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Part1.

L. GEOFFRION, Ptre., C.S.C.,

Dame College.

Sept. 17, 1890. AT FATHER PROUTS GRAVE. and centact with the atmespheric air cause While Listening to Shandon Bells. BY CHABLES H. A. ESLING. I. Peace to thy slumbers I In musical numbers Thy requiem wells from Shandon steeple, Thy requient were from Submoon arespic, Its ivy leaves runing, And Lee's silvery crooning, All echoed for sys in the hearts of thy people. II. Joy to thy ashes 1 Thy wits' classic flashes And all the rich brogue of thy vagabond singing Within the tomb waken And through air love-shaken Wibrate 'round the world at Shandon's sweet ringing. -Old St. Ann's Cork, Ireland, July 17, 1890. DOMAIN OF SCIENCE. MINERAL OIL LAMPS. Oolonel Majendie and Sir F. Abei's reports a socidenti with mineral eil lamps have just ben issued. One practical suggestion about wicks is that "a lossely plaited wick of long staple cotton draws up the oil" mere astely stapie could draw up the one of more sately than a tightly plaited wick, or one of short, stapied cotten of inferior capillary power. CRIME MORE PREVALENT IN HOT WEATHER. Orime is much more prevalent during the hot weather than in coel, for the very simple reason that in hot weather the blood becomes reason and a person is much more easily angered than in coel weather. Summer is also a faverite time for these tired of life to shuft off this mertal coll, and at this season of the year the correct method of taking one's lie is by drowning. FINE MECHANISM. Among the marvels of human skill and from the cupels of the Cathedral of Ivanc, lagonaity exhibited by the Londen Mechanio-

al and Szientific Society, may be mentioned an instrument loaned by the great Armatrong as instrument loaded by the great Armstrong Gan Works which accurately measures blokness down to the one thousandth of an lach; a similar instrument by a rival nechania which grades by thicknesses in one staying newer in pleeons. The birds in quesmillionth parts ; a scale, Oartling, the worldismeus balance maker, which turns the one monsandth of a grain while loaded with 3,000 graine; and an engine by a Paddington watch-maker which contains 122 pieces, not including 33 bolts and screws, and can be hidden in alady's No. 7 thimble.

THE SPAWNING OF EELS.

necessary to their existences is proved by the fact that many cels which inhabit inland pands and lakes never visit the sea at all. A gentleman diging in the month of Ostober in the gravel banks of the River Stour found stated that he had seen a considerable numker of young cels rise up through a small spening in the sand at the bettom of a small stream-the Ravensbourne. The greater number of cels, however, do visit the sea, and the "passing up" a river of the young cels is one of the most curious sights of natural history.

CRYSTALIZED SOUND.

The human voice alone, writes Mr. J. F. Rabetham, is capable of printing form upon matter as successfully and as distinctly as a violin bow drawn across the edges of a plate. The discoverer of this great fact is a lady, Mrs. Watts Hughes. The experiments are conducted as follows—A hollow receiver is procured, over the mouth of which is stretchad an elastic membrane. The surface of the membrane is covered with a semi-fluid pasto, si such consistency that vory light impres sions can be easily received. The vecalist then sings against the membrane, with perfectly steady and accurate intenation, when he musical note mirrors itself upon the paste and in the meat unexpected forms. Daisies. with every petal exactly shaped, are common figures : lilles, as systematically made, are not rare. A change of note, or of timbre, will produce a ministure tree upon the pasts. the surface of the membrane : another imperoptible difference of sound will lay, side by the with the star-fish, an anemone, Oscaelensily the vibrations will imprint them. serves in the form of shells, beautifully volutd; then, deserting these marine forms as cspriciously as it teck them up, the sound will creats ferns, suspend bunches of fruit and otherwise adorn the surface.

it to veistillse instantaneously and with a force of expansion exceeding that of gun-powder, and drives the bullet before it with equal or greathy velocity than gunpewder. No sound or ameke is produced.

SPRED OF BIRDS AND INSECTS. A writer in the Scots Observer says that he has sprinkeld individual wasps and bees with rese-colourod pewder, and has found that thus handlcapped they could with case keep up with the fastest trains when speed ing dewn "Shap Saumit," the steepest gradi ent in the country. Nor were these carried along in the rush of air caused by the train. They would come in and out of the window, somotimes disappearing for a minute or more, but frequently returning again and again. At distances of from five to ten miles they dropped behind when, others took their place. Petligrew states that the risks of the silkworm meth travels at the rate of 100 miles a day. The speed of flight attained by pigeons is well thown, and at the time the French were making trials with messenger swallows the German Emperer ordered extensive experiments to be carried out with carrier pigeons to be tested at the coming Imperial mancavres. Upon this six of the first columbarian societies of Germany each offered to supply twenty-four birds, which are new in training. So that we have it that the French are endeavouring te train swal-lows, the Germans pigeons, and the Russians falcons. As a practical proof of the possible value of pigeons as carriers the fellewing incident may be given. As an experiment a trained bird was despatched from a northern newspaper office with a request that it might be liberated for its return journey at 945 a.m., It reached home at 1 10 p.m., having covered in the meantime 140 miles at 40 miles an hour. In the north pigeens have lorg been used to convey messages between country houses and market towns ; and in Russia they are now being employed to convey negatives of photographs taken in balleons. The first experiment of the kind was made and the subject photographed was the Win-tor Palace. The platus were packed in envelepes impenetrable to light, and then tled to the feet of pigeons, which sately and quickly carried them to the station at Volkovo. Here is a recent interesting instance of speed and tlaued flaw from Borgeaux to Manchester, and not only beat all exising records but flew more than seventy miles further than any-thing previously stempted by English figure. The winning bird flow at the rate of 1879 yardaa minute, or over sixty-four miles an hear, for a distance of 1421 miles. The same club has flown birds distances of 613 and 625 miles. Inese latter, however, were several E.l. generally shed their spawn in April, days in roturning, and in their ease the only and water not bindored, they almost invari- wonder is that they could accomplish the dis-

Estigenerally shed their spawn in April, (usys in returning, and in their case the only ad, when not bindered, they almost invari-ably choose an estuary, where they senter the epawn lossely in the sand or soil. That there is intailed a race between birds an anunal visit to the sea is by no means and instate. A pigson-fanctor of Hamme, in Westphalia, made a wager that a dezon bees liberated three miles from their hive would reach it in botter time than a dezer pigeone would reach their cut from the same distance. The competitors were given wing at Rhynthe place alive with young cits, some of them bern, a village nearly a league from Hamme, rearcely hatched, at the depth of from five to bern a village nearly a league from Hamme, fitten inches ; and at one of the meetings of ute in advance of the first pigeon, three other the British Association for Science a member | boos reached the goal before the second pigeon, the main body of both detachments finishing simost simultaneously an instant or two later. The bees, too, may be said to have been handicapped in the race, having been rolled in flour bofore starting for purposes of identifioation. By way of testing the epsed of flight in birds of the swallow kind, Spall mand ouptared a marked and sand martin or bank swallow-ine feeblest of its genus-on her nest at Pavis and set her free at Milan, fifteen mlies away. She flew back in thirteen minntos.

DROGHEDA.



23 per cent. of "Albumen," that forms Fiesh and Blood.

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dence of those curry kings, and the spot brooding chamber, openings are made to ad-where they maintained a rude but generous mit the bees. In this chamber may be placed hospitality like that which Sir Walter Scott two large honey-boxes with glass ends, or a decribes as existence among the Scotlish greater number of smaller boxes. These chiefs. There the great assembly of the vas- have openings in the bottom to cerrespond sels was held enote in three years to confirm with the bries in the bottom of the chamber, the laws, and to hear the bards contend in These openings in boxes and chamber should song and recital of the great deeds of the past. Tara got its great renewn from King near together as to make an opening almost Cormso McArt, who roigned about 250 A. continuous, or beithr still, is a straight cut a D. Among the captives which he brought half an inch wide. If small boxes, one-pound back from his piratical expeditions to the boxes, are placed in the chamber, the boxes coast of Britain, Cormac found

A BEAUTIFUL CHRISTIAN GIRL,

whe completely wen his heart. As she leathed the cearse black bread of Ireland, Cermac brought over a miller from Albion to make the fine British flour. This led to the importation of many other belongings of civilization. He imitated the Roman standing army, and the legionary drill. He was a bard and could read and write remarkable accomplishment in these days. He became a Christian 200 years before St. Patrick's mission, and when dying through accidentally swalloying a salman bone, he directed that his body bo not interred in the Pagan mounds but be given Christian burial. One can still make out at Tara where the great oak feasthalf of odd, with its sixteen doers; also the place of Cormac's house, the Hall of the Hostages, and the mill. In one spot the grass is stained with red fungus. This, by the common people, is balleved to be the blood of these who were slain here in a great faction fight centuries ago. In Dublin I made a pilgrim to Trinity College Library to see the celebrated Books of Kells and Darrow. The first is the most beautiful and elaborate manuscript known, add bears evidence to the high arisiic culture which had been resched in the Irish monasteries of the seventh and eighth centuries. The Blok of Darrow was by later generations seaked in water in order that the liquid might be sold for miraculous purposes-to little did they then understand ics real value,-New York Freeman.

THE FARM.

THE GREATNESS OF AURICULTURE.

Agriculture is the busic and strength of all nstional presposity," cald Napoleon, who doroted ble energies to his own aggrandizement and yet was accesiving enough to see that agriculture was the foundation stone on which reced a nation's prosperity. What a libel like to impress on the minds of those who on those who are forever railing against larming as an occupation, and many who are engaged in it, impatient to change their farm life, for some other orang other business that appears a little more easy and genteel. On the ambilious desire of many of our young men to get behind a counter, or an a high stool at the desk. It seems as if impossible for them to comprehend, at least until it is too late, the grandeur, the freedom, the nobility and the independence there is possible in a farmer's luie. Lot us take the uttersuces of a few of the great men that have lived and gone.

"Agriculture is the most healthful, useful and noble occupation of men .- Washington.

be three-quarter-inch auger-heles bered au de not need any epenings, but they must ex-actly fil the chamber. The bees will store all surplus honey in these boxes, and if the season is geed, they will fill the chamber, mere than ence, perhaps. In the fall take out the boxes, cover the boles with a shingle, and fill the chamber with chaff, leaves of rage-anything to keep the top of the hive

warm. Honey and satisfaction may come from this method of keeping bees. Variously shaped receptacles may be placed in the hive to recelve the honey. Glass tumblers, and widemonthed bettles may be inverted over the openings, and thus the bees may bettle their own honey. There is a wide-mouthed, white-glass, buiging-body utensil used for flowers that may be used for this purpose. Honey on g1158

All these receptacles are convenient and economical (they cost little) and they may be corked, out of the way of ants, when not on the table. When any of these irregular-shaped receptacies are placed in the hive, all openings not leading into them, must be olosed, or the bacs will build comb in the chamber itself. The old ber hive may be made to serve by bering holes in the tor, and placing a box over them - a box large enough to ye over the hive an inch or mare to keep out the rain. Under this box, and on the top of what was the hive, place the heney barge or giacese over the openings. Place a stone on the new top or cap to prevent its blowing off

VALUE OF A GOOD HORSE

If all who are raising one or more colta every year would bear in mind the fact that a good herse, of whatever bread he may ba, is always in demand at a good price, and would breed accordingly, a vast improvement in the average value of the horses of the country would com be neticeable. We would are breeding horses on a small scale the fact that the best profits of the business are not is the saving of a few dollars service fees, but in the quality of the offspring. -National Horse Breeder.

CURES FOR ROUP.

Another remedy for roup is-"Take a tablespoonful each of best ginger, cayenne papper, whiskey and malasses, and a toaspoonfal of Jamaios ginger. Max them well together, and add corn meal sill it is stiff enough to roll into pills the size of bullets, and give one or two for a dose according to the needs of the case. Where there is a discharge from the nostrils bathe them with keremene, and anoint a swelled head with

knows of two next-deerneighbors called Mrs. Blood and Mrs. Gore, and two young ladles, warm friends of each other, whese respective initials were O. A. T. and M. E. W. But of all these queer coincidences the mest striking was the case of a British frigate that figured Notre In the American war et independence, which was for some time left almost without a crew, owing to the superstitious terrer of the Eog-lish seamen for the cluster of ominious name which chance had gathered on board her, And well it might be so, for this shin's _____ was the Semicher _____ our commander was Captain [D sath, her first-licutemant William Devil, and her surgeen John Ghest! FIVE YEARS OLD UP TO TWELVE.

Bessie-One of the horrid papers has sent an artist and a reporter here to write up the bathing acenes. I think they are over there on that sand bank, Jennie-How scandalous. Let us go ove where they are and sit down.-Ex. GATA COLDIN HEAD HOWCURED

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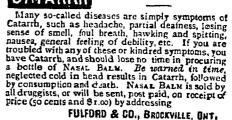
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CURE FOR BITES.

I have been bitten bydegs repeatedly, ence severely. A pet dog of a neighbor's was very ck, and I was attempting to relieve it. It lite me in the left thumb, just below the nall. That member became black as far down as the wrist. I remained so until the nall came ef. The ewner talked of hydrophobia, and aid the dog had net tasted water for two weeks. Had I been afraid, I should, no doubt, have taken nervous fits and dled. The verdict would have been "hydrophiba." But simply applied a solution of "salt and vinegar," a little more vinegar than salt. washed the wound with it, then tied a clean rag around the thumb, keeping it esturated well with the solution and moved the rag so that a lresh part covered the wound, at intervals. This remedy was ence applied to my wrist by a colered weman in the south for a snake bite, My arm was then black, hard and painid. The remedy acted like a charm. In two hours the discoleration had disappeared, and with it the pain, and only the needle mark where the fang had entered was visible

Again, I was bitted by a weasel in the Grand Central depot. A girl had it in a bag and had placed it on a seat next to mine, remarking that it was a kitten. I placed my and on it. Quicker than thought a couple of leeth punctured the joint of my left forefager to the bone. I compelled the girl to iel me what was in the bag. My finger was badly swollen and painful before I reached home, some hours after, 1 used and speedyresalt, imple remedy with the same speedyresalt, it successfully in other MICH. -- Catherine Scwell.

A NEW EXPLOSIVE.

A Paris nowspaper, the Paix, states that French scientist has made a discovery which is likely to revelution is the art of war, 4. Paul Giffard has found out a liquid gas, which he calls is neuvelle balistique a gaz Iquélió, which can be used to propel bullets, annen shot or shell. The Chamber of Oemnerce of St. Etienne has been so impressed by the value of the discovery that it has con-terred upon him a gold medal and a more

The Battle - field Revisited - Cromwell's Cruelties-The Burial Mounds.

Dregheda is a queer old tewn, and is full of tragic memories. Cromwell hammered at It in his time, and treated it in his very summary fashion. The people here say that many women and children, as well as combatints, were slaughtered in St. Peter's Onurch after the city was entered, so that the blood ran down the hill like a brook ; but the local tra-By some slight variation, impossible to esti-mate, the figure of a star-fish will appear on steeple standing where Oremwell says that he emoked and fired out those that were fighting from thence, and knocked the officers on the head and shipped the men to the Barbadoes. He added that "such note might cause regret, were it not that the wretches had imbued their hands in so much innocent bloed." Outside of the town is the famous battle-field of the Boyne, where King James and his son-In-law William settled it by arms that England was to be a Pretestant kingdom. A large obeliek stands on the brink of the river where William was wounded. The guide pointed out the place where Willism plunged en horseback into the stream and gained with his Dutch guard the opposite shere; also where Schemberg fell in leading the Hugue-nets across. We could see on the opposite hills where young Schomberg and his army

KING JAMES AND THE IRISH

appeared, taking

in the rear and spreading consternation in their ranks. We saw where King James had passed the night before the battle, and could not but pity tae old King as we thought ef him fleeing the next day, his forlers hope broken and his throne lost. New Yorkers ought to remember King James kindly, for New York was named for him when he was Duke of York, and he was a good Lord Proprieter of the Provinces of New York and the Jerseys. A few miles beyond the battlefield lie a series of great burlal mounds which have not received the attention that they deserve. The chambers of King Atreus, which Schlie-man has brought to light at Mycens, are not more interesting nor grander than the interior chambers of these great mounds. The mound of Newgrange has a diameter of from 210 to 315 feet, and is about 100 feet in height. The figor of the contral chamber is 56 feet above the base level. The entrance is so low that I was colliged to become a quadruped to enter. Stones weighing tons stood upon both sides and over me, finely cut with circles, whoris and fern leaves. When half way in, hands and knees are too much ; one must lie on one's side at full length, holding a candle before, and edge one's way in like a make. After preceeding for 63 feet, I found myself In a lefty, domed chamber, also

CARVED WITH FIGURES,

There are three recesses, as if for bedies, but on the floer of each is a large stone basin fer some Druidic use, pessibly for sacrifice. Here the Pagan Kings of Ireland of the second and third centuries were buried. This and other mounds were broken open and rified of their valuable contents by the in-vading Danes in the year 860 A. D. Several abetantial reward of 10,000ir. A small steel articles of ernament were found in the earth toptacle is placed under the barrel of the near the entrance in 1847, which had probab-At each pull of the barrel period the bullet, i can see the Hill of Tara, which was the resi-

"Agriculture is not only the most honorable, but the most excellent of all labor .--Zeuophon.

"Than agriculture actiling is better, nothfai, nothing more worshy the attention of a free altizan.-Cloere.

"Agricalture is the dependence of human life, and the source of overy genuine blessing.-Fenelon.

"God Almighty fi at planted a garden, and indeed it is the purest of all human pleasures, It is the greatest refreshment of the spirit of пап."—Влсоп.

It is most remarkable to see the changes that are taking place every day. Farmers are getting tired of farm life, sell out, move into the town er city, engage in a business they know nothing about. Next we see the rich, tired out and wern out citizen going out on a farm to recuperate and enjoy country life. Ah mether earth, thou art appreciated when your sons become weary and tired out with the struggles of life; they find their way back to thee to renew their strength and prolong their life, and when the last struggles are ended, then dost tenderly feld them in thy bosom to rest. Thomas Jefferson says, "Lat the farmer ferevermere be honered in his calling, for they who labor in the earth, are the chesen people of God."

"The farmer's trade is one of worth, He's partner with thesky and earth, He's partner with the sun and rain, And no man loeses for his gain ; And men may rise and men may fall, But the farmer he must feed them all."

HONEY IN BOX HIVES.

Mr. G. A. Stookwell, the well known antherity on the anbject of bees and hee keeping writes in the Conntry Gentleman. A far mer wishes to knew if ne cannot get honey -some heney-from bees in eld-fashioned hives, without killing the bees, and without adepting the medern hive. He has had bees many years in box hives about a foot equare, and obtained heney, when there was any, in the old, barbaric way, by fire and brimstone, This was not satisfactory. He felt that it was wrong to sacrifice his "help" to obtain the preduct of their labors. And the hency thus secured was not always good, or at least, not inviting, for it was often mingled with bee-bread, larvæ, dead bees and old comb. He believes in the utility of bees-that his orops are increased by their distribution of pollen ; and he would like to adopt the mevable frame hive, but neither he nor any member of his household can overcome their fear of the bees. It is often more that they can do to catch and to hive a swarm.

There is a way to get hency out of boxhives, and have nothing to do with the beer. This method would not be satisfactory to an enthusiastic beekeeper, nor is it in accordance with the principles of the advanced science of beekseping, but it is enough under the oircumstances referred to above. The hive for the use of the farmer who does aspire to be a regulation beekeper, was the first deviation, in some localilies, at least, from the square bexhive, and shows the first attempt to induce the hees to store honey in a separate chamber- The bexhive is simply made six. The partnership of two lawyers, Ketcham inches higher, er longer, than the eld kind, and Cheetham, are still a standard jeke, and Thus a siz-inch chamber is provided in the anyene who has visited Western Australia ton of the hive. In the bottom of this cham. must have heard of the mercantile hease of

A third writer sest lies that he has arrested the disease by the use of carbolic acid, 1 dr. ; keresene, 2 cz.; linseed oil, 2 cz., applied locally; and for canker, powdered burnt ing more productive, pothing more delight alum, which was blown down the throat

glycerine."

through relied paper. A tought says : "My birds had roup in a mild form. I took sweet oil two parts, crude carbolic acid one part, and with a camel's hair brush painted the nostrils of the affected bird. One application cured, with the exception of two or three cases, when a

second was necessary. It caused the bird to throw off all the mucus, when recovery was rapid.

If the little turkeys were mine, and they seemed to have the roup pretty bad, I should select from the above remedies these which I think would be likely to do the lest harm and the most good. First, I should dissolve one grain of bromide of potash (advised in previous article), and about ene grain of quinine, or half a teaspronful of whiskey, in as much sweet milk as one little turkey could be made to swallow. This I would administer once or twice daily as the case seemed to require, aneinting at the same time its head, oy as a nostrils especially, with sweet oil containing six drops of refined carbolic acid to the tesspoonful, and cause it to gargle Its threat with keresene. The diet should consist of fresh fat meat, or lard and mutton sust, plentifully seasoned with sulphur and red popper, mixed up with flour bread melstened in sweet milk; and as any Fane little turkey weuli die rather than eat such a mixtare, I should be obliged to force a few mouthfuls down its threat three or four times a day. - Farmers Daughter in the Culti-rator.

Some Curious Names

Every one know

thrift who, happ suggestive name plimented by a bl priate epitaph :

> "Owen Mor Owin' more

But such ceincidences are by no means so rare as one would think. One of newlymade nobles of Louis XV. was the Marquess of Avantiere ('Avant hier,' the day before yesterday). The entagonistic names of Pitt and Fox, a century ago, gave rise to not a few jests as to whether 'the fox would find the pit toe deep for him.' Daring Lord North's term of office, his chief friend was a Mr. Pele and a persistent office-seeker who haunted both was nicknamed ' Compass,' as being constant to the North and always turned towards the Pole.' One of the French commanders deleated by Admiral Hawke bore a name signifying 'Lark,' and the 'nawk' pouncing on the lark' became a favorite joke with the English sailors. The biting epigram that branded Napoleon's ungenerous jaller, Sir Hudson Lowe, as "low by name and by nature,' is familiar to all. Nor are such cases less frequent in private than in public life. A tavern keeper named 'Death' and a pastryceok named 'Pill' were the jest of the English Easten Read in Londen for many a year.

and Cheetham, are still a studard joke, and

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CAPITAL PRIZE. \$300.000 100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.

LIST OF PRIZES

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APPROXIMATION PRIZES.				
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TERNINAL PRIZES.				
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0.00				
3,134 Prizes, amounting to				
AGENTS WANTED.				

IMPORTANT. Address M.A. DAUPHIN,

New Orleans, fr.

Wew Orleans, La.

OF M. A DAUPHIN a, D.C.

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REWEMBER that the paymen) of Prizes is GUABANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution whose charlered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of all imitations or anonymous schemes.

REMEMBER that the present charter of The Louisians State Lottery Company, which the SUFREME COURT OF THIK U.S. has decided to be a CONTRACT with the State of Louisiana and part of the Constitu-tion of the State, DOES NOT expire UNTIL THE FIRST OF JANUARY, 1895.

The Legislature of Louisiana, which adjourned on the 10th of July of this year, has ordered an AMEND-MENT to the Constitution of the State to be submitted to the Feople at an election in 1402, which will carry the charter of THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY up to the year NINETEEN HUNDRED AND NINETEEN.

QO., Holly, Mich,

Catholic Of good habits and fair education wanted in

Farrelloon, P. Q.

sections of the United States and Canada. Permanent employment and good pay to industrious person. References. BRNZIGER BROTHERS, 36 and 38 Barelay Street, N.Y. 7.8

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine ranks amongst the leading necessaries of Life.

These famous Fills purify the BLOOD and act most wonderfully yel soothingly on the STOMACH, LIVEN, KIDNEYS and BOWELS, giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are con-fidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious as to all altments incidental to females of all ages and at a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

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This is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the neck and chest, as sait into meat, it cures SOR& THROAT, Diphtheria, Brouchitis, Couris, Coids, and even ASTRIMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas.

Gout, Rheumatism.

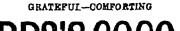
and every kind of SKIN DISEAGE, it has never been known to fail. The Pills and Ointment are manufactured only at

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civilized world, with directions for use in almost every language. The Trato Marks of these medicines are registered in Ottawn. Honce, anyone throughout the British Pos-sessions who may keep the American counterfeits for sale will be prosecuted.

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ve the story of the spend-	UI M. A DAULASH,
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t 'Owen More,' was com- tter wag with the appre-	by all Express Companies, or Postal Note.
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e had gone away,	
e than he could pay."	NEW OBLEAMS