CARDINAL NEWMAN.

All is divine which the Highest has made, Through the days that He wrought till the day when He stayed: Adove and below, within and around, From the centre of space to its uttermost

In beauty surpassing the universe smiled On the mora of its birth, like an innocent child, Or like the rich bloom of some delicate flower; And the Father rejoiced in the work of His

Yet worlds brighter still, and a brighter than those, And a brighter again, He had made had He And you never could name that conceivable

To exhaust the resources the Maker possessed But I know of one work of his Infinite Hand, Which special and singular ever must stand; So perfect, so pure, and of gifts such a store,

That even Omnipotence ne'er shall do more. The freshness of May and the sweetness

June, And the fire of July in its passionate noon, Munificent August, September serene,
Are together no match for my glorious Queen.

O Mary, all months and all days are thine own, In thee lasts their joyousness, when they are

gone;
And we give to the May, not because it is best,
But because it comes first and is pledge of the

"KIN ACROSS THE SEA."

(Belfast Daily News.) We have had our attention called to Mr. 3. C Firth's skytches of our "Kin Across the Ses," and although by no means faultless we must admit that this book contains much which it is well the public should be made familiar with. Mr. Futh's work would have had a better reception had Mr. Froude's preface been emitted, as any suspicion of cepartnership with the last named author gives room for doubt with regard to the accuracy aside who, but fer Froude's name, would have welcomed the book. Mr. Firth's chapter on American "Labor Troubles" is suggestive. He believes that the chief causes of discontent are the long heurs of the ordinary labor day and the increased strain upon mind and bedy due to the ever-growing use of machinery, and remarks that labor problems have come before the Americans at an early period of the national life, because humanity is progressive and as new nations fall into line they must keep step with their predecessors. Consequently says the author Americans are sarly confronted with the burning question of our day, but they ere likely to find their sciation less difficult than they must be for the older and feebler nations. Contrasting Yankees with Englishmen, Firth affirms that while both nationalities are but too prene to tumble into the "slough of conceit." Englishmen don't find their way scross it as readily as do the Americans, who usually flounder out on the right side and progress accordingly. This faculty, taken in combination with universal suffrage and their 4 000,000 of freeholders, inclines the balance in the big Republic's favor, and gives promise on American soil than elsewhere. A nation, continues Mr. Firth, which has a free vote and free speech can out through Gerdian knets which puzzle Nationalities which have not got this two-edge sword. The condition of Europe he considers very menancing. He cannot find any such community of interests between the European classes and masses as is required for the building up of strong and orderly States. Such community of interests he looks on as a vital necessity, and its absence augura badly for the peace of the immediate future. The masses, in Mr. Firth's epinion, are fully aware of their own wants and their pewer of eatisfying them, and means to have votes and to make practical use of them, and when they have put themselves on their feet he hopes to see a great confederation of English speaking pos-ple all over the globe. The master-key, he writes, for the difficulties of Socialism and other struggles between labor and capital is the establishment of a community of interests between Great Britain, America, and all the Colonies. We can respond to Mr. Firth's great idea, but we are not ever sanguine as to the pessibility of establishing a cemmunity of interests between an old country which has a weakness for coercive legislation and young nationalities that are too honest and toe brave to have recourse to handouffs and muzzles. Between Great Britain's old blue-blooded classes and the newer world's industrial masses the difficulties of partner-ship must be almost insurmountable. Wealth only exists when the working world creates it, and partnership between the idle classes and the industrial masses must resolve itself into the robbery or the starvation of one or other of the two parties concerned. Hitherto we have had the rebbery and semi-starvation of labor, and should justice be enforced in

hold it. How a Priest Should Die.

the future we shall see the reverse of the old

pesition. George Washington and his friends must have understood this question-

able community of interests and federation

idea pretty fairly when they elected for a

free hand at home and a strong arm to up-

LONDON, June 12 .- Cardinal Manning addressed a deputation bringing him gifts on the eccasion of his inblies. He said he de-sired to die as a print ought to die—without money and without debts. He mentioned in detail the various charitable objects on which he intended to bestew his jubiles gifts. In conclusion the Cardinal invoked a blessing upen his present and absent friends.

Catholics as Peace-Makers. The example of the Oardinal Archbishep in London and of Archbishop Walsh in Dublin in coming forward as peace-makers in the re-cent labor troubles has found imitators among the clergy in other countries. In Emschede, a town of Helland, of which the majority of the working population are Protestants, a serious strike broke out last week, and in spite of all the efforts of the lecal authorities no satisfactory solution could be arrived at. Where they falled, however, a single Catholic curate, M. Arriens, has been successful, and the dispute is now happily at

Desconesses and Sisterhoods.

Osthelics have reason to welcome the mevement springing up in non-Catholic bedies for the establishment of Sisterhoods. Imitation is the most elequent form of approval, and the organization of an order of virtual acknowledgement of the blind prejudice of the nation. Religious com-dice of the sects on this point at least. Of munities of men as well as of women have course, the Oburch was unmoved by the been instituted, in the view of prepagating clamer of bigots ament the uselessness, and so this worship of the Sacred Heart. Indul-A TO THE RESERVE OF THE SECOND STREET

William Porchasta.

comprehend the grandeur of lives solely consecrated to the service of God, These communitles of hely men and women, turning their backs ferever upon the pleasures of the world and its ambitions, devoting their lives to work of meroy and plety, and walking in the feetateps of the Divine Savieur, have ever been the glory of the faith. It cannot but be a source of gratification to her to percoive that the influence of these hely lives has at the end of three centuries penetrated the thick layers of ignorance and prejudice, and inspired even a feeble desire among our separated brethren to imitate the neble ex-

ample of her oberished religious. It need hardly be said that the orders of descenesses that slready exist or are in process of formation in the Episcopal, Presbytarien. Methedist, and other churches will bear a very remets resemblance, indeed, to Cathelic religious communities. Monastic life in its true sense is an impossibility as far as Protestate are concerned. The theories of their system are irreconcilable with the true aim and existence of the purely Cathelio features of the religious life, The laws geverning associations of well-meaning and no doubt sincere women in the Episcopal Church do not include any vows of a serious nature : Persons taking the "habit" merely signify their intention to persevere in the service of Ged in the office which the garb symbolizes.

In the other denominations the position of deaconces is not likely to imply mere than a willingness to engage in the church work or charitable objects undertaken. There is very little auggestion of a vocation or a desire for spiritual exaltation such as constitutes the highest motive for one embracing the menastic life in the Catholic sense. It is out of the question for persons who are not in touch with the spirit of the ancient faith te understand the significance of the step taken by a Catholic in renouncing the world for the habit of a religious. Protestants cannot understand it, and cannot, therefore, establish orders that will even remotely approach the religious character of Catholic Sisterhoods. The noblest impulse that will recruit the newly-organized deacenesses will probably be room for doubt with regard to the accuracy and the object of the joint undertakings. In spiritual one. That is very well as far as it this case many persons have been turned goes, but it is very far from being sufficient. The elements of cehesion and continuity essential to menasticism are the development of the inherent spirituality of the Catholic religion. They are absolutely foreign to a system as singularly deveid of this character-

istic as Protestantism. Nevertheless, apart from the good results tist may flow from the practical charitable work of these organizations, Catholics have reason to expect that they will afford a medium by which many sincere and earnest women, eager for the true service of religion, appreciating the defectiveness of purely philanthropical associat on to this end, will be lid to higher spiritusi walks within the Church of Ohrlst .- Catholic Mirror.

Advice to Women Workers.

Little enough of aunahine comes into the ives of meet women who must carn livings for themselves, and it is small wonder that after a time they degenerate in little thinge, thinking that as notedy cares how they look it can't matter much. Yet it does matter. I am not advocating the purchase of extrathat the coming struggle will be fought out more intelligently and adjusted more speedily and American soil than alcomban. American soil that alcomban appealing the struggle will be fought out. means permit only a small expenditure for dress, try and be neat,

A prefessional man recently advertised for a stenegrapher. Among the applicants was one young woman, who suited in every way, apeed, style, references, all correct, yet he which is not at all likely. The difficulty is hesitated and finally did not employ her. On to get France to consent to arbitrate. being asked for his reason he said: "That silk business in the frent of her dress was dirty," referring to a solled silk plastren. Se she failed in getting a fine position by a little CATE COLUMN

net to employ her when, on going out, the girl stoeped and turned back a rug which had been kloked up, and she was quickly given the place she sought Be neat, kind, thoughtful and helpful. None of these will cost you meney, yet they may bring to you the success of your life.

Benefits of a Spare Diet.

Regularity and temperance preserve lives and strengthen constitutions which excessive tenderness and care of physicians and all other art; would probably have the seener wern out and destroyed. St. Charles Borromee was for many years troubled with the phlegm, which caused frequent disorders in his health, and which no remedies could cure, till by this excessive abstimioteness, it was perfectly removed, whence it became a proverb to call a long and rigorous abstinence : The remedy of Cardinal Berromeo." Lowis Cornero, a nebleman of Venice, was cured of complication of diseases, and pretracted a life which was despaired of at forty, to a hundred years, by taking to a spare diet; his daily allowance of bread and other eatables being only twelve ounces, and of drink four-teen sunces. He died at Padua in 1556. His book on the advantage of temperance was translated into Latin by Lessius, who by the same method restored a weak broken constitution, and died in 1623, sixty-nine years

The Month of the Sacred Heart.

As May is set apart by the Church for the special cultus of the Mother of Christ, so is June consecrated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. According as men's charity grows cold, the Church bids them draw nearer the great furnace of Christ's love—The Sacred Heart. The principal motive of this devotion is the unbounded tenderness of the Saviour for men; the end aimed at is to make reparation for the world's ungrateful disregard of this tenderness and meroy; while the sensible object of the devotion is the Sacred Heart of Jesus burning with leve for us. In our most spiritual devotions we feel the need of natural and sensible objects to awaken our attention and arouse our emotions. By this species of incarnation, the spiritual becomes more intelligible, and, as it were, tangitle. The heart is the symbol of leve; Christ's heart is the symbol of Christ's love, and this divine love is the particular object of our devotion. There is no Nesterlanism about this sweet exercise. It is at ence inspiring and natural. In it, heart speaks with heart and love is required with love. The Friday succeeding the cotave of Corpus Christi is the Feast of the Sacred Heart. Those who desire to learn the value of this devetion, should make a novena to be conoluded with Holy Communion on the feast. The Contraternity of the Scored Heart counts its members by millions. On the heights of Montmartre, overlooking Paris, a great church has just been completed at a cost of four million deliars. The magnificent struc-ture is the votive offerings of Cathelic France descenses, which is a palpable imitation of ture is the votive offerings of Catholic France a Catholic institution that has been desounced and derided by Protestants ever national monument of reparation for the institution the se-called Refermation began, is a suits offered to God by the infidels and rene-

of Our Biessed Lord. These considerations should induce good Cathelies to consecrate month of June by increased ferver for, and communion with, the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

AN APPEAL TO THE THRONE. Newfoundland Parliament Protest Against the French.

St. Joen's, N.F., June 12.—The Celenial House of Assembly has been proregued with all the impressive geremonies attending the prorogation of the Imporial Houses of Parliament. Governor O'Brien in a formal speech of dismissal thanked the delegates, etc.; aliuded to questions of peculiar delicacy and matters of vast interest to the colony's future which came before them, but made no direct allusion to the figheries troubles.

AN ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.

One of the last note of the House of Assembly was to agree upon the address to the Queen on the French fishery aggressions. There is a very strong remonstrance with the Imperial Government against the encreachment of the French on the west coast. It makes an emphatic protest against the French being permitted to fish for lobsters, on the ground that this was not contemplated in the treaty and does a great injury to the colony's interests, because they are not per misted to erect mere lobater factories under the modus vivendi. The modus vivendi la criticized sitegether. The point insisted on is the calony's right to legislate for the French shore, which the French dany. Great indignation is expressed because Great Britain's ri ht to the sovereignty to own sell is virtually conceded to the French.

NOT EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS.

Attention is called to the treaties merely giving French concurrent rights to fish with British subjects, not an exclusive right, and the use of the strand during the fishing access only for the purpose of drying their fish. Cedish only was contemplated at the time of the treaty, net lobsters. The address shows how the treaty operates to prevent the settlement and development of the valuable country adjacent to the French shore, and claims that tae F ench assumptions of the right to prevent access to develop the interior of the country are entirely unwaranted. The French have no right to prevent the erection of nermanent structures on the shore, except fish houses, under the treaty. The French have committed repeated violations of the treaty permitting the island of Ss. Pierre to become a nest of sumgglers. The next mail to England will take the address to the

THE PREMIER'S OPINION.

Sir William Whiteway, the Premier, when asked his opinion as to the effect the address would have on the Imperial Government, said: "It is impossible to say. We have been appealing for years to the home country for a remedy without much effect, but the present remonstrance is very strong and might convince the Colonial office that affairs are rapidly growing unbearable."

It is admitted that the Bait act this season is a failure so far as being a retailation upon the French is concerned, because the act is not enforced. It is very difficult to provent the smuggling of bait across to St. Pierre from Placentia Bay, only about fifteen miles distant, but Sir William Whiteway said that If the balt law could be enforced by a patrol of fast cruisers it might do a great deal to induce the French to sell out their right. Arbitration is the only remedy short of war,

A Sample of the Lot.

The circular which was revised by Mr. Meredith during his visit to Lindsay for oir-Another girl went to hire as a general ser. Meredith during his visit to Lindsay for circulation. The lady of the house had concluded oulation among the electors of West Victoria. and other cenetituencies, a few days before the recent election, affords an exorlient example of the style of canvassing the Tories reserted to. The dedger in question was put in ofroulation after Mr. Meredith had-so it is alleged-added two paragraphs for the purpese of making it more effective. It was addressed to "the freemen of Victoria," whose votes it selicited "for John S. Orness, s trusted supporter of William R. Meredith. And it may be remarked that the aforesaid John S. Oruess, who was elected in West Victoria four years age, was defeated last week by ever 450 votes. That was the reply of "the freemen of Victoria" to Mr. Meredith's despicable appeal to race and creed prejudices. In the heading of the circular Mr. Meredith is bumpileusly described as "the People's Friend," while Mr. Mowat is referred to as "Cleary's Friend," Here are a few paragraphs from the presions circular: I. Mowat maintains union of church and

state.
2. Mowat maintains French shall be the school language of those who desire it. 3. Mowat maintains Separate schools may and de use French, Yankes and other disloyal text books as the priests direct.

4. Mowat maintains the priests may con trel the schools for the Church. The Romish Church, not the Roman Catholic people, shall be supreme.

5. Mowat maintains old Romish standards used in Quebeo before Confederation shall be legal in Reman Catholic Separate schools

6. Mowat maintains, willing or not willing, Roman Cathelic citizens shall be rated as Separate school supporters at the direction of the priest or other person.
7. Mowat maintains the Romish Church

shall have a special trustee on High school beards who shall be appointed, net by the people, but by Rome. 8. Mowat maintains Remish school trustees

shall be elected by open vote se that the pricets may control the elections. 9 Mowat maintains Romish convents and numeries may draw Government support, while Protestant Ladies' schools and colleges

may net 10. Mowat maintains a Roman Catholic may, at his or his priest's will, change from supporting one school to another. Thus Protestants may be left with a weak section, which means poor teachers or high taxation. 11. Mowat maintains only the Romish Church authorities can repeal Separate school laws, viz., their censent must be obtained be-

17. Mowat maintains government shall be on the basis of pandering to the Romish Church hierarchy—who hitherte have held

the balance of power.

It will be observed that every paragraph before quoted contains a falsehood, a direct misrepresentation of Mr. Mewat's position with respect to the subject referred to. And yet these circulars were distributed by tens of thousands throughout the province in the hope of influencing the votes of Protestant Reformers. On Mr. Meredith's behalf the orioniar stated that "Meredith demanded the abelition of Separate schools; that no private schools should receive government aid (there are ne private scheels receiving government aid); that ne "dislayal" school books should be used, and a let of other twaddle designed to deceive the unsephisticated. When the means recerted to by the gen i Tabe de Africa. Caba (melli e e e, Maron

forth of Catholic Sisterhoods. She saw only gences have been bountifully attached to the Tories to get pessession of the provincial the provincial the fury of enemies who were unable to prayers and practices performed for the love government are considered the victory OVER A MILLION DISTR achieved by the Reformers appears all the mere glerious. All hener to the Refermers of Ontario who could not be induced to sacrifice their principles by appeals to race and creed prejudices and wholesale falsehood, The next time Mr. Meredith appeals to the province he will have to have a better platform than bigotry and misrepresentation. Ottawa Free Press.

LAZARIST FATHERS.

In the United States the Order is Divided into Two Branches

In the United States the Laxirist Fathers are divided into two provinces, the eastern and western. The order was instituted by St. Vincent de Paul in 1625 for missionary development and showing great premise, there being at that time twenty five branches in France, Italy and Poland. The College of St. Lazare, in Paris, was erected by the third superior genera, Edmund Joly, but during the Reign of Terror twice leoted by the meb, and finally the preperty conficuated and turned into a female reformatory and prison. The latter took place when the order was expelled from France. The first Napoleon permitted the return of the Lazarlete, and later the French government, in view of making some compensation, pre-sented the order with a house on the Rue de Sevres. The ploneers of this community settled in the United States in 1816, coming from Rome and establishing their headquarters in St. Louis, from which point they have extended their order and the salutary influence over the States.

Buried Alive in a Hurry.

CHICAGO, June 16,-An afternoon paper prints the following story and gives a three column account with details that seem to affirm the truth: Last Saturday the tuneral of John Burke, who died suddenly, was held body was carried to the cemetery. While the body was lying in the casket friends remarked the life-like appearance of the face, at his residence, and after the services the but the doctor had pronounced the man dead, and the relatives did not feal like going con-trary to the doctor's opinions. When the cortege reached the cometery semente suggested that the coffin be opened, but this was not heeded, notwithstanding that tapping inside the cofile indicated that there was life. As the body was being lewered into the gra-e the tapping became more pronounced, but the people had assembled for a funeal and it had to take place. The coffin was drepped into the grave, the earth fell on the casket, and in a short time a little mound covered the secret. Covered it for time merely, for yesterday the grave was opened, the outhe removed, and an examination of the body showed that the victim had been murdered through the carelessness of the attendants. Burke's body was twisted, his features distorted, his tongue bitten nearly in two, and his finger nails embeded in his flesh. There was every indication that a horrible struggle had taken place.

The Girls Who Get Married. "How did that hemely girl ever centrive

to get married?' le not unfraquently remarked of some good domestic creature whem her husband regards as the apple of his eye, and in whose plain face he see something better than beauty. Pretty girls who are vain of their charms are rather prone to make observations of this kind; and consciousness of the fact that flowers of loveliness are often left to pine on the stem, while weeds of home-liness go off rapidly, is no doubt, in many cases, at the boit m of the smeering question. The truth is, that most men prefer hemeliness and amiability to beauty and caprice Handsome women are apt to evervalue them selves, and in waiting for an immense bid eccasionally everstep the market. Their plain sisters, on the contrary, aware of their persens l'deficiencies, generally de their best at all times to produce an agreeable impres-sion, and in most instances succeed. They de net aspire to capture paragons with princely fertunes, but are willing to take anything respectable and love-weithy that Provid nos may shrew in their way. The reck ahead of our haughty beauties and connectish beauties is fastidiousness. They line reject and reject until nobedy cares to wee them. Men do not like to be snubbed or to be be trifled with-a lessen that thousands of very pretty women learn teo late. Men who are long one caught merely by pretty face and figure do and yet be net, as a rule, amount to much. The practi-cal, useful, thoughtful portion of mankind are wisely content with unpretending excellence.

THE HISTORY OF THE PAST TEACHES THE FUTURE. Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway has goor

Here are the returns of the 240th Grand monthly Drawing of The Leuistana State Lettery which occurred at New Orleans, La., on May 13th, 1860. Ticket No. 45.350 drew the first capital prize of \$300,000. It was sold in twentieths at \$1.00 each. Two were Here are the returns of the 240th Grand sold in twentieths at \$1.00 each. Two were collected through the Tacoma National Bank, for the same reasons it Tacoma, Wash.; ene through First National Bank, Concerd, N.H.; ene through Farmera and Tradera' Bank, Owensboro, Ky.; ene through First National Bank, Jackson, Tenn.; It is the only line to Great one held by Albert Cobb, Boston, Mass.; Falls, the future manufacturing center of the Northwest; to the fertile free lands of the Milk to the fertile fertile free lands of the Milk to the fertile fert ene by Mrs. Ellen M. Foote, Danbury, Conn.; one by John Kilgallen, 2041 Fifth St., Pulla.. Pa.; ene by W. H. Schuebel, 520 Jefferson St., Phila., Pa.; one by Wm. Waldrof, 405 N. Gay St., Baltimere, Md., etc. Ticket No. 39.825 drew the Second Capital Prize of \$100,000 seld as a whole to Alfred A. Prize of \$100,000 sold as a whole to Alfred A.
Marcus, 127 Dattmouth St., Boston, Mass., and was collected through the Central National Bank there. Ticket No. 35,287 drew the Third Capital Prize of \$50,000, sold in twentieths at \$1 00 each; one to Lewis & Gurry, Pawtucket, R. I.; another collected through Kidder, Peabody & Co., Boston, Mass.; ene to S. Markendorff, 357 Eighth Ave., New York, one to B. H. Davis, 41 Maiden Lane, New York; one te Gaston & Gasten, Dallas, Tex.; ene to Jacob Recht, 683 Broadway, New York; are collected through North Texas National Bank, Dallas Tex.; North Texas National Bank, Dallas Tex.; one to J. Blenderman, 100 West St., New York; etc. Ticket No. 62 647 drew the Fourth Capital Prize of \$25,000 and was aold Fourth Capital Prize of \$25,000 and was sold to parties in New Orleans, New York, Grand Rapids, Mich., Galvesten, Tex., and Mont. Teal, Canada. This company's present oharter does not expire until Land 1 1005 ter does not expire until Jan. 1, 1895, and the only question now under consideration is -shall the prosent charter which expires in in a lovelyland 1895 by limitation be extended for another term of 25 years? The 2421d Grand Monthly Drawing will take place on Tuesday, July 15, and all information will be furnish on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.

Do you believe in high license I asked a peet, as he unrelied a manuscript. I believe in a peetic license so high as to be practically prohibitive, replied the editor.

"He a poet? Bosh!" "Why do you say bosh? He writes well." "So he does—but he has no middle name!"

OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED:



Louisiana State Lottery Company Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable, purposes, its franchise under part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an over whelming popular vote, and

Its present Charter ending January 1st, 1895.

Its MANMOTH DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all draws in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La. purposes. St. Vincent, befere his death in 1660, saw the order in an advanced state of FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS. For Integrity of its Drawings, and Prempt Payment of Prizes.

Attested as follows: "We do kereby certify that we supervise the arrange-ments for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawing s of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in per-son manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with konesty, 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."



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	Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.
	LIST OF PRIZES.
	1 PRIZE OF \$*20,000 ls. \$9.00.000 l PRIZE OF 100,000 ls. 100,000 l PRIZE OF 50,000 ls. 50,000 l 50,000
ì	APPROXIMATION PRIZES.
	100 Prizes of \$500 are
	990 Prizes of \$100 are
	S,134 Prizes, amounting to
	A O DATES WANTED

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FOR CLUB RATES, Or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and Number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

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New Orleans, La REMEMBER that the payment of Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BARKS of New Orieans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognised in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of all imitations or anonymous schemes.

The question now under consideration is:-Shall the present charter expire in 1895 by limitation, or shall it be extended another 25 years. ONE DOLLAR is the price of the smallest part or fraction of a Ticket 155UED BY US in any Drawing. Anything in our name offered for less than dollar is a swindle.

HOW CAN THE LONG

BE THE SHORT given points.
For instance
the St. Paul, way has over 3000 milesof

is the traveler's favorite to all points in Minne-sota, North and South Dakota and Montana River Valley; and offers choice of three routes to the Coast. Still it is the shortest line between St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo, Winnipeg, Cooks-ton, Moorhead, Casselten, Glyndon, Grafton, Fergus Fails, Wahpeton, Devil's capitalist, visit the country reached by the St Paul, Minneapolis & Mani-

maps, books and guides. If you wanta freefarm HAND write for the "Great Re-servation," readitand

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REV. FATHER ROUGIL.

The Twenty-Rith Anniversaly of his Ordionution Takes Place this Month

About twenty miles above the point where the rushing Madawaska River mingles its waters with the calm tide of the Ottawa and glides together to the sea, stands the town of Renfrew. In years gone by Renfrew was regarded as the centre of what was known as the Upper Ottaws. It has a population of about four thousand, and its main street gives it a city-like appearance. Twenty-five years ago it was a very unettractive place, when Rev. Father Rougier arrived there from France to take charge of the Cathello congregation. It was his first charge, and his success con better be understood by looking at the results of his labor than by speaking of them.

For a quarter of a century he has labored with real and devetion, always gentle to bear, and kindly to judge, and now in his declining years he has the sweet satisfaction of seeing the resu'ts of his good examples, his good deeds and his great sacrifices. Among the Irish Cathelic families who shared his trials and triumphs throughout all these years a few may be mentioned, viz.: The Garmons, Devines. Frenchs, Bradys, Egans, MoManus's, Steffords, Morans, Tierneys, Gravelles, Hartys, O'Conners, Fitzmaurices and many others. Rev. Father Reugier will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination and his silver jubiles on er about the 19:h of this month, and the occasion will be commemorated in a fitting manner. He will be the recipient of presents and testimonials from his people as a mark of affection for him and recognition of his great work and worth. This distinguished priest of God has spent the hest years of his lifetime among the people of Renfrew, and sm the eccasion of his silver jubiles, from many a humble fireside, as well as from the homes of the wealthy, will be effered up forvent prayers that he may be long spared to guide the spiritual welfare of his large and loving congregation .- United Canada.

Irish Missionary Zeal.

It is stated by a historical writer in an Eastern contemporary that the Irish bu lt 138 menneteries in different parts of Europe during the first three centuries of their Christian history, and vestiges of their footstaps are in every country. Districts are named after them and cities bear their title. We can count forty-five Irish saints in England, forty-five in Gaul, thirty in Belgium, thirty in Belgium, thirtsen in Italy, eight in Iceland and Norway, and one hundred and fifty to Germany. We further know that among them were such men as St. Virgilius of Salzburg, first discoverer of the sphericity of the earth and the existence of the antipodes; John Albinus, the founder of the University of Pavis; S. Cumean, the Patron of the Monastery of Bobbio ; St. Gall, the Apostle of Switzerland; Columbkille, the Apostle of the Picts; St. Aidan, the founder of Lindisfarme and the Pat:on of Northumberland and St. Boniface, Apostle of Germany.-San Francisco Monitor.

Botanist-'This, Miss Harlem, is the tebaccoplant.' Miss Harlem-'How interesting ! And when does it begin to bear cigarettes?



Before All.

Illness Detected at Eyesight

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For five or six years I suffered with dyspepsia, occasioned by Hay Fever, which at one time threatened me with general debility. I take pleasure in certifying that under the treatment of Madame Desmarais and Lacroix I was com-pletely cured in three week's time. Those de-siring further information may call on me, and I will gladly substantiate this testimonial.

LAURENT BOURASSA. Montreal, 3rd April, 1888.

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We have always on hand all sorts of Roots, Herbs, Wild Plants, which we retall at mode; rate prices. All are requested to peruse our Certificate before consulting us in order to be the better satisfied. Beware of imitators.

Richelieu & Untario Navigation Co'y 1890-SEASON-1890.

The following steamers will run as under and call at the usual intermediate ports;
When channel is clear of ice Steamers QUEBEC

excepted) at 7 p.m.
TO TORONTO—Commencing Monday, 2nd June, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 10 a.m., from Lachine 12.80 p.m., rom Coteau Landing at 6.30

and MONTREAL will leave Montreal daily (Sundays

TO THE SAGUENAY-Commencing about lat May, leave Quebec every Tuesday and Friday at 7.30 a.m., and from 20 h June to 15th September four times a week-Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays

TO CORNWALL—Steamer BOHEMIAN every .
Tuesday and Friday at noon.
TO THREE RIVER3—Every Tuesday and Briday at 1 p.m.

TO CHAMBLY-Every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p.m.
TO BOUCHERVILLE, VARENNES, VERHCERES
and B.UT DE L'14(E-Dally (fundays excepted)
per Steamer TERREBONNE at 8.30 p.m. Saturdays

LONGUEUIL FEREY—From Longueuil, 5 a.m. and every subsequent hour. From Montrell, commencing at 6.30 a.m.; last trip, 8.30 p.m. See lime

TO LAPRAIRIE—From now until 5th May, 8 a.m., and 4 p.m. from Montreal. From 5th May to 28th May, 7 s.m., noon and 5 p.m. tundays at 2 and 6 p.m. From 26th May to 1st September, from Mortreal, 6.30 s.m., noon, 4 and 6.15 p.m., 4 times a week, and on Tuesdays and Fridays 6 s.m. and 5 am, noon and 4 and 6.15 p.m.

EXCURSIONS—Commencing Saturday, May Srd, by steamer TERREBONNE, every Saturday at 2.50 n.m. for 'Veroheres, and Sundays at 7 a.m. for contreosur, returning the same evening at about 8 p.m.

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B p.m.

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Offices, 18642 St. James street, Windsor Hotel,
Belmurst Hotel, Canal Beein and Richellen Pier.

ALEX. MILLOY
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