

FIVE MILLION DOLLARS

For the purpose of giving to the poor of the world, the following prizes are offered:—
 1. A grand prize of \$500,000.
 2. A grand prize of \$250,000.
 3. A grand prize of \$100,000.
 4. A grand prize of \$50,000.
 5. A grand prize of \$25,000.
 6. A grand prize of \$10,000.
 7. A grand prize of \$5,000.
 8. A grand prize of \$2,500.
 9. A grand prize of \$1,000.
 10. A grand prize of \$500.
 11. A grand prize of \$250.
 12. A grand prize of \$100.
 13. A grand prize of \$50.
 14. A grand prize of \$25.
 15. A grand prize of \$10.
 16. A grand prize of \$5.
 17. A grand prize of \$2.
 18. A grand prize of \$1.
 19. A grand prize of 50 cents.
 20. A grand prize of 25 cents.
 21. A grand prize of 10 cents.
 22. A grand prize of 5 cents.
 23. A grand prize of 2 cents.
 24. A grand prize of 1 cent.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

What is a Model Wife.

A model wife is the woman in whom the heart of her husband dwells safely true. She is the woman who looks after his household, and makes her hospitality a delight to him, and not a burden.

Who has learned that a soft answer turneth away wrath. Who keeps her sweetest smiles and must loving words for her husband.

Who is his confidant in sorrow or in joy, and who does not feel the necessity of explaining her private affairs to the neighborhood.

Who respects the rights of her husband and children, and in return has due regard paid to her.

Who knows that the strongest argument is her womanliness, and so she cultivates it.

Who is sympathetic in joy or in grief, and who finds work for her hands to do.

Who makes friends and keeps them.

Who is not made bitter by trouble, but who strengthens and sweetens under it.

Who tries to conceal the faults of her husband rather than blazon them forth to an interested public.

The woman whose life-book has love written on every page.

Who makes a home for a man—a home in a house and in a heart. A home that he is sure of, a home that is full of love presided over by one whose price is above rubles.

She is the model wife—*Ladies Home Journal.*

Value of Personal Charms in Women.

Young women are often led to depend for happiness upon personal charms. Do not be beguiled into such a belief. Beauty is such a subtle thing, it does not seem to depend upon facial proportions, or upon the sparkle of the eye, or upon the flash of the cheek. You sometimes find it among irregular features. It is the soul shining through the face that makes one beautiful. But also for those who depend upon mere personal charms. They will come to disappointment and grief. There are many different opinions about what are personal charms; and then sickness, and trouble, and age do make such ravages. The poorest girl that a woman ever worships is her own face. The saddest sight in all the world is a woman who has built everything on good looks, when the charms begin to vanish. Oh, how they try to cover the wrinkles and hide the ravages of time! When time, with iron-shod feet, steps on a face, the hoof-marks remain and you cannot hide them. It is silly to try to hide them. I think the most repulsive fool in all the world is an old fool!

I never could understand why a woman should be ashamed of getting old. It is a sign, it is prima facie evidence, that you have behaved tolerably well, or you would not have lived to this time. The grandest thing, I think, is eternity, and it is made up of countless years. When the Bible says, "His hair was as white as snow." But when the color goes from the cheek, and the luster from the eye, and the spring from the step, and the gracefulness from the gait, alas! for those who have built their time and eternity upon good looks. But all the passage of years cannot take one's face (bring it, and kindness, and compassion, and faith. Cultivate your heart and you cultivate your face.—T. DeWitt Talmage.

How Indigent Mothers Injure Their Sons and Daughters.

On the mother depends more than on the father—the future of the children. It is not natural that she should do all for the children except earning the material subsistence. And yet, in the present condition of our society, in which the father takes no leisure for the understanding or cultivation of his children, the most important duties as to them fall on her, and are assumed by her simply because there is nobody else to take them.

The modern mother is inclined to say fatal mistakes. It is that of self-ostentatious to much for the supposed benefit of her children. The "dear boys" must sleep a little later after their father goes to business; and if there be a fire to make and no servants to make it, the mother conceives it her duty to rise at half past five o'clock and see that it blazes merrily. And the girls indulged by their profiting on the piano, or their researches into the "ologies," must have a little indulgence, and they take it very willingly; for human nature is easily spoiled.

The southern slaves have been emancipated, though it took a frightful convulsion to do it. It would take a more frightful convulsion to free a whole class of American citizens from their voluntary bondage. If their excessive self-sacrifice did good, one might rank the devotees of it among the noble army of martyrs. It is not only do good, but one of the most potent means of turning ordinary promising children into selfish and exorbitant creatures. A mother may think day and night of her children, work for them from dawn till darkness, stand between them and the slightest wind, and yet by her extreme kindness only harden their hearts. These pampered darlings frown at her as they would not dare to frown at anyone who did not seem to be their slave both by natural position and her own will. For whom are their smiles and gentlest words? Not for her; they have learned to demand, not to request of her.

By and by those "dear boys," for whom the tenderest steak and the pleasantest seat at the table are always reserved, will take these privileges as rights. Their feelings and wishes will be as good as in all things; for has not their mother taught them that they are not to respect her desires or her convenience? She is fanned of her little savings that they may have the amusement fitted to such gilded youths; she hides, in fear, and trembling, their faults from the head of the household, until they become chronic and past cure. They take to that vice of the selfish young—the use of spirituous liquors—who is to blame? The answer is easy, though it may seem cruel; their mother. She has taught them, by her example of slavish subservience, by her pampering of their appetites on all occasions, that they are to deny themselves nothing. Who can resist the temptations around him if he has never learned to bear the yoke of self-denial in his youth?

As to her daughters, she makes them as

salish as women can be; and when she dies, she dies, unregretted by them, except as they regret an earthly servant with the weight of many of their abortivings on her head.—*Marcelo Francis Egan in the Ave Maria.*

The Secret of a Long Life.

You sometimes see a woman whose old age is as exquisite as the perfect bloom of her youth. She seems condensed sweetness and grace. You wonder how this has come about; you wonder how it is he life has been a long and happy one. Here are some of the reasons:

She knew how to forget disagreeable things.

She understood the art of enjoyment.

She kept her nerves well in hand, and inflated them on no one.

She believed in the goodness of her own daughters and in that of her neighbors.

She cultivated a good digestion.

She mastered the art of saying pleasant words.

She did not expect too much from her friends.

She made whatever work came to her congenial.

She retained her illusions, and did not believe that all the world was wicked and unkind.

She relieved the miserable, and sympathized with the sorrowful.

She retained an even disposition, and made the best of everything.

She did whatever came to her cheerfully and well.

She never forgot that kind words and a smile cost nothing, but are priceless treasures to the discouraged.

She did unto others as she would be done by, and new that old age has come to her and there is a halo of white hair about her head, she is loved and considered.

This is the secret of a long life and a happy one.—*March Ladies' Journal.*

The Fashions.

The elbow sleeve over the coat is a new design for heavy goods.

White cloth dresses for full toilets are a Parisian fad which has already crossed the water.

Spanish yellow claims attention wherever it appears, and it appears in every line of goods.

White wappets for summer morning wear are made lovely with the half-finger ribbon in beautiful colors. The sleeves of these wraps are tied with the ribbon in little bows matching the waist knot.

The square jacket front, which will grow in popularity as the season advances, come but little below the waist line or stop just above it. The Spanish cutaway is one of the prettiest jackets furnished for years, and will be a favorite demi-dress at the summer resorts.

Little stuffed rolls, like the Pompadour hair rolls, are a recent form of the shoulder puff; they accompany a fluff collar and long flowing sleeves on an oddly designed tea gown. They are worn on the shoulders like the Mother Hubbard wrapper than formerly, fit snug more closely in front, a change which most ladies will appreciate.

The plain black grandiose is a summer dress whose place has not been filled. The black lace and large washed neck so universally popular in the last four years, have made the strongest bid for the grandiose's old standing. The lace and do not possess the merit of cheapness, and the fact that they already have a place in many wardrobes will keep for them an average rank at least. Gold will be a favorite evening combination with all this black goods.

India silks and all this summer goods will be made up with considerable fullness in skirt and bodice; the fullness will be gathered to plaits and skirts and waist, and to skirt, gowns, and dresses, and arranged as possible, the idea being to incorporate the fullness which these materials require without perceptible departing from the long, clinging outline desired as the universal standard. Full sleeves are the rule for these dresses, the modified bishop with deep cuff rather in the lead.

It will also be to avoid the sautee patterns, as they give a cheap look to the best fabric and to the casual glance, are often indistinguishable from the set-up themselves. If it were possible for the manufacturers to prove the (no duplicate) of the set-up, it would be a decided advantage to the fabric and a decided disadvantage to the set-up, for if a set-up is worn it will wear it all over, but it will not wear it all over, and individual characteristics; the set-up are useful and pretty enough to dispense with borrowed designs.

For the many women who may have but one leading warm-water dress, and who may not want to much upon that, it has no equal. But it is such buyers beware of the cheap article. Well, a good India silk is always a comfort, even if it has been washed and made over, a poor one is a vexation almost before it is out of the dressmaker's hands. First, because it refuses to "make up" as it should, and next, because it is half dozen workings, especially if there is no damp in the air—and when it there is not in this climate—it will remove the little styles that has been forced into it, and leave it a wilted and characterless rag.

DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

Some remarkable oves have been discovered in West Australia. Two of them would afford accommodation for 200,000 men each.

Bright green colors are dangerous when first put on, because poisons are used in the coloring matter.

During the spring months, after living all winter on meats and stive vegetables, the system needs a radical change of diet. At this season one should eat fresh fruits and succulent vegetables for their effect on the liver, the bowels and the blood. Oranges, cherries, rhubarb, lettuce and radishes, greens of various kinds, including dandelion, are all valuable.

MAKING AN IRON CASTING OF A PAGE OF ORDINARY MANUSCRIPT.

Foreman John Farrar, of the Smith Iron Company of Boston, has discovered a new method of casting iron, which opens up a wide field. He has found that pen and ink sketches on common writing paper can be transferred to iron as distinct as if the mould was of great size. Three plates, one 3 1/2 by 3 inches and the others 5 by 3 inches, are proof of his ingenuity. Upon the smallest one is written the Lord's Prayer, the letters being quite distinct. The others contain outline drawings. Mr. Farrar explained his work in this way: "What you see on them is done with a common steel pen on a piece of thin paper. The paper when prepared is pinned into a sand mould, iron is poured into the mould, and the writing is transferred to the casting."

THE RUSTLESS PROCESS FOR LETTERS.

The rustless process, which has been until lately an experiment, has now demonstrated that great economy can be used, not only in iron pipes, but in every article where iron is

used. Over 2,000,000 bottles have been introduced to this process in England. The method is very peculiar. After the article is made it is put into a furnace made in an oval shape, air tight. After the iron has attained almost a white heat, the air that comes through the regenerators and air valves is shut securely off, and the furnace is made air tight. After the air has been shut off the superheater, which is located in the combination chamber at the rear of the furnace, and at right angles from the air valves, is opened, and the furnace is filled with steam and kept in that condition for eight hours. At short intervals a small valve is opened, so as to allow the exodus of steam in the furnace, allowing fresh steam to be put into it. When the articles have been about ten hours in the furnace there has been accomplished the formation of magnetic oxide upon the iron surface. They are then put into an acid wash, which is the last treatment.—*Exchange.*

MAN.

Demonstrations in chemistry have shown that man, the being that performs these marvelous things, is formed largely of condensed air, or solidified and liquefied gases; that he is composed of water, condensed air, and by means of the same agents, moves the heaviest weights with the velocity of the winds. The strangest part of the matter is, however, that thousands of these human beings composed of condensed air and going about on two legs, on account of the production and supply of these forms of condensed air which they require for food and clothing, or on account of their honor and power, destroy each other in pitched battles by means of condensed air; and, further, that many of the peculiar powers of the bodiless, headless, conscious, thinking and sensitive beings, housed in this building of flesh, are the result simply of its internal structure, and the arrangement of its particles or atoms; while chemistry supplies the clearest proofs that, so far as concerns this, the ultimate, and most minute composition and structure, which is beyond the reach of the intellects of even this marvelous age, man is, to all appearance, identical with the ox, or even the lowest forms of animal creation.

A LIGHT WITHOUT MATCHES.

To obtain a light instantly without the use of matches, and without the danger of a thing taking on fire, is an easy matter. Take an oblong vial of the clearest of glass, put into it a piece of phosphorus about the size of a pea; upon this pour some pure olive oil heated to the boiling point, the bottle to be filled about one-third full; then cork tightly. To use the light, remove the cork, allow the oil to enter, and then recork. The white empty space in the bottle will then become luminous, and the light obtained will be a good one. As soon as the light becomes dim, its power can be increased by opening the bottle and allowing a fresh supply of air to enter. In very cold weather it is sometimes necessary to heat the vial between the hands to increase the fluidity of the oil, and one bottle will last all winter. This ingenious contrivance may be carried in the pocket, and is used by the workmen of Paris in all magazines where explosive or inflammable materials are stored.

EYESIGHT AS A HELP TO SPEECH.

An interesting method has for some time past been practiced, by means of which deaf mutes are easily enough taught to speak in a passable manner. M. Goussault, professor in one of the deaf mutes' institutions, Paris, in a published account of the essential features of this process, shows that it is at least characterized by entire simplicity. The professor emits a given sound, as for instance that of *o*, and obliges the pupil to look at him—his mouth—and, at the same time, to put his hand on his face and chest, to feel the vibrations of these parts; the pupil then adapts the same facial expression, tries to do with his mouth what he has seen the master do, and puts a hand on his own chest or face, to feel the vibrations, and tries to imitate the teacher's lip and face. In this manner young deaf mutes may be trained to speak in a tolerably intelligent fashion, and thus, though incapable of being taught to hear, may get to understand what is said to them through the eyesight; that is, they look at the mouth of the person who is speaking, and understand the conversation in this manner. However, one must speak slowly, and exaggerate somewhat the real movements of the lips to insure comprehension.

FARM AND GARDEN.

PRACTICAL NOTES.

Perhaps the farmer has sold less and got lower prices because of the open winter; but he has had his compensation in not having to buy so much, and in the consumption of less food by his stock.

It seems sometimes a convenient place to put stones out of the way, to pile them around a tree where the pile cannot come, but this is no sure way to destroy them. The reason seems to be that the stones act as a mulch, keeping the soil moist to the very surface. This encourages the root to grow upward near the top of the ground, and as the stone mulch does not prevent frost, the roots are frozen in and cannot furnish sap. Some heaps should especially be avoided around apple and other fruit trees, as they harbor moths which eat the bark, thus girdling and killing the tree.

The Southern Cultivator vouches for the following treatment for removing warts from horses.—If the wart protrudes from the surface or has a neck, tie a strong thread tightly around the neck and let it remain until the wart drops off, which will occur in a few days; then treat as a simple sore, anointing with lard once a day. If not pedunculated, burn with some caustic—lunar caustic, if near the eye; bluestone, chloride of zinc, or a drop or two of nitric acid, if elsewhere, repeating daily. Then treat as before. When the warts are numerous and in a close mass, it may be convenient to burn by touching lightly with a red hot iron, then treat as a sore.

VARIETY OF FOOD.

In summer give a cow a pasture with a variety of grass. The error too frequently committed by dairymen is in supplying a ration from one kind of fodder, instead of giving a variety. If the hay be cut from an old meadow it will have a variety of grasses, and the wants of the system will be fully supplied. There are 15 or 15 species of grasses. Old pastures often contain three or four times that number of grasses. It is from the fact that butter has a higher flavor when produced from old pastures. When milk is produced wholly from red clover, one of our best artificial grasses, its flavor is quite inferior to that produced from several varieties. This has been so often observed as not to admit of a doubt. Each species of grass or grain has its own peculiar aroma and flavor, and the greater the number of varieties the finer the flavor of the milk, butter or other product. Every dairymen should therefore study the nature of the foods he uses, that he may produce the best result. The unfavorable opinion expressed by some dairymen of fodder-corn, fed green, has been from not understanding that this is only partial food, and

not adapted to be used as a complete ration. It is very deficient in albuminoids, which are found in so large proportion in milk. Green corn is excellent as part of a ration for milk cows, but it should always be given with more nitrogenous food, such as clover, oats and peas, millet, milk sprouts, oil cake, bran or middlings. There must always be a variety of food in the milk ration, and with a little study of his resources the dairyman may always give such variety. The idea that cows must be fed fastening foods to produce rich milk is in a measure a mistaken one. We repeat what we have said before, that all corn meal is not as good as corn meal, bran and oats.—*Western Rural.*

AS RICH AS ORBUS.

Eli Zane of 1885 Thompson street is a lucky man. He has just drawn a twentieth of the second capital prize of \$100,000 in the Louisiana Lottery and finds himself the possessor of \$2000. "Am I happy?" he is reported to say. "I am!" he replied, "I am!" "Well, I should smile!" What do you expect of a man who gets \$50,000 for one dollar? Why, I feel as rich as Orbus.—*Philadelphia (Pa.) Item* January 31.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE

KNOW THYSELF

EXHAUSTED VITALITY

UNTOLD MISERIES

Resulting from Folly, Vice, Ignorance, Excesses or Overexertion, Enervating and undraining the victim for Work, Business, the Married or Social Relations. Avoid unskillful pretensions. Possess this great work. It contains 300 pages, royal 8vo. Beautiful binding, embossed, full gilt. Price only \$1.00 by mail, postpaid, enclosed in plain wrapper. Illustrative Prospectus Free, if you apply now. The distinguished author, Wm. H. Parker, M. D., received the GOLD AND BRONZE MEDALS from the National Medical Association for this PRIZE ESSAY ON NERVOUS AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY. Dr. Parker and a corps of Assistants are now in Philadelphia, Pa., personally, by mail or in person, at the office of THE PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 431 Market St., Boston, Mass., to whom all orders for books or letters for advice should be directed as above.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!

OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED!

L.S.M.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the Louisiana Constitution, in 1870, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its MONTHLY DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWING takes place at each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS,

For Integrity of its Drawings, and Prompt Payment of Prizes.

Attested as follows:

"We do hereby certify that we supervise 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 honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use the names of the undersigned in its publications and advertisements."

J. S. Duggan
J. S. Duggan
 Commissioners.

"We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will act as depositaries of the Louisiana State Lottery tickets and will, W. WALKER, Pres. Louis in New Orleans; P. HERRICK, LAUREN, Pres. St. Louis National Bank; A. HARRISON, Pres. New Orleans National Bank; C. H. ROBIN, Pres. Union National Bank."

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING,

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Louisiana, on the 15th of February, 1890.

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 \$50,000	\$50,000
1 PRIZE OF 10,000 "	10,000
1 PRIZE OF 5,000 "	5,000
2 PRIZES OF 10,000 "	20,000
5 PRIZES OF 5,000 "	25,000
25 PRIZES OF 1,000 "	25,000
100 PRIZES OF 500 "	50,000
500 PRIZES OF 100 "	50,000
100 PRIZES OF \$500	\$50,000
100 do. " 100 "	10,000
100 do. " 50 "	5,000
100 do. " 25 "	2,500
100 do. " 10 "	1,000
100 do. " 5 "	500
100 do. " 2 "	200
100 do. " 1 "	100

TERMINAL PRIZES.

999 do. " 100 "	\$99,900
999 do. " 50 "	49,950
999 do. " 25 "	24,975
999 do. " 10 "	9,990
999 do. " 5 "	4,995
999 do. " 2 "	2,497
999 do. " 1 "	1,248

3,000 Prizes, amounting to \$1,000,000.

Notes.—Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not entitled to terminal prizes.

AGENTS WANTED.

For our Rates or any further information, write to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and Number, and we will send you a copy of our prospectus, and by your enclosing an envelope bearing your full address.

IMPORTANT.

Address M. A. DAUPHIN, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Washington, D.C.

By order of the undersigned 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.

REMEMBER that the payment of Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of each institution, who are chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of all imitations or spurious schemes.

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

DRUNKARDS

may not be aware that Intemperance in drink is just as injurious as any other disease which medicine can reach. We say cured, and we mean just what we say, and if you can get any benefit from the pills and medicine to rid yourself of all desire or taste for liquor, you can do so if you will take

Piel's Antidote for Alcoholism.

Ordinarily one bottle is sufficient to effect a positive cure in from three to five days, and the comparatively trifling cost of \$2 per bottle. To cure thus, should be resolute to try it. We guarantee the result. For sale by all druggists.

On receipt of \$3 you will forward a half dozen to any part of the United States and Canada. Charges prepaid. Send for circular.

PIEL & CO.,
 155 N. 2d Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

EVERYBODY

Should keep a box of McCall's Pills in the house. They are carefully prepared from the Best and Purest Ingredients, and contain nothing injurious. As an Anti-Bilious Pill, they cannot be equaled.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE—25 cents per box.

PRINT AND PROSPER.

ADVERTISE IN "THE TRUE WITNESS"

AND THEREBY INCREASE YOUR BUSINESS.

Sample copies of the paper on application.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE

KNOW THYSELF

EXHAUSTED VITALITY

UNTOLD MISERIES

Resulting from Folly, Vice, Ignorance, Excesses or Overexertion, Enervating and undraining the victim for Work, Business, the Married or Social Relations. Avoid unskillful pretensions. Possess this great work. It contains 300 pages, royal 8vo. Beautiful binding, embossed, full gilt. Price only \$1.00 by mail, postpaid, enclosed in plain wrapper. Illustrative Prospectus Free, if you apply now. The distinguished author, Wm. H. Parker, M. D., received the GOLD AND BRONZE MEDALS from the National Medical Association for this PRIZE ESSAY ON NERVOUS AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY. Dr. Parker and a corps of Assistants are now in Philadelphia, Pa., personally, by mail or in person, at the office of THE PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 431 Market St., Boston, Mass., to whom all orders for books or letters for advice should be directed as above.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!

OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED!

L.S.M.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the Louisiana Constitution, in 1870, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its MONTHLY DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWING takes place at each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS,

For Integrity of its Drawings, and Prompt Payment of Prizes.

Attested as follows:

"We do hereby certify that we supervise 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 honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use the names of the undersigned in its publications and advertisements."

J. S. Duggan
J. S. Duggan
 Commissioners.

"We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will act as depositaries of the Louisiana State Lottery tickets and will, W. WALKER, Pres. Louis in New Orleans; P. HERRICK, LAUREN, Pres. St. Louis National Bank; A. HARRISON, Pres. New Orleans National Bank; C. H. ROBIN, Pres. Union National Bank."

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING,

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Louisiana, on the 15th of February, 1890.

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 \$50,000	\$50,000
1 PRIZE OF 10,000 "	10,000
1 PRIZE OF 5,000 "	5,000
2 PRIZES OF 10,000 "	20,000
5 PRIZES OF 5,000 "	25,000
25 PRIZES OF 1,000 "	25,000
100 PRIZES OF 500 "	50,000
500 PRIZES OF 100 "	50,000
100 PRIZES OF \$500	\$50,000
100 do. " 100 "	10,000
100 do. " 50 "	5,000
100 do. " 25 "	2,500
100 do. " 10 "	1,000
100 do. " 5 "	500
100 do. " 2 "	200
100 do. " 1 "	100

TERMINAL PRIZES.

999 do. " 100 "	\$99,900
999 do. " 50 "	49,950
999 do. " 25 "	24,975
999 do. " 10 "	9,990
999 do. " 5 "	4,995
999 do. " 2 "	2,497
999 do. " 1 "	1,248

3,000 Prizes, amounting to \$1,000,000.

Notes.—Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not entitled to terminal prizes.

AGENTS WANTED.

For our Rates or any further information, write to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and Number, and we will send you a copy of our prospectus, and by your enclosing an envelope bearing your full address.

IMPORTANT.

Address M. A. DAUPHIN, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Washington, D.C.

By order of the undersigned 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.

REMEMBER that the payment of Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of each institution, who are chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of all imitations or spurious schemes.

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

DRUNKARDS

may not be aware that Intemperance in drink is just as injurious as any other disease which medicine can reach. We say cured, and we mean just what we say, and if you can get any benefit from the pills and medicine to rid yourself of all desire or taste for liquor, you can do so if you will take

Piel's Antidote for Alcoholism.

Ordinarily one bottle is sufficient to effect a positive cure in from three to five days, and the comparatively trifling cost of \$2 per bottle. To cure thus, should be resolute to try it. We guarantee the result. For sale by all druggists.

On receipt of \$3 you will forward a half dozen to any part of the United States and Canada. Charges prepaid. Send for circular.

PIEL & CO.,
 155 N. 2d Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

EVERYBODY

Should keep a box of McCall's Pills in the house. They are carefully prepared from the Best and Purest Ingredients, and contain nothing injurious. As an Anti-Bilious Pill, they cannot be equaled.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE—25 cents per box.

PRINT AND PROSPER.

ADVERTISE IN "THE TRUE WITNESS"

AND THEREBY INCREASE YOUR BUSINESS.

Sample copies of the paper on application.

MARRIED.

CARROLL—O'BRIEN—Feb. 12, at the Roman Church, Kiltanney, Port. Carroll, Kildare, Co., Wicklow, to Bridget, eldest daughter of Mrs. William O'Brien, Bordie, Co. Wicklow.

CLARK—HICKET—Feb. 11, at the Cathedral, Cork, Patrick Clarke, Galiz, son of the late P. Clarke, New road, Navan, Co. Meath, to Kate, eldest daughter of the late Michael Hickey, Roman street, Cork.

DWYER—MADEA—At the Roman Catholic Church, Duleck, county Meath, Nichils, third son of Joseph Dwyer, Kildrissin, to Annie, third daughter of Christopher Madea, Duleck.

ELRYN—LANE—February 10, at St. Patrick's Church, Cork, Patrick Elryn, to Hannah, second daughter of the late Patrick Lane, both of Cork.

GRiffin—COYNE—Feb. 15, at the Catholic Church, Trim, Michael, youngest son of Mr. John Griffin, Carterstown, to Lizzie, second eldest daughter of the late Patrick Coyne, Moyagher, K-I-I, Meath.

HORAN—MAXWELL—Feb. 12, at the Catholic Church of Gurtgarry, Thomas, son of Patrick Horan, Rosmore, Clontarf, to Julia, youngest daughter of the late John Maxwell, Glencastle, Tomvassa.

LYON—O'REILLY—Feb. 12, at Killian's, Mullagh, co. Cavan, Patrick J., second eldest son of the late P. J. Lynch, Newcastle, county Meath, to Annie J. Reilly, youngest daughter of the late Patrick O'Reilly, Cloughbally, Mullagh, co. Cavan.

MOLLOUGHIN—MURPHY—February 15, at the Roman Catholic Church, Ballinamore, James J. McLaughlin, youngest son of the late Jas. McLaughlin, Whitecross, Mary, second daughter, only daughter of J. P. McReilly, and granddaughter of the late D. Brady, M.D., Ballinamore, co. Leitrim.

O'BRIEN—EHRERTON—Feb. 10, at St. Laurence O'Toole's Church, Seville place, Dublin, Eugene O'Brien, Atley, co. Meath, to Dublin, youngest daughter of Joseph Ehrerton, Dublin.

SKERRY—MORHAN—Feb. 5, at the Church of Our Lady of Refuge, Rathminer, James, only son of the late Michael Skerry, Esq. Sheephunter House, Delvin, co. Westmeath, to Maria youngest daughter of L. W. Monahan, Esq., Coxtown, Delvin.

WALSH—KEANE—Feb. 10, at the Church of the Assumption, Wexford, Michael Whelan, of Dringah House, Wexford, to Charlotte, only daughter of Peter Keane, Paul quay, Wexford.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG—Feb. 17, at 36 Great Britain st., Dublin, Caroline, wife of John Armstrong.

BECKE—ON SHAW—Tuesday, at Chard road, Drogheda, after a long illness, Mary Anne, twin daughter of James and Michael Burke.

CURRY—Feb. 19, at his mother's residence, Dublin Gate, Drogheda, James Curry, in the 35th year of his age.

CASKY—Feb. 20, at his father's residence, 89 Chancery street, Dundalk, Patrick Casey, in the 21st year of his age.

DEANEY—Feb. 3, at Co. Imorra, Hackestown, Elizabeth, fourth daughter of Wm. Deane, Drogheda, in the 19th year of her age, near Bry. The Deaneys, formerly of Ballintemple, Tullow, county Carlow.

FELLY—Feb. 15, at his residence, Sweethear Park, Temora, James Felly, late Manager National Bank, Waterford.

FITZPATRICK—Feb. 18, suddenly, at Clones (caused by the fall of a horse), James, second son of the late John Fitzpatrick, and brother of John Fitzpatrick, late secretary D. S. W. Association, in the 33rd year of his age.

FITZPATRICK—Feb. 20, at Clones, county Kildare, Mrs. Ann Fitzpatrick, aged 91 years.

HAYS</