ENGLISH LANDLORDISM.

Its Infamics As Described by an Observant American.

Edgar L. Wakeman, the wall known American journalist and litterateur, who is at present making a tour through Ireland, thus writes of the infamics of English landlordism in that country.

To one much among the lowly in Ireland there is an ever present series of scenes which touch the contemplate heart so deeply, that, at times, if only within its own hearing, it cannot but ory out in agonized protest againat the governmental conditions which make of so fair a land an eternal prisen house of monalogs and tears. From Malin Head to Cork, from Belfast to Donegal, from Dublin to Galway, from Wexford to the farthest islands of wild Iveragh, in every one of ever 200 consecutive days, at some time between the hour of rising from, or lying down upon catie bed or peasant hovel wisp of sea weed or straw, I have perferce, and not my own seeking, looked upon scenes and been cognizant of incidents so delorous and desperate in their forlornness and with such directness of appeal to the least generous and most grudging justice of humanity, that I have stood appalled and involuntarily exclaimed, "How can Christianity truly exist and a Christian world idly permit such barbarities to continue!" The most frequent and heart rending of these scenes is of course the evic-tion. I have already witnessed 133 of these home murders by English law. It is easy enough for any glib writer to give the outlines of one of these daily horrors, act by act. Enough of that sort of dramatic literature could almost say heaven given power, to put his soul-tingling hands beneath the descriptive verbiage of actual fact, and lift from the inner perdition of Irish eviction one little scroll for the world to see truly painted the faintest cutlines of the helplessness, the dismay, the horror and the despair, that come to every miserable wretch cast starving upon the roadside in Ireland. That one were truly a vicar of God.

THE INFAMY OF ENGLISH LANDLORDISM in Ireland annually drives 80,000 Irish men, women and children from Ireland's shores to foreign lands. That is one reason why the population of Ireland to-day is not more than double what it was 1,500 years ago. Eighty thousand souls flying from the land of their birth to escape actual starvation and lifelong governmental injustice worse than death. means about 1,540 heartbreaking partings for every week, or 220 for every working day of the year. It is in this

There's a heart-sob I'm hearin',
O desolate Eriu! That rises above the hourse songs of the sea.
And that sobbing will never oy calm, till forever, Thy people triumphant o'er tyranny be !

I sometimes feel that the wos of these people would be too great for human endurance were it not for their hope and help in and from America. The noble work of the National League has reduced the rentals of Ireland \$25,000,000 annually. More than three fifths of the money necessary to effect this was contributed by Americans and Irish-Americans. And still so pitiable is the condition of the peasantry that, in my judgment, twice the number of evictions, and therefore twice that amount of indescribable misery of this sort would occur, were it not for the additional millions of American money annually coming here; the aggregate of countless dribles sent individuals to prevent evictions or to keep soul and body together. I believe that fully the money order window in the post office of any American city one hour, and the simply impossible to convey the faintest to a stranger to these things of the measure of ancoor in the aggregate to Irish people, or to make comprehensible the awful need and agony, in individual cases, thus relieved. On one of the richest estates of county Antrim, not 20 miles from Belfast, two maiden sisters, all that were left of an Irish family which had originally built the first tenant cabin ever erected in the townland, and who had reclaimed, made valuable, and occupied a small holding of ten acres, for 200 years, having in that time paid to landlords nearly \$10,000 in rents, were found last Nevember, by people I knew, physically helpless and starving to death. There was not one ounce of food, a crumb of peat, nor scarcely a rag to cover them, in the half-roofiess home from whence they had been a few weeks previously evicted, but had been given the miserable privelege of occupying as "caretakerr." I say, for I personally know this, that these two women of respectability and good intelligence were literally starving to death within rifls shot of the titled proprietor's palace, a more gorgeous and afficient establishment than can be found on the banks of our Hudson; and would have indeed been murdered by British landfordiem, had it not been for a few pounds which came luckily on its mission of salvation from the hands of some hard-work-

ing Irish American. At a little Connemara hamlet, near Oughterard, a few weeks ago I stepped into the post office to mail some letters to America. There was quite a crowd in the stuffy mite of a room. As I turned to leave, I heard the shrick of, "Holy Mother of God, the joy has kilt her entirely " followed instantly by a crash of glass, and a heavy fall on the dirty deal floor. It was on old woman who fell, She was a widow; left alone here in Ireland. She had a half a rood of land and a hovel. A daughter, for a little time a servant in America, had been sending from her scant earnings thirty shillings quarterly. time, from some trifling error of misdirection the saving pittance was long overdue. Protestations to the "agent" delayed action for a little. But finally the summons for eviction proceedings were served. Every day for weeks the haunted old soul had come here for that letter. Every day she had stag-gered half fainting away without it. Who can know the hops, despair, agonized longing and heart stilling fears scourging like demons the silent and inoffensive life of this lorn creature for that time? This day she had come, I found, like a ravenous beast clutched the letter tossed out to her, and, tearing it \$242,882. open, her aching old eyes had once rested on the dingy scrap of paper between life and eviction and the work house, when the return of \$1,191,509. flood of life and hope in that instant of exalted deliverance swept her martyr's soul to "frish agitator" to disturb the sodden sleep of English justice.

I COULD FILL YOUR COLUMNS,

a dozen times over, with the most briefly related instances of wee arising out of the hor-rors of eviction, or no less pitiably close es-capes from these direct of Irish tragedies through help from our own country; all its manufactures were \$2,002,101.

within my personal knowledge. To me, their The following duties were also collected ers with feelings of patience and resignation. horrid thing, I've got en my Easternive and the triviality and unconcern upon necessaries:—Provisions, \$325,035; There was but one way to end his agony—he Husband—' You'd better was with which they are regarded by those in grain, \$189,213; arrowrost, rice, etc., \$84,- resolved to do away with himself. Lest, around it, so as not to catch cold."

power in Ireland, demonstrate the utter futility of hope by the Irish peasantry from this power which has remoralessly fastened these conditions upon them, and forced them for generations as a Dei Gratia right, and new present to the world the spectacle of being appailed that a universal humanity demands some slight measure of redress. It is the same story everywhere. This family mortgages its pig for the rent; another its donkey; another its crop of potatoes in advance; another its tiny cartload of flax; another, with not enough labor in its com-bined members to decently live, works out part of the rent and starves while doing it; another sells the wedding ring as the last resort; and another pledges the cow.

A nice diamond; point adjustment by the merciless "agent" of the family's extremest preducing powers to the limit of rent which can be forced and bullied out of them, keeps the Irish farmer in a state of endless subjugation. Protest is ineffectual. There is no recourse. Change is impossible. The ferret of an agent knows to a penny the family's producing possibilities. He knows, too, just what the son, brother, daughter or sister, in America, can be forced into sending to keep these Irish slaves with a roof over their heads; and all that is taken into account for legal robbery. All this until I believe fully one third of the robber rentals of Ireland are paid by American money. In other words, one third of the millions of dollars wrung from Irlsh slaves, are paid by these slaves' American friends, thus, unwittingly, in an effort to prevent legalized murder through eviction, heartbreak and star-

vation, in effect. STRENGTHENING THE BARBAROUS POWER which, on the other hand, they are attempthas already been read. But no human being ling to torce to some slight terms of justice, has yet been found with sufficient genius, I money to the National League. The only possible temporary recourse from this universal woe of Ireland lies of course in emigration. That is the last, indeed the most difficult, resort, just the same as it would be with those in the United States who frequently flippantly remark, "Why do these people remain in such misery?" If the poverty of such was as dire as that of these, they would understand why they stood still and suffered. No one can properly tell the shifts and efforts to escape. Everywhere here you will learn of men and women saving, a half penny at a time, for a lifetime, for the requisite passage money, and then dying with old age or star-vation, with their hope unfuifilled. I have met with many instances of this kind. While in the Arran Islands a few weeks ago an elderly man, a kelp gatherer, died in a hut near Kilmurry. He was a strong framed fellow and ought to have lived many years longer. His wife was dead, and his family consisted of only two girls, one a half-witted creature

requiring constant attention. Not until with his dying breath did he reveal his secret, which was that the poor man for over s quarter of a century had suffered untold privations that he might sometime get his little flock to America, and that in the hollow of a certain rock overhanging the cabin paddock they would find what he had got together. They found as he had said, nearly all in pence, half pence and small silver coins. There was enough to take two to America; but the man had to journey on the storeless sea alone that the girls he had striven for might escape Erin's woss.

This hope against hope for Ireland, within Ireland, to escape into some better condition and country, is astounding in its universality among the peasantry. Everywhere the peasantry see the remorseless engines of eviction move on. No single newspaper in Ireland has columns enough in which to chronicle these evictions as an American journal would one half of all money transactions at every small city, village and post station in Ireland are of this character. Stand at in Ireland are of this character. Stand at be; nor has any attention been given the report facts of equal local importance. They same by the American press. I have heard belief that there exists

A SECRET AND DETERMINED ORGANIZATION OF LANDLORDS

whose quiet but active purpose is to effect such widespread eviction as shall speadily depopulate Ireland of the tenant farmer class. and completely change the agricultural system for one of grazing, thus transforming the island into a vast cattle ranch for supplying the English market. I have been frankly told by scores of Irish landlords that this was their intention. They believe it can be accomplished. Their arguments in relation to it briefly and brutally are: Castle raising pays. Raising Irishmen does not. can temporize until Gladstone is out of the way, and Parnell tired out, and thus postpone home rule a few years, we can evict every Irish tenant under some pretext or another. By burning or oterwise destroying their hovels when we get them empty, we rid our estates of the last vestige of the old system. Within five years we can thus replace a dangerous class of people who imagine they own Ireland instead of we, with a million dooile folk from English and Soutch shires as hearders, grazers and caretakers, on our own terms. Then America, Austrailia and the Argentine Republic will own the Irish, and we will possess in peace our own land. All that will end the Irish question." This much that I have seen with my own eyes is certain. On hundreds of large and small estates, where just this policy has been carried out, not a structure containing a human being, aside from the mansion, demesne "house" or castle, can be seen as far as the eye can reach; and cattle and sheep graze at will among the deserted fields, or crop the richer grasses which spring up about the ruined walls of burned and leveled homes. -N. Y. Tablet.

Taxes on Necessaries.

The whole amount of the duties collected upon imports in 1888 was \$22,187,869. Of these imports the only large items which are clearly luxuries are tobacco, spirits, silks and

fancy goods. How do these compare with the duties levied upon articles that are necessary or

useful. ? The duty upon spirits and wines was \$1. 937,460. The duty on sugar was \$3,433,334. The duty collected upon tobacco was \$233,833. The duty collected upon books, periodicals and other printed matter was

The duty collected upon silks was \$827, 782. The duty collected upon cottons was

The duty collected upon fancy goods was 8535,498; upon embrolderies, \$62,498; upon the landlordless vales of eternal rest. And fure, 126,933; or in all less than \$625,000. so they buried her-and there was one less Against these luxuries let us put the duties on woellen goods, which amounted to \$2,-801.827.

The list of taxed luxuries has nearly run out. Les us suppose that all manufactures of brass, which pay \$242,822, came under that had turned Papist, and actually entered a head, add jewellery \$43,033, and manufactures of gold and silver \$62,979; in all, less than \$350,000. But the duties upon Iron and by the way, seems rather a reflection on the lts manufactures were \$2,602,151.

428; flour and meal, \$86,545; coal and coke, made up very largely of necessaries, as wood-enware, \$338,705; drugs, dyes, chemicals and

medicines, \$366,868.

The Trade and Navigation Returns establish beyond all question the fact that threefourths of the duties levied upon imports are levied upon necessaries, by which term we mean articles in daily common use by rich and poor alike. We don't propose to take up the time of our readers in the idle and profitles discussion of how many of these things a man can dispense with if he chooses to live like an uncivilised Indian.—Toronto Globe.

IRISH FAMILY NAMES. Some of the Changes in Which the "O's" and "Macs" Have Been Lost.

Family names are hereditary surnames first became fixed in Ireland in the reign of Brian Borumba, between the years of 1002 and 1014. For a long time, says the Irish Times, it was a popular error that the prefix "O" to a name aignified that the bearer was of royal descent, while a Mac had no special significance of high social standing. This error has been exploded by showing that several Kings in Ireland have borne the Prefix of Mac to their names, while some of the lowest and most obscure families bore the prefix "O." When surnames first be-came hereditary some families went back sever-al generations to select an illustrious ancestor from whom to take a name. Mac signifies son, like the Anglo-Norman Fitz, a corruption of the Latin fitius, a son. "O" was taken to signify that the name was taken from a grandfather or more remote ancestor. Appended is a list of some of the popular names to be met with every day, showing the transition of the name from the ancient Irish into the present English. In some instances several different names were made from the Irish name. Generally the change was made into something bearing a similar sound to that of the original. Mac and O'Gowan into Smith, MacIntyre into Carpenter, MacSpallane into Smitch, MacCortyre into Carpenter, MacSpallane into Spencer, MacCongry into L'Estrange, MacCrossan into Crosby, O'Reilly into Ridley, O'Donnell into Daniels, O'Sullivan into Silvers and Silvan, MacCarthy into Carter, O'Neil into Neil or Neel, MacConava was corrupted into Conover, and Anglicised into Ford. In the same way O'Marcachain was transalated into Ryder and Anglicised Markham. MacConroy was corrupted into Courcy, and erroneously transalated into King. Regers is an Anglicisation of the Irish name MacRory. Matthews is the English of MacMahon.

MACCOWAN IS THE ORIGINAL. from which has been corrupted Campbill. Cambell, Howell and Caulfield. MacOscar in like manner has been altered into Cosgrove and Costello, MacMurtagh to Mortimer, O'Clery to Clark and Clerkin, O'Cindellan to Cunningbam. The O'Dorcy's of Galway altered their name to D'Arcy and D'Orsay, to give the impression that they were the descendants of the Anglo-Norman family of D'Arcy, O'Dulany is the original from which is derived Delany and Delani. Many Irish names have been abbreviated, not through any desire on the part of viated, not through any desire on the part of the bearer to hide their origin, but in order to render then ames more pronounceable in English. Of these MacEochaldh is only an example and is now known as McKeogh and Keogh; Mac-Gillapatrick to Frizpatrick; MacGillatos to to Gilroy and Katroy; MacGillaBrighds to Mc-Bride; MacGillafinen to Linden and Leonard; MacGennis to Ennis and Guinness; O'Mulryan Bran, MacMurrach to Kaynagh, The to Ryan; MacMurragh to Kavanagh. The original of Murphy is O'Murchadha; it was Anglicised O'Murchoe and latterly Murphy. Connelly and Connolly are derived from O'Cong-halaih; Clancy is MacFianuchadha in Irish,

and was Anglicised MacClancy, and then Clency; the family once owned the barony of Rossclogner, in the county of Leitrim. Tuomy comes from Tuarb da Mhuighe; it was the name of two baronies in King's county, and was afterwards adopted by the family bearing the Irish name O'Maoilchein. Scully is derived from O'Scolaighe. Quinn comes from O'Quinn, a family once numerous and powerful in the county Tyrone. Phelan and Whelan are each corruptions of O'Faolian; O'Toole in Irish is O'Tuathail. Sullivan, with and without the O prefixed, is derived from O'Sullebhain. THE ORIGINAL KELLY,

in Irish O'Ceallaigh, was descended from Aedhof any American city one nour, and such this talked with the despess concern and another of issuances you will see of orders on the breath in over 3,000 Irish cabins, comline to the breath in over 3,000 Irish cabins, comli parishes in the country but has some of these Kellys. It will be a surprise to many to learn that Byron is not an English name, but a cor-ruption of the ancient name of O'Brirne, another corruption of the name being Bruin.
O'Brollagh is the original of Bradley, while in
Scotland it is made Brodie. Harrington is an
Anglicised fo mot O'Heraghtyand O'Hennessy. O'Hoimhair was changed to Ivers by the gentry and to Howard by the peasantry. O'Mulligan in the same way has been changed to Molyneaux and Baldwir. O'Housen to Green, O'Rourke to Rooke, MacFirbis to Forbes, O'Cornain to to Rocke, Mackirbis to Forbes, O'Cornain to Gorbett, O'Grieghan to Graham, O'Heyne to Hindes, Hynes, Hine and Haynes or Hayne, O'Barren to Barrington and Barron, McHugh to Hughes, MacGillamire to Gilmore, O'Leyne to Loyns, O'Houlahan to Holland, O'Drum to Drummond. The Irish in early times also had distinctive Christian names and these have also undergone a change similar to those in the surnames, though frequently there have been no cause for the Augliciation; thus Cormack has been rendered into Charles, though the latter is not a transalation and has little similarity in sound. Mahon was turned into Matthew; Teige, into Timothy; Art, into Arthur, Donal, into Daniel; Goron, into Jeoffry; Finghin, into Florence; Feradach. into Frederic; Eoghan, into Owen, and many others have undergone like changes.

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The Times Oredulity. An amusing story illustrative of the almost fathomiess credulity of the London Times, where its judgment is warped by its pre-judice, was told by the well known Jesuit, Father Gallwey, to the fashionable congregation which his lecture on "Anglican Orders" attracted to the West End courch of his order on a recent Sunday afternoon. Some few years ago when the anti-Catholic iseling of the Times was, if not more marked, at least more frequently in evidence than it is to day, there appeared in its columns the following truly startling story of Popish chicanery, and of the marvellous way in which Providence sometimes extended its "mgia" over its would-be victims. A pious Protestant Father in France learned that his daughter, a beautiful and accomplished girl, power of Protestantism to inspire its follow-

however, that any one agency of death should \$758,418. There are other items which are refuse to act, he resolved to take his life in made up very largely of necessaries, as woodenware, \$338,705; drugs, dyes, chemicals and to a rock overlooking the sea, and, having tied one end of the rope, which he carried to a tree and disposed the other necessities around his neck, he plunged over the cliffedge, simultaneously swallowing a bottle of posson and firing a platol at his head. But it had been decreed that he should not die. The very multiplicity of the death-dealing agen-cies proved his safety; one neutralized the other. He failed to hang himself, for the bullet, lastead of entering his temple, simply cut the rope; he failed to poison himself, for the salt water proved a most efficacious anti-dote to the ordinarily deadly potion; he failed to drown himself, for the ocean indignantly flung his body back to the land as if out of patience with one who had been so skeptical of its fatal power in the first instance. The whole story was, it is needless to say, the invention of an ingenious wag desirous of proving how the Thunderer could be hood winked if only due care were taken not to disturb its preconceived theories! It was a case of being heisted with one's own petard with a vengeance.

How Money Governs.

Hardly a week passes that does not bring some fresh proof of the truth and the timeliness of Bishop Porter's warning against the rise of the money power into a governing force

-a Plutocracy. The latest illustration comes from Illinois. An anti Trust bill passed the lower house of the Legislature in that State with scarcely a show of opposition. In the Senate—a similar body, and further removed from the peoplethe bill has been juggled into a position where a two-thirds vote will be required to take it up. A newspaper reporter, by representing himself as the agent of one of the great watch-making concerns in that State, obtained from the President of another firm in the same "combine" an assurance that "the Wnlikey Trust and the Watch-Case men had fixed the matter so that the bill is sure to die, and that it had cost \$50,000 to do

Nothing is more probable. These are the favorite tactics of the trustsand corporations in killing bills which are simed at their monopolies. That conservative and careful journal the Boston Herald lately intimated very pointedly that rich corporations get what they want from the Massachusetts Legislature; and another journal of the State deolares that

There is nothing in the record of the present House, Senate and Executive that would render it unjust to term them the railroad government, since in point of fact they appear to be carry ing out an express or implied compact with thes corporations with a non-chalance that would tion which it now holds, and place it where make the late Mr. Tweed applaud were he alive it belongs, in the front rank of honorable and to witness the barter and sale of the poor profitable occupation; every reader realizes peoples interests.

The powerful West End Company in Boston has secured the right to string overhead wires for running its cars by electricity in every railed street in the city, and its control of the streets for transit could not be more complete if it owned the city instead of

simply owning the Board of Aldermen.

The defeat of a hopeful initation of Rapid Transit in this city, though done behind the ecreen of politics, was due to the oppossition of the Elevated Railway Company, It was Jay Gould's money that blocked the way. The great life insurance companies combined and secured a law to prevent rate cutting or adivision of premiums by agents, exactly as milk. Accidents may happen in the best kept though the Legislature at Albany had been dairy, but no risk should be taken. their own Board of Directors.

Those who are blind to the dangerous en croachments of the money power in the Government of this country either will not see or are too shallow to weigh the evidence of facts. - New York World.

Will End in Insanity.

The royal houses of Europe are fast running to insanity, owing to the practice of inter-marriage made necessary by exigerate of State politics. This is particularly the case with Protestant royal houses. The Wittelabachs, the Rapaburgs, the houses of Oracge and Hohenzollern, are all badly tainted with madness. Much fear is expressed for the present royal family of England. It is almost entirely German. Neither the Elector or Hanover nor his son could speak English. George III. was German on his mother's side, and he married a German princess. His son. Edward of Kent, married a German princess, and Prince Albert was German. Precious little of the Stuar: or Tudor or Plantagenet blood is left. Now, by a law of the realm, the king or queen of England must be a Protestant. He can be a Presbyturian, or Baptlet, or Methodiet; anything, but no Papist. In the choice of queens the English princes, and in the selection of husbands the English princesses are almost obliged to seset from the few Protestant States of Denmark and Norway, Holland and Germany. Germans would seem to have a mortgage on the British crown. Protestantism began in insanity and it will end in insanity .- Watch-

An African Queen's Sad Tale. Here is a glimpse at woman's lot in Airica from a chapter in a recent book on South Africa, which desribes some of the customs of the Sawzee tribe; "A beautiful young wife of the king had in some innocent way displeased him. The order was given to smell her out, and the witch doctors did their horble work. Executioners were told off, and every description of fine Printing, such as Bill, they were sent out to the young wife to tell Letter and Note Headings. Bank Notes, her of her sentence. She dressed harself in her best ornaments, and determined to appear before the king to say 'good-by.' She had been the ruler's playmate and favorite sweetheart as a child, and she ventured to send a message to him asking permission to say 'good-by' to him. The king refused the request. Calmly preparing for death, the young woman disregarded the denial, and walked to where His Majesty was sitting drinking champagne. She said to him: 'King I have come to say "Good-bye"; tell me whyyou arekilling me.' The faceturned away. The poor woman proceeded to hid adieu to the other wives and girls of the monarch. They stood in a row, and as she walked down in front of them she said: 'I am the first, but there will be more of you to come after me. Without another word she quietly followed her executioners. They led her about three miles from the krasl, across the Tillan river, and there hanged her on a low thorn tree. The rein by which she was suspended being too long, her feet nearly touched the ground and strangulation was compelled by beating the rein with sticks, the person of royalty being sacred to the common touch."

TO THE DEAF.

A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy, Will send a description of it PREE to any person who applies to Nicholson, 30 St. John street,

Husband (to wife as they start out,-"But aren't you going to wear anything on your head?" Wife (proveked)—"Why, you head?" Wife the provence of th

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FARM AND GARDEN.

CABBAGE AFTER EARLY POTATOES.

To get a good crop of cabbage after early potatoes, it is only necessary to have good, strong, healthy plants to commence with. To obtain such, sow the seed in drills not less than one foot apart and thinly in the row the last week of May or the first week in June. One ounce of seed will produce 2,000 plants, and if properly cultivated on good soil will produce the best plants in thirty days, or by July 1. After digging, the potato patch should be freshly plowed and the soil thoroughly pulverized. My plan is then to open furrows four feet apart, and apply 500 pounds of some good fertilizer per acre in these rows, covering with a corn coverer, and the plants three feet apart on these ridges. Cover them deeply, even if the leaves are partly covered. Should the soil be dry, or a dry spell be likely to follow, tramp around each plant after setting. It is best to lift the plants with a digging fork rather than pull them from the seed bed, especially if at all dry. Last year I sowed both flat Dutch cabbage and cauliflower seed on June 1, had fine plants to set keeping a few of the best, which would themout June 29, and had both cabbage and cauli-selves be a source of profit.—Cultivator. flower ready for market September 28.-[Exchange.

THE POINTS OF A GOOD BUTTER COW.

A good butter cow should have a long face.

wilds between the eyes, the eye alert and expressive, and placed a long way below the horns. A cow with eves near the top of the head does not know any more than a man with eyes so placed. She should have a large muzzle, a slim neck and a yellow skin, es pecially inside the ears; the breathing should be regular, the back and abdomen strong, the udder wide where it connects with the body, the teats equarely placed, and the tail alim Over and above all these points, she must have the dairy form. The points at best are only indicatione. The dairy form is inseparably connected with a good butter cow. desirably dairy form is always seen in the best types of Jerseys, Guernseys, Ayroshires and Holsteins. The best beef form is presented in the Shorthorns, Herefords and most of the polled breeds. The intelligent dalryman, with a knowledge born of experience, desire and capacity for the business, never makes the mistake of choosing his cow with a beef form. Neither will the intelligent beef breeder choose his animal from the dairy form with her cat head and relaxed expression Physical structure and natural adaptability embrace the possibilities, and therefore increase the probabilities of success with the butter cow. - Hiram Smith, Wisconsin.

FARMING WITH BRAINS.

Brains will raise farming from the low position which it now holds, and place it where that. Good, honest, steady, hard work is of course a factor not to be ignored for an instant, but it is only genius that can succeed, and when to hard work is added a knowledgu of the best method. Shall not each one of us use this plan when we work? We have a Secretary of Agriculture in the Cabinet, a compliment hald to no other branch of labor. Let us, by intelligent effort, raise agriculture to the high position it deserves.—R. F. Col-

PRACTICAL NOTES.

Keep the air of dairy stables as pure as possible; the cleanest cows, kept inclean barns and fed on sound food always give the best

Harness that has been hanging in a dusty corner almost all winter should be resurrect ed now and made pliable again by oiling and rubbing. The weak places should be attengthened and each set put in good condition for work in the spring on the oat ground, There is an advantage of using walnut as a

shade tree, and that is in addition to securing more or less nuts to use it is freer that the average from insects, and during the sum-mer, when a good rest is desired, this is quite One part cement and two parts coal ashes

make an excellent mixture for garden walks. If left until it sets it will become very hard and servicable.

Don't be afraid of "burning up" your crop by using too much manure. It is a myth that never materializes. The only way to burn un" a crop is by neglecting it. Plenty of manure and the soil kept loose on the surface will always give good results. Concentrate your work on a small space and aim to leave the soll rich after the removal of every crep.

Whenever the seed can be sown let white clover be grown. It is more permanent than the red variety, is hardler and more suitable for poultry than the large kinds. It will grow on the lawn with other grasses, and a stand of it can be secured where the red clover falls. Begin short, the hens prefer it, and as it grows rapidly quite a supply of it can be secured from a very small plot. one of the most valuable of all green foods for poultry.

It is not known by all farmers that sows may be bred four or five days after dropping their young. If not bred promptly, then the sow will not be in heat until after the pigs arc warned again, six or eight weeks, as the case may be. The loss of time makes an important difference in the value of the summer litter if one be desired. If the breeding be delayed so as te bring the pigs later than August or September, the litter will be scarcely worth the cost of wintering.

Six days of labor in the week are as much as body or blrain can strud. In those kinds of business were work is necessary seven days in the week, extra help should be employed, so that all can have one day in seven for rest, the man whom necessity obliges to work on Sunday taking rest on some other day in the week. Milkmen deliver milk seven days in the week, and there is always on farms much work in the cars of stock-feeding, watering and bedding—that must be done every day in the week. Where this work is sufficient to occupy one man's time through the day, he is entitled to his rest one day in seven; but on most farms the chores that must necessarily be done every day in the week take so little time, that, if each one does his or her part, the labor need be onerous on none, -[Am. Cultivator.

Now that the weather is warmer do not feed the hens except at night, the object being to compel them to hunt and soratch for their food during the day. By so doing they will keep in better laying condition, the eggs will hatch better and the health of the flock be promoted. The great obstacle to success with poultry is overfeeding, especially in summer.

The soft silky hair of a good cow has a

peculiar feel which practice alone enables the expert buyer or breeder to detect. There is also in the best native cows a yellowish tinge about the cars and around the bag, suggestive of cream color. These are marks of some of the best butter breeds. The earliest emigrants to this country brought both from England and Holland the best cows they obtain, and those countries had in those days as good cows as any locality in the world.

insure success, their pleasure follows as a matter of course. In other words, the first duty of a farmer is either to quit farming or to study how to make his business a success. It is no light thing for a man to doom himsell to what through his insufficient preparation for its duties must be a life of thresome drudgery. Ferming managed as it should be, is the most delighteome of human occupations. To till productive acres, to breed and rear fine stock of every description, and to elt under trees of one's own careful training and management and enjoy their fruit, are each and all more wholesome and health giving incidents of daily life than are the duties of any other calling. Farming managed thus is necessarily profitable, not merely in pleasure but in dollars and cents. Why, then, do not the bulk of farmers adopt this plainly reasonable policy in their business? Mainly bacause the great mass are, or think they are tied down to an opposite policy. They have bought more acres than they can pay for. They cultivate more than they can manure and profitably till, and finally they are overrun with a horde of sorub stock of various kinds, which devous all their earnings, instead of



AFTER TWENTY-NINE YEARS.

BROOKLYN, OCT., 1887.

Reserved Sir:—Understanding that you wish a history of my case before and while under your care, I give you it below as far as I can remember:

I had my first attack of epilepsy twenty nine I had my first attack of epilepsy twenty-nine years ago, when I was thirteen years of age, and from that time until I heard of your wonderful cures of such cases, I had it right along for twenty-live years. My parents brought mo to physicians, but their treatment did not benefit me materially. I tried everything I heard of with no effect whatever. My disease continuing as bad as ever. I would have no like when I wasgoing to have an attack, but would full over unconscious, no matter where I was, and after it was over I would sleep heavily.

I heard of your wonderful success in treating this disease in "ISS3," and I wrote to you at that time.

at that time.

1 began taking your Nerve Tonic in that your, I begantaking your Nerve Tonic in that year, and the effect of it was immediately noticeable. I began to improve rapidly, the paroxysm became less and less in number, and finally they did not bother me at all. At present I am in excellent health, and am able to do my work without the least trouble. I assure you that I shall always be grateful to you for your kindness to me, for instead of being a burden and a care to others during my life, I have become strong and healthy once more.

Hoping that God may spare you for many years, so that you may continue your good work, I remain yours truly,

JOHN FLYNN, 57 Atlantic Ave.

JOHN FLYNN, 57 Atlantic Ave.

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

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

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



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