IRISH SANCTUARIES.

r. Flan Barr's Hermitage.

[Sverpcol Oatholic Times.] That reverence for memorials of the past hallowed by selfgious associations, which the rains of I me awakened in the mind of Dr. Johnson, and weich in later days has found expression in the enthusiasm for architectural restorations, seems to have suggested to some Irish priests the ides of preserving from decay a few of the numerous ecolesiastical remains which still exist in that land of undying faith. While the County Kildare, and Father Brennan is busily engaged in renovating the old above at Ballintubber, which has never been long or which it was built, Father Hurley, the zeabous pastor of Inchtgeela, is quietly setting about fulfilling a similar self-imposed labour of love in regard to the hermitage of St. Finn Barr, which, early in the sixth century, the hely anchorite to whom belongs the triple distinction of being the founder of the triple distinction of being the founder of the diocese, cathedral, and ancient city of Cork, lived in prayer and retirement until the needs of the Church called him to lead a more active life. A long line of successive anchorites occupied his retreat in that "green feland in lone Gougaune Barra," the scenic charms of which a Cork poetaster, Jeremiah charms of which a Cork poetaster, Jeremiah Callanan (whose nephew, the Right Rev. Mgr. Neville, D.D., is the present learned and respected Dean of that diocese), has so sweetly sung in melodious verse. The last of these hermits was Father Denis O'Mahony, who, in the beginning of the eightsenth century, closed a life of religious seclusion here, and whose memory is still cherished and reverenced by the pious country people. Some broken walls—emblematic, like the broken column, of the fleeting and fragmentary character of human life—indicate his last resting-place which is contiguous to the unpretentious rural "God's acre" where a few frail memorials mark the grass-grown graves of the "rude forefathers of the hamlet." Smith, in his "History of Cork," makes mention of a fightone which bere the following inscription: "Hoe sibi et successoribus unis in eadem vocatione monumentum imposuit Dominus Doctor Dionisius O'Mahony presbyter, licet incligants." Alas! for the vanity of human wishes! This memorial, by which the poor hermit, with that natural craving to be remembered by one's fellows which is common to all of us, sought to perpetuate his name, is no longer to be found. Nor had he had any successors; albeit, more than a cen-tury and a half afterwards, a foreign Capuchin-a former member of the community who serve the church of the Holy Trinity, Cork—expressed to the late Bishop Delany a desire to follow the example of the Irish recluse, but was persuaded to abandon a design which has its own peculair perils, and is now-a-days considered more admirable than imitable. O'Mahony found the place a rule, and left it so. The late Blahop, who had a special affection for this hallowed spot—the uradle, so to speak, of his dicesse—had other designs than that which pious enthusiasm suggested to the good friar. We believe we are correct in stating that the Melicray monks were invited to establish a house of their Order in the vicinity, and that his Lordship centemplated entrusting the custodian-ship of the place to some religious community. Father Hurcly, therefore, in setting before himself the task of restoring and partly rebuilding these rules, with the approval and encouragement of the present Bishop, the Most Rev. Dr. O'Callaghan, O.P., is fittingly giving effort, as far as in him ites, to the wiehes of his Lordship's venerable predecassor, to whom he was secretary. We may, therefore, hope to see St. Finn Barr's hermitage again become the scene of plous pilgrimages without the recurrence of those abuses which, early in this century, necessitated the intervention of Bishop Murphy, in whose time a large slab at the foot of a tree contained,

tion for the devout frequenters. Loch Ire, or Gouganne Barra-that is, according to Dr. Joyce, the hollow or rock-cleft of St. Barra or Finbarr, through the late Mr. Windell "Ristorical and Descriptive Notices of Cork," p. 288 derives it from Goig abban, the gorge of the river-is a small lake in the mountainous region of Ibh-Laoghaire (the O'Leary's country,) in the West of the County Cork, where the River Lee takes its rive .-

along with a short history of the

"The ploasant Leo that, like an [island fair, Encloseth Cork in its divided flood.

It is in the midst of a deep hollow surrounded by losty mountains called Faoilte, rising almost perpendicularly from the margin, their rugged outlines and frowning precipioes, reflected in the waters beneath, reminding one of Thackeray's lines on Limavaddy-

" Mountains piled around, Gloomy was their tinting."

An artificial causeway from the eastern shore leads to the holy island, which is about half an acre in extent, the greater portion being covered with the ruins of a small chapel, cloisters, and quadrangular court, the latter containing eight cells. At the entrance is a well filled with water from the lake, which used to be frequented during the Pattern season by the blind, the lame, and the halt. In the centre of the court which is pleasantly shaded with trees, rises a little mound, on the summit of which is the broken time-worn shaft of a cross, and on each side are two circular cells in which it used to be customary, as in St. Patrick's Purgatory in the north of Iroland, for pilgrims to pass the night in watching and penitence. From a terrace, reached through an avenue of trees, a few steps lead to the chapel or oratory, built on the smallest ecale and of the rudest rubble masonary. In Bolster's Magazine-a periodical published in Cork more than half a century age-a writer bewailed the hand of the descorator, which did its work pitilessly, and the blind and reckless fury of the fanatic found their way to this remote and secluded place and carried polemical ranceur into the hat of the hermit.

The interior of the oratory is about 36 feet long by 14 broad, and the side walls 4 feet high, so that when roofed it must have been extremely low; being at the highest judging from the rulesd gables, about 12 feet. The wall of the four small chambers of cells are of a similar height. The entire extent of the ruins is 56 feet long by 36 broad. They stand at the south east side, and cover nearly helf the island. The remainder is thickly

wooded to the water's edge. The preservation of Irish sanctuaries should be a national work and should enlist the earnest co-operation of every Irishman all over the globs. In this particular instance it can easily be accomplished, as the sanctuary is in Oatholic hands, Father Hurley, in conjunction with the Bishop Delany, having been instrumental in obtaining for the diocese of until her rivals become mistresses of the new Cook this holy place. It will not be for the style of cutting. want of zealous goodwill on the part of the priest if it is not done, and a small donation from eveyone interested would very soon placed at his disposal he will restore, care

they are too poor, like most of the inhabit ants of the mountainous districts of Ireland. He has, besides, to build or rebuild a church at Ballingeary, near Gongaune, and a par-ochial residence, in both of which the parish will have enough to do. The first thing he intends doing is reparing the ruined chapel near St. Finn Barr's cell, and afterwards, if able, to rebuild the house and chapel which Father O'Mahoney erected. The house would serve as a place for a caretaker and also for the priests to lodge in during pligrimage time, hear confessions, and attend to the spiritual wants of the pilgrims. On the Sunday within the octave of the feast of St. Finn

people are at present engaged to get a hearing for such an appeal as this? We think not. Although the time may not be ripe for the advent of some Guersuger to restore and re-people the long deserted monastic cloisters of Ireland like that of Solesmes, the close

will justify and explain such a plons and patriotic project as that to which Father Hurley has put his hand. Nor will it be less a recommendation in the eyes of our readers that he has been from the first one of the most zealous and successful promoters of the ing of its apocryphal character, and clothing revival of Father Mathew's temperance movelit with all the attributes of historical truth. ment in the city which is indentified with his honoured name—a name well remembered and revived in both hemispheres—and that before Father Hurley quitted Cork for his nine hundred years.
diatant parish he established a branch of the League of the Cross at the Cathedral, adjacent to which there is now a fine temperance hall.

A HINT TO HOUSEKEEPERS. Mrs. Robert Williamson, of Glenila, Parry Sound, Ont., says, "I could not keep house without Hagyards Yellow Oll at hand. have used it in my family for croup, sore throat, and a cut foot, and can highly recommend it to everybody.

FOR QUIET MOMENTS.

What is resignation? Placing God between us and our troubles.—[Madame Swetshine. The greatest events of an age are its best thoughts. Thought finds its way into action.

It is folly to believe that one can faithfully ove who does not love fasihfulness.—Sir Philip Sidney.

The light of friendship is the light of phosphorous—seen plainest when all around is

dark .- [Crowell. I find the doing of the will of God lorves me no time for disputing about his plans.—

[George Macdonald. Faith is to believe what we do not see, and the reward of faith is to see what we believe. -[Augustine. To an honest mind the best perquisites of a

place are the advantages it gives a man of doing good .- [Addison. If our private prayers are to be real, they

must be the natural interpretation of a vision of the world in God.—[Canon Wescott, Great is he who enjoys his earthenware as if it were plate, and not less great is the man to whem all his plate is no more than earthen-

ware.—[Seneca. It does not require great learning to be a Christian and to be convinced of the truth of

the Bible. It requires an honest heart and a willinguess to obey God .- [A. Barner. "Lead us not into We have need to prav. temptation," but there is yet need that we should use our common sense that we run not blindly into it ourselves .- [Rev. Charles

Wood.

Most natures are insolvent; cannot satisfy their own wants, have an ambition out of all proportion to their practical force, and so do lean and beg day and night continually .-[Emerson.

BEYOND DISPUTE. There is no better, safer or more pleasant cough remedy made than Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. It cures Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles.

THE WORK OF THE SPIRIT IN ADOPTION.

A gentleman much perplexed on the subject of the Spirit's witness, desired me to explain it to him; and, believing that he already possessed it, I asked him to describe his views and feelings on the subject, when he said:— "I certainly feel that I have experienced a great change, and can now approach God with filial confidence and love." "Then most assuredly," said I, "you have the very thing about which you are inquiring; for, according to the apostle, the witness of the Spirit is the power given to believers to view God la his paternal character, and to draw nigh to Him with the simplicity, confidence and affection of children. Because ye are sons, affection of children. Because ye are sons, God hath sent forth the Spirit of His Son into your hearts, orying Abba, Father,' It is the indwelling Spirit that enables us to approach God as our Father, and thus bears witness to our adoption into the divine family."-[Robert Young.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became kies, she clung to C kipria, When she her Children, she gave then . Sistoria.

WILL PUZZLE THE AMATEURS. A new shape for a dress waist has been invented which has one blas and one long seam extending from the shoulder to the end of the point. This gives an effect of slenderness by breaking the uniform surface from the centre of the waist to the arm, and it furnishes quently founded many towns in that section, variety; and further, if generally adopted, it including Dublin, which they named after will necessitate a change in all the "charts" the capital of Ireland. In an article pubsold for dressmakers or for amateurs, and it lished in Potter's American Monthly, March, will puzzle the women who make their own

enable him to do it. If sufficient funds are with Asthma for four years, had to sit up placed at his disposal he will restore, care night after night with it. She has taken two He cannot appear to his parishioners, for peighpors.

for Infants and Children.

I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. Arches, M. D.,

'"Castoria is so well adapted to children that
I recommend it as superior to any prescription
known to me."

H. A. Angene, M. D.

Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes discovered by the state of the 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Mustay Street, N. Y.

FROM DAWN TO REVOLUTION.

Thos. Hamilton Murray, in Donahoe's Magazine.

The original advent of the Irish on this continent took place over thirteen centuries ago. This in accordance with the Brendanian theory. Thanks to American and Irish antiquarians, that theory is rapidly ceasing to be theory, as constant development are divert-These first Irish explorers, therefore, antedated the Northmen by over five hundred years, and peceded Columbus by more than

From the are of the Pinta, Santa Naria, and Nina, however, modern historians at present date tangible results. The universality of the Irish race had been a potent factor in thr world, long anterior to the time of Colum-A certain portion of the race had always been of a migratory nature. Bent on exploration, the preaching of the Gospel, or in the acquesition it geographical knowledge, they had traversed all the then known earth. They had traded with Spain for centuries, and many of them were, at all times, to be found in Spanish sea-ports. When therefore, Columbus embarked in 1492, it was entirely within the logical sequence of events that among his crews were two or more Irishmen. One of these is given as William Eyres of Galway; but beyond this history is stlent. The object of the present paper is to briefly review the successive waves of Irish immigration from the earliest period down to the war

and religious liberty obtained a home—its only home in the wide world—at the humble villuge which bore the name of St. Mary." From that time down to the Revolution Irish immigration was continued on a tremendous icale. Colonies of Irish were formed in Maine, New Hampsbire, Massachusetts, Con-necticut, New York, New Jersey, Penn-sylvania, Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia. Irish pioneers penetrated the great wilderness of the West, and ercoted their log cabins in many a pleasant valley and

by many a lonely stream.

They prospered and increased. They breathed the air of freedom and bacame more than ever the inveterate for of tyranny. They and their descendants were largely instrumental in creating the sparks of revolution, Onco started, they fanned those sparks into a blaze, the intense heat of which finally drove British power from the country. At Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Saratoga, Monmonth, Stony Point, and other battles, the British recognized the convincing qualities of Irish musketry and the grim effectiveness of Irish steel. Vast numbers of Irlsh came here in 1641-52. The number arriving in 1656, as mentioned by Lingard, was sixty thousand. Cromwell, in his scheme to depopulate Ireland of its native people, transported thousands to America, many of whom came to so-called New England. The Jesuit Father Jogues found some Irish on the Island of Manhattan in 1642. Father Poncet met others of the same nationality in 1643 near Albany, When Sir Thomas Dongon, an Irish Catholic, was appointed Governor of New York, in 1683, a new impetus was given 1 rish immigration in that direction.

One of the earlist Irish settlements in New One of the earlist Irish settlements in New Jersey was made in 1680, under the direction of Thomas Sharp, of Dublin. The party settled in what was at that time called the third of Irish tenth, before the founding of Philadelphia. Ramaay, in his "Annals of Tennessee," notes the fact that, in 1690, Doherty, an Irish trader from Virginia, will the Charles Indian and annals of the Charles Indian and annals. visited the Cherokee Indians, and remained many years. Such in brief, is a sketch of Irish arrivals in this country prior to the year 1700. Were the incidents attending Irish immigration to that period recorded in detail, they would form a narrative more absorbing than was over penned by novelist. They were heroic men, these Irish pilgrim fathers! Unlike another pilgrim element, upon which the changes have been rung unceasingly, they did not deny to others that liberty they so dearly prized themselves. Their influence on the fature of the colonies was incalculable. To them, and to the broad epirit of tolerance, charity, and patriotism which they inculcated, this nation owes far more than to any influence proceeding from Plymouth Rock. This is said, not through a gratuitous desire to be a argumentative or controversial, but as a plain statement of fact. Many settlements were founded in New York by the Irish, most of which are to day wealthy towns. In 1709 Henry Wiloman, who is described as a "free and noble-hearted Irishman," was granted three hundred thousand acres of land in New York, upon which he settled a large number of his countrymen. Drake's "Landmarks of Beston" states that a large body of Irish immigrants arrived in Boston about 1718, "bringing with, them the manufacture of linen and the implements used in Ireland." One hundred Irish families settled Londonderry, N. H., in 1719, introduoing the spinning wheel and the culture of fisx and potatoes. Their decendants subse-1875, it is stated that a very large immigrathe first blow on sea for American independ

ence Irish settlements were made about 1726 at Stradford, Saybrook, and elsewhere in Connecticut, the sextlements prospering and becoming hot-beds of patroitiem for the cause of liberty. In the year 1727 large numbers of Irish immigrated to Virginay, and one of their number took sixteen thousand acres of frontier land. Chief Justice Logen, of Pennsylvania, said, in 1879: "It looks as if Ireland is to send all its inhabitants hither, for last week not less than six ships arrived, and every day two or three arrive also. The common fear i that if they thus continue to come, they will make themselves proprietors of the province.'
In one year, 1728-29, nearly six thousand Irish arrived at Philadelphia alone. A year later they had secured fifteen thousand acres of land in that vicinity. The Charitable Irish Society was organized at Bostonin 1737 a fact which testifies to the strength of that element at the time. Gen. Knox was a member of the society, so was Gen. Elliot and thirteen captains of the Continental Army. North and South Carolina became a great Irish stronghold about 1737. They settled along the banks of he Santee, Cape Fear, Catawba, Yadkir, and other rivers in immense numbers. The historian of South Carolins, Ramay, declares that "of all countries none has furnished the province with so many inhabitants as Ireland. Scarce a ship left any of its ports for Charleston that was not crowded with men, women, and children." In 1750 the Governor of Viccinia granted to an Irishman, named James Patten one hundred and twenty thousand acres of

Calvert, brother of Cecil, the second Lerd Baltimore, and consisted of two hundred Irish and English. They located in Maryland. Bancroft, speaking of the event, and of the place where they settled, says: "The Catholics took quiet possession of the little plane and religious liberty obtains." Mecklenburgh county, N.C. A convention was held at Charlotte, May, 1775, and on the 3let of that month promulgated the famous Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. That was over two weeks before the Battle of Bunker Hill. Among the members of this convention mentioned were John Fisnigan, Richard Barry, Neil Morrison, John Ford, Matthew McCiure, and others bearing distiuctively Irish names. The ruling and permeating spirit of the convention was one of deadly hostility to English rule. "We will emash British power," exclaimed an Irish delegate, and the centiment was received with unbounded applaus. The Mecklenburg declaration, as unanimously adopted, was far-less, vigorous, and to the point. It bore the Imposss of Irish determination to knock the props from Baltish ascendancy, and tumble the structure into the Atlantic. There was no mistaking the language of

land, upon which an Irish settlement was

It aggerted that all commissions, civil and military, which had been granted by the crown to be exercised in the colonies, were null and void ; that the Provincial Congress, of each province, under the direction of the Continental Congress, was invested with all legislative and executive that powers could exist in any of the colonies. It furthermore declared that the inhabitants of the country should meet on a certain day, and having formed themselvs into nine companies, should elect a colonel and other military officers, whom, they declared, should hold an exercise their powers and be entirely independent of the crown of Great Britisn. Another clause bodyl declared that who ever thereafter should receive a commission from the crown, or attempt to exercise any such commission, would be deemed an enemy to the country. In a little over a year afterward that other and immortal Declaration of Independence was given to the world.

At Bunker Hill a company from Bedford, N. H., was stationed near the rail fence. was mainly an Irish company, and inflicted terible punishment upon the assailing British From the historical collections of troops. From the historical collections of New Hampsbire we learn that among the members of the company were Daniel Moore, T. McLaughlin, James Martin, John Callahan, Patrick O'Flinn, Daniel Larkin, James Moore, Valentine Sullivan, Eben Sullivan, John O'Neill, John Riddle, John Ross, John Dore, W. Gilmore, and Patrick O'Murphy. During the third assault on the American lines by the British, Dore and Callahan were killed. Truer coldiers of freedom never died. Daniel McGrath and Lawrence Sullivan, who belonged to another company, were taken prisoners by the British, and in less than three

months were reported dead. When the siege of Boston was decided on mentioned, was made chief of artillery. He at once had transported to the siege thirty-niue guns, fourteen mortage, and transported to the siege thirtyzers. As soon as these arrived, they were placed in position, and every muzzle pointed toward Boston, within which the flower of the English troops were thus penned up. Finally, the latter evacuated the city by see, and took with them ever one thousand civilians, who loved the crown better than they loved freedom. The British left the city on St. Patrick's Day, 1776, and the American army immediately took possession. The Amington. erican brigadier that day was an Irishman's

son, General Sullivan.

The Declaration of Independence, Issued July 4, 1776, bore the signatures of not less than twelve who were of Irlah birth or extraction, the last survivor of whom was Charles Carroll of Carrollton. The first secretary of Congress, Charles Thompson, was born in Ireland. By the Indians he was clothes at home, all of which things mean more custom for the really good dressmaker, to 1720 to 1730. "They at once pushed to termed "The man of truth." John Adams until her rivals become mistresses of the new the frontier of Chester country, and settled referred to him as "The life of the cause of style of cutting.

Mrs. E. H. Parkins, Creek Centre, Warren
Co., N. Y., writos—"She has been troubled with Asthma for four years, had to sit up

Was the irontier of Onester Country, and sewied allowers, and sewied allowers of the Doclaration, and other streams in the township of and John Duniap in Tyrone; James Smith In 1723 John Sullivan arrived at Boston. He and George Taylor were also born in Ireland.

With Asthma for four years, had to sit up

Was the father of Major General Sullivan of The father of Edward Rutledge was a native than the father of Major General Sullivan of The father of Edward Rutledge was a native than the father of Edward R the Revolution. An Irish colony located in of Ireland; Charles Carroll's grandfather

Lynch was the son of a Galway man. Colonel Nixon, who first publicly read the Declaration to the people, was of Irish parentage. As the writer asserted in a previous article, half the continental army, who supported the principles of that Declaration with "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor,'

were of the same grand old race,
In this paper the writer has attempted to
give a synopsis of Irish immigration and its
results down to the revolt against the curse of British rule. He has touched upon a few of the salient points, nothing more. The subject is too vast for the limits of a magazine article, or for many such. A glimpse only has been given.

BUILD WELL.

High on the granite walls the builders, toiling, Heaved up the massive blocks and slabs to With swart and streaming brow and straining sinews, Under the summer's blaze.

And higher yet, amid the chills of autumn, Tier upon tier and arch on arch arcse; And still crept upward, coldly, wearily, slowly, 'Mid winter's sifting snows.

From stage to stage up springs the master builder,
Instructing, cheering, chiding here and there;
Scanning with scrutiny severe and rigid
Each lusty laborer's share.

Anon his voice to those most dietaut shouting Through the hoarse trumpet makes his orders

swell; Or utters words like these, to rouse and hearten "Build well, my men, build well!"

The ropes are strong, and new and sound the

pulleys;
The derrick's beams are equal to the strain;
Derring are the level, line and plummet; Let naught be done in vain!

Build, that these walls to coming generations Your skill, your strength, your faithfulness shall tell;

That all may say, as storms and centuries tes them, The men of old built well!"

And ever thus speaks the great Master Builder Tous, where'er our "journey work" may be; "Whate'er the toil, the season, or the structure, Build well-build worthily !" CALFRIDE CO.

BRIEFS FOR THE INTELLECT. THINGS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT THE WORLD AND ITS PROGRESS.

Boiled starch makes an excellent paste. When flat irons become rusty blacken them with stove polish and rub well with a dry

brush.

Use charcoal to broil with. The flames close the porce quickly and make the mest very tender.

The first recorded eclipse of the moon is that observed by the Chaldeans at Babylon on March 19, 720 B. C.

Silver can be kept bright for months by being placed in an airtight case with a good-sized piece of camphor gum.

For ink spots on floors rub with sand wet with water and oil of vitriol and afterwards rinse with pearline water.

Orange peel, when thoroughly dried or baked, is a capital thing for lighting fires. It burns fiercely and gives out an intense heat. Windows can be cleaned in winter and the frost entirely removed by using a gill of alcohol to a point of hot water. Olean quickly and rub dry with a warm chamcis tkin.

Large quantities of vegetables should not be stored in a cellar under the house. They will vitate the air of the whole house and cause sickness. Better have a root cellar or store them in a pit.

Persons sending postal cards and who write upon the address side of them "in haste," or other words anconnected with their delivery subject them to letter postage, and they are held as unmailable. A Maine historian says that in old times

the fine ladies of Eastport, then a gay, flourishing town, used to acquire beautiful complexions by sleeping with their heads out of the windows in foggy weather.

Cut off the top of an old leg beot er top boot, cut out a piece of the right size, line it with woollen and you will have the best kind of holder for flatirons and stove-ware-better and safer than old cloth holders,

The woman of Malta gave to Queen Victoria for a Jubilee present a skirt or train of the finest Maltese lace, eighteen feet long, with profuse flouncing and trimming. The Queen is much pleased with it and will wear it at her first drawing room.

A new dynamo with a capacity to run eight incandescent lights has been invented by a Vermont electrician. It has some novel estures, one boing a slow current obviating all danger, while one light can be shut off without affecting the others on the same cir-

A recent nevelty is an invention designed to facilitate the manufacture of durable boot heels. By its use a beel-shaped leather shall is made and filled with a solid body. It has also a novel device for pressing the leather into the approximate form and for moulding and working it.

On a mountain in Alpine county, Californie during a thunder storm the lighting struck s pine, tree followed it down into the ground. and immediately there burst forth a brilliant fire, which has continued to burn ever since. It is believed the lightning ignited a bed of coal, which is now leading the flame.

Oil paint may be removed from boards with a preparation of fuller's earth mixed in boilpaint for some time to soak.

Colonel W. E. Earle, of Washington, has presented to the State of South Carolina the great seal of the Confederate States of Americe. The seal is of polished brouze three inches in diameter, bearing one side the inscription:—"The Confederate States of America, 22nd February, 1862, Dec Vindice. And the other an equestrian statue of Wash

It is said that the best contrivance to keeping knives, forks and tublespoons is a pocket tacked on the pantry door made of enammelled cloth and lined with Canton flannel, the interior being stiched in small divisions to accommodate the separate articles. It is urged as an advantage that the Oanton flannel will absorb all moisture that may be left on the articles.

"John," said Mrs. Hawking, as they were going home from church, "why did the minleter call the dove that brought back a green twig to the ark 'he?' "I don't know," re-plied John; "unless that it was that if the placed at his disposal he will restore, care and protect the place, and erect stations of and protect the place, and erect stations of bottles of Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil and is the cross within the sacred products, which will stimulate the devotion of the pilgrims.

He cannot appear to his parishioners, for neighbors.

And named their first came from King's county; Thomas Nelson's bottles of Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil and is settlement Baltant. Their number was conperfectly came from King's county; Thomas Nelson's bottles of Dr. Thomas Nelson's bottles

INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION

DVER A MILLIUM DISTRIBUTE

Louisiana State Lottery Compar Incorporated by the Legislature in INCS, for Robitional and Charitable purposes, and its franchise map part of the present State Constitution. In 1879, by overwhelming popular vote.

Its MAWHOTH DRAWINGS take place sent Annually (June and Reception), and a GRANG SINGLE AUMBER DE AWINGS (at place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orienne, La.

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEAR For Integrity of its Drawings, and Prompt Payment of Prizes, Attested as follows:

"Weda hereby certify that we supervise the error ments for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Brane of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and ings on manage and control the Drawings themselve, as that the same are conducted with housing, fairness as in good faith toward all parties, are me authorite Company to use this certificate, with ion-similar of a signatures attached, in its adostrisements."



We the undersigned Banks and Hankers will pay Proceedra n in The Louisiana State Lotteries which us be presented at our counters.

R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisia to Sati B PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State bational Rank A. BALDWIN Pres. New Orlands Nor'l Rang CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

CRAND MONTHLY DRAWING At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, February 12, 1889. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000

100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollar each Halves \$10; Quarters \$5 Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.

		LIST O	F PRIZES.		
1	PRIZE OF \$	300,060	18		@208 A
1	PRIZE OF	100,000	18		# 100,U
1	PRIZE OF	50,000	ls	**********	1000
ï	PRIZE OF	25,000	la	**********	50,0
2	PRIZES OF	10,000	970	••••••••••••	25,0
	PRIZES OF	5,000	ara	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	20 0
	PRIZES OF	1,000	1180	*******	23,0
	PRIZES-OF	1,000		********	
	PRIZES OF	900	are		60,00
	PRIZES OF	000	are	**** ****	ev.X
v				* ******	i cógg
	APP	ROXIMA	TION PRI	ZES.	
m	Prizes of \$50 Prizes of Su	are Ed			
ňň	Prives of Su	0 000	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••••	\$ 50,00
	Prizes of 20				
vv		v a.c			90.00

TERMINAL PRIZES 999 Prizes of \$100 are...... 999 Prizes of 100 are..... 3,134 Prizes amounting to.....\$1,054;

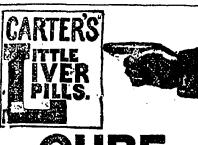
Nore.—Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are notified to terminal Prizes. EF FOR CIUB RATES, or any further informs desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clear attaing your residence, with state, County, Streets Number. More rapid return mail delivery will assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing in full address. Send POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Ord of New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Cure by Express (at our expense) addressed

M. A. DAUPHIN New Orleans,

or M. A DAUPHER. Washington, D.C. Address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANE, New Orleans, REMEMBER that the payment of Prins GUARANTER BY FOUR NATIONAL BANG of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by President of an Institution whose chartered rights recognised in the highest Courts; therefore, bewarf all imitations or anonymous schemes.

ONE DOLLAR is the price of the smallest p or fraction of a Ticket ISSUP BY US in a Drawing. Anything in our name afford for less than a Dollar is a swindle.



Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the atomach, atimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

Ache they would be almost priceless to those whis suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find those little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be will ling to do without them. But after all sick heat

others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a don. They are saticity vegetable and do not gripe of purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vialast 25 cents; five for \$1. 80% but dividing the action pease and who have the control of the dividing to average the control of the dividing to average the control of the dividing to average the control of the control of the dividing to average the control of t by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.



FOR BILLIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, SICK HEADACHE, AND DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS. THEY ARE MILD, THOROUGH AND PROMPT IN ACTION, AND FORM A VALUABLE AID TO BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS IN THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF CHRONIC AND OBSTINATE DISEASES.



For sale by J. A. Harte, 1789 Notre