NEW TIPPERARY

By T. D. SYLLIVAE.

We have many towns in Ireland that can boset a hoary age,
That can trace their far beginnings to our history's earlies page;
They saw the proud Milesian, and the Norman

in his mail,
They bore the brunt of Strongbow's spears and

Oromwell's iron hail:
They have ancient rolls and charters, they have memories sad end grand,
But the newest town in Ireland is the glory of the land! Is has no rained ramparts, no embattled gates

or walls, No massive bowers, no lofty spires, no lordly homes or halls :

As any shown in peace or war through all recorded time. God bless iss patriot builders and the work they wrought and planned,
For the newest town in Iraland is the pride of all

May peace and plenty ever within its home be May every virtue there abide and every grace

abound;
And all through Ireland's future still may its
corrished name
Wish Ireland's race retain its place of honour and of fame. We give the toast with joyful hearts, we pledge

hand in hand. Success to New Tipperary ! 'tis the glory of the

IRELAND'S RICHEST TREASURE

EMMA HOWARD WIGHT.

After three hundred years of penal law and persecution, having tried by every means of bleedshed, confiscation, and persecution, to reb Ireland of her faith, an act of legislation, countersigned by England's Minister and England's Queen, sel minly declared it all to have been in valu and England acknowledged herself beaten, and the sacred standard of religious liberity was lifted up over the green hills of Ireland. And to see that this victory is avequalled by any of the triumphs of the age it is only necessary to contemplate the things going on around us. This nineteenth century is an age of great victories and great defeat. The world has stood aghast at the clash of arms and the magnitude of the forces gathered one against the cther on many a bloody battle-field. Like thunder from heaven the roar of artillery has schoed through the hills and vallays of almost every nation in England and in our own county. Great issues have come before the nations; great principles have been attacked and defended; great victories and great deleats have been recorded.

But in all the victories of material force over material feroe is there not something commonplace, and something also to be deplered? Bismarck, Prime Minister of Germany, waves his victorious sword over the prostrate form of a great and generous nation, but he must remember that before he shouted victory he had twelve hundred thousand men at his back; and that that victory was purchased at the cost of the best blood that dows in German veins. France, in her turn, has had her victories, when ever the fields of Lombardy and Italy she hung on high her standard, but in that moment of her triumph. around ber in dest's, lay the best and bravest of her sens. Here in America a great question had to be decided by the sword. but in the hour of victory where was the man net generous enough to shed a tear over the brave and magnificent army which had been vanquished?

In a word, the triumph of force over force is a commonplace thing which happens every day, but it is not once perhaps in a century that we find a triumph of great principles, of a high and noble cause, dear to the heart and is an element which God Himself has declared shall be the secret of a man's or a nat on's triumph unto the end of time. It is divine faith, and what does faith mean? It is a virtue by which the intillect of man comprehends God with the eye of the mind instead of the body. And the highest gift which comes from Heaven is the faculty of comprehending God by true faith, out of which grows that love which put that faith and Gid above all things. This high grace is offered to every man and every nation, but not accepted by all. Mon and nations set up some distorted idea of their own and. calling it the voice of God, give to it treir

Then, in time of trial, when properly, liberty or life is threatened, men and nations renounce divine faith. Over and over again have nations changed their faith and shaken off their God. One nation among all, for even the Eastern nations, who received that faith from the Apostles, under the persecutions of schiematic Greek emperors of the terrible hand of Mahommed, forgot their saith or renounced it. And from time to olme the civilized nations of Europe have thought very little of changing that faith. Where to-day is England's faith; or the faith that reigned supreme in Prussia and Northern Germany; er which was so dearly loved and well practised in Scandinavia, Sweden and Norway? It can be found only in the traditions of the past, in the recorded story of the people's perversion. But where to day is the faith brought to

Ireland fifteen hundred years ago? In the heart and mind of the Irish race, wherever they may be scattered ever the world. As pure as when like a white dove it sprang from the lips of the Apostle and nestled in the Irish heart. As dear to the nation as when it was Ireland's orown and glory; or on the day she held it bloodstained with agonized and dying hand. This is the faith that Ireland received more than a thousand years betere America was set led, and which she has hel i with the divine pewer of grace and the fastings of fidelity unexampled among na-

For centuries before the faith of Ireland was attacked by England, she had been fighting for her right, and her freedom with divided heart, and divided councils, and with a weak and faltering arm, weeping bitter tears over her heroes as they fell. Dear as was the cause of liberty to Ireland it falled, during the first four hundred years of ligious personation by the Catholic majority England's invasion, to units the hearts and hands of all Irishmen; so without unity, so essential, for four hundred years it was an unavailing contest and the nation seemed broken hearted, paralyzed by disaster.

Then Henry the VIII., England's King, called upon Ireland, the nation he had almost conquered, a divided people whe seemed incapable of delending their liberty, to give To Henry's anazyment and terror the whole the St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Boolety, on Irish nation rose up as one man; the swerd instant, was very about to be sheathed was grasped in anation's largely attended. The subject was "We-hand, It was true Ireland's heart was broken, her national liberty; gene, the had nothing left but her faith and her people, and that people weak divided is the cause of the country of the plane, which were warmly received, and the plane, which were warmly received, and there is the cause of the plane, which were warmly received, and there is the plane, which were warmly received, and there is the plane, which were warmly received, and there is the plane, which were warmly received. To Bishop Mass of Kastucky, \$25 000 for the reversible plane, which were warmly received, and there's Cathedral, Coving to, Ky, the plane, which were warmly received.

The rev. Increase were the fall with the plane, which were warmly received. The service began his lecture by comparing woman in the cathed the plane. Began his lecture by comparing woman in the cathedral plane. Began his lecture by comparing woman in the cathedral plane.

celled in the world's history. What greater here ever lived, and still lives immertal, than Daniel O'Connell, the leader of the Irish !

For three centuries Ireland fought for her faith, pouring out upon her battle fields the blood of her sons and heroes, never faltering though the contest was one of alternate victory and defeat. Then at length Ireland was victorious, and whatever else she had lost, her faith, higher prized than liberty, life, or property, was here. England was powerless to take that from her. And Ireland never did despair even in the darkest hour of suffering and persecution, and never will despair while she keeps her faith. Because it whispers to her, perhaps, that Ged never abandons these wheare faithful to Him, But the spirit that upraised it is as noble and | will place beside the glorious crown of religious liberty, for which she fenght and suffered, the crown of civil freedom.

Breaking Limbs to Cure Deformities.

Everybedy knows that the manding of broken limbs is an important feature of the work at all accident hospitals; but it is not generall known that a great many patients are admitted to Bellevue for the purpose of having their legs broken by the surgeous. It is almost a daily operation in one of the wards for the surgeon to break a patient's leg by a blow with a mallet upon a sharp chisel, which has been pushed through the fish to the bone. This is the modern remedy for bowless and other deformities of the extremities, and it is almost invariably successfal. Shores of children of poor parents are sent to Ballevue to be thus treated, and they are always restered straight limbed and well to their families. It is usually necessary to break both benes of the leg between the knee and the ankle. After the operation the lag is put in a splint in the position in which it is desired that it shall heal. The fracture is a clean and simple one, and there has been no bruising of the flash, so that recevery is more rapid and attended with less pain than trat following an accidental fracture. When it is necessary to reshape both legs, it is usually the custom to treat but one at a time, in order not to impose too great suffering. The modern method of ouring deformities of this cort by fracture is far more merciful than the old one of straightening crooked bones by hending them under long pressure.-[New York Sun.

Are Irish Oatholics Intolerant?

The argument which is occasionally urged against Home Rule, that Irieh Catholice, if left uncontrolled by a superior power, would immediately begin to persecute their Protestant fellow-countrymen, is one that, to any one with even a moderate knowledge of Irish history and of the Irish people, carries its own refutation. To suppose that a people who, from almost the earliest dawn of their authentic history, have shown themselven exceptionally tolerant in religious maitire, should, at the present day, from some unexplained cause, change their character, and, as soon as they had gained a legal right to manage their own affairs, should be so infatuated as to imperil that long-hoped-for liberty by engaging in a senseliss perasontion of those who differ from them in religious matters, is surely a childish supposition, only worthy of some over zaalous O angemen. The Irish Cathel os having for centuries set their hearts on securing Home Rule, it is searcely likely that their first act as a free nation would be to do that which would be the most direct step towards bringing about a well-deserved forfelture of a right which they had shown themselves unworthy to retain. It is a bo at of the Irish people that, in Ireland alone amongst European countries, there never has been a Onristian martyr, the early Carlatian missionaries, in St. Patrick's time, having been allowed to preach their doctrines of sorrow and bloodshed, and at length of sorrow and s secuted to the death in England, English | Ing friends, family and home, went into vel-Protestant relugses coming to Ireland were a lowed to live unmolested, and to remain Protestants without intaference on the part of the Irish Cathelic aut verities. Since 1841, Dablin Corpor t on has elected fourteen Protestant Lord Mayors; and the Catholic cities of Cork, Limerick, and Waterford have had respect vely, seven, thirteen, and twelve Protestant Mayors, marry all these gentlemon having been elected to their respective offices by Corporations in which the Catholics had an overwhelming majority. Other Irish Catholic towns have acted in a like manner; but, unfortunately, the same cannot be said of B-lfast or 'Darry, in which cities " Pro-tistant ascendancy" still prevails. Balfast, with 60,000 Catholic inhabitants out of a total of 208 000 in 1881, had not a single Catholic member on its Town Council; and olther Belfast nor 'Derry has had a Catholic Mayor for hundreds of years. More than half the population of Darry are Catholics, but their representatives are excluded from the Town Council by the high municipal franchise, which in most Irish towns prevents the less wealthy classes from having any share in the control of municipal affaire. As a consequence of this narrow franchise, there itself exclusively Protection, has very few, if any, Catholics in its employment; whilst Dablin Corporation, an overwhelming Catholie body, pald in 1886 £4,000 to its Protest.

ant mployes. To turn from municipal to Parliamentary affairs. Of eighty five Irish Nationalist M. P's, eleven, including Mr. Parnell, are Protestants, all of whom represent over-whelmingly Cataolic constituencies. To sum up, it appears, from a study of Iclah history, that the Irish Catholics, although persecuted for centuries on account of their religion, have never, when in power, retalisted by persecuting those who had formerly persecuted them. They have also en many occasions shown themselves remarkably ready to fol-low the lead of liberal-minded Protestants; and during the last half century, since the abolition of the Penal Code, they have shown a wonderful amount of liberality toward Pcotestants by electing many of them to positions of honor and trust. Irish Protestants, on the ether hand, have not, as a bedy, shewn acy-thing like the same degree of religious teleration towards Catholics, and their fears of reunder Home Rule appear to be due to an uneasy sense of past and present sins of religious intelerance on the part of the Protes-

Woman's Home Influence.

The third of a series of lectures by the up their faith. And what was the result? Rev. J. A. McCallen, under the auspices of To Henry's amaziment, and forrer the whole the St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society, on

What | pagan times to the Christian woman, restered to her rights and privileges, man's com-panion, helpmate, guardian angel and queen of the Christian househeld. The heme of Nazareth was the model of the Christian home, and Mary the mother of Christ was the most perfect type of womanheed. Sancti-ty before marriage was the pledge of God's plessing on the future home, and its greatest obstacle was centralip, as new practised. The Catholic Church is, and always has been, the protector and defender of this eanotity, upholding the unity and indisselubility of the marriage tie against medern diverce. And by the lessens of mutual leve and respect she teaches parents and of obedience which she implants in the minds of children, the mother, more than the father, was given and that some day, after long suffering, He the care of moulding the young heart to lave and practice virtue. To wife, daughter and sleter is given the mission of exerting the gentle influence of their sex over the stern qualities of busband, sen er brether. Moulding of children's characters must begin early.

Little defects should not be all swed to develop. The ill-tempered, self-willed, slathful, gloomy or dishenest child would, under the firm but gentle rule of the virtuous, painstaking mother, be changed into a meek, obedient, industrious, cheerful sen or daughter, who would censele, honor and bless the old age of such a teacher. The Christian home should be made attractive. "Home Sweet Home" should not be the song of the lips, but the sincers expression of the feelings of the busband, sen, or brether as they cross the threshold on their return from work.

The lecture was interspersed with anecdetes relative to the influence of woman, and the Rev. Father was awarded a most enthusiastic

vote of thanks, which proposed by Mr. Ph. de Gruchy, seconded by Mr. P. Dayle.

During the evening a cheir of young ladles gave several well rendered vocal selections. smonget which was "Home, Sweet Home, amongst these who part cleated being the Misses Danman, McCaffrey, Menzies, Carroll, McAndrew and Madden.

A Defence of the Priesthood.

During a recent notable trial in San Francleor, that of the Bryan O'Connor Will contest, one of the counsel for the contestants in the case made an uncalled-for attack upon the Catholic priesthood, which drew frem Mr. D. M. Delmas, counsel for the widow and respondent, Mary O Connor, the following able answer :--

"Against the attacks which have been made upon it here, the Catholic priestheod, tracing its existence from the day of its foundetion in unbroken succession through nineteen centuries, counts in its path more than one instance of oblequy and detraction. From the early dawn of Caristianity, when, standing in the Roman amphitherire, it calm'y faced death at the hands of Rome's Imperial masters, until now, it has confronted more than one persecution. The martyred few have fallen and been sacrificed; but in all ages and in all climes, the institution itself has ever been found triumphant over its enemies. It has lived and still lives to perform, unmoved, and unchanged, its high appointed task, and, in spits of detraction and persecution, in ages yet to come, it will continue, by its trachings, by its example, by unceasing septrations to pure and elevated thoughts, to exert over mankind the beneficent influence of its religion. The days are gone by, if they ever existed, when the name of Cathelic priest could be used as a brand to kindle aversion or distrust in the breast of Protostant

listeners. "The prejudice, if ever entertained, has long since turned to ashes; and it is not in the power even of the contestants here to fan it again into flame. Purity of life, self-abnegation, devotion to the cause of humanity, command the admiration and compel the respect of all men, Protestant and Cathelic, be-Il vers or unbeliever. Virtue has ne creed. natary exile among the victims of leprosy and contagion upon the fated shores of the Island of Mojokai, and there, in the cause of humanity, calmly faced the doom of his self-appointed and sublime martyrdom-it shall be erectel by Protestant hands in the capital of Protostant England, and shall bear upon its base of the name of Albert Elward, future head of England's Church and heir apparent to her throne."

The Late Father Magin.

The Catholics of Glasgow, says the Glasgow Observer, have as yet scarcely real zad the loss they have sustained by the death of the Rev. Michael Maginn while still in the very prime of manhood. True, the multi-tudes that througed to bid him a last earthly farewell bore testimony to the grief that was felt in every Catholic house in the city when the sad news became known, but as the months go by they will more than ever feel what a friend and father they have been deprived of. To him the glory; to us the sorrow. The many good works instituted or carried on by this znaleus pastor will miss his firm and kindly hand, and we must but trust Is in Derry only one Catholic member of the to Feith—Faith that had so great a share in corporation. B least Corporation, which is the life of the man we mourn—to close the wound, and to sooth the pain. How many amongst us can recall benefits at his hands, words of cheer and comfort spoken, prudert

advice, material help! "Who on my earthen floor, When winter's winds did roar, Knels by me sick and poor?

Soggarth Arcon." So sings John Banim, and in every land and clime the Cathelic priest is the poer man's friend. We, however, in Glasgow may recken ourselves more fortunate than most of our brethren in the character of the men whom Providence has appointed to carry en the work of His Courch amengst us. The priests of the Archdiocese of Glasgow are unsurpassed for devoted service to their people in very good cause-religion, education and temper-

Father Magina steed among the feremest as a champion of the rights of his fleek, and as a friend and guide to all. Not only among the people will his loss be felt, but by his brother priests he will be greatly missed, and by his ecclesiastical superiors he will be sincerely mourned.

Scotland wants such men, men of energy and courage, who know no distinction among their flook of race or nationality, but whose every instinct is Catholic and progressive.
Father Maginn was a leader as well as a
priest, and is banding our people together on
a common platform for the promotion of raligious interests, he was a petent pastor. Others there are who carry on his work, and they can have ne stronger incentive in their labors than the bright example of him whe now rests with God.

ti for the education of orpnans at St. Jeleph's Orphan Asylum, Cin., \$10,000; to St. Joseph's Discount Orphan Asylum at Cold Springs, Ky., the House of the Good Shepherd, Campbell county, Ky.; to St. Elizabeth Hospital, Covington, Ky.; to the Little Sisters of the Poor, for their asylum on Reading to the Cast Cin. the Sisters of the Poor, for their asylum on Reading road, near Cin.; to the Sisters of the Good Shepherd for their house on Bank st., Cin.; to the Sisters of the Good Shepherd for their house on Baum st., Uln.; to the Sisters of Meroy, Cin.; to the Sisters el Charity of St. Joseph Foundling Asylum, Norwood, O.; to St. Francis Hospital for Inourables, Fairmount, Oin. ; to the Little Sisters of the Poer, for St. Mary's Hospital, Cin.; te Archbishop Elder, of Cin., \$5,000 each; in trust for the creditors of Archbishop John B. Parcell; to bis sister, Mrs. Mary Dumphy, an annuity of \$500 per year. All the remainder of his eatate is bequeathed to his children. His wife, Mary D. Walsh, Blahop Mass of Covington, Thomas Cassilly, and Peter O'Shaughnessy are named as executors without bond. The estimated wealth is over \$500,000.

Fifty-five Millions.

The railway subsidies brought down in the House of Commons are somewhat startling in amount, totalling up \$3,505,410. Sir John Macdonald appears to have got bravely over the fit of econemy whick appears to have animated him when he declared that it was time to call a halt in the subsidizing of railways and confine such appropriations to what could be spared from surplus revenue. In view of that declaration, three and a half million dollars is a very large sum, and it is hinted that some additions may be made to it before the close of the session. The record of voting away money for the present session up to date is as follows:

1,452,615 3,505,410

Total...... \$53,825,687 This does not beat the record of some pre viens sessions, but it is a good second and fliestrates the wonderful capacity Sir John Macdonald's Government has for throwing about millions and tens of millions as so many playthings. If the threat to bring down further supplementary estimates and additional railway subsidies is carried out, the above total will probably be augmented

to \$55,000,000 With regard to the railway subsidies consideration of two or three items will show the true inwardness of some of them. Take the following:

For a railway from Fredericton to a point on the New Brunswick Railway, west of Westfield

Station, 30 miles, \$96,000.

For a railway from Fredericton to Prince William Village, N.B., 22 miles, \$70,400.

St. John Valley and River du Loup Railway Company, 22 miles from Prince William towards Woodstock, N.B., \$70,400.

Any person who takes the trouble to in spect the map of New Brunswick will see that if these roads are constructed there will practically be three parallel lines of railway in a compact section of the province already well supplied with rail and water communication. They are, of course, of local value, but a large portion of the traffic of the three new lines-practically continuous lines so far as direction is concerned-must be drawn from the two existing lines.

By and bye, when the people of Canada become thoroughly alarmed at the enormous augmentation of the public debt, they will begin to understand the full significance of the declaration made by Sir John Marden ald at a banquet in Quebec, "We bribe the people with th ir own money." Parchage of constituencies by wholesale and augmentation of the country's debt, burdens of taxation and general financial responsibilities. seem to go hand in hand in this Canada or ours. Even the Premier says it is time to call a hal; but he dare not call it.

"La Grippe" or Lightning Catarrh.

MR. EDITOR -" La grippe," or Russian in fluenza, as it is termed, is in reality an epidemic catarrh, and is called by some physicians "lightning catarri," from the rapidity with which it sweeps over the country Allow us to draw the attention of your readers to the fact that Nasal Balm, as well as being a thorough cure for all cases of the ordinary cold in head and catarrh, will give prompt relief in even the moss severe cases of "la grippe" or Russian in-fluenza," as it will effectually clear the nasal passages, allay irritation and relieve the dull, oppressive headache accompanying the disease. No family should he without a bottle of Nasal Balm in the house, as cold in the head and Caparrh are peculiarly liable to attack people at this season of the year, and Nasal Balm is the only prompt and speedy cure for these troubles ever offered the public. Easy to use and agreeable. If you cannot get it at your dealers it will be sent post free on receipt of price (50 cents and \$1 per bottle) by addressing. FULFORD & Co., Brockville, On

Death of Mrs. O'Farrel, of St.

Malachy. We learn from St. Malachy, County of Dorohester, of the death of Mrs. O'Farrel, wife of James O'Farrel, farmer, and mother of Rev. Father O'Farrel, parish priest of Frampton, and James O'Farrel, secretarytreasurer of the municipality of St. Malachy.
The deceased immigrated from Ireland to Canada in the year 1833, and settled on a hush farm in the County of Dorohester, and by dint of persevering industry she and her by dint of persovering industry she and her husband soon gained affluence and brought up a family of four sons, new well known and highly esteemed. The deceased, at the time of her death, on the feurth of the present month, had attained the ripe old age of 80 years, and was only nine days ill prior to her demise. She was well known throughout Durchester County for her many virtues and sterling integrity. Her funeral took place on the following Tuesday, the 6th instant, to the project of the Manisoba-Pacific Route. To fish and hunt; the project of the Manisoba-Pacific Route. To fish and hunt; the view the magnific ence of en the following Tuesday, the 6th instant, to Pacific Route. To fish and hunt the parish church and was very largely attended, the chief mourners being her feur sens. Rav. Father O'Farrel, sen of the decreased, was the calebrant of a high requiem dream of the home-seeker, the Mass, and was assisted at it has the Pands. Mass, and was assisted at it by the Royds. Fatners Begin, parish pricet of St. Malachy, and Ganvin, of St. Leon de Standen. The musical portion of the service was also very impressive. Miss Begin presided at the organ. At the conclusion of the service in the church the mertal remains of the deceased were interred in the parish burial ground. To the family of the deceased we render our sincere sympathy. - Quebec Telegraph, May 14.

OF GREAT VALUE.

Oapt. D. H. Lyen, manager and preprietor of the O. P.R. and R. W. and O. R. car ferry, Prescott, Ont., says: I used Nassl Brim for a prolenged case of Gold in the Head. Two applications effected a complete and thorough ours in less than 24 hours. I would not take \$100 for my bettle of Nasal Balm if I could not replace it.

2 A Pell mintakar Knocking down the wrong



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At the Academy of Muste. New Orleans, Tuesday, JUNE 17, 1890.

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1 PRIZE OF \$600,000 is. \$6 10,000 is. \$200,000 is. \$200,0					
500 PRIZES OF 400 are 200,000					
APPROXIMATION PRINES.					
100 Prizes of \$1,000 are					
TWO NUMBER TERMINALS.					
1,998 Prizes of \$200 are\$399 600					
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I PRINE C	W 200,000	18		200,000
î PRÎZE C	F 100.000	ls		100,000
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5 PRIZES	08 10,000	BTO		60,000
10 PRIZES	OF SOOD W	ra)	**********	50,000
25 PRIZES		are		50,000
	OF 27.00	270		50,000
	07 500	aro	• • • • • • • • • •	120,000
200 PRIZES	OF 570	are		200,000
Barin'i Oo	OF 400	B16	• • • • • • • • •	200,000
	AMIXOBITA	TION PRIN	TH.	
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100 do.	Su() are			80,000
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write for the Great ReCatholic Progress in India.

The progress of the Cathelic Church in India has been miraonlous. Fifty years ago here were in the Indian vicariates of Madras, Hyderabad, Nagpur and Vizagapatum only 23 churches or chapels; there are new 225. liali a century back the same district posessed only 30 schools; now, there are 155. The Hyderabad Cathedral is thus described: The cathedral built about 1848, and dedicated to the Biessed Virgin Mary, under the title of the Assumption, is a splendid structure of the decorated style of Gothio architecture. It was built almost entirely from the contributions of the Irish soldiers.

Rome Under the Popes.

Bayard Taylor wrote of Rome under Pius IX. as follows: "There are more free hospitals for the sick, the peor and aged, the suffering of every class, in Rome, in proportion to the population, than in any other city of the world. The city of Rome has more free public schools than New York in proportion to her population, and, what is still better, a larger proportion of children attend them. The Papal States, with a population of less than 3,000,000, have seven universi-

A MODEL RAILWAY.

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BANQUE NOTICE Is bereby given that a Dividend of THREE-AND ONE-HALF per cent. (34) on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been

declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at its head office, in this city, on and feer MONDAY, the SECOND DAY of JUNE NEXT. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st to 31st May, both days inclusive. Votice is also given that the Annual General Meeting of the Sharebolders will be held at the same place, on Wednesday, the 18th day of

JUNE next, at twelve o'clock noon.
By order of the Board. U. GARAND, Cashier. Montreal, April 24th, 1890.

BANK JACQUES CARTIER.

DIVIDEND 49.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three-and-one-half (3) per cent, has been declared on the paid up capital stock of this Bank for the current half year, and the same will be payable at its head office in Montreal, on and after Monday, the second day of June next. The transfer books will be closed from the 19th to 31st May, both days inclusive. The annual general meeting of the share-holders will be held at the office of the Bank,

on Wednesday, June the 18th, at one o'clock p.m. By order of the Board, A. DE MARTIGNY,

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