THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

AVE MARIS STELLA.

(From the Portuguese) Star on the wide and pathless seal Who lov'et on marin resto shine These votive garments wet, to thee We hang within the hely chrine, When o'er us flushed the surging brine, Amid-the warring waters torsed,
From earthly aid we turned to thine,
And hoped, when other hep; was lost, Ave Maris Stella!

tar of the vast and howling main, When dark and lone is all the sky And mountain waves o'er ocean's p'ain Erect their stormy heads on high; When matrons by the hearthstone sigh, They raise their weeping eyes to thee: The star of ocean heads their cry, And saves the foundering bark at sea.

Star of the deep and stormy sea, When wreaking tempests round us rave, The gentle virgin form we see, Bright rising o'er the hoary wave. The howling storms that seem to crave Their victims, sink in music sweet; The surging seas receds to pave.

The path beneath thy glistening feet.

Star of the deep! at that blest name
The waves sleep silent round the keel,
The tempests wild their fury tame, That made the deep foundations reel ; The soft celestial accents steal, So soothing through the realms of woe, That suffering souls a respite feel From torture in the depths below.

Star of the mild and placid seas, Whom rainbow rays of mercy crown,
Whom rainbow rays of mercy crown,
Whose name thy faithful Portuces,
And all that to the depths go down,
With hymns of grateful transport own;
When gathering clouds obscure their light,
And heaven assumes an awful frown, The star of ocean glitters bright.

Star of the deep ! when anyel lyres To bymn thy holy name essay, In vain a mortal harp aspires To mingle in the mighty lay! Mother of Christ ! one living ray Of hope our grateful bosom fires; When storms and tempests pass away
Take us to join immortal choirs.
Ave Maris Stella:

House and Housewife

THE GIBL WHO KNOWS EVERYTHING.

Naturally, it isn't yeu or your friend; but you certainly know her, and, just as certainly you dislike her. When you dislike people there is she thing you should always de, and that is, look well at their faults and make up your mind that you are not going to fall into them. This girl, who is quite tee general to be pleasant, is the girl who, having learned something yesterday, knews everything. She makes herself obnexious by flauting recently sequired knew tedge, cenciuding always that the people who er's quiet are ignorant; she has no hesitancy in contradicting any bedy; the makes an entire lungheon disorredship by giving her epinion on the last prenunciations, tergetting that outen makes many things correct of which the dictionary has no ment on. She is more than certain as and Austrian Crown laces. The Aster family Naturally, it isn't yeu or your friend; but ing insects, or the manner of expelling, when, has no mert'on. She is more than certain as and Austrian Orown laces. The Aster family to dates; she can tell you exactly what you has rich lace trestures, which commissions ought to do, and she fails herself to see that at not less than 300,000 dollars. The late she is a living example of how disagreeable Mrs. Aster lest from 40,000 dollars to 50,000 one person can be. Young men dread her, dellars worth to the Metropolitan Art eld ence have the atmost contempt for her; Museum. The late Mrs. A. T. Stowart spent she tesses her head, says she dessn't care for 500 per pair for the curtains at the big, the epinion of men. She has her father to glecmy mansion's windows. Her personal to and seme day, risase God, she eught to marry one and make him happy for life.

The girl who knews everything is seldom cultivated either in mind or manner; she threws

and dress laces were were a quarrot as a quarrot as which place they received great admiret to, marry one and make him happy for life.

Orystal Falmon and order readward, which place they received great admiret to, marry one and make him happy for life. Since their received the first shell Roberts have exceeded and principles as they are possessed of set of many friends, as they are possessed of set of set of the received great admiret to, marry one and make him happy for life. out her bit of information as a naughty boy quisitely fine, choice and rare laces. Vice many good qualities that those who have had would throw bricks, and the one fired is President Morten's wife and Mrs. W. C. always the one just gotten. My dear, don't Whitney have laces worth from 50,000 dole the most of them. In appearance the Langget into the habit of concluding that the lare to 70,000 dollars. New York buys more shank resemble the Black Cookin. The world at large is ignorant. Instead, make laces than any other city in the world. It plumage being that of a solid black, with up your mind that it can teach you much; intelligence is never lost. Even if absolut; information is not given by the intelligent woman, the look of cultivation shows in her for 20,000 deliars. The lace closks that have also bright red, the latter being somewhat eyes. Contradiction and ignorance are the combination that forms the knowing girl, and as you love everything good and good and 12,000 dellars. Lace sharls, long since mannered, beware of drifting into being this laid by, are brought out for dress draperies type of girl

THE WHITE PAINT WAVE.

A "Society" paper says that the great ambition of time of thousands of women just now is to pessess a pet of white enamel paint, a brush and a lot of old cane chairs. It is found in every city to the amusement and frequently to the discomfort of the male population. It is a very laudable fad, no doubt, to polish up old things in the furniture line until they glisten with more than snewy whiteness, but it may be advisable for the devetage of this sort of minor decorative art to moderate their ambitious desires and to make haste slewly in their first experiments. They had better begin on the very Hayes recommends using compressed yeast, worst chair they can find and not on the best, if estainable; her next choice to that is good fer in this occupation, as in every other, exexperience | alone makes perfect work. If will make about four loaves .: Just before white paint mu t be used on your furniture going to bed, put in a stone jar one pint of pick out as the first scriffed an ild chair that quise warm water and one pint of new milk, you recked your baby to sleep in years agence. Inter this attraceugh flour to make a thick or in which you were marken rocked your haster; and then add one cake if compressed self, and which from age, dute and simple, well stirred in. The temperature at has assumed a "greeny vallery" hie which makes it unfatfor the politer society pateness molern belongings. He ford velegating it to an ignominous retreat in the garret, let us see what to an be done by way of transfermation. First, it near he sornbed bright tion. First, it nust be scrubbed bright and clean with everyday soap and the spenge into the bowl, salt slightly, and we ter. "Net: maio veetige seet edite or folly stir in flour enough to make a firm, stiff matter being allowed to remain. Next dough; but de not add more l'quid. Kaead it must be dried carefully; and then for the the dough with the hands until smooth, then paint, which must be smoothly applied with a small brush such as is used in painting or-dinary we diwork. The first coat is only a priming, and, of course, you must not expect a brilliant result. Set the chair away in a nice quies place thidry semewhere where your irlands for awkward. Tathers, his bands er brothers will not be liable to sit down on it. Having done this, go about doing all the other nice little, things that you can think of has been just right, which is about 75°, the around the house sill the paint is dry and dough will be ready to make it into loaves. hard. Then put on your second coat, smoothly and carefully covering every part, and put the chair agay again as before. Rapost the process until the chair presents the smooth, glossy, ivory white surious that you admire se much, Then, when you are per-feetly satisfied, put on another liberal smeeth coat-just for the love of it-and you will be amply repaid for all your pains. Afterwards, if so inclined, your may light it up with a and white, desired, and you will have a dainty thing of beauty, which might have adorted the budder of lagredients. which might have address the bendeir of Marie Antoinctie. Make it as gay as you please with blues or pink ribbons. The of ourry powder, yolks of two eggs, half a writer had an eld arm chair, so shabby that plut of milk, enc-half ounce of butter, a it was severely frowned upon by the domestic Solon when it was brought to the new flat, at was made as hendsome and pure as a daley by the expenditure of lifty six cents in ling water, with a teaspoorful of salt. Boil white and well writer this way was ling water, with a teaspoorful of salt.

bedstead, provided the shape is light and tablespeenful of tomato julos and allow it to three permanent molars out, as exceedgraceful. An old fishlened, plue, cottage become hot. Mix the curry pewder with the ing 12 months; their it rel temperary neulet retreat in a country garret. In outline at all these to the butter, etc., when the was found to be nationally suitable, and so was subjected to a course of the coarselling the neglected and allow it to the course permanent molars cut, as exceeded. treatment with most pleasing results. The the cedfib, flaked, and allow it to become whele suits was painted pure white over and bot. When the rice has absorbed all the ever again till it was sufficiently smooth and glossy and then touched up with a very little dish, pour the curry into the centre, and goli. Above the old-fashiened eval glass of garnish neatly with tomato, demen cut in dian Gazette, says:—I find breeders through the bureau and head-board of the bedstead slices, halved and cut again that it has a were pair tod, not in the mathematical middle shape semething like that of aputterfly, and but as I pointed out to them, we cannot but artistically, sideways, clusters of field infeely curled pareley. datales on cool shadowy grays, with warm, gold centers. The effect was sharming, and all this was done by a country girl, who had been taught trates Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well."

THE HOUSE FLY.

Familiar as we all are with the house fly in its mature state, it will be found that to many its bistory before it appears in our houses is still very obscure, and until some years ago, when Dr. Packard made a study of its life-history, nature lists, too, were somewhat unfamiliar with its early stages of growth, and to him we are indebted for the fellowing fact: We find the flies most anneying and abundant in the het dog-days of August, and, unless the greatest care is taken, our reems are filled with them, even though we may be some distance from a table, where the desired food for the young is found. The eggs are laid in bunches in manure, often buried ert of sight, and, the conditions being favorable, they are hetched in twenty-four hours. The worm or magget has no legs, sucure experience and in about the same in glasses from the air by pasting over them appearance. After two or three days it rounds of paper dipped in the white of an again sheds its skip, and in this stage of degg slightly beaten. Keep the jelly in a coel velopment it remains two or three days longer. It then transforms into a characle. state the bedy contracts semewhat and becomes brown and hard, and after six or seven days, the perfect fly appears and lives for five or six weeks, perhaps longer. A few files probably live ever the Winter in cravices of buildings until the warm Spring days bring them ont. Dr. Packard kept a fly in a bottle from 6 P. M. ene day until 8 A. M. the fol-lowing day, in which time 120 eggs were laid. Ottentimes files are found dead on the window-sills or adhering to the walls or ceilings, a white pewder surrounding them, death in these cases having been caused by a parasitio plant growing upon them, the white pewder bserved about them being the spores of the plant. It is, perhaps, hardly necessary to speak of the various methods of preventing the entrance into our houses of these annoy-

look up to, her brothers to be an inspiration and dress laces were worth a quarter of a has at least a score of wealthy wemen whose laces exceed 50,000 dollars in value and pro-bably a hundred where collections would sell in texture. The ear lobes and wattles are lately come in fashion figure in the wardrobes of silizer t matrons to the tune of 1 000 and scarfs in the luce revival, and one dressmaker claims to have had a glimpso of two werth not less than 6 000 dollars. The late to the characteristic appearance of the Mrs. John Jacob Astor had a famous lace bird. The leg feathering takes a line robe that cost 18,000 dellars in Paris, but down to the middle of the outer the. The this is quite outdone by a dress lately heard of which was bought abroad for 25,000 dollars.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

VIENNA BREAD.

The fellowing bread is what is known as Vienna: "It is regarded as the very best, and is seld in bakeries at a higher price than bread made in the ordinary way. Mrs. home made yeast The following proportions using a weeden bowl and large speen. Pour butter it on top so no crust will form when rising. Again, the temperature is all important. If the weather is celd, wrap the bowling with about as much care as you would a new baby in January. The bread should not be placed very near the stove so as to get everheated, but in the violalty of the fire where an even tempers tare will be maintained. In three hours if the temperature dough will be ready to make it into loaves. Cultivator and Country Gentleman.

EGGS & LA DAUPHINE. Stew one-ball can of timatoes ten minutes and season with sait and pepper. Break six eggs; into a bowl without beating, then slip them gently into the het tomatoss: life the white eccasionally nutli it is firm, then prick the yolks and let them mix with the tomet, and white. Serve immediately, on toast if

Ingredients: One pound of cold codfish. white and gold unint. It is now really for five minutes, then drain over than one priced at \$30 in the windew; fully, add the ince of tomatees and allow of an ultra-fashionable dealer of Broadway. It to cook till tender. Stir eccasionally to their permanent to the winder of an with this white enamel paint and a prevent its burning. In a separate saucopan exceeding nine months; their central permanent incisors up and any of the first

temate juice, form it into a border round the

MOCK CRAB. Break up half a pennd of soft rich cheese with a fork, mix with a teaspeonful of dry mustard, a saltspeonful of salt, half a saltspecuful of pepper, and a dessertspoonful of vinogar; serve it cold with a plate of thin bread and butter or orisp crackers.

BLACKBERRY JELLY.

Use perfectly sound, ripe berries; put them into the preserving kettle, break them a little with a weeden speep, and gently heat them until they are soft enough to yield all their juice; then pour them into a jelly bag, and drain off all their juice. To each pint of juice allow a pound of sugar; put the juice of store-stock of their own. Moreover, bear and sugar over the fire in a preserving ket 1, in mind, that the steamship companies charge and stir them up until the augar is dissolved; when this syrup begins to bell skim it as long as any soum arises, and centinus to bell it fer twenty minutes or longer, until a little of it cooled on a saucer ferms jelly; then remove the kettle from the fire; fill the glasses while the jelly is still liquid; when the jelly is quite cold lay in each glassa piece of white

FARM AND GARDEN.

APPLE HEDGES.

It may not be generally known that apple seed, sown in the fall when a hedge is desired, in four or five years from an impregnable hedge. They should be clipped back two er three times with a knife or hedge shears, to grow lew and stalky.

HOW TO MEASURE CORN IN A CRIB, HAY IN A MOW, RTC.

This rule will apply to a crib of any size or kind. Two cubic rest of good, sound, dry corn in the par will make a bushel of shelled oers. To get, then, the quartity of shelled corn in a orb of corn in ear, measure the length, breadth and height of the orb, inside of the rail; multiply the length by the breadth and the product by the height; then divide the preduct by two, and you have the number of bushels of shelled corn in the crib. To find the number of bushels of applies, po-tateous etc., in a bin, multiply the length, breadth and thickness segesher, and this product by 8, and point off one figure in the pro-duct for decimals. To find the amount of hay in a mew, sliew 512 onbic feet for a ten, and it will come out very generally correce.

WHAT ARE LANGSHARS? This is a question not unfrequently asked, and the well known poultry fancier, Mr. Dopout, answers the question as fellows:-Northern China. They were first imported from the townstry to England and received by Major A. C. Cread, of Darlington, Worth-ington, in England. After being bred very anocessfully by the fanciers of that country for a few years, and also exhibited at the Orystal Palace and other leading shows, at which place they received great admirat o, many good qualities that those who have had the most experience in breeding them think beautiful green reflections. The comb of the nenduleus. The back is ston ly built and slightly curved toward the tip and of a dark corn celer. The tail consists of a mass of glossy feathers covered inward, being a true fan shape. The sickle feathers, pr jentlog for about six inches beyond, add greatly to the characteristic appearance of the down to the middle of the outer the. The color of their legs is a blue black wtie purplish tint between the tres. The good quel ties claimed for the Langehans are as follows: Being very large, the cooks weighing from 9 to 12 peunds, and the hens from 6 to 9 pounds when full grown, with white flesh and skin, they make an excellent table fewl. Their ment being possessed of a very delicat flavor. makes it almost equal to that of a turkey. They are good layers, but not inveterate set-ters, but if allowed to set make most careful mothers. Being very hardy, withstanding the severest weather, they are easily raised. If well taken care of they will thrive while in confinement, but do best if given their liberty. The chicks are strong and healthy, feather out almost as soon as they are out of the shell. When first hatched they are short half black and half whit, changing to a welld black when about three months old. Although many suppose the Langehan and Black Cachine to be the same, yet there is some difference between them which any body may notice by close observation. The American Lungshan has a straw-colored beak. brown er haz I eyes, and a red face. That Black Cochin's beak is of a yellewish brown color, or yellow with a black shade. In the Laugehan the finff is not as heavy as that of the Black Coohir, Langeham have single combs, and their middle tees are only slightly feathered. They lay w to great regularity and dress well for the market.

THE AGE OF STOCK. The Southfield Club (England) has the fellowing code on der titlen : Unitle having their central permanent incisors cut will be considered as exceeding one year and six mer tos; cattle having their central incisors fully un will be considered as exceeding one year and nine menths; their second pair of permenent incisors fully up, as exceeding two years and three months; their third pair of permanent incisors out, as xonedlog two years and eight months; their fourth pair (somes) of permanent incisors fully up, and their anterior molar showing signs of wear, as exceeding three

Sheep having their central permanent inclears unt will be considered as expeeding 10 mortis; their central permaner t incisor fully up, as exceeding twelve months; their third pair of permanent incheers out, as exceeding 19 months; their third pair of permanent innierre fally up and the temporary molars shed, as expeeding two years their corner permanent incheors well up and showing marks of wear, as expeeding 3

Figs having their corner permanent incisers

Mr. Henry Wade, of Outario Agricultural

CANADIAN FARM PRODUCE IN ENGLAND:

stand this drain upon our live stock much lenger. It is far better for Canadians to foed their steck themselves if they can get fair prices, but just now with beef low in price here and store stock high, store cattle shipments are naturally in favour among Canadian farmers, That, however, is I think, merely a temperary metter. I sea a cerrospondent, writing in last week's Canadian Gazette, denies that this store cattle trade is a drain upon Canada's resources, and argues that it is merely a diversion from Untid States markets, and that if Britain did not have this stere-tack from Canada the United States would. I hardly think thet is so. The United States, I should say, have any amount as much for the carriage of store cattle, though, of course, they do not fetch so long a price, and the farmer has, therefore, to pay much larger preportion of his return in freight. The trade is not, indeed, one to be permanently encouraged. As for the Canadian trade in beef-cat le, is would simost seem to have reached its zenith. Not that I think Canadians have much to fear from the importations of frozen meat which new come from Australia and elsewhere in euch immonse quantities. Dealers tell me that this frozen meat loses its flavour by the time it reaches England, though being much cheaper many people dish it up, and especially is it disposed of in the cheaper restaurants. Nor have Canadians much reason to dread the attempt new being made to bring live stock from Basnos Ayres. The journey is too pro-langed and trying for cattle, and so long as Canada keeps disease out of her country her held upon the trade is secure, though, as I say, there seems little probabil ty of a much extended market. British farmers are naturally against these importations, and one hears them talking freely of the desirability of a duty upon imported meet, but Free Trade England would hardly listen to that. Canada new reaps.

NUMEROUS ADVANTAGES from the immunity of her herds from discase

She can bring her stock here, and carry it right into the heart of the country, while the United States must all sughter at the port of deparkation. The difference in price in favor of Canada is now, I should say, from £2 to £3 per head. And this advantage Canadians are not likely to lose if they can help it. One reads paragraphs in English papers at times, seeming to suggest that Canada will relax the restrictions upon her importation of United States stock. Mr. Carling, our Minister of Agriculture, is, I am glad to say, very de termined to de nothing of the kind, and the people of Canada are right at his back. To yield in this respect would mean death to the Danadian export live stock trade, and there is not the elightest fear of any relaxation. As for Mr. Howard Vincent's idea that the free entry of United States stock Inte Britain might be not off against the reduction of the United States teriff, that is absurd. As Sir James Fergusson said in the House of Commons, these restrictions are imposed on sanitery grounds, and the United States must first show a clean bill of health as Canada does. As to the Canadian cheese and butter trades, the inquiries I have made here show that our cheese is the best liked of any chees in the market. Being made in factories, it is found more uniform than the English cheese, which is generally made in private dairies, than other kinds. At for the alleged palm ing off of New York and United States cheese as "Canadian," concerning which a deputa-tion recently walted upon the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa, I must say that I have neither seen nor heard anything of the practice here. I wish I could speak as well of our buiter as of our obeese. There it, I always think, more education required in butter making than in any other department of agriculture. English agricultural bodies are recogn zing that, and the Bath and West of England Society and the Royal Society are inaugurating the creamery system. We are doing the same in O tirio, and of course mu t persist and give even increased attent on to the establishment of creamerles and to the greater cleanliness of farmhouses, if we are to make headway with our butter as we have done with our cheese.

NOTES.

Soft food fed dry is better for chicks than moist food. Sloppy food is tad for young chicks and adul: fowl.

A Vineland, N.J., peach-grower effectually destroyed his fine young peach orchard by the application of salt to the base of the trees to kill the berer. The sal : k lied the trees. .If you cut out the burdocks for two years.

says, the Michigan Farmer, allowing none to ge to seed for that time, you are master of the situation. The burdook is a biennis l, ger minating the apring after growth. Milk is good for chicks even in the het

weather of August. But de not set enough out at ence to lust two or three days. Encourage the poutry to forage in grain

and hay fields after harvest if you have any. Give a light breaklast and nothing till even

Pinch off the new growth on the evergreen trees, and you will be astonished how tolok and stecky they will soon become. At this season if young chicks and turkeys

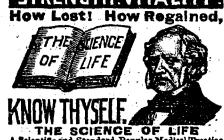
droop lice may be the cause. Whenever young one is sick examine closely for lice. Keep the garden in good order until the end of the season. Many start well, but late

in the summer their gardens look unsightly. Tar ought not to be used in marking sheep. It dries into a large lump, which must be cut off by hand before the weel is manufactured, Rotten corn cebs are a valuable fertilizer in any soil that is said to be deficient in put asb, and their value is much enhanced by being rotted with other manure. They should be deposited on the land where com

WAS KIOWD, Many a valuable horse has been ruined by being driven fast immediately after a hearty meal. If it is necessary to resume a journey without delay allow the horse to walk for hilf an hour er more after feeding, when the

St. Peters Church, Lowell, Mass. Feb. 1, 1889 GENTLEMEN :- * * When I realize the amount of actual good which will result to the many unfortunates, who will benefit by the use of your Nerve I cannot doubt that blessing of God will bring to work, into which the element of Christian charity so largely enters, the prospe-

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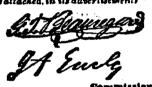
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all imitations of anonymous schemes.

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The Legislature of Louisians, which sdjourned on the 10th of July of this year, has ordered an Amendation of the State to be submitted to the Propie at an election in 1°92, which will carry the charter of THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY up to the year NINETEEN HUNDRED AND NINETEEN.

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Irish Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

BROWNE-HIGGINS-Michael Browns, draper, of Westport, to L'zzie, second daughter of Michael Biggine, merchant, of Clare-

morris.
DUFFY-WHELAN-Francis Daffy, youngest son of Michael Doffy, Maperath, Kells, co. Meath, to Marcelle, fourth daughter of

John Whelan, of Dublin. DUNLEA-GERIN-At Cork, Patrick Dunles, Fermay, t. Eva. daughter of the late Sil-

vain Genin, of Paris.

RUMPHRIES—NAWS—Edward Humphries to Mary Josephine Naws. beth of Cork. MACDONALD—GIBNEY—Charles MacDonald; of Mount Verdon, Cork, to Teresa, fourth daughter of the late Thomas Gibney, of

McLoone-Molloy-Jas. McLaune, Donegal, to L'zzle, tourth surviving daughter of John Molley, Farmbill House, Sligo.

DIED.

BARRY-At Bannow, Frances, wife of James Barry, 48 years. BRANNAN-At Townhall street, Enniskilko, Themas Brannan, T. C., 57 years. DEVINE-At Atinageerog, Glenmoran, Hugh

Davine, 89 years. DOWNEY-As 7 Grattan street, Dublin, Resanna Downey, wife of John D weey. FERNELLY—At Carpaga Hou e, B. Il ngarry, co. Tipperary, Bridget, daughter of Danie I

Fennelly.
FITZPATRICK-At Ayle, Westport, co. Mayo, Patrick F tzpatrick, 82 years.

GALLAGHER—At E 1 Was Octtage, Ballyshannon, Anne, eldest daughter of James

Gallagher, 28 years.
Gallaher.—At Simpson's-bras, Waterside, Dorry, James Gallaher, for many years head porter Northern Counties Railway,

Waterside, 60 years.
Higgins-At Castle street, Ballysbaunon, David, youngest sen of Edward Higgins, 23 years.

KEARRS-At 11 Keegan's cottages, Balle-bridge, Joseph Kearns, late member of the Bakera' Trade Union, 8 Upper Bridge street, Dublin. MCCORNELL-At Letterkensy, Eliza McCon-

nell, formerly of Donaghadee.

MEDCALF-At Atllone, John Medcall, 63 MOORE-At 35 N. Circular read, Promix

James Moore. MOORE-At Athboy, Thomas, third eldest sen of Mart'n Moore.
MELHOLLAND—At Fi'zwilliam street, Belfast,

Park, Dablin, Patience, widow of the late

Thomas, second sen of the late Mr. P. Mulhelland. O'BRIEN-At 66 Camden street, Dablin, Mrv. Anne O'Brien.

O'BRIEN-At Gurth, Mathey, Margaret
O'Brien, widow of the late Timothy O'Brien. O'FLANAGAN-Mary, only daughter of John

and Mary O Flanagan, Leadyrs, Tuam.
O'NEIL-At Adair Ville, B.llymens, Margaret, third daughter of the late John O'Neil, Derrycsker, Armagh.
RIODAN—At Ballinlough, Blackrock, Co.
Cork, Ellen, daughter of the late James

Riodan

ROCHE-At Forest, Eilen, wife of Thomas Roche. Twomey-At Garavaugh, Inniscarra, Henora

Twomey, relect of the late T! mothy Twomay, 66 years.

A DARK STATE OF AFFAIRS

In the course of a review, the Boston Pi'ct, says : " A most strking and opportune utterance is the protest against "Class Slavery," by Dr. F. D. Huntington, Protestant Enteropal Bishop of Central New York. Hocest and p t-latic men of every form of belief will endorse it. Says Dr. Hunting-ton: - What was foremost in the founding of the Republic was the effirmation and organ'z t'on if the supreme and sacred princi-ple of equality in human rights and liberaties. These are un more threatened or imperilled by foreign invasion or oppression. They are threatened by a social tyranny growing up amongst ours lves. They are imperiled by enormous and unserupulous accumulations of wealth. They are strangled by grasplug meneralies. They are ornehed by a selfish, beartless, philess power of money and the parelen for money. Hondreds of thousands of men, women and chiltren are not free in any true American sense of the word, fieemen. In factories, to mines, in shope, to the greet industries, in a controlled, terre 20d ballot, they are in an actual and world toons slavery. Class is enslaved by class, and American intelligence and education have informed the soft rers of their scrvitude. Dittinctions of privings and advantage not creet d by character, by virtue, by merit, by nature, are aggravated every day. Is it not obvious how the annual fe t'val cught to be used by orators, by statesmen by the gress, for reconciliation, for justice, for incustrict emancipation, for the breaking of yokes, and the ensing of burdens, and the averting of the impending danger?" The B. ston Republic, referring to the suicide of a young German musician, his wife and child, at Hoboken, N J., through want, remarks: "It is through startling tragedies I ke this that the public get an cocasional glimpse of the terrible tendencies of our times. Huge fortunes are piled up by the few out of the labor and toll of the many. The rich grew richer with rapid strides and the peer grow peorer at the same pace. Where is it to end? Our legislation accelerates this break-neck speed toward social extremes. Pluteoracy is supplanting democracy. Mensy rules; money makes laws for its own aggrand/zement and tightens its fe ters on the people. Wealth accumulates and men decay. We beast that we are the richest country on the face of God's earth. And yet thousands die of aber lute starnation every year, while millions are engaged in a flerce struggle for existence. It was just such conditions that preceded the French revolution. Let our plutocrate beware. Every vict'm whom hunger drives to death sows the seed of social discortant which may, in time, blossom into hostile force. The right to live is guarat teed to every human soul that is set t into the world. A sy t m that deoms to death an able-bodied, competent man who is willing to work is wrong, brutal, immoral. Starving thousands in a land of plenty make

TO THE DEAF.

men think of their wrong and induce them to

rebel against a condition that is not of their

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

A popular Fallacy.—That the easiestthings to de, are, to tell the truth and to edit a news-, ເກີນໃນໄດ້.... Teded

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