Dr. Walsh's Utterances in Regard to the Education Question.

SCHOOLS IN IRELAND.

Dublin, Sept. 25. - Though little more than a week has passed since the new Arch bis top of Dublin landed at Queenstown, he has already, upon the two questions which most passionately stir the national hearthome rule and public education—taken his stand as the chosen teacher and guide of the people and the asserter of their most sacred rights and the interpreter of their long cherished aspirations.

Ere I take up Dr. Walsh's utterances on the education question, let me point out one great change which has taken place in the attitude of the Archbishop of Toam and his olergy toward the Parliamentary party and the Land Laugue. Until his return from Rome Archhishop MacEvilly had been credit ed with a bitter hostility toward both. He would allow none of his clergy to encourage the establishment in their parishes of a branch of the Land League, or to be present at the public meetings held in aid of the national movement. Hence, while the atrocious erneity of landlordism was driving the population of Connaught to despair and the acts of violence begotten of desperation, the slergy had lost all control of their starving, maddened flocks. No Land League organization was there to stand between the oppressors and the oppressed, and agrarian out rages were multiplied. So happened it where ever the Bishops were not in sympathy with the suffering people and in harmony with the men who sought constitutional redress.

Now Dr. MacEvilly has called his clergy and leading laymen together, and taken measures for extending the Land League organization through his dioceso. The west of Ireland within a few weeks will thus be a unit for the national cause. The dissentients in the south-in Kerry and elsewhere-are also falling late has. The opposition or abstention of one or two prelates is to itly withdrawn, or overhooked, and the people are joining hearthy the ranks of tion lists Twe is one result of the determan not acrived at while the prelate-were in Rome. One single episcopul voice is still occasionally heard in angry or fretful protest against this harmonicus action o hierarchy, cargy and people, that of a coad jutor Bisnop only. He counts many Catholic landlords in his future diocese, and just at present they are getting up a handsome subscription for their patron with a presentation address. But this will happen on the day following the p esentation. The names of these Catholic landlords will be published, and after the name of each will be given a list of all the persons lately evicted by him, to gether with the date of eviction, &c. I piry from my heart the Irish Bishop thus placed in the public pillory with such malefactors.

These are only the few shadows in the bright picture of national triumph and splen did unity of action which Ireland presents at this moment, and ever which the return of Dr. Walsh has shed such light and warmth It is most pleasent and cheering to witues every display of public feeling which his ap pearance calls forth, the deep satisfaction, not to say exultation, caused by every utterance

Two of these, since I wrote to you last, have attracted univeral attention, both here and in England. The one at Castle Knock College chiefly regarded the system of primary education, known here as the national school; the other relates to the important matter of university education, and was delivered vesterday at Cloud fle, in answer to an addr sfrom the (French) University College at Black

You will thus perceive that Dr. Walsh has not loss a moment in carrying out what I predicted would be his especial life work as Architechop, the reform of the whole system

of pu discontation in Ireland.
The occurrent the Vicentian or Lazerier Chilege of Castle K nock was the littleth anni versary of the foundation of this establishment, which is regarded with pride as a national one. Cardinal Moran, Archbish p MacEvitty and some six other Bishops graced the featived with their presence. Mr Charles Russell, the leader of the English bar and an old pund of the college, had come with bun dreds of other alumni to attend the banquet.

Times dress resented to Dr. Walsh said, among e her tring: "We can look forward to the solution of the great question of the day-the quest on on which the religious future of the country mainly depends. mean the . usation question in all its branches, primery, intermediate, and uni-

In answer, the Archbishop says: "What we object to in the present Government system of primary, or, as they are so strangely called 'national schools,' is this: State aid is persistently withheld from every such school which is not conducted on the principle of absolute separation of religious from secular natruction, a principle inflexibly carried out, so far as the authority of the Education Com mis-ionors is effective "

Thus, among a people so intensely religious as the Irish are at home in Ireland, where they have suffered everything for their attachment to their baptismal faith, not only is all religious teaching banished from the school books in use, and from the prescribed school hours and matters of instruction, but no kend of religious emblem is tolerated in or about any school under the National Board. More than that, in the school histories authorized by the Board everything which moves the national feelings of Irishmen is

pitilessly aliminated. But this is a secular The Archbishop insists on the wrong done to the nation by this persistent prescription of what the nation holds as most dear—religion. And in so doing he upsets the very generally believed error that the national schools, in thus excluding all religious instruction either from the line of the teachers or from the pages of the manuals in use, are only carrying out the principle underlying the Government systems of intermediate and university

education. The Intermediate and University Boards, on the contrary, in no wise inquire into or interfere with the religious instruction given in the schools and colleges from which papils come up to them for examination. They only judge of the work done by the scholars and by the schools and colleges through them, and this work they reward according to its

Thus the Christian Brothers' schools and the other Catholic schools not under the Isational Board impart a thoroughly Christian education, and their books are impregnated at every page with the spirit of the national faith and the national aspirations. That they are not behind either the national schools or the richly endowed Government schools in-

pupils in spite of the crying disadvantage der which they are made to compete. This fact renders evident the folly and the injustice of the national system of primary e in ation. In keeping it up the Government contractions itself. To intrince trate E ucation Board and the Royal University Board. when only recard; to the work done to it relative excellence as mager whence the schular comes. The National Board excludes from its aid and advantages every school every master and mistress, that dares to breathe a word of religion of put up any of it-

omblems. Ngw, what Dr. Walsh demand , what the Irish people claim through h.m., is this: Tha the National Board shall be guided by the same principles as the Intermediate and Royal University Boards; that regard wilbe had to the excellence of the secular primary instruction given; that the test ap plied by the examiners to the work of the pupils shall concern only the quality of that work, without any regard to the religious faith of the pupil or the amount of religious instruction given by the teacher.

The application to all promery schools of this principle, sanctioned alike by justice, ocmmon sense, and experience, would at ones bring the Christian Brothers' schools, with their 36,000 boys, and the convent and parish schools, with their hundreds of thousands of boys and girls, within the operation of this needful reform

And this must strike American readers as all the more desirable, when the simple justice thereby done to the children of 4,000, 000 Irish Catholics will entail neither bard ship nor the shadow of inequality on the children of any other denomination in Ireland.

The next point urged by Dr. Walsh in his discourse at Castle Knock regarded the prac tical results of the Intermediate Education law. A pretext, ever alleged by English statesmen and others adverse to the claims of Irish Catholics was that the Irish proper were unfit for higher education, or, if fit, that they did not care for its advantages. D. Walsh had exerted himself very strenuously to have the intermediate act passed, certain as he felt himself that the Irish would soon disprove the calumnious allegations of then detractors.

The result surpassed his expectations The auperiority of the unendowed Catholic schools and the excellence of the intellectual at in o which their scholars are made were demonstrated your after year with ever growing -uncers Last year very stringuot regulation were introduced by the Intermediate Board. apparently to prevent "cramming," at bottom. is some affirmed) to weaken the charges of the unendow d schools. But if, as Dr Walst (sys, these rules meant "to encourage sound scholarly work, the Catholic schools have come into a position of prominence clearly in advance of all that they had attained be-

The same of justice toward Ireland in the matter of purche education, at least, has been growing steadily, albeit slowly, during the test half century. One of the last measures of the last Parliament was to appoint "a Commission whose office it would be to redistribute the school endowments of this country. U fortunately," Dr. Walsh continues, "the Commission was composed of three. We, the Catholic Bishops, had no difficulty in knowing what such a constitution should mean." The Irish prolates thereupon drew up a resolution to be communicated both to the Government and the Parliamentary party, demanding that Catholic interests should be in future protect d by a representation on all such Commissions proportionate to the numbers of Irish Carnolica.

The Conservative Government gave fair promises, and no more. Against there hollow promises Dr. Walsh protests selemnly on this his first public opportunity of speaking on the matter, the only asks for justice and tain play, no more; but with no less, he declares, can the Irish people be satisfied.

All this manly, and yet temperate, frank ness strangely stirs the na ional neart. On u iversity education he spoke yesterday with the same simplicity, the same modera tion, the same firmness, in which one can read the conviction that the day of justice is at

The University College of Blackrock and Dablin, lately established by the Fathers of the exiled French Congregation of the Holy Spirit, has placed itself in the foremost rank of the schools which compate for the honors and degrees of the Royal Irish University A distinct, separate and independent national Catholic university for Ireland is a thing not to be asked or hoped for just at present That I believe (and Dr. Walsh's words would allow me to think be also believes) mu-t is one of he first boons granted by an Irien Legislature. But just at present, also, the Catholic university schools as at present treated by the Givernment, and as compared with Trinity College, the Queen's Colleges, and the great endowed Protestant schools, are laboring under disadvantages that as simp'y cuormous.

One of them is in every way indefensible, because easily removed, and it is this: Among all the Catholic colleges affi inted to the R yal University, one only, that of St. Ignatius, on St. Suphen's Green, under the J suits, has on its staff : f professors a number of salaried Fellows. There are also examiners. The Rector, Father Delaney, is also a member of

the University Senate Now, the grievance is that the very men who draw up and set the ex-mination papers are also examiners, and, naturally, they pre-pare their pupils on the lines of what they know the examinati n will be. Blackrock College is wholly unrepresented both on the Senate and on the roll of Fellows and Examiners, and yet with this disadvantage it has obtained the foremost place of

bonor. Last year Cardinal McCabe, supported by Dr. Walsh-both being Senators of the Royal University—proposed to have the President of Blackrock College elected Fellow of the Royal University, thus giving this college a voice in drawing up the examination papers. The proposition was defeated, and Cardinal McCake and Dr. Walsh both resigned as

Senators. What, then, does the Archbishop of Dublin demand? Simply that all colleges affiliated to the Royal University should be represented on the Board of Examiners; that the enormous disproportion existing between Catholics and Protestants, both on the Senate roll and on the professional and examinational staffs, should be done away with; and that the enormous endowments bestowed on the Queen's Colleges in Cork and Galway, for work ill done or not done at all, should be distributed so as to be, with the entire educational fund, given in equitable proportions to colleges and schools which do the work and do it well—and only in proportion to the quantity and excellence of the work.

Great is truth, and it shall prevail. Greater still, if possible, is justice; and its reign must come sooner or later. God knows it is time it should come for Ireland and Irish Catholics.

BERNARD O'REILLY, in N. Y. Sun. Try Carter's Little Nerve Pills for any case of nervousness, sleeplessness, we k stomach, the quality of the secular instruction they indigestion, dyspepsia. &c., relief is sure. impact is amply proved by the hoo's share of prizes and honors yearly carried off by their ket. In vials at 25 cents.

BOLL JELLY CARE.

Four eggs, one cup of sugar, one cup of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder, a piech of salt; m'x all together and pour in large tin. When baked spread jetly on and

PRUIT COOKIES.

Two cups of augar, one cup of butter, two cups of chopped raisine, two tublespoonints of sour milk, two tablespoonfuls of cinnumon, one teaspoonful of nutmeg, cloves and soda. Bake same as other cookies. GRAPE CATSUP.

Boil your grapes and put through the cul-lender, and then through a sieve, to get out all the seeds and grape skins. To four quarts f the juice take one half pint of vinegar-a little more if you think it not tart enough shout an onnce each of cloves, cinnamon and allapice, and augar to taste.

CHOW CHOW FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Equal quantities of green temato and cabage, half as much onion, some green peppers, if they can be had; chop fine, mix well together, with plenty of salt, red and white pepper, and press into a jar or pickle bottle; pour in all the vinegar it will absorb and place in a cool place. Will keep several weeks.

APPLE CUSTARD.

Make a custard of four beaten eggs, three pints of milk, one cup of sugar and a little walt. Into this stir one pint of stewed, westened and seasoned apples, and bake half an hour in a quick oven. Or use five eggs, keeping out the whites of two, with which

Beef fritters are nice for breakfast. Chop pieces of steak or cold roast beef very tine. Make a batter of milk, flour and an egg and mix the meat with it. Put a lump of outter into a saucepan, let it melt; then drop the patter into it from a large spoon. Fry until brown; season with pepper and suit and a tittle paraley.

APPLE DUMPLINGS.

Make a crust as for pies. Pare and core the apples, then fill them with sugar and outser and roll each in a piece of crust sufficient to cover it well, folding it over neatly on the top. Bake in a well buttered in bulf an mour in a quick oven, or boil one hour field up in separate cloths. Keep the water constantly boiling. To be eaten with hard and

PRUNE PUDDING. A delicious prano purating is made by stewing a pound of prunes till they are soft, emove the stones, add sugar to your test and whites of three eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Make a pair paste for the bettom of nudding dish. After beating the eggs and prunes together till they are thoroughly mixed, spread them on the cru-t Bake for half an hour or until you are sure the crust is done.

GOOD BUTTLE.

Any person can prove the honesty of his grocer by melting his butter. Pure butter melted produces a pure, limpid, golden oil, and it retains the butter flavor. Mels elecmargarine and the oil smells like tallow and s soum rises to the surface. Butterine is mixture of dairy butter and fats. Meit that and the butter oil will rise to the top Pour this off and you will find the fats at the bottom, whitish in color and giving off a disgreesble smell.

CHOCOLATE CREAMS.

One large cup of granulated sugar and one fourth cup of mick and cream, mix together and boil four minutes, stir occasionally until cool enough to shape into moulds with the fingers, and place on a buttered paper. Have ready one-fourth cake of chocolate melted | muslin and they cannot move. over boiling water, dip the monids in the chocolate, remove with a fork and place upon buttered paper. Flavor with vanilla, which must be put into the cream, not the chocolate, These will be found equal to any procured at the confectioners.

FISH CHOWDER.

Two pounds of coefficient three onions, one half pound of salt pork, one pound of crackers one-half past of milk. Cut the pork into very small strips and put in an iron pot Fig-slowly till crisp, bomp car tul not to burn; add the ontone chopped fine and let them rown five minutes, stirring constantly Turn out on a place. Wash the fish and cur into large pieces, put a plate in the hottom of the kettle and on it alternate layers of fish. crackers, pork and onions. Season with sait and pepper Turn in two quarts of boiling water, cover the kettle closely and simmer gently for baif an hour. Pour in the milk and boil ten muntes. Serve very hot. It is an improvement to add fifty salt oysters with the milk.

SCALLOPED OYSTERS.

Put a quart of ogsters with their liquor in a saucepan on the fire. At the first boil drain the liquor from the oysters and set them aside. Set a saucepan on the fire with two ounces of butter in it; as soon as the butter is melted stir in a teaspoonful of flour; when it is rather brown add the oyster liquor, a gill of gravy and sait and pepper to taste Boil gently for ten minutes, stirring occasionally. While the sauce is boiling put the oysters on scallop shells, two or three on each shell; pour songe of the sauce, when it is on each, dust with fine bread crumbs, cooked, put a little bit of butter in the centre of each shell, and bake for twelve minutes in a good oven. Place the shells on a large platter, gar nish with parsley and cerve.

RAW EGGS FOR THE SICK. We may speak of an article, highly nutritions, easily digested and retained, and but little used, viz. : raw eggs. The only objections to their use is the individual objections of the patients, and this only before the first is taken, for they seldom object afterward. The egg may be broken into a glass, care being taken that the yolk is not broken, and a little salt and pepper added if desired. The patient has scarcely the trouble of swallowing it, for it goes down of itself. We have seen patients retain easily and even relish a raw egg, who could retain nothing else, more than six hundred have been taken in one case within three or four months. It goes without saying that the egg should be carefully selected; and, indeed, for fear that one which has seen its best days should disgust the patient, it were better to prepare the egg out of his sight. - Medical Journal.

AN EXCELLENT RULE.

There is a rule in the army that every man in service shall be at all times present or satisfactorily accounted for. This rule might be extended to the family. Parents should have their children in sight, or know where they are. No boy or girl should be given a roving commission to go or to act as his or her judy send her into the ring to struggle muscle for ment approves. The girl may be lovable and well disposed, but her judgment in the matter of temptations may not be good. If her conscience is blunted by one bit of waywardness science is blunted by one bit of waywardness some some send her into the ring to struggle muscle for muscle with the selfish, grasping, organizing, on the U.S. bills of the denomination of \$10.000. That's why editors, are so familiary to be features of Old Hickory.—Merchant, science is blunted by one bit of waywardness.

her judgment will be worth less than nothing The absence of the restraining influence of the parent's judgment in matters that seem triff-s to young people is the opportunity of those whose pusiness it is to entire young girls toward the level of iniquitous living.

A RECIPE FOR CASES OF DYSEN. TERY.

The following recipe is recommended as at excellent ours for dysentery. The cost at any drug store for putting up is about 15 cents: Prepared chalk, 3 drachma; white sugar, 3 drachms; paragoric, 1 6 onnce; pri pared sum Arabic, I drachm! Make a mix ture. Diso, after shaking well, one table spoonful for adults and one half tablespoonful for children, every two hours until relieved

POISONS.

From a Latin word, meaning "drink," as poisons are generally taken in that way, and are either "corrosive," such as destroy or kill the texture of the part ; or "constitutional," affecting the system through the nerves and blood vessels. Mineral and acid poisons, as lead, copper, arsenic, oxalic acid, aqua-fortis, and the like, kill the living parts on the instant of touching, and death speedily re-sults from inflammation, swelling and mortification.

Alcohol, opium, prussic acid, strychnine, and the like are constitutional, and affect the system through the nerves and blood vessels. There are, beside the gases, over sixty solld substances in nature which destroy life in a day, an hour, a minute. An "antidote" is that which in-tantly renders a poison inno frost the top, and brown in the oven. No cuous by removal or chemical combination.

sauce required.

BEKF PRITTEES.

No. Cuous by removal or chemical combination.

For corrosive poisons, such as mineral and acid, indicated certainly by the patient carry ing the hand to the throat, swallow instantly sweet oil, train oil, or any other simple oil or grease first at hand. This coothes, protects and vomits; or take magnesia, soap or saleratus in water.

As to the constitutional poisons, instant removal is imperative; and the very best thing in all nature, as well as most generally at hand, is a heaping teaspoonful each of common salt and ground mustaid, etirred quickly in a glass of cool or warm water, and swallow ed on the spot. This usually causes instan taneous v miting. As soon as this ceases, as there may be some of the poison left in the stouach, swallow the white of an egg or two; and to make assurance doubly ure, drink most freely of very strong coffee for the constitutional. A quart of verstrong cold coffee should be put away to every tainly for such uses, especially as it is the autidote for a larger number of poisons that in other substance in nature. The above are intended for expedients, to

the employed while a physicism is being produced -Hall's Journal of Health.

THE CLOAK TRADE "FORM"

Every siternoon at five o'clock a richly stilled women eme ges from a down-town look retablishment. Her figure is perfec tion, her face is beautiful, and her carriage i gracetal.
"On! she is our form," said one of the

proprietors, when asked about her.

Your form ?? "Yes. I see you are not a quainted with tracie terms. A form is indispensable to clock establishments The sale of clouks depends in their attractiveness. The buying for the full and winter season has begun, and country merchants are in town or are coming in to purchase their stocks. We must show them now the garments look. To display the cleaks to advantage, we have a woman to purchase to advantage. them on, and thus buyers view them as they sctually appear when in use. Wire dummiewill not answer. They have no heads, no soms, no feet. They are enveloped in paper

What can the form do that important to your trade?"

"Our form, you must have noticed, is a shapely woman with handcome features. You not often see a more stylish appearing coman ei her in dress or in movements. E the pictoals bases its cheapness on her. Soknows how to draw the close around her to - xhibit it to the hist advantage. She know-the positions to assume and the six le in which o walk and reveal to the customers the doak in a favorable way "

"Is pusting on cloaks and walking around and posing before your customers all that your form does!" "Yes, and we are mighty glid to get her

without usking anything more of her. "What do you have to pay he?"
"We pay her thirty dollars a week the
year around. We let her have a meation in he summer. She returned from the sea shore recently. She is so valuable to us that we paid her expenses while she was away, and we also pay for the dresses which she wearin our house. We do as well by our form as any concern, and we have as good a one as there is in New York.' -- New York Sun.

A POET ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE. (Boston Post)

Dear Sir,-You ask my opinion of woman infrage. I cannot see why you nistinctly men moned "Roman Catholic and Protestant tioned wen n " In the question of voting, they are cenher Catholic nor Protestants. I think woman suffrage is the dream of a spiritual reasm unsuited to a course, material, masculine, civilization. Women are better than men-and weaker. They ought to rule, but they can't. They would make ideal laws and men would break them defiantly; and the open trampling on law is anarchy and chaos, the issue of which would be again the rule of the strong. Women are better than men because they are spiritual, while men are intelicciual. The spirit follows what is true and good; the intellect follows only what is pleasent, successful, dominating, strong. If wemen could rule, civilization would be a poem. With men, it is a mixture of compromise, cruelty, and contrivance. In our present intellectual and spiritual condition, woman suffrage is a humbug, a hypocrisy, a sentimental disease. Women at present, or at least those who want to vote, are as unfit to vote as men are. They would degrade themselves by coming down to the com-monplace level of the masculine motive. They would bind themselves to believe that the worldcan be bettered by political macninery instead of hy social equity, by the pathwork of man instead of the order of God. I believe that some time in the foture mankind will have a social order based on justice and, not on expediency, in which the spiritual virtues of generosity, mercy, kindness, truth, and sacrifico shall be as publicly respected. as the intellectual virtues of shrewdness, selfishness, thrift, ambition and boldness. And because I believe that woman is the spiritual reservoir of the human race, that her physical weakness is some time to be the true measure of manly tenderness, I dislike and detest a premature movement that would cast away the highest power of woman and

Advertising Cheats !!! 'It has become do common to begin an article in an elegant, interesting style,

"Then run it into some advertisement that we avoid all such, A "And simply call attention to the merit

of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as possible. "To induce people

"To give them one trial, which so prove heir value that they will never use anything

"THE REMEDY so favorably noticed in all the papers eligious and secular, is Having a large sale, and is supplanting all other licines. medicines.

There is no denying the virtues of the hop p-ant, and the propri-tors of Hop Ritters have shown creat shrewdness and ability.

In compounding a medicine whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation.

Did She Die?

" No 1 "She lingered and suffered along, pining way all the time for years,"

"The doctors doing her no good;" " And at last was cured by this Hop Biters the papers say so much about."

" Indeed! Indeed!" "How thankful we should be for that

A Daughter's Minery.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on bed of misery. "From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and Nervous debility,

"Under the care of the best physicians, "Who gave her disease various names,"

" But no relief, "And now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had shunned for years before using THE PARENTS.

13 None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on he white tabel. Shun all the vile, poisonous stan with Hop" or "Hope" in their "a".

FASHION NOTES.

Blue and red is still a ropular combination or country wear.

Small garnets set in masses, with nous f the setting visible, are popular and effec-

Velveteen is correctly made up for street year, but velvet is relegated to indoor cosumes.

Scar's of India silk will supersede the muslin ones, with all colors of narrow stripes for everyday wear. Tulle is mixed with lace and delicate gold and silver cords are added to entwine with

chese trimmings. Collars for street dresses remain bigh and slove, in military style, but sleeves are more crimmed than formerly.

Back silk dresses are trimmed with steel ead embroideries, and there are black ner, embroidered with fine steels in very rich deigns. The combination is particularly odo and lovely.

Dece-on with trains are trimmed with unges on the front breadth, panels at the sides, and have the back breadths cut very ong and looped at the top to simulate rapery, in the style worn tenor tweive years

Long, flowing sashes are more fashionable than ever; their lapels are often ornamented with patierns of flowers, embroidered in pateral shades of color over either a light or dark colored ground, according to the style of tollet. Some are empreidered with jet or solored beads, others are simply striped or

The only reliable cure for catarrh is Dr. Sage's Catarrh R medy.

HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM

Cures Throat, Brouchial and Lung Diseases that lead to Consumption; Freaks up Coughand Colds; cures Hoursences and Sore Throat, by convening the cough, allaying irriation and removing the cause of distress. 🕠

In Ronmelia, now much talked of, there are 18,500 gypsies.

DISTRESS AFTER EATING, a feeling of weight in the stomach-often painful-grawing burning sensations, belching of wind, son eructations of food, variable appetite, et indicate Dyspepsia, which Burdock Bloom Bitters, taken in time, will relieve and

The new century of Boston shows a population there of 386 000

SORE THROAT. To oure this oft occurring trouble use

Hagyard's Yellow Oil internally an externally. Yellow Oil cures Group, Asthina Pain in the Side, Rheumatism, Neuralgia Ear Ache, Deafness and all sore and painful compinints.

The salary of a good designer in jewciry is \$4,000 a year.

WHAT ONE DOLLAR PROPERLY

PLACED DID. Ticket No. 26,820 sold in fifths, at one dollar each fifth, one of which is held in Newton, drew the second capital prize, in The Louisiana State Lottery on Soptember 8 Geo. Jackson, the driver of Wells, Fargo & Co's express wagon, is the lucky man. He is highly elated at his good fortune. One day last week he offered half of his ticket for fity cents, which offer was not accepted. - Newton (Kas.) Republican, Sept. 18.

In Paris 150 babies are rehearing for a chorus in the play "Petit Poucet."

If you would have appetite, flesh, color strength, and vigor, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, that incomparable tonic and blood purifier.

It may be only a trifling cold, but neglect it and it will facten its fangs in your, lungs, and you will soon be carried to an untimely grave. In this country we have sudder changes and must expect to have coughs and colds. We cannot avoid them, but we can effect a cure by using Bickle's Auti Consumptive Syrup, the medicine that has never seen known to fail in caring coughs, colds, bronchitis and all affections of the throat, lungand chest. His will all the will

People living in pine forests are said to have immunity from climatic and contagious diseases, and singers have found their in fluence beneficial to the voice. So says the Medical World.

The portrait of Andrew Jackson appears

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incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislatur for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added.

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100,000 Tickets at Five Bollars Each, Fractions, in Fitths in proportion. I CAPITAL PRIZE

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INTERESTING TO THE BALD.

A Hamburg brewer has just died, leaving eum of 1,000 thelers to be awaided every year to the baldest man in his native country. Experts are to be appointed on each ercasion to count the number of the hairs on the heads of the competitors. In case two or more competitors have the same number of hairs, the prize is to go to the youngest Listly, if at any time a completely hald man should urn up, without a single hair on his head, the happy mortal is to receive the capital rum, the interest of which constitutes the shove annuity.

CATHOLICS IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY. LONDON, Oct. 14.-Yesterday being the

feast of St. Edward the Confessor was especially observed by the worshippers at the Catholic Church of St. Edward. At High Mass Cardinal Manning officiated, and the sermon was for the most part a consideration of the probabilities of the return of the English nation to the Roman Cathoric faith. In furtherance of this object, in the possible accomplishment of which His Eminence and other distinguished Catholics are confident believers, a pilgrimage was organized to the shrine of the Confessor in Westminster Abbey to solicit his intercession in the conversion of England. At the direction of the Cardinal the appearance of a demonstration was avoided as far as possible, but the sudden inroad of the band of devotees indulging in adoration at the tomb of the his-toric saint and and king excited general curiosity. The vergers and authorities of the abbey did not interfere with the devotion of the strangers. More practical minded, the police in attendance thought proper to inpect the bags and parcels carried by the inflowing crowd; but as no conection could be established between beads and explisives the emblems of intercessory prayer were allowed to pass. The question of the propriety of the proceeding was immediately taken under consideration by the dean and chapter.

"I declare, Mr. Blank," said a guest to the handlord of a hotel, "Your the is even worse than it was last year." An the intignant Boniface answered without reflections. tion : "That is impossible, sir,"