A BOON TO ALL.

Fadeless and fast, so clear and bright, They give great pleasure and delight; To every maiden, mother, wife, They prove a boon throughout this life.

Your work is well and truly done, The dyeing operation fun; You work, but do it with a zest, For Diamond Dyes are strongest, best.

Your dresses, shawls and wraps and hose, Your busband's coats, and children's clothes Are all renewed, and soon appear Firted to wear another year.

You money save to put away, Against a coming "lainy" day, And feel that you from cares are free And sailing on a calm, still sea.

A BAD OUTLOOK.

A Caylon planter is alarming the coffeedrinking world by the statement that it is becoming more and more difficult to raise the plant, and that its cultivation will before long cease. On his own estates he says coffee will give place to tea and fruit, and a similar altuation prevails in other parts of Ceylon and in Arabla and South America. The cause is unknown.

ARE BLONDES DISAPPEARING ?

It is certain that in Europe, and especially in the large towns, blondes tend to diminish in number. This has been demenstrated in England to the great chagrin of the English. Charneck affirms that this change has asserted its If in Europe for two theusand years, Same seek to explain it by the diet followed in towns, where meat plays a larger part than in the country. Others, on the centrary, explain it by eaying that the hygienic conditions, being less good in the large centres of population, tend to make the blonds type, less resistant than the bewn, disappear. A USEFUL HINT.

The oustom of sleeping in double beds is The custom of seeping in details beds is that I found mys it seven weeks age, unemone which is going—and rightly going—at ployed, in New York; I was a stranger and of fashion. Of course, every one knows, theoretically, that it is far more healthy to children in the outskirts of a country village elsep alone. But of what avail has this theoretic knowledge been? The child has first started for New York I left them in what I been allowed to sleep with its nurse -- a most pernicione custem—or its elder sleter, or its month. I am not a drinking man, and I mother: the growing girl sloops with her never had a pain or ache in my life. I am a mother; the growing girl sleeps with her room mate at school; the young lady with room mate at school; the young lady with handy fellow, can do almost anything, though her aunts and her consine and her girl friends I have no regular trade. I have worked the indiscriminately. People who would have hesitated to allow a bunch of roses to remain thing, I have heard it said that a man who in the room over night, or a growing-plant, was willing and able to work could always have nover had their ewn bed to themselves get employment in New York, and I believed year in and year out. The plant—which did it. I had never been in New York, and was not consume the crygen of which their lungs very anxious to go there. Well, I got there, and I can't say I am elated over it. The first threwn off by their own system—was thought two days I spent looking over the city, and a very injurious. Another pair of lungs breathing up the breathable air and injecting the remainder with the respiratory refuse of those physical processes that are most active during sleep was not thought of with any objection at all. Yet what a simple law of hygiene at work, pulling and hauling things, and drivwould not do, fashion, a notion as to what is ing teams and leading ships, and naching "correct," is beginning to achieve. From fashionable furniture establishments there comes the announcement that two single bed. steads are always called for at present with down and get at led. I like the appearance each chamber su'ts furnished for what is of this place." known as "swell patronage." How many fatal diseases, how many cases of slow under to this custom of promiscuous sharing of double beds on the part of young girls, who mining and polsoning of the system are due will ever know? The fact will rever be fully thing that struck me was the number of men real'zed till people grow sensible enough to know that bed linen takes the insensible rejection of the pores as we'l as body linen, and the mention of the pores as we'l as body linen, and the mention of the pores as we'l as body linen, and the mention of the pores as we'l as body linen, and the mention of the pores as we'l as body linen, and the mention of the pores as we'l as body linen, and the mention of the pores as we'l as body linen, and the mention of the pores as we'l as body linen, and the mention of the pores as we'l as body linen, and the mention of the pores as we'l as body linen, and the mention of the pores as we'l as body linen, and the mention of the pores as we'l as body linen, and the mention of the

The following is from the Pr'22 Essay on Practical Cooking of the American Pullic Health Association

Veal takes other flavors well, and is used by the cooks for . Il manners of lancy dishes. It is lacking in fat, and for that reason easily dries in cooking; an addition of pork is always an advantage to the taste. It must be always well cooked, never rare.

ROAST VEAL

This may be a piece out from the lelp, outside with fat, turning the piece of meat but be would not give me a chance. Nell, I little offic lay in the front room in my cable, about in a am il quantity of fat made not in a baking pan; transfer it then, still in pan, dinner. to a hat oven where the process of cooking is completed, but at short intervals me s en the surface of the mest with the fat in the pan. The cooking will take about 11 to 2 hours for any piece under 4 pounds.

BROILED VEAL CHEPS.

Chops, outlets and steaks should be covered on both sides with melted suet, and when that has dried a little, a little butter and flour should be spread on. Then put over a hot fire and brown quickly, letting the fire gradually decrease in heat after the first browning and keeping the ontiet over it for 15 te 20 minutes. Should be served with tomato

VEAL STEWS.

for a stew use the inferior portions of mest. Out these in pieces and cook at a temperature of 170 degrees. It should be sessened well with pepper and sait Potatoes and other vegetables may be cooked with it as desired, and the flavor added to by putting in a litile salt pork.

YEAL LIVER, SWEET BREADS AFD HEART. These are all tender and excellent, but high-priced, especially the awest breads. Liver is best broiled. Soak an hour in cold water, wipe dry, alloe and dip in melted fat. Breil slowly till thoroughly done, then salt and butter. The liver may also be chepped fine, m'xed with bread orumbs and egg and baked half an hour. The heart may be osoked tender by boiling two hours, put it lo cold water, bring to the simmering point, and keep it there. Next day stuff with seasoned bread crumbs and bake three-quarters of an hour. It makes an excellent

MUTTON AND LAMB,

The quality of mutton is so varying that when cooked the dish is often a disappointment. The effect of long keeping or "hanging' of mutten is even more beneficial than upon beef.

Some cooks trim away every part of fat from the mutton. It is perfectly whelesome, but sometimes gets a taste from coming in contact with the hide or hair of the animal; hence the projudice. Scrape the enteids of the mest well, pulling off the dried skin and cuiting away the dark ends.

PIECES TO ROAST.

Unlike betf, other pleass peside the rib are good for ros. ting. The loin and baunch are most economical, the shoulder next, the leg next. Reast like vesl. (Sae above.)

purpose. Simmer about 12 minutes to the pound; that is the rule, but very frequently the meat when it comes to the table will be tough, owing entirely to the difference in quality. Such meat must be boiled twice as ling, or is better cooked in a stew.

MUTTON CHOPS. The chop is oftenest broiled, and is a amouse dish. Out three quarters of an inch

thick and broil like veal. (See above.) Chops and outlets are excellent when fried in i. t. Beef fat or lard is used for this purpose. The chops and cutlets to be fried should be coated with beaten egg and bread crumbs and cooked in the boiling fat.

MUTTON STRW. This is the most economical and perhaps the most satisfactory of all muitan dishes. The inferier parts, as the neck, are as good as any for this purpose. Put the meat into boiling water, bring the water quickly to a boiling point again, and keep it so until done. Half an heur before serving sesson any way you like. Sheep's kidneys make a very fine

SHEEP TONGUES.

These may be mentioned because sometimes they are soll very cheap. Clean well and simmer 12 heurs, with a little perk and onion. Add to the gravy one tablespoon of vinegar.

The receipes for mu ton apply to the cooking of lamb; remembering, however, that lamb mu t be theroughly cocked.

A CANADIAN'S MISERY

After Emigrating to New York.

A Warning to Others-One Hundred Thousand Inemployed- No Work to be flad and no Money to be Made.

It is not of any consequence to the purpose of this statement how I came to be out of a job, whether through a trike, a dismissal or my ewn desire for a change. It is enough that I found mys If seven weeks age, unomconsidered pritty good shape for a least a great many things, and am net airaid o' auywonderful city it seemed to me. I took great pleasure in the Certer! Park and 5th ave., and the long line of carriages, and likewise l took pleasure along the docks and in the business streets. It warmed me to see the men ing teams and leading ships, and packing merchandise. I thought to myself, "I'll be one o' you fellows one o' these days, and drawing wages. I'll have the the little ones

The two days cest me \$2. I paid 50 cents who would care to wear another's body line.

en? Have your single bed, then, if possible; if not possible, do not sleep with a person much older than yourself Young gill occasionally sleep with their grand.

The places were filled by men who had been mothers! I thought to myself, "That's not the way to do it: I'll go around and see what I can do on

my awn hook." I went around and oailed at 18 stores and warehouses. Nothing. I set down in the City Hell Park exhausted and fell asleep. I was roused by a burning sensation in my i the same for a chance of two hours. Fifty feet as if they were in a fire. I jumped up, will hang around for a chance that will only and there was a pellosman beating the soles of my shoes with a club. I asked him what was the matter, and he took me by the shoulder and pushed me out of the place. You must move on," he said. "You can't go to sleep here." I tried to explain to him,

It was then dusk and I returned to my hetel. I read a paper in the sitting room, for a bit, and in the heat of the place fell off to sleer again. I was wakened by the porter kicking the seles of my feet. I was en the point of springing at him and knocking him when a roar of laughter from the other men in the room stopped me. I langued then myself and passed it off, but I was so mad I would not stop there that night. I was out pretty seen after daylight the next merning determined to be the first at one of the jobs that would be advertised. There were thirteen of them, and there were just as many waiting for them as the day before. I get left again. I did not even get a chance te speak to one of the bosses. I went te the posteffice to see if there was any word from home, and get a letter from my wife saying that both the little ones were down with the measles and had to call in the dector, and I had better send her a little money. I sent her twe

CROWDS EVERYWHERE,

That made a hole in my stock and I had to sleep in a ten cent ledging house that night. It made a difference. The weather was warm, every inch of space in the house was taken, and it was not an easy matter to get asleep. I lay awake all night, fighting the bugs and listening to the lodgers. According to them jobs were scarce and hard to get. Many of them had been on the but for weeks and found nothing. Indeed, the talk did not last long on jobs, it turned to eating and drinking. The men were telling what they had to eat and how they had entained it, and some what they had to drink. Ode man said he had not a bit for two days, and when I heard that I rose and said: "Friend,

I have enough to give you a meal; come along with me and I'll give you a feed." We went out together, and it cont me fifty cents. I afterward heard it was a regular dedge with mon to say that, heping to touch some soft-hearted fellow in the company with a

dollar in his pocket. No luck the next day, or the one following, and Sunday came. I was down to hard pan. For the first time in my life I was envious, jealous, btter against other men. I was tired, sleepy, ill-fed, ill-dressed, and I became to mad at the sigit of well-dressed men in the streets with their families that I took refuge by the river side. What a long, tedious day I spent, and what an evening. Nowhere to go and nothing to do. Pleasure serkers en every side, going and coming by the boats, and I alone, desolate, hungry, and Unlies the meat is first-class, do not roast away. I think two-thirds of the men in the but boll. The leg is eftenest used for this ledging-house that night were druck. I

Will Tone up the Nerves, Will Strengthen the Muscles. Will make you Fat,



Will give you an Appetite, Will greatly help Consumptive People. Will stop Chronic Cough and heal the Lungs.

don't knew where they get the drink, but they were druck. I know that more than baif of them had nothing to eat unless they picked it out of the san barrels, but they all got beer and whisky. I did not wender. I almost think if I had had the chance that night I would have get drunk myself. I made a tour of the employment offices on Monday, and found they all wanted money. I had none. Tuesday, I had to take to stale broad at half price, and wash it down with water. I got a letter frem home, saying the children were improving, but money was needed. I pawned my big silver watch and chair, and sent the \$5 to my wife.

NO REST ANYWHERE.

I grubbed along that week, hunting and finding nothing. I got down in the five-cent ledging house and a steady diet of stale bread. I was losing strength, I could feel that, and before, I could not get it. I visited the public libraries and reading rooms, but the mement I nodded they put me out. A man need to working in the open air soon dezes in a close place and can't help needding off to sleep to save his life. Well, they wen't allow it. If they catch you at it the second time you are denied admission. It is the same in the parks. The police shove you about and drive you on, and you soon come to the knowledge you belong newhere. I strolled over to the west side one day and stretched myself out on the grass on a green slope for a good long rest in the sun, but I was not long there be-fer a man came along with a dog and drove me off. There was nothing for it but keep moving and moving you must keep, whather you are able or net. I received a letter from my wife that the younger child had had a relep e and died. I sent her my last dollar, and skirmished for bread.

I slept in the station house that night, and the next took to a wagon. I preferred the wagon to the station-house, al hough it rained. I got a job for two hours on Thursday on a boat in South street, and put in the rest of the afternoon in Hugh Ma Greger's place. I heard him say the cause of all the misfortunes of workingmen were due so the the bad management of the employers, and I think he is right. Men are driven to drink and crime. It is not far from hone. ty to roguery, and the step is easily taken. The temptation to steal is terrible. Men are net born tramps; they are mostly driven to it by hardship. I have heard a good deal and read a great deal about the rights of man. I have practical experience that he has no rights. It is easer to it althan beg. I wonder if they ever think of that?

I HAVE HAD ODD JOES

since nearly every day, but I can't get steady employment. The longest day I have had was rix bours, and if I could got in I wouldn't kick if they kept me sixteen. I am barely able to live. I could not keep my family on what I carn, and God only knows when I shall have them.

A man who knows about told me that there were 100,000 persons unemployed and only partly employed every day in New York. I believe him. I have seen enough to prove it The system of time work new runs through everything. You will see men wa tail day for a job, and bring two or three hours to twenty. There are women and children, too, dependent on that chance. Some of them tell me I am lucky that I have mine in the country where living is cheap, but what's the use of having them when I can't see them. The night the pocket for dinner. I am not ashamed to admit there were times I could hardly distinguish the steamers passing up and down, and the lights disappeared and everything elae but the lunely woman sitting weeping by her

Mine is not an exceptional story. I have heard worse. We have only to mingle with the men in the cheap lodging-houses to hear how hard misfortune can press upon a man. You'll meet men there who will surprise you -men from every walk in life, and men who have brought themselves there by reckless. ness. You will meet all sorts, as everywhere else. The really violeus man only goes there occasionally; he can de b. ttor. I hape some of the men in the country towns will see this and give up longing for the c'ty—as I did. I would say to them: Stick to your job, if you have a steady one, at even half time, and be content.

ONE OF THOUSANDS.

A Treasurer Disappears.

ST CATHERINES, Oat., Osteber 14 - Great surprise was manifested in the city when it became knawn that Mr. A. M. MasRas, tie t:usted accretary treasurer of the Security Lean and Savings company, had suddenly lift the city. An exemination of his books divulged the fact that he was a defaulter to the amount of \$23,619 19

ROMAN NOTES.

PRIESTS IN ROME.

the New York Herald recently contained telegram stating that : "Cardinal Parocchi, icar-General of the Pope, is about to publish a decree, to be communicated by a circular to all of the bishops of the Catholic world, in which all foreign priests resident in Rome wre to be invited to return to their respective discess, unless they happen to be detained here by (fficial duties or work of charity."

This decree of the Vicariate, r 1 t ve to the residence in Rome of Priests not belonging to the Roman Curtia, is narght else save a re-pristination of ancient regulations, and furnishes no basis to the systematic lamen tations of the liberal Press; being inspired by the desire to further the well-being of I was losing strength, I could feel that, and those Priests from the various dioceses of had a desire ferrestruch as I had never known I taly who think to find in Rome their Eldorado, whereas especially under the present regime of incameration of revenues of the Oharitable Trusts, entailing the necessary closure of numbe, less Churches, Chapels and erateriee belonging to the various Guilds and Contratern tier, destined to dissolution or transformation, some scores of Ministers of the Alter will be thrown out of employment, thanks to the rapacity of that Government spiece for our eggs, but we can furnish feet whose : ii! ial organs now shed creced: le teure over the hard fate of the poor fragonizi, to use the time henered popular term; and expatiate in severe terms again t the bijus-tice of Ecclesiastical Authority. The attra-raid Decree states t to be the will of the Pope that no priests from other D.oceacs be herceforth permitted to come and take up a stalls residence in Romo; that those already resident therein, when not holding some iffi or benefice, be regulred to report to their respective ordinaries for employment suited to their sut; and capacity; Gnally, that every Priest, not Roman, and not required by rea sons, montlened above, to reside in Rome, whose conduct may give just cause for complaint will be denounced by the Curia of Rome to his own Blahop, to be, by express command of the Pope, immediately recalled to his proper Diocess.

A GROSS OUTRAGE.

Great indignation was roused recen'ly in Rome by reason of an impious act marking a funeral procession, conducted in a manner, so styled "purely civil." The deceased was s youth of 20 years of age, drowned in seeking to rescue his brother from the treacherous embraces of old Father Tiber, in which attempt he succeeded but at the price of his own life. As the cortege was about to move towards the cemetery the anti clericals present with their banners, demanded the removal of the cress from the summit of the hearse; the family of the defunct made determined opposition to that proposal, and were so talned by fhe police present, who ordered the procession to start. When crossing Ponte Qualtro Capi the dispute was renewed, some shouting : "If the cross be not removed, we will throw the corpse and c.ffin into the river." Finally, one of the more daring of the anti-clerical party aprang upon the rear of the hearse, wrenched the cross from t socket and tossed it into the Tiber amid a scene of wild confusion; shricks of horror from the bystanders, protests from the family, all of whom immediately w tidrew from the cost ge; and shouts of approval from the fellow-rowdles. The cross, fortunutely, fell on the back beneath the bridge, where it was found by a municipal guard and conveyed to the nearest police station. The verane, where the day following. The implous deed is severely atigmatized even by the two Jewish ergans. La Reforma and the Tribuna. The court mouth-place Fanfula, remarks with reseon: "That removing from the hearse the symbol of a belief which Gevernment never loses an opportunity to efficially war against, may possibly be classed as an act of ill-breeding, but it can in ne wise be wondered at in a wherein the President of the Cabinet at the barquet of Palenme pontificated selemnly at the altar of the Gaddess

THE ALUMNI OF AN ITALIAN LYCEUM. Another instance of the spirit of the presen eyatem of instruction was given not long since by the alumni of an Italian lyceum, visiting the Eternal City on a "tour of enlightment."
They presented themselves in a body at the Bronze Doer of the Vationr, demanding entrance to the museums and gallories, but being in uniform with the national colors and escutcheon, the Swiss guard, in obedience to orders, barred the passage, desiring the party to seek the common entrance to the museums, behind the Basilica of St. Peter. Thereupon a storm arese; the youthful "hopes of Italy" shouting veolicrously: "Hurrah for King Humbert! Hurrah for Italy! Down with the Vatican! Death to the Pope!' and similar seditious imprecations, wholly unrebuked either by their own surveil-lants, who accompanied the party, er by the Itelian police, who stands guard at the foot of the steps leading to the entrance of

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY.

Monthly Drawings for Year 1890: - Nov. 12, Dec. 10. THE FIFTH MONTHLY DRAWING WILL TAKE PLACE NOVEMBER 12th, 1890.

- \$1.00

\$10.00

3134 PRIZES WORTH \$52,740.00. CAPITAL PRIZE \$15,000.00

Ticket,

11 Tickets for -

to Ask for Girculars.

LIST OF PRIZES: 1 Prize worth \$15,000-\$15,000.00 15,000—\$15,000.00
5,000— 5,000.00
5,000— 2,500.00
1,250— 1,250,00
500— 1,250.00
50— 1,250.00
25— 2,500.00
15— 3,000.00
10— 5,000.00 Approximation Prizes. 25— 2,500.00 15— 1,500.00 10— 1,000.00 5— 4,995.00 5— 4,995.00 100 100

3134 Prizes worth \$52,740.00 S. E. LEFEBVRE, Manager, 81 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada. THE FARM.

MONEY IN BENS.

Eggs are staple. There is no rubbing that out. They are an every day household no. cessity, and as they average a good price tile entire year round, why should not a properly conducted egg farm pay? The great reason for failure is just this—Men of on take hold of the work that are n t adapted to is. They never had any experience; they are prone t. building air cartles. Here is a summary, made up by the writer, and given before an Eastern State Board of Agriculture. We re produce it here as it clearly shows that with experience there can be a good living made in alt will co t \$1 to keep a hen one year-that

is, when you have to buy the feed. So 500 hens would cost \$500. There are three hundred and sixt; five days in a year. One hundred of these days the hen takes to moult, and consequently cannot lay. This will leave two hundred and sixty five days for her work A good hen lays every other day curing this peried. That would give us one hundred and thirty-two eggs. Averaging up the high prices of winter, the eggs are worth two cents spiece during the two hundred and sixty five days. This will bring \$2.64. One hundred and thirt; two eggs a year is not a big average. I have bene that lay two hundred egga year, and few that lay under one hundred and fifty, but we will not take oig figures in our calculation. The manure from one for! will make a bushel, and it is wonth not less tian fifty cents. This, added to \$2 64, gives \$3.14. That is n t a l. We have one hen left. She is worth \$1, if she is a good one, or fifty cents if a dunghill. We will call her at dunghill and sell her at fifty cents, and we have a tetal of \$3 64, at a cost of \$1. Am I, then, extravagant when I say that a ben rightly kept, will not \$2 a year? Am I unwise, then, in saying that five hundred hens rightly managed is \$1,000 a year to a man? No, it is not a wild statement. We are doing it right here and you can do it,

Now the above figures, both of receipts and cost, are taken from Eastern prices. We in the West may not average two center at a much cheaper rate to what we lose on the one hand we gain on the other, making the table a very good summary for general breeders, - Iowa Homestead. COOP THE PUULTRY OUT.

W. C. says : The past month I have called

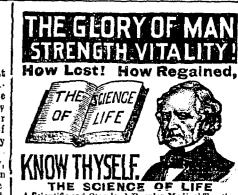
on many farmers for the purpose of seeles fowle, and have induced a few to coop their chickens out in the hep fields, for, as I told them it would do the hope no harm, if it did them no good, and the whickers would get or twice as well, and want less feeding. Several farmers acted on my anggestion, put them out, and only fed them twice a day after the; were a fortnight old, and the chickens got on wonderfully. The comps were put from forty to one hundred yards apart, and the reason I suggested this was so that they should be spread all about the gardens, and enable the chickens to eat up the insects. I cannot say whether it is through the chickens or act, but in each case were this plan was ador ted they had splendid creps. I am not prepared to say that the chickens kept the fly or even lice from the hope, I am inclined to CARL KOHN, Pres. Infon National Bank. thick they clear up a good deal of vermin which would be it jurious to the hops. They clost the ground of wire worms, slugs, grube and insects of various kinds, which must do the ground good and even if they do not clear them all (if, there is a great saving in the obleken food and the labor of feeding them, and they grow much faster than if cooped together in one grass field. It is nice and shady for them in the het weather, and they pick up a good many of the young weede as soon as they shoot out of the ground. So t king it all round they do a great deal of good. I believe in a few years' time it will be difficult to find a hop garden without them. If farmers would tak coop their chickens out more they would find that the birds would get more than helf their living. Fru t growers should keep poultry, and especially they have grass under the trees, which provides nice shade for the fouls and chickens. The birds find a gued many insects in such a place, far more than in an open grass field; as there are generally large numbers of green files, caterpillars, and maggots fall from the trees. Fowls live on a great deal of matter which would be wasted were they not to eat it. I believe in a few years farmers will have a flick of fowls following the plough, so as to eat up the worms and grubs as the ground is turned over. I have seen this done in a few instances. The fowls soon know where to get their food .hanciers' Jou nal. A NEW BERHIVE.

When in Scotland I found bee-culture gratty extended, and the most improved ap pliances in general use. One evening just at dusk, near a little town, I saw a laden cart covered with a white sheet, going rorthward at a rather funeral pace. On inquiry it appeared that they were taking a load of bives to the hill, that the indu t lone little creatures might fill their combs with the fine heather honey of August and September This is a practice in thousands of cases. Your many bee-cultivators will be interested to know that in order to reduce the swarming propensities of bees to a minimum, a new hive has recently been invented by Mr. W. Rushten of Badford, and is the result of a long series of experiments in his own aplary and others in which he has been interested. The hive requires somewhat different management from that of the ordinary combination or the storifying hive, but in its manipulation is found to be as simple and easy as any of its predecessors, and is better su ted to strong stocks. The brood nest of the hive centains ton standard-sized frames in the front, at the back of which hangs a single frame also of et andard size, to be supplied with starters ofcomb-foundation only. Along either side of the brood-chamber is a case of eight onepound sections, in which the bees are en-couraged to work during the spring time, when the weather is so frequently too cold for them to ascend into the upper chamber, thereby losing no time,

During the winter months the space around the brood nest may be filled up with cushions or other packing material for warmth, but this, although desirable in the case of any but the strongest stocks, is not absolutely necessary. In the supering chamber there is abundance of room for crates or sections or shallow extracting frames in the best of seasons, and the divisional or tas of seven sections are recommended by the inventor as the best for all practical purposes, being far easier handled when full than the larger ones. The hive is pisced upon stout legs, has a substantial roof, and is called the "Bedford

It seems to me that any intelligent mechanlo can follow out the above instructions—the 'description' being the inventors, not mine. -T. Bowick in Cultivator.

The city of Quebec detachment of the Pontificial Zouaves is to hold a meeting to arrange for the reception of the Ducd'Orleans, who is expected in the Ancient Capital on Monday. It is stated that the Duke brings medals for the Zonaves from the Pone. Zouaves from the Pops.



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Avoid unskillful pretenders. Possess this great work. It contains 300 pages, royal 8vo. Beautiful binding, embossed, full gilt. Price only \$1.00 by mail, postpaid, concealed in plain wrapper. Illustrative Prospectus Bree, if you apply now. The distinguished author, Wm. H. Parker, M. D., received the COLD AND JEWELLED MEDAL from the National Medical Association for this PRIZE ESSAY on NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY. Dr. Parker and a corps of Assistant Physicians may be consulted, confidentially, by mail or in person, at the office of THE PEABOUY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bultinch St., Boston, Mass., to whom all orders for books or letters for advice should be directed as above.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION OVER A MILLION DIS OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED



Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational a: 63 Charitable purposes, its franchise made a part of the precent State Constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelmin: popular vote, and

ALS GRAND FATHAORDINARY BRAWINGS take pace Semi-Annually (June and Be-cember), and in GRAND SINGLE SIMBLE DEAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are not drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans. La.

Attented as follows:

Attended as ionows:

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

R M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisto 2a Nat'l Bk PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank. A BALDWIN Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bat h.

CRAND MONTHLY DRAWING,

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, SOVEMBER 11, 1890

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000.

100,000 Numbers in the Wheel.

LIST OF PRIZES. APPROXIMATION PRIZES. TERMINAL PRIZES.

PRICE OF TICKETS: Whole Tickets Twen's Dolfars : Haives \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.

Club rater, 55 fractional tickets at \$1, for \$50.

MAKE ALL REMITTANCES BY EXPRESS. FOR WHICH THE COMPANY WILL PAY CHARGES.

M. A. DAUPHIN, New Ortona, Sa.

ATTENTION—The present charter of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, which is part of the constitution of the State, and, by occision of the SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, is an inviolable couract between the State and the Lottery Company, will remain in force under any circumstances FIVE YEARS LONGER, UNTIL 1893.

The Louisians Legislature, which adjourned Joly 10th voted by two-thirds majority in each Fouse to let the people decide at an election whether the Lottery shall continue from 1895 until 1919—The general impression is that THE PEOILEAWILL FAVOR CONTINUANCE.

may not be aware that intemperance in drink is just as readily sured as any other disease which medicine can reach. We say cured, and we mean just what we say, and if you haps on to be a victim of this habit and wish to rid yourself of all desire or taste for liquor, you can do so ir you will take

Pfiel's Antidote for Alcoholism. Ordinarily one bottle is sufficient to enact a positive cure in from three to five days, and a. the comparatively trifling cost of \$1 per bottle. No one thus afflicted should hesitate to try it. We guarantee the result. For said by all drugglets.

On receipt of \$5 we will forward a half dozen to any part of the United States and Canada. Charges prepaid. Send for circular.

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

The Clergy, and our readers in general, are respectfully requested to forward us for publication reports of proceedings of interest to the Church and education that may take place in their respective localities.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, In the Superior Court. No. 2676. William Abgus, William Notman, William J. M. Jones, Ovide Dufresse, senior, Juhn Macfarlane, Alexander Ramsay, all of the City of Montreal, Ecquires, Plaintiffs, vs. William Leslie, of the City and district of Montreal, Marine Inspector, Defendant. The Defendant is ordered to appear within two

Montreal, 13th October, 1890.
GEO. H. KERNICK,
12 2 D. puty Prothonotary.