

A certain and speedy cure for Cold in the Head and Catarrh

n all its stages.

SOOTHING, CLEANSING, HEALING. Instant Relief, Permanent Cure,

CATARRH Many so-called diseases are simply symptoms of Catarrh, such as headache, partial deafness, losing sense of smell, foul breath, hawking and spitting, nausea, general feeling of debility, etc. If you are troubled with any of these or kindred symptoms, you have Catarrh, and should lose no time in procuring a bottle of Nasal Balm. Be warned in time, neglected cold in head results in Catarrh, followed by consumption and death. Nasal Balm is sold by all druggists, or will be sent, post paid, on receipt of price (so cents and \$1.00) by addressing

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14-41-eow

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Going to Market.

The woman who goes to market knows all the changes and chances that come with the seabutcher, the baker, the grocer and the fruit and vegetable man-for she is appreciative, and has her money in her pooket. They bring out for her their freshest wares, and save for her the covered bargain. She is able to avoid that which she had intended to buy if it happens to be dear and undesirable, and can make another selection in her own interest. She gets in mid-dle ribs for a roast, while the outside, which she will not have, is sent to the woman who is re-presented in the "order book."

Beware of Widders.

But why is it that the widow is more popular than the maid? I have asked the question over and over and iere some of the replies; Toat a pretty figure looks prettier in black; that the widow is not as conservative as the maid; that she has more "go"; that she is alwrys ready to help out a bashful swain; that she dosen't generally re-side under the parental roof, where the clock is won't to be wound at sharp 10; that she has often has life-insurance; that a man need not be so good-looking to win a widow, neither has he to placate that the arch-fiend the little brother; that she has become used to vile to-baco and inferior cigars; that she assumes the air of hopelessness which by way of contrast makes a man appear strong and great, and men love greatness, even when it is thrust upon them; that, knowing the wiles she employed at captivating one man, she tries them again, and again succeeds (this was resson given by an old bachelor); and lend me your ears, girls, as this is probably the true reason, she has, or is supposed to have, learned to sew on buttons.— Edith Gray in Chicago News.

Housekeeping Worries.

The nobler sex have but scant sympathy with the series of trifling worries that usually follow in the wake of housekeeping, pinpricks in them-selves' but when heaped one upon another, as often happens, quite enough to upset the equilibrium of the mildes; tempered housekeeper. Nature seems to endow the lords of creation with far more than their just due of the gift of organisation; they manage their offices, fac tories, &z., large or small. with less trouble than the majority of their respective wives bestow on their households, and with bester results, consequantly, they are apt to be more than a little contemptucus of the oit-told tale of the delinquencies of servants and tradesmen, Women are, as a rule, very bad organisers, and to make a household move on oiled wheels requires a proper system, well planed direc tions, and a ruling band neither unduly severe or over lenient. But even with the most that do not make webs gave no heed to it.

perfect system it is well nigh impossible to Love of offspring was manifested in all apiders. perfect system it is well nigh impossible to avoid the worries and annoyances caused by the tradesman, whose special object in lief, notwithstanding his polithess and urbanity, seems to be to drive some of his customers at both plentiful, the worries of the housekeeper are proportionally small, for the larder is or with difficulty, even when wishing the same size. can always be dispatched for the pigeons or asparagus that have failed to arrive. But in households of modest pretensions matters are not so easily managed, and it is a trial of one's patience when, on one's return home late in the attendon, one is greeted with the ominous sentence: "Please, ma'am, cook says the chicken hasn't come." Of course, the poulterer will have been most prowill humbly ap logise on the morrow, and he at least will be more reliable for a week or two, but then it is the turn of the butcher or green grocer

Around the House.

colors. Brush the faded article thoroughly to certainty. The German government is now at free it from dust, cover it with a lather of castile soap, rinse with clear water and then alum water and the color will usually be much brighter than before.

A pair of shoes that have become stiff and ancomfortable by constant wear in the rain may have a coat of vaseline applied, rubbing it in well with a cloth, and in a short time the leather becomes as soft and pliable as when it taken from the shelves of the shoe dealer.

IPA German test for watered milk consists in dipping a well polished knitting needle into a deep vessel of milk and then immediately withdlawing in in an upright manner. If the milk is pure a drop of the fluid will hang on the but the addition of even a small pro portion of water will prevent the adhesion of the drop.

Then rince the ornament in lukewarm Next dry the trinket, and brush a little, and continue brushing until the luster reappears,

Beauty.

Beauty of reputation is a mantle of spotless ermine in which if you are but enwrapped you shall receive the bounage of those about you, as real, as ready, and as apontaneous as any ever paid to personal beauty in its most entrancing hour. Some kind of reputation you must have, whether you will or no. In school, in church at home, and in society you carry ever with you the wings of a good or the ball and chain of a bad reputation. Resolve to make it beautiful, clear, shining, gracious. This is within your power, though the color of your eyes and hair is not. But reputation, after all, is but the shadow cast by character, and beauty, in this best and highest sense, commands all forces worth the having in all worlds. Every form of attractive ness confesses the primacy of this. Beauty of character includes every good of which human heart can know, and makes the woman who possesses it a princess in Israel, whose home is everybody's heart.—Frances E. Willard.

Andalusian Beauties.

The Andalusian girl is almost invariably a natite brunette, and although not all are plump, and many are too stout, the majority have exquisitely symmetrical tapering limbs, well-de-veloped busts, and the most dainty and refined hands and feet. Regarding these feet Cautier makes the most astounding assertion, that quantity currents, ought not the quantity car- kies, dear-I have to cat without any postic exaggeration it would be ried by each conductor to be limited? If the minutes, and can't wait."

girl of seven or eight could not wear the shoes of an Andalusian of twenty." I am glad to attest that, if the feet of

Sevilian women really were so monstrously small 50 years ago, they are so no longer. It is discouraging to see a man like Gautier fall into the vulgar error of faucying that, because a small foot is a thing of beauty, therefore the analler the foot the more deautiful it must be. Beauty of feet, hands and waists is a matter each pair directly from the station without infect, hands, and waists are not beautiful, but ugly. We might as well argue that since a man's foot ought to be larger than a wo-man's, therefore the larger his foot the more he the interest of the public, that a thorough in-man's, therefore the larger his foot the more he the interest of the public, that a thorough inhas of mauly beauty. If the Andalusian wemen really had feet so small that a baby might hold them in is hand, they would not be able to walk at all, or at leat, not gracefully. But it is precisely their graceful gait and carriage for which they are most famed and admired.

Fashion Points.

Dressmakers are making up for slight figures simple, full dresses of China silk in solid black or pure white for summer afternoon gowns and for general housewear. They are made with straight, full skirts, which are finished with a hem and full blouses, extending below the waist under the skirt. A ribbon belt of grosgrain or morie, about two inches wide, worn around the waist and tied in a cluster at the side, finishes the dress. Black china atk or surah dresses are made in this comfortable, simple manner for traveling in sultry weather.

A very stylish and seasonable English walking costume is a brown diagonal, with straight skirt pleated in the back and trimmed near the bottom with several rows of looped soutache; tight-fitting coat with deep pointed vest of sued leather fastened down the middle with glove clasps and trimmed at the neck to correspond with skirt, revers of brown plush, between which and the lining is sewed a fine steel wire to make them stand off from the coat, extra long sleeves with insertion of brown plush, with braid edging

down the upper side. Ball dresses are worn "decoltay" than ever but usually to protect the plus or minus a light echarpe is thrown carelessly over the shoulders. The brilliant colors and rich fabrics of the Orient are here combined, soft silks and transparent gauzes embroidered in gold and silver, or deep border of iridescent gems. Silk gloves reaching a little above the elbow, with embroidery on the back, are a pieasant change from the conventional kid glove Young girls have grown tired of the small wreath and garland of flowers, and now prefer a single large flower without any foliage, which is worn in the hair, and another on the low-cut corsage. Bronze and patent leather low-cut shoes, with silk company are the forevire extender. silk compons, are the favorite etyle for evening

DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

BAPID TANNING. This talk about tanning leather in a few hours by electricity is all rubbish. You might as well try to fatten pigs by electricity. But leather can be tanned in a very short time, although a perfect article cannot be produced in less than five or six months. Some time ago a Buffalo man asked me how long it would take me to tan a goat skin and make a pair of boots. I told him it could be done in twelve hours. He bet me \$100 it coulden't be done. That night I went to a butcher and bought a geat. At 6 the next morning the goat was skinned, twenty minutes later I had the hair off the hide, colored and in the liquid. By noon it was dried, dressed, and dried again and glazed and ready for the bootmaker, who finished the boots by 5 o'clock in the evening. It cost the Buffalo man pearly \$200 after the wine and extras were paid for. It was leather, but it wouldn't do to risk a reputation on its wearing qualities. - Shoc Man in Globe-Democrat.

MENTAL CAFACITY OF SPIDERS. Experiments on the mental powers of hundreds of spiders have been made by Messrs. G. W. and E. G. Peckham. Evidence was given that the faculty of smell is fairly developed in all but three out of twenty-six species, but the position of the organ of smell was not found and and is not known. Loud sounds were apparent ly unperceived; the epeirids were sensitive to the sound of a tuning fork, while the spiders

by eagerness to receive back cocoons within twenty four hours, though few recognized them after a luger period, and none seemed able to distinguish their own occoons from another spider's or from pith balls of the same size. loped, with preference for red. The authors discredit the notion that spiders feign death. accepting Darwin's explanation that the habit of lying motionless has been acquired in differ-

The earthquake theory which seems most probable, and the one which has the most adherents, is the one which tells us that the "quake" is caused by an effort of internal heat to make its escape through a weak part of the surrounding earth crust. How thick the earth's crust Alum water will restore almost all faded is would be a hard matter to find out for a work upon a shatt (if it has not been recently abandoned), near Schladebach, with the object especially of obtaining trustworthy data concerning the rate of increase in the earth's temperature as it mears the interior. The last statement the writer read concerning this shalt said that it was at that time 1,392 meters in depth. The temperature was about 48 degs.

centigrade, equal to about 120 Fabrenheit. it increases uniformly as the depth increases, as it has herstofore, the boiling point of water will ne reaceed at about 3,000 meters (providing the shaft could be sunk to that depth), which is

At this rate of increase the point at which platinum melts would be found to be at a depth of forty five miles. According to these figures the earth's crust

cannot be more than one-ninetieth of its radius. Professor Newcomb, connected with the naval brushing them with a new, not very sharp, toothbrush, to which a little scap is given.

Then rince the ornament in laboratory at given. mind, is that down in the bowels of the earth, say from 20 to 100 miles beneath the surface which can be increased by pouring a little which as it gradually becomes coneu. which can be increased by pouring a little which as it gradually becomes coneu. which as alcohol upon the brush and applying it to leaving a space between it and the solid parts, and the heavy weight of the earth above the same than the same th have your earthquake."-St Louis Republic.

DON'T BUB THE RYE,

When you get a cinder or speck of dust or other offensive particle in your eye, don't rub it. Don't touch it. Don't pull down the lid. Don't put your hand near it. Let it alone. This is very hard advice to follow, and in nine cases out af ten you find yourself rubbing your eye before you know it. But if you can refrain from touching your eye se all the action of that organ will itself cast out the offending mote in much quicker time, and with far less irritation, while your efforts would only hinder it and perhaps fasten the intruder so that it will stay a long time. Of course it is a particle of metal you will consult a suregon or oculist at once; but ordinary substances are best treated as above indicated. Some people ray, "rub the other eye," but this is of no use.—Good House.

keeping. SAFETY IN ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

If electrical fires can be absolutely guarded by a complete electrical separation between the street-main wires and those within buildings, with a limitation of the pressure in the last-named to fifty volts, and if such condition can be readily complied with, may it not be advantageous to make those conditions compulsory If conduits, subways, and even ascitions of street pavement can be destroyed by large

easy here in Seville to find women whose feet | practice of interconnecting all the mains in a an infant might hold in is hands. A French | district is fraught with danger, ought not the district is fraught with danger, ought not the practice to be abated? To these questions may answer is: The system of alternating currents and converters admits of these measure of eafety; namely, an absolute electrical experience of the street waits from electrical separation of the street mains from the wires in all buildings; the reduction of the pressure of the current to fifty volts within all buildings; the limitation of the quantity of current carried by street mains , the running of vestigation of this whole subject should be made at the present time by competent and disin-terested authorities. It is my own belief that such an investigation would lead to the adoption, among others, of regulations substantially as follows :

1. No direct electrical connections shall be permitted between street mains and wires with-in buildings for either light or power.

2. The electrical pressure on the wires with-in buildings shall not be permitted to exceed one hundred volts.

3. Each pair of street mains shall be limited in load or volume to an amount not exceeding one hundred amperes and every such wire shall be provided at the generating station with a device which will automatically disrupt the circuit in the event of a sudden increase above the

4. Within buildings the load for any one pair of wires shall not exceed that required to supply sixteen-candle-power lamps.—George Westing. house, jr., in North American Review for March.

Foot Coverings. The best fitting shoes that one can procure will fail to preserve the feet in healthy condition without healthful stockings. The pained feet often seek relief in thinner stockings, regardless of seasons or weather. This practice in winter is to be deprecated, except in the house, where an equal temperature is maintained. The change, even temporarily, from woolen to cotton is still more dangerous to health. Better put on larger shoes than to take this risk. Caution should be used in choice of colors, in order to avoid blood poisoning. The best qual-tip of hose, dyed in the thread, are not very apt to part with their colors on the feet. In the oheap grades, neutral tints are safest, such as the grays. Reds, greens, and purples had better be eschewed. A safe plan, with all cheap grades of socks, is to have them thoroughly washed before wearing them at all. In a hygenic sense, shoes are more perfectly adapted to the wants of the feet than leg boots. are occasions and situations in which the latter are preferable, but as a leather is so nearly non-porous as to permit of but a limited escape of moisture, the smaller the area of the body covered by it, the better it is for the person, For persons who walk much on paved streets, the shoe is the thing.—Shoe and Leather Re-

How to Save Doctor's Bills.

Never go to bed with cold or damp feet. Never lean with the back upon anything that is cold. Never begin a journey until the breakfast has

been eaten. After exercise of any kind never ride in an open carriage or near the window of a car for a moment; it is dangerous to health or even

Never omit regular bathing, for unless the skin is in regular condition, the cold will close the pores and favor congestion or other

diseases. When hourse, speak as little as possible until the boarseness is recovered from, else the voice may, be permently lost or difficulties of the throat be produced. Merely warm the back by the fire, and never

continue keeping the back exposed to the heat after it has become comfortably warm. To do otherwise is debilitating.

Keep the back, especially between the shoulder blades, well covered; also the cheat well protected. In sleeping in a cold room establish

the habit of breathing through the nose, and never with the mouth open. Never stand still in cold weather, especially after having taken a slight degree of exercise, and always avoid standing on ice or snow, where the

person is exposed to the cold wind.

When going from a warm atmosphere into a through the nose ere it reaches the lungs.

A Doctor's Don'ts.

Don't read in street cars or other jolting vebicles Don's pick the teeth with pins or any hard

Don't neglect any opportunity to maure a ariety of food. Don't eat and drink hot and cold things im-

mediately in succession. Don't pamper the appetite with much variety of tood that may lead to excess.

Don't read, write, or do any delicate work unless receiving the light from the left side. Don's direct special, mental or physical energies to more than eight hours' work in each

Don't keep the parlor dark unless you value your carpet more than your own and your children's health. Don't delude yourself into the belief that you

are an exception as far as sleep is concerned; the normal average of sleep is eight hours. Don't endeavor to rest the mind by total inactivity; let it seek its rest in work in other channels, and thus rest the tired part of the

brain.

Success always attends our preparation for removing the downy hair from women's face. It is now in universal use, and c sts, including a box of ointment, only \$1.53. We have always on hand a preparation to dye the whiskers and to give to the hair its natural color. Also one of the best preparations for washing the mouth and gums and giving a sweet breath. Freckles and skin blemishes, as well as tooth-ache and corns, removed at once without pain. As in the past, we have always on hand choice l'ace powders, which gives to the skin a freshness and conceal all the defects of nature. We have also a Lung remedy which is infalible. Read the certificates which we publish every week.

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nonne st., corner St. Elizabeth st.

Absent-Minded-"My dear," said Mrs. Jones, struggling with a pot of jam at the dinner table the other day, "see if you can open this pet," "Not with my lick," murmured Mr. Jones, who had been sitting up the night before with a sick friend, "I'll pass it blind," and he sighed dejectedly behind his newspaper.

St. Louis Mo., March 23, 1889. BAILEY REFLECTOR COMPANY.

Gentlemen :- We have now used your Reflector about three months. It is very satisfactory Our audience room is 50x60 ft., with ceiling 30 fo. Your 60 inch Reflector lights it admirably. Very respectfully, J. H. HOLMES,

Chn. Bldg. Com. 3d Cong'l Church. Letter from the Pastor.)

Dear Sirs: -The Balley R flector which you placed in our church gives entire satisfaction.
It is ornamental and gives a brill ant light,
It is really a marvel of cheapness, neatness and Very sincerely yours, G. H. GRANNIS, brightness.

Paster of 3d Cong'l Church, of St. Louis, Mo

By Proxy: Husband-" Where is my wife, eir." kies, dear-I have to catch a train in five politician's noze when there is not light enough

FARM AND GARDEN.

A FINE GARDEN.

Mr. O. B. Hedwen gives an account of a visit to the garden of a retired merchant, where he saw such crops of vegetables of all kinds as he had never seen before. The method of oulture was simple; the land was of a sandy nature, and he trenched three feat deep to get moisture, and incorporated manure at the rate of one hundred cords to the acre. In his melon bed the fruit was so thick there was hardly room to set foot, and of exquisite flavor. Some straw-berry plants, set on the lat of August, were many of them so large on the 20th of September that a peck measure would not cover a plant and the foliage was three times the size of ordi nary. Mr. Hadwen thought it extravagant to apply so much manure, but the results convinced him of the profit. A hundred strawberry plants, set out in the spring of 1881, produced seventy nine quarts, many of which weighed from an ounce to an ounce and a halt each. Many of his strawberries were seedlings of his own raising. When he first went to farming, his neighbors laughed at the city man. but they have not laughed much lately. He had found that by planting the seed end of the Early Rose potato separately from the other end, the former, in a lew years, produced pota toes two weeks earlier, and that by planting round and oval potatoes of any variety, sepa rately, in a few years he got two varieties.

FARMERS ARE NOT PROTECTED. In a long pastoral letter to the Catholics of

the diocese of Leavenworth, Kan., Bishop Fink, referring to the Farmers Alliance movement referring to the farmers Alliance movement caused by the agricultural depression, says:
"We may say that surrounded by a bountiful crop as we are, many of our people are suffering and are in misery, uncertain what they should do in the future. The complaints come not only from the laboring classes in cities who are without work, but especially from the country districts from the farming popula-tion, which feels that matters cannot be as they are for an indefinite number of years, or the would lose their house and home. Owing to the peculiar state of our country every on suffers when the farming population is in dis tress. Thoughtful persons are well aware that the present grievances of the farmers are but too true. It seems that almost every industry in our country is protected in order to amass riches in the hands of the few by which the many will have to suffer. The only classes not protected are those that would seem to need it iost-the laboring men and the farming popu lation.

The Bishop reviews the constitution of the Farmers' Alliance, and holds that no Catholic can join the order because of its secrecy and because it virtually has a religion and a chaplain of its own. This latter point he discusses at length, and declares that if the alliance will drop its religious aspect Catholics can join it and work for the good of the farming сіачвев.

WHY THE HENS DO NOT LAY.

One of the puzzling questions that often arise in the experiences of persons raising fowls is why their hons are not laying as well as a neighbor's, who is far more fortunate in the weekly additions made to his egg basket. From the directions given in poultry journals and by manufacturers of specifics for egg production many persons start out with the confident expectation of uninterrupted success in raising chickens and eggs, to find at last that the business has for some reason become unprofitable.

In purchasing hens for laying, particular at tention should be given to the color and appear ance of their combs, which should be bright and red. Where the comb has a dull, sickly color, and a kind of flattened down appearance, no amount of feeding or care will force the laying of eggs as long as these conditions exist Again, the legs should be smooth and clean and free from scale; or the appearance of spurs, both of which indicate that the han has passed the laying age. The cock should be bought out of a different flock and be as purely bred as possible. The principal causes of failure in egg production are believed to be : first, keeping hens that are too old : second, breeding in and in, or a failure to introduce new blood from sources entirely outside of one's own flick, and third, keeping the flock too long in the same

QUICK FEATHERING.

The chicks of some breeds, such as Games, When going from a warm atmosphere into a cooler one keep the mouth almost closed, so that the air may be warmed by its passage through the nose ere it reaches the lungs.

Leghorn, Minoreas, Dorkins, etc., feather so rapidly that they often droop from the excessive drain on their vitality. They require, in such cases, to be treated nearly the same as young turkeys, as very nourishing food is required. L.c. always attacks such chicks in prefer ence to others, and it would be well to search for vermin should the chicks not appear lively. Brahmas and Cochins will remain nearly naked until half grown; but when fully matur ed, have more feathers than the fowle that feathre rapidly when young. Dry quarters are essential for delicate chicks even in summer.

THE LOSS OF CHICKS.

There are but few farmers that know how many chicks they lose in a year. They set every hen that desires to hatch, a large number of chicks come out (but never counted) and they are carefully attended to; but later in the season, when the farmer begins to inform him self regarding the number on hand, he is surprised to find a large majority missing. Gone
the hawks, rats, crows, scakes and family
cat have decimated them to a few. Chicks They should be raised on business principles. should be so managed that the farmer knows how many were hatched, and if a single one is missing, he should at once investigate the cause and endeavor to avoid further loss from that source. If this was done there would be more profit, and poultry would pay.

All Sorts.

"The plot thickens," remarked Fikens at the play. "Well don't step it," said Jenkins; "its thin enough, goodness knows."-The Peacemaker-- 'Don't you know it is

very wrong to fight, little boy; What does the Geod Book say?" Tommy (who has just pelished off the class bully)—"I dunno. I ain't read it no further than David and Gerlire. "I'm afraid," said Ethel, "that Harold's

new situation at the Capitol is having a bad effect on him." "Do you mean the young man that didn't go away until after 12 last night?" "Yes, he makes so many motions to adjourn and then doesn't." Mudge-"I hear that you said I had a

head like a mule. Now, I hardly think that was the right thing for you to say about me.' Yahsley-" Perhaps it would have been more grammatical to say that you had a head like a mulc's.

A Daad Give Away: Ghost (at a seance) -"Do you recognize me!" Mrs. Toper (confidentiall; -"Yes, you are my lat; husband, John Teper." Ghost (surprised)ound, John Teper." Ghest (arprised)—"How did you know me?" Mrs. Toper (firmly)-"I smelt your breath, John." Philanthropiet-" You have a horrible

cough, my man." Mendicant—"Yes, sir! Terribla." Philanthropist—"Come with me and I'll cure it." Mendicant (scornfully)-"Got out! If it wasn't for that cough I'd starve or have to go to work." A sensitive merchant: Proprietor of Res

taurant (t: tramp)-" Well, have you got through?" Tramp-" Yes; and them vittles tasted fine. Now all you have get to do is to I nd me a quarter pay for 'en, for I don't want to owe accordy nothin'."

Tommy- 'Paw, why do they always say Proxy: Husband—" Where is my wife,
"Maid—"She's inst gone up stairs,
Husband—" Well, just give her this
political meetings, my son. You can see a to distinguish anything clie,"

How Lost! How Regained.

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000					
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THE GLORY OF MAN Irish Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

AMBROSE-HUDSON-February 11, at St. John's Cathedral, Limerick, John, second son of John Ambrose, Ballyegra, county L'merick, to Elizabe h, youngean daughter of the late Chas. Hudson, of the Hotel, Rabkeale.

BAKER-BAMFIELD-January 29, at St. Mary's Chuce, Bath, Major H. S. Baker, R. H. A., to Mabel, fourth daughter of Major General Bamfield, Bengal Staff Corps.

DUNNE-REDY-Feb. 3, at the Parish Church, Cathaced, M. F. Dunne, of Dublin, to Mary Eilen, daughter of the late Michael Reedy,

Carnacen, M. F. Dunne, of Dublin, to Mary Eilen, daughter of the late Michael Reedy, Esq., of Ballyhaunis.

Early—Byrne—January 26, at Drumsna R. C. Church, Michael Early, youngest son of the Thadeus Early, Aughazuinea, Drumshambo, county Leitrim, to Bedella, daughter of Wm. Byrne, Bickwood, Drumsna.

Giles—Elwood—February 2, at the Catholic pro-Cathedral, Galway, to Jane A., only daughter of the late Mr. B. Elwood, Woodousy, Galway.

quay, Galway.

HAGARTY-BARRY-Jan. 27, at Delvin Church, Maurice Hagarty, Balnaskes, Delvin, to Rebecca Cordy Carry, of Moortown, Delvin.

KENNETY-O'BRIEN-At Sa. Saviour's, Dominick street, Dublin, John W. Kennedy, Boyle, to Josephine O'Brien, Ballymote.

DIED.

Ansbre - February 7, at his residence, Claremorris, of paralysis, James, the second eldest

s m of Martin Austro
Anderson—February 11, at his residence, 17 Hardwicke street, Dublin, Robert Anderson, after a tedious linear

Bushell-Feb 6, at the hospital, James' streat, Dublin of paralysis, Susannah, wife of Theophilus Bushell, 20 Peter street COLEMAN-February 5, at 1 Ulverton road, Dal-key, county Dublin, Margaret Coleman, at an

advanced age. Concoran-February 5, at his mother's resi-

OORCORAN—February 5, at his mother's residence, Cistle street, Castleber, Patrick A. Corcoran, brother of Rev. John Corcoran, C.C., Cheremorris.

COFFEY—February 6, at Grance, county Limerick, May, the beloved child of John Cotteey, Kiagsend School, Dublin, aged 9 years.

CUMMINS—February 5, at Coolnakisha, county Ourlow, Michel, fourth son of the late John Cummins, aged 25 years.

CONNOLLY—February 11, at his residence, 16: Harcourt road, Dublin, James Connolly, after a tedious illness.

a tedious illness. a fedious tilness.

Gullen-February 12, at the Hospice for the Dying, Harold's Cress, Dublin, Lucy, fourth daughter of the late Nicholas Cullea.

Coney-February 10, at his residence, 1 Nor phumberland square, Dublin, Patrick Coady, late of Vormouth Hasbesterm, country Cys. late of Vermount, Hacketstown, county Car

Dowling-February 10, at his residence No. 4

Havelock square, Dublin, Christopher Dowling, in the 46th year of his age. Dillon-February 6, at his residence, Ballinabrana, county Carlow, after a long and tedious illness, ex-Sergeant Dillon, R.I.C. DONNELLY - February 2 at her residence, Red ergan, county Tyrone, Mrs. Margaret Donn I-ley, relict of the late John Donnelly, Eq.,

aged 80 years. Fitzggrand - February 12. at her residence, Mrs. Mary Fitzgerald, relict of the late Mar-tin Fitzgerald of the D M P. Frost-Feb. 12, at Dromoline house, Burnratty

co. Clare, after a protracted illness, Charles Frost, E q HAYDEN—F-b. 5, at her residence, Knocknagee, co. Kildare, Mary, relies of the late James Heden. HUNTER-February 5, at 56 Rathgar read,

Dublin, Winifred, wife of Robert J. Hun-Johnston-Feb. 6, at her residence, 26 Lower Gardiner street, Dublin, after a short ill-ness, Mrs. Joice Johnston, wife of Henry Johnson.

Mary, wife of David Kenney.

LEONARD—Feb S, at the residence of her father, George Leonard, Fintena, Baby or Mary, Leonard, aged 21 years, after a linger-McGratu-Feb. 4, at his mother's residence, Mill street, Eunis, Paul, eldest surviving son

KENNEY-Feb. 5, at the Chard road, Drogheda.

of the late James McGrath, Ennis, county MARLAY-Feb 6, at his residence Castle st., Portadown, Teemas Marlay.

MARMON—February 5, at the Convent of Marcy, Navan.in the 47th year of her ogn, and 31st of her religious lifel Sister Mary Stan-silans Marmion, third daughter of the late Sylvester Marmion, Derrypatrick, county Meath. MOLLOY-December 2, at the Convent of Providence, Hamystead Green, London, Annie, (in religion Sister Magdalen, of St. Joseph), daughter of John Molloy, Kathmore, county Kildare, in the 26th year

of her age and sixth of her religious profragion. MURPHY-Feb 5, at his residence, Ballinamona,

Cashel, after a short-lilness, Will am Murphp, Eaq. J P, aged 73 years.

Munphy-Feb 12, at his mother's residence, Tullow, county Carlow Joseph Stanislaus. aged 9 years, the beloved son of Mrs. Patrick

Murphy,
Moroney-February 7, at Bushs, county
Tipperary, James Moroney, Postmaster. aged 65 years, MURPHY—February 9, at Glencairn, Stillorgau,

county Dublin, Mrs Anne Murphy, of Bally remoud, county Carlow. MUBPHY—February 10, Sarah Murphy, aged 82 years, relict of the late John Murphy, of Coolmine. NOWLAN -Ab his residence, No. 1 Sir John

Rogerson's quay, Dublin, of acute bronchitis, Henry P. Nowlan, aged 48 years.
O'Hanlon-February 6, at the residence of her parents, 3 Wood quay, Dublin, Alice, young-est daughter of Patrick and Mary O'Han-

lon, aged 18 years. O'REILLY—February 4 at Cloughjordan, Patrick Reilly, in his 55th year.
O'Byrne—February 10, Rose O'Byrne, wife of the late Donagh O'Byrne, of Rathbriann.

O'Dell-February 12, at Ivy Cottage, Mountpleasant place, Ran-lagh, Dublin, Charles Joseph, only son of the late C. E. O'Dell, Homeville, Rathmires.
O'Toole-February 12, at her residence, 35 Summer hill, Dublin, Mrs. Margaret O'Toole, late of Kilcorney, Bray, county Wicklow.
O'BRIEN-February 11. at his residence, Kilmantin Hill, Wicklow, Peter O'Brien, at the

advanced age of 87 years.
O'NEILL—February 11, at his residence, 98
Francis street, Dublin, Michael O'Neill, after a lingering illness. PENTONY -- Fabruary 11, at Beechmound, Navar.

county Meath, Rose, wife of John Pentony, SCULLY-February 3, at Ballyrider, Stradbally. Queen's County, John Scully, in his 70th

SHANNON-Dec. 27, at the Cardinal's Palace, Manly Beach, Australia, William Joseph, fourth son of the late Patrick J. Shannon, Esq., Spring Valley, Summerhill, county Meath.

SMYTH-At her residence, Abbey View, Little Bray, Elizabeth Smyth, relict of Patrick Smyth. TAYLOR-February 10, at Portumna, of acuter

bydrocephalus. Patrick Thomas (Tom), second eldest son of Laurence Taylor, aged 10 years. WEBB-February 10, at her residence, Raharney, Wesomeath, Frances, wife of Patrick: Webb, aged 80 years. Watson—February 5, at Kildars, Doctor—Christopher Watson.

bytery, Murroe, county Limerick, William: Oanon Wall, P.P., V.F., of pneumonia, inthe 58th year of his age and 35th of his sacred. ministry.

WALL-February 7, at his residence, the Pres-

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