale, receiving a sliver increase in numbers of the first or new brand in the many of the season, for every one of the old female district. The vaccinated chill, watch from the Minister of Marine, and in of the season, for every one of the old female dren were attacked at the rate of 5 per 1, section No. 5 in the township of Mons-July of the same year, he saved a party of section that escapes destruction will lay irom indices and children from drewning in Humber eight to twelve hundred eggs. Unless you rate was 1 in 11,000 vaccinated, and 44 per third-class certificate. Apply to WM, bay, and the vaccinated of the old bestles. 1,000 of unvaccinated. Of shalts the rate of GLOSTER, Maynooth P. O., Ont

sweet butter, too.