

RACE RIOTS IN THE SOUTH

Negroes and Whites Killing Each Other in a Georgia Town.

SAVANNAH, Ga., December 26.—Some excitement was caused in this city last night by reports that a race riot was in progress at Jessup, Ga., a village of 1,000 inhabitants, fifty-seven miles southwest of here, on the Savannah, Florida & Western railway.

The trouble started about 2 o'clock in the afternoon and was caused by the marshal of the town, D. Leggett, attempting to arrest a drunken negro, who resisted and drew a revolver on the marshal. The officer clubbed the negro, when several others who were standing by drew their weapons and began firing at Leggett, who was seriously wounded.

The assistant marshal, Matthew Brumhill, hearing the firing came running up, but was shot dead before he could do anything.

Several other whites coming the negroes fled toward the Ogeechee swamp, which lies near the town, and there rallied and with several new comers charged the town. They were met by resident whites armed with rifles and revolvers and driven back to the swamp.

Their number was constantly augmented by new arrivals. The Mayor telegraphed for troops. A platoon of the Georgia Hussars, of this city, was sent to Jessup on the 3 o'clock train, armed with revolvers, sabres and bayonets. Meanwhile the blacks made another charge, which resulted in the death of W. H. Woods, a lumberman, and in the serious wounding of E. J. Woods, assistant station agent, the uncle of W. F. Woods.

One black was also killed and several wounded. Three were captured and are now in jail. The negroes again retreated to the swamp and since then have made only one unsuccessful sortie. Well disposed colored men are scouting for the whites and the information gained by them, it is hoped, will result in the capture of a large part of the rioters.

Advices received from Jessup at midnight say the situation is somewhat quieter at that hour, but an occasional shot is heard. The streets are still patrolled by armed men. A negro was found dead in an alley a few moments ago and two others of the wounded are reported to be dying.

Twenty blacks reported killed. Later—There are rumors that there was serious trouble at Jessup this morning. One report is to the effect that twenty negroes have been killed.

The most reliable information is that ten people have been killed at Jessup. There is still great excitement around the place.

SAVANNAH, Ga., December 26, 7 p.m.—The following has been received from Jessup Ga. —A posse of twenty men, under command of S. White, left by the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia train to go to Lumber City to intercept Brewer and his gang, who, it is rumored, has gone there for reinforcements. The firing along the picket line keeps up, but it is principally by boys. A crowd of armed men have just returned from a trip to the swamp and reported that four colored men were found dead, but they gave no names and said they did not know the negroes.

KILLING MEN AND WHIPPING WOMEN. The jail was broken into early this morning and two negroes were riddled with bullets. Another negro was found at home shot through the heart and one with a flesh wound in one of his shoulders. It was reported that others had been killed, but the officers have not found them. A search for bodies was kept up all day. The negroes are quitting their homes and moving to other towns on the line of the railroad. A large number of negroes, men and women, were taken from their homes this morning and many of them, prostitutes, were whipped. A crowd of white men went to several houses after breakfast this morning and compelled the negroes to leave. If Brewer's gang are found in the swamp lynching will probably follow. The coroner is holding an inquest on the dead bodies.

TROUBLE IN TENNESSEE. NASHVILLE, Tenn., December 26.—At a late hour last night intelligence was received here of trouble in Clarksville between officers and a colored mob, two members of which were shot, one being fatally and the other seriously wounded. From a riot are entertained. Frank Morrison, a special policeman, attempted to arrest Bob McCutcheon (colored), when other negroes interfered. Several policemen came to the assistance of Morrison, whereupon Joe Foreman (colored) assaulted Chief of Police Safford with a stick. The officers drew their revolvers and fired. One bullet struck Joe Foreman (colored) in the back. He will die. Foreman tried to escape, but was pursued by the chief, who shot him in the stomach. He will recover.

The reports of the affair drew an immense crowd of negroes to the scene, and Chief of Police Safford had to be taken to jail for safety. The excitement rapidly increased, and a large number of extra officers were sworn in to keep the peace, while the Clarksville City Guards were called out and lodged in the court house, where they now are.

Morganatic Children Have no Rights. LONDON, December 23.—The Brunswick Court has dismissed the suit undertaken on behalf of the children of the Countess of Curry to recover the fortune of the late Duke of Brunswick. The Duke Charles Frederick Augustus William died at Geneva in 1873. He was the older of the two sons of the Brunswick's late Chief of Staff, Major-General, the Duke Frederick who was killed at Quatre Bras. He succeeded to his father's title and became the reigning Duke of Brunswick in 1823, but he misgoverned and was driven out in 1829. The German Diet gave his estates to his brother William. Charles led a loose and eccentric life and accumulated property, particularly diamonds. He died in 1853 at the age of 57, leaving a fortune of £1,000,000. He was never married or, at least, never otherwise thanmorganatically. The mother of the children in whose name the suit is brought is alleged, however, to be an illegitimate daughter of the Duke, and the ground of action stands by the law that has made the King of Saxony and Duke of Cumberland the beneficiaries of the estates and the vast portion of the fortune of the Duke.

Loved his First Love Best. ST. LOUIS, December 24.—One of the most pathetic separations that have ever been legally ordained occurred here yesterday when Maria H. Miller received a divorce from Louis Miller. The latter is a Russian and was exiled for political reasons. He left a wife and child in Russia whom he supported for five years after coming to America. Then came the Russian-Turkish war and the wife and child were lost. Miller was notified they were dead and he mourned them as lost. He met success in this country and in 1884 married the woman who had just secured the divorce. They lived happily. Meanwhile Mrs. Miller the original and her boy grew to manhood, arrived in this country and came to St. Louis. Father

and son came together accidentally, though neither suspected the other's identity for several months. Mutual friends spoke of the likeness, and subsequently the boy told his story, and there was a denouement. Miller visited his Russian wife and there was a reconciliation. When wife number two learned the story she quickly sued for a divorce, and the happy union was broken. She bade Miller an affectionate farewell yesterday, and he installed his first wife and son in his house.

ST. PATRICK'S BAZAAR.

List of the Winning Numbers.

The drawing for the articles remaining unsold at the close of the bazaar held a few weeks ago in aid of St. Patrick's church took place at the Victoria room last evening, the room being crowded. The proceedings opened with musical selections by the Grand-Jub orchestra, which were well rendered. Subsequently the Rev. Father McCallen gave the following recitations, which were much appreciated, the musical portions being supplied by members of St. Patrick's choir:—"The Pattern of Levitic," "Old Mother Hubbard," "The Leper," "King Robert of Sicily," "The Bells of Atri," and "The Corquered Banner." The drawing was then proceeded with, the winning numbers of the eighty-six prizes being as under:—2402, 571, 1405, 326, 2612, 2229, 382, 870, 2354, 2152, 658, 2740, 2896, 1267, 2620, 2353, 1673, 917, 1226, 420, 2680, 1669, 2421, 1964, 899, 2126, 2648, 2232, 2831, 2365, 2658, 1906, 2348, 874, 363, 2383, 2443, 2124, 2623, 312, 246, 624, 2557, 791, 2149, 1956, 564, 1410, 401, 358, 1102, 1100, 2488, 617, 215, 1451, 1119, 1745, 2314, 1904, 2343, 2047, 2250, 2603, 1728, 1804, 607, 240, 2393, 247, 1174, 2801, 1406, 2794, 2423, 957, 2318, 1803, 1352, 2376, 2392, 2494, 2415.

The committee who had supervision of the drawing were Judge DeWarty, Hon. Edward Murphy, Messrs. James O'Brien and J. J. Conboy, the latter acting as secretary. The committee who had charge of the getting up of the whole affair were Messrs. P. Doyle, M. Shanley, Jas. Millly, B. Emerson, A. Martin, J. H. Feeley and J. Kerby.

ALASKA SEALS AT AUCTION.

The Terms of the Forthcoming Sale of the Behring Sea Monopoly.

WASHINGTON, December 25.—Secretary Windom issued the following advertisement, inviting proposals for the privilege of taking the seal on the islands of St. Paul and St. George, Alaska:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D.C., Dec. 1889. The Secretary of the Treasury will receive sealed proposals until twelve o'clock noon, on the 23rd day of January, 1890, for the exclusive right to take seals upon the islands of St. Paul and St. George, Alaska, for the term of twenty (20) years from the first day of May, 1890, agreeably to the provisions of the statutes of the United States. In addition to the specific requirements of said statutes the successful bidder will be required to provide a suitable building for a public school on each island, and to pay the expenses of maintaining the same throughout a period of not less than eight (8) months in each year, as may be required by the Secretary of the Treasury. Also pay to the inhabitants of said islands for labor performed by them such just and proper compensation as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The number of seals to be taken for their skins upon said islands during the year ending May 1st, 1891, will be limited to sixty thousand (60,000), and for the succeeding years the number will be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with the provisions of law.

The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals not deemed to be in accordance with the best interests of the United States and of the inhabitants of said islands. As a guarantee of good faith, each proposal must be accompanied by a properly certified cheque, drawn on a United States national bank, payable to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000). The cheque of the successful bidder will be retained and forfeited to the United States unless he executes the lease and bond required by law.

Proposals should be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D.C., and endorsed "Proposals for leasing seal islands."

WILLIAM WINSTON, Secretary of the Treasury. The above form of advertisement was determined upon by the President, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney-General, after a thorough consideration of all the interests involved. It differs from the present lease with the Alaska Commercial company in reducing the catch during the first year from 100,000 to 60,000 seals. The requirement of a certified cheque in the sum of \$100,000 from each bidder as a guarantee of good faith is a feature of the advertisement that did not appear in the advertisement dated July 8, 1870, upon which the present lease is based.

WHAT THE ALASKA COMPANY WILL DO. PHILADELPHIA, December 25.—Captain Kohl, who owns a fifth interest in the great seal monopoly known as the Alaska Commercial company, whose twenty years' lease expires on the 1st of May next, was asked this evening—your company propose to submit a proposal to Secretary Windom for a new lease? "Certainly we do. Our investments in the shape of houses, churches and schools which we have erected at our own expense during the last twenty years are too valuable to surrender without trying for another lease." Captain Kohl said that he thought the contracts would necessarily go to the highest bidder. "There are some companies," he said, "who have advantages which the Government will take into consideration, and I don't believe the contracts will be awarded to the people who offer the greatest monetary consideration.

The Alaska Commercial Company have had the sole monopoly of the Alaska seal fisheries since the contracts were signed in August, 1870. The provisions of the lease read that the company should pay a rental to the government of \$55,000 per year, with a revenue tax of \$2 per skin taken during the twenty years that the company had possession of the fisheries. Since the lease went into effect the royalty of \$250 per head was added, making a total tax of \$255. The number of seal skins captured can be estimated when the total receipts of the government during the period from May, 1870, to June, 1887, amounted to \$5,009,065. The stockholders of the company have made great fortunes.

A Maniac's Awful Deed. EAST TEMPLETON, Que., December 24.—A man named W. H. Ford, who has been out of his mind for some months, committed a most atrocious deed last night. About midnight, it is supposed, he murdered his wife and the noise of the struggle awakened his sister-in-law, Miss Busby, and his little daughter, who were asleep upstairs, and on their awakening Ford attacked Miss Busby, striking her several times on the head with a poker after dragging her down stairs. Miss Busby after a most desperate struggle, escaped with the little girl to a neighbor's house, about a mile distant, in their bare feet. Their feet were badly frozen. Glad only in their night clothes, which were covered with blood, they presented a terrible spectacle. On leaving the house she saw the old man cutting his throat with his razor, the lamp having upon the table and the fire in the grate, which was burning brightly. It is supposed his body was burned with it. Up to the present only one charred body

and part of head and chest can be discovered, whether of Ford or his wife it is impossible to determine. The deed, which for horror and atrocity, is without parallel in the history of the place, has caused the greatest sorrow and gloom. The family were well known and highly esteemed. Mr. Ford was previous to becoming insane a member of the council here and highly respected. The sad deed reflects small credit on the municipality for not having the man placed in some asylum, as he has been out of his mind for some time.

HOW BIG ARE WE?

An Interesting Question to be Solved by the Civic Assessors Next Year.

The assessors are getting ambitious. They are not satisfied with providing over the needs of a city, which is the light under a bushel, as has been Montreal's habit, too much to them. They are now minded with letting the world remain under the belief that our population is that stated in the Dominion census; they are sure it is considerably over that; and they want the world to know it. In fact, they seem to have imbibed some of the western spirit of enterprise and want to let the world know we are citizens of no mean city. This is added to the fact that the leading businessmen have decided that we are to have a census next year, and it will be taken by the assessors. The Mayor places the population of the city now at between 225,000 and 250,000 while Alderman Rolland estimates the figure at 235,000. In 1886, the assessors made the population 187,000. Since then there have been some wars added, and at the rate of increase of 9,000 per year the assessors now estimate the population at 222,000. The work will be done by the assessors in connection with their usual rounds, beginning in May and probably ending in Sept. A. L. Rolland thus estimates the population of Montreal to-day:—

Table listing population estimates for various districts in Montreal, including St. Henri, St. Louis, St. Pierre, etc., with total population of 274,600.

In 1886 the city and suburbs were supposed to contain 230,700 inhabitants and the anticipated gain is about 44,000.

INFLUENZA'S RAPID SPREAD.

Paris in its Deadly Grip and 60,000 in Madrid Perished.

PARIS, December 25.—The epidemic has assumed a graver type, and many cases are now complicated with pneumonia. In consequence of the constantly increasing crowd at the hospitals the authorities are maintaining a strict quarantine during a period of not less than eight (8) months in each year, as may be required by the Secretary of the Treasury. Also pay to the inhabitants of said islands for labor performed by them such just and proper compensation as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The number of seals to be taken for their skins upon said islands during the year ending May 1st, 1891, will be limited to sixty thousand (60,000), and for the succeeding years the number will be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with the provisions of law.

60,000 CASES IN MADRID. LONDON, December 26.—The influenza epidemic continues to spread at Frankfurt. There have been two deaths from the disease. Numerous cases are reported among English visitors at Engandine. In Madrid there are over 60,000 cases and many persons have died. In West London about 250 shopmen and postmen are affected.

WEALTH OF THE UNITED STATES. The New York World has obtained from the treasurer of each state the value of property as assessed for taxation. The census office in 1886 made a report of its exhaustive and laborious inquiry into the proportions existing in each state between taxed property and actual wealth which ranges between 25 per cent. in Illinois and 68 in Wyoming. The World's report shows an increase in taxable property of \$6,533,000,000 and an increase in actual wealth of \$18,162,000,000 since 1880. The total wealth is \$61,451,000,000, exclusive of public property, and \$3,099,000,000 property interest and owned abroad. The assessed value of taxed property and actual wealth at different decades has been:—

Table showing assessed value and actual wealth for the years 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, and 1889.

Smuggling From Canada. BOSTON, December 25.—A seizure of liquors just made by the Surveyor's Department of the customs brings to light a system of smuggling which is an innovation on the conventional style of importing contraband goods in vessels. For the past six months the Surveyor has had an inspector employed looking for smuggled goods concealed in cars loaded with hay, grain and potatoes from Canada. As a result of his investigations a large number of cases of De Kuyper & Sons' gin, of Rotterdam, were traced to a large importer of hay, potatoes and grain doing business in Haverhill, and on Friday last the liquor was found, and the same sold by him to parties all over New England.

The opportunities afforded for bringing goods across the line in this way are due to the defective system of inspection at the Canadian lines, duties being paid at the lines and the goods being put in before or after inspection. The measure has given the Treasury officials a reasonable tip, an above high on a matter of long standing, and to a number of prominent liquor dealers in the large New England towns could so undersell in certain brands of liquors even the manufacturers.

The system of smuggling in hay, the customs officers here state, has been in extensive practice from Buffalo to St. John's, but more particularly along the coast of Montreal, where the largest amount of illicit trade is ever going on. During the past year it is roughly estimated that the United States Government has been defrauded out of over a hundred thousand dollars duty on imports of various kinds thus smuggled. The blame is placed against the negligence of the American customs officials on the frontier, and it is charged by them in return that Canadian officials are in league with the smugglers and that the scheme works both ways.

Advertisement for Gold, featuring an image of a gold coin and text describing its value and availability.

HOW CAN THE LONG

BE THE SHORT

Very long and yet be the shortest between given points. For instance the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway has over 3000 miles of road; it is the best route to Alaska, China and Japan; and the journey to the Pacific Coast, Vancouver, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland and San Francisco, will be remembered as the delight of a lifetime once made through the wonderful scenery of the Manitoba-Pacific Route. To fish and hunt; to view the magnificent scenery of nature; to revive the spirit; to restore the body; to realize the dream of the home-seeker, the gold-seeker, the toiler, or the capitalist, visit the country reached by the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway. Write to P. I. WHITNEY, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn., for maps, books and guides. If you want a freestram in lovelyland write for the "Great Re-creation" read and resolve to accept the golden

Advertisement for a Christmas gift, featuring an image of a watch and text describing its features and price.

HAND OF FORTUNE!

Advertisement for a watch, featuring an image of a watch and text describing its features and price.

Advertisement for Church Candles, featuring an image of a candle and text describing its quality and price.

NOTICE.

Advertisement for a watch, featuring an image of a watch and text describing its features and price.

Advertisement for a watch, featuring an image of a watch and text describing its features and price.

THIS WATCH IS SOLID GOLD

Advertisement for a watch, featuring an image of a watch and text describing its features and price.

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DARING JAIL DELIVERY.

Seven Convicts in Kingston Prison Overpower the Guards.

But Two of them Wrecker, while the Other Five Escaped with Little Trouble—A Remarkable Successful Plot.

KINGSTON, Ont., December 25.—Kingston's latest sensation is the escape from the penitentiary last night, in a most daring manner, of five convicts, all of them long-term men. The news of the escape, greatly exaggerated, was noised around the city at an early hour this morning, and reaching the ears of your correspondent, he at once proceeded to the penitentiary and asked an interview with Warden Lavell. The Warden, at the outset, said he left the prison office about ten last night, every thing being seemingly as quiet and as secure as usual, and went to his residence, which is directly across from the prison, with the intention of going to bed. He had just started to undress, when the prison bell sounded. Instantly he dressed, and hurried over to the penitentiary to ascertain the cause of the alarm. On entering the grounds he met several of the guards, who, like him, had heard the alarm, but did not know the cause thereof.

Together with these he went to the dome, which guards it was feared the trouble was the quarters there, however, reported everything all right. The next likely place where any trouble might occur was in the bakery, because, last night being Christmas eve, seven men had been engaged after hours cooking for the usual Christmas spread, when the baker, who, like him, had heard the alarm, but did not know the cause thereof.

THE FIRST GUARD OVERPOWERED. While turning the door he had his back to the convicts, and they, taking this advantage, seized him from behind, overpowered him, and in the twinkling of an eye had him gagged and bound, using as gag strips torn from old flour sacks. After binding Appleton they searched for his revolver, but fortunately could not find it, the having it stowed away in a secret pocket. Here a feeling of uneasiness seems to have come over two of the prisoners (Morgan and Roy), and they started to talk of "squealing" and not attempting to escape. The other five, however, were determined to escape at all hazards, and, after a short consultation, they decided to bind and gag their two timorous companions, who, after a few moments' delay, were bound and gagged, and the guards on this particular watch to visit at short intervals the different places of which they have charge. The prisoners knew this and decided to bide their time, one of them in the meantime donning the guard's suit.

Night Keeper Brennan, who had been in another section of the penitentiary, came along about a quarter of twelve, and, after a short meeting with Guard Driscoll, together they proceeded to the bake shop. Finding the door open they entered, and Brennan, who was first, noticed Guard Appleton, as he thought, standing back of the door, and said to him, "Well, Bob, is everything all right?" To this the gagged prisoner said "Yes," and the other two, who were bound and gagged, were then put on the lights, locked the door on the outside and proceeded to the lower end of the yard at the south wall.

THE ESCAPE FROM THE PRISON. Here they found the cart which they had lifted up, and by means of a grappling iron, a rope and a piece of ladder made of rope and boards scaled the walls and were at liberty. While they were thus all-cing their escape a scene of an altogether different nature was being acted in the kitchen. Guard Driscoll, who was the last man whom the prisoners overpowered, was, in their hurry to escape, poorly bound, and it was but a short time before he worked himself loose. Then by firing a revolver he gave the alarm. He then proceeded to unbind his fellow guards, who were too exhausted to help themselves. In this state they were found by the Warden and the other guards, who, upon being informed of the escape, were dispatched to the city and to the surrounding villages and to the outlying districts, but as yet nothing has been seen or heard of the escaped ones.

A sixteen foot boat, belonging to one of the residents of Port Arthur is missing and it is thought the prisoners have effected their escape in it. The guards who were overpowered are considered by the Warden to be among the most efficient of his staff and the charge of negligence could not be laid against any of them at any time.

Last summer a general uprising by the prisoners was planned and executed in the same tactics. To overpower the guards one at a time. Owing, however, to the Warden's prompt action this little scheme was nipped in the bud.

WHO THE JAIL BREAKERS WERE. The escaped men were all well behaved and all of them, being skilled bakers, had worked in the bakery since entering the institution.—They are as follows:— John Ryan, 34 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches tall, tried at Toronto for robbery and sentenced to two years, three and a half of which he had served. James Daly, 29 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches tall, sentenced at Toronto with Ryan for the same term. Oscar Hopkins, 36 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches tall, sentenced at Toronto for uttering forged paper to ten years, seven of which he had served. William P. Crawford, 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches tall, sentenced at Brockville for larceny to 10 years, 5 of which he had served. Charles Hall, 20 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches tall, sentenced at Brockville for 9 years; had served only four months.

It is believed they have gone down towards Cornwall as the two prisoners sentenced at Brockville were well acquainted with that part of the country.

Four Crushed to Death. VANCOUVER, B.C., December 26.—This morning at three o'clock a party of six persons, who had been enjoying themselves at a Christmas party at a farmer's house on the north arm of Fraser river, left for home in a sleigh. While they were passing through some woods a large fir fell directly across the sleigh instantly killing the occupants, J. V. Bodley, James Lawrence, Clarence Campbell and Jasper Locke. The other two occupants of the sleigh escaped with slight injuries. One of the horses was killed and the other had one leg broken and had to be shot.

To Arrange the Home Rule Programme. LONDON, December 23.—Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Parnell and the other chiefs of the Gladstonian party will meet in London before the session of Parliament opens to settle upon the course to be taken by the party in Parliament. This will be based on the lines of the agreement made by Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell during the latter's visit to Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden last week.

Advertisement for FATHER KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC, a natural remedy for various ailments.

My wife took 2 bottles of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic for backache, which troubled her since 15 years, sometimes so much that nothing relieved her, and she was compelled to lie in bed for days—but since she took the Nerve Tonic the trouble disappeared, and this summer she was able to do the hardest work. Now my wife enjoys good health, and we therefore say thousand thanks.

Our PAMPHLET for sufferers of nervous diseases 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 Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the KOENIG MEDICINE CO., Chicago.

IN MONTREAL. By E. LEONARD, Druggist, 113 St. Lawrence Street.

Agents:—B. E. MCGAR, No. 2123 Notre Dame street; J. N. T. LYONS, cor. Bleury and Craig streets; F. PALAN & Co., cur. Notre Dame and Bonsecours streets; S. LACHANCE, St. Catherine street. Price, \$1.25, or six bottles for \$6.00. Large bottles \$2.00, or six bottles for \$11.00.

EMILE ROBSVERT, General Manager Province of Quebec, Drummondville, Que.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1876, by an overwhelming 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 held 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 the arrangements 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 Absolute Fairness, 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."

Commissioners: H. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisiana Nat'l Bank. PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank. A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank. CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING, At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, January 14, 1890. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000. 100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.

Table listing prize amounts for the Grand Monthly Drawing, including 1st prize of \$300,000, 2nd prize of \$100,000, etc.

AGENTS WANTED. For CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, county, street and name. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an envelope bearing your full address.

IMPORTANT. Address H. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La. or M. A. DAUPHIN, Washington, D.C.

Address Registered Letters containing Currency to 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 charters rights are recognized by the highest Courts of the country, now are of all limitations or anonymous schemes.

URGENT. FARMERS AND MILLERS SOLIDLY GUARANTEED. By ordinary routes, containing MONEY ORDER issued by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Draft or Postal Note.

Address Registered Letters containing Currency to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

PRINT AND PROSPER. ADVERTISE IN "THE TRUE WITNESS" AND THEREBY INCREASE YOUR BUSINESS. Sample copies of the paper on application.

DRUNKARDS

DRUNKARDS. Many are not aware that Intemperance in drink is just as readily cured as any other disease which medicine can reach. We say cured, and we mean just what we say, and if you happen to be a victim of this habit and wish to rid yourself of all desire or taste for liquors, you can do so if you will.

Pfief's Antidote for Alcoholism. Ordinarily one bottle is sufficient to enact a positive cure in from three to five days, and at the comparatively small expense of a few bottles. We guarantee the result. For sale by all druggists. On receipt of \$5 we will forward a half dozen to any part of the United States and Canada. Charges prepaid. Send for circular.