BY THE CROPPIES' GRAVA.

THOMAS B. CLEARY, IN CONNAUGHT TELE-GRAPH.

"可可能或有效的影响",可可能的意

I stood near a copee by a ruin old,
Where the scent of the liles fainted.,
And the old brown stones seemed as blocks gold, By the sun's last glory peinted.

The place was pious, the house was still,
A lisping hymn sang the neighbring rill,
As it crept by the graves at the foot of the hillBy the graves of our fathers sainted. By a rude stone cross, as I sofdy turned Kuels a peasant ag-d aid hoary; While round him, like fice round a martyr,

While round him, has the round a martyr, burned
The rays of the fad ng glory.
He was pleading for rest for the sleepers there, Alone in the hush of the evening air;
And I know by the words of his sighful pray'r
That their deaths had been grim and gory.

A word ! a start ! and he stood erect From the and where he'd been kneeling, And I could in his eyes those shadows detect And I could in the eyes mose anadows detec That darken the deeps of feeling "Good sir, you must be a stranger when You have not heard that within this glen Lie slaughtered hundreds of short-haired men To the vengeance of God appealing

"They promised them pardon-a monarch's As the guard of their lives they plighted;
But the pardon was writ by the point of the
sword,
By their blazing rooftrees lighted.

For the Samenach heeded not what he swore Solong as the blood of the Croppies should pour; And he slew till this hollow blushed red with

While Humanity shricked affrighted."

His hand then up aised he as if to swear. When—he'd heard while anear at devotion— The voice of the soggarth oried out "Forbear." In a tone of repreach and emotion. And approaching he said. O my son, my son, Say rather the will of the Lord be done; Though he counteth His enemies one by one, His wave are as desp as the ocean.'

HOUSE AND HOUSEWIFE.

FASHION'S NEWEST COLORS.

blue was essentially a color for blendes and properly. Pelan is a charming dish, and is angels. Nobody can disput: its being the served with the meats just as you would color for angel, but it certainly is not the plain, boiled rice. No gravy is required on entirely unmixed blessings. The popularity one to be chosen by a blonde. The fair skin | palan, as it is already delightfully assessed to it. looke cold enough, and when blue, especially with the chicken tea in which it has been pale blue, is put near it the effect given is very underirable, because what was clear white before becomes a pallor new. Blondes had much better wear any of the rose shades, bright scarlet, warm brown, or dark green, leaving the very trying pale blue to the brown-haired lassic with a bright color, or the warm brunette whose skin does not knew the unsightly touch of sallowness. Every a pound of nice butter and pour in one teabedy likes a rose-selered lining, and to be in cupful of rich, sweet cream. Set in a very bot vogue this season, sverybody sught to have a oven and brown quickly, from time to time rose-selored frook-in cotten, or weel, in silk or tulle, it is always most charitable in bringing out one's best features and toning down one's weret. Cambined with white the pink gravy is tee thick add a little hot water. shades are as deinty as a bit of eld china, and will suggest the pretty pink and white ladies, whem Watteau painted on fans, who played at little Trianon with Marie Antolnette, laughed and jested, and yet did not fear when they had to face death on the guilletine for the sake of the king and the queen. -Ladice' Home Jeurnal.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

While the great majority of professional photographers are men of honor and reponeibility, and conduct their business with due regard to the wishes and rights of their patrons, it is to be regretted that there are some unprincipled persons in the profession. Woman should always know the standing of the man to whom they entrust their negaacter and manner of doing business before permit ug him to make a ploture of them. The negative once in his possessien (if he is so disposed) he has the means of causing them great mortification by using it for base purposes. The writer has repeatedly received the thanks of women for calling their attention to this subject, as it is a matter of great importance, and one to which the attention of the public has not before been called. The head of some prominent woman is cut from her picture and pasted on the figure of some netorious woman in undesirable cestume or pesition. This can be dens so neatly as to defy detection. A few touches of India ink will conceal the places of jaining, and it requires a magnifying glass te discover them. The picture is then copied and persons as unprincipled as the eperator are ready to buy and show them, as the picture of Mrs. ____, or Miss ____ as the case might be. These transactions are carried on apart from the ordinary work, and are not expessed for sale to the general public; but the places where they are seld are known to the purchasers of such vile frauds. One of the werst features of the case is the impossibility of knowing how many of these counterfeits are aftest in the community. The fear of detection has prevented this transaction from being done to any great extent; but it has been done, and, as they are issued without the name or address of the publisher, it is impossible to trace them to their source. In the days of the old deguerreetype the preprietor of preminent gallery would make several sittings of a protty subject, and after she had gone with one for hereilf, he would finish up the several plates and sell them to anyone willing to pay a round price for them. Tale mede of doing business could not continue long without detection, and he was obliged to close his gallery and leave the city to sacaps a richly-deserved chastisement from the friends of the young ladies. The question as to the prepriety of the photographers exhibiting as specimens of the pictures of private parties, has been the cause of much treuble. Some persons soem delighted to have their picture on exhibition in his show case, while ethers object to such publicity. The man who is worthy of your patronage will at all times consult and conform to your wishes in this matter.

" SLEEP GENTLE SLEEP."

The ethics of good sleep, says the American Queen, should form a part of househeld morality. It is hardly an extravagant assertion that comparatively few people, after childhead is passed, know by experience what perfeet sleep is, but satisfy themselves with a peer apology for this most perfect refresh-ment. Rising tired and weary from a dis-turbed, imperfect sleep, they proceed to summon up lest energies by strong ten or coffee, which in its turn again interferes with per-fect rest at night; and this process of life, more than any mental or physical labor, wearswomen out and makes them prematurely old. "I have been reading myself to alcop alter retiring," said a weman the other day, "and when I have done this fer two or three nights I can see that I look five years elder."
It is an experience that any weman can ing in a perfectly dark and well ventilated was cured from the epilepsy by the use of six reem brings back the centeur and the roses bottles of the Tonic. verify, and, conversely, she can see that sleep-

of shildhead or early youth. The most perfect sleep is obtained by carefully cleaing the blinds, raising and lowering the windows to admit plenty of pure air, and drawing down the heavy snades, thus making the room perfeetly dark. Then, on going to bad, go there to sleep, not to write or read, or think or plan, but for that most valuable of all things, the foundation of activity and energy-perfect alsep. A few nights of this experience will work a magic transformation in looks and in feelings. Above all let us divest ourselves of a traditional prejudice that there is somehew virtue in early rising. When early alsep is obtained, early rising is indicated by nature by waking; but artificially produced it is pernicious. Unless there is an exceptional reasen it is far wiser to elsep t il one wakens naturally, and one hour then will do the work of three when one comes to it tired and unre-freshed, "Nature's sweet resterer" is ef all things the most invigorating."

THE KITCHEN.

LEMONADE. To the rind and juice of two lemons add two cunces cirtic acid, thirty dreps of essence of lemen, three penads of sugar; bell the lemen-rind in one quart of water for ten

Also another way is to rub lumps of angar on lemen-peel until you have rubbed off all the yellow part; squeeze the lemens, and al lew one and a half peunds of sugar to one pint of juice ; put the sugar into a jug, and pour en a plut of boiling water to disselve it, add the lemon juice. This can be put into a decanter; a little poured into a glass and filled up with water ; or the ayrup may be mixed with water, and poured into a pitcher ready for serving.

PELAN. Bell two fat young chickens in just water enough to caver them, and season with sait to taste. When the chickens are just done, remove from the pot. Put into the I quor one slice of nice, raw ham and let it bell down to one plat. Remove the ham; wash a pint of Carolina rice, put it in a pan and pour ever it the chicken liquor and set the pan in the ateamer where it should cook until the rice is tinder and each grain distinct. It should be stirred occassionally with a fork. See that A long time age people used to think that the louer is salt enough to season the rice pelan, as it is already delightfully seasoned cooked. To be served in a covered dish.

BROWN STEW.

Out up, as for frying, the two chickens cooked fer pelan; put them into a bakingpan, sprinkling with salt and pepper and dusting over with fire-about two tablespoonfuls. Out up ever the chicken a third of turning the pieces, that they will brown on . Il sizes. The even must be very het so that

CANARY PUDDING. Three eggs, their weight in sugar and butter, and the weight of two in figur; ene tea-spoon lemen julce. Warm a basin a little, put the butter in and stirr till it is melted, but it must not boil; then add the sugar to it, and mix well, then the lemon; then stir the flour in very gradually, and last of all beat up the eggs and add them ; pour into a menid greated well and decorated, and cover with paper and steam for two hours ; serve with

sweet sauce. EACHELORS' PUDDING.

One and a quarter pounds greated bread, one and a quarter pounds currents, one and a quarter pound apples, two penuds sugar, a iemon. Put the bread in a basin. Peel and chop the apples, wash and dry the currents, and stir betn in; add the sugar, nutmeg, and lemon. Mix well. But up the eggs very well : stir them in. Pour into a well buttered mould, and cover with a buttered paper, and steam two hours.

USEFUL HINTS.

Simplest palash for eiled farniture-rub oiled furniture with a woollen cloth saturated alightly with oil.

A piece of tailew wrapped in tissue paper and laid among fure or woollen will prevent the ravages of moths.

White paint that has become discolored may be nicely cleaned by using a little whiting in the water of washing.

A brillant black varnish for iron stoves and fireplaces is made by it ring ivery-black into ordinary shellac varnish.

Clotha dipped into hot potate wat ir are said to afford immediate and complete relief in the severest cases of rheumstlam,

By a new process of steaming white woed and submitting it to pressure it can be made so tough as to require a cold-chisel to split it. For cleaning brasses belonging to mahogany identiture, use either powdered whiteng er scraped rotten-stone, mixed with sweet oil, and rub on with a chamois skin.

To remove keresene from carpets lay bletters of seft brown paper ever the spet and press with a warm iron. Rapeat with fresh papers and the spet will be removed.

Mould can be prevented from forming on fruit jellies by pouring a little paraffin over the top, which, when celd, will harden to a solid cake which can be easily remeved when desired.

Vinegar is better than los for keeping fish. By putting a little vinegar on the fish it will keep perfectly well even in hot weather. Fish is often improved in flavor under this

Oll of peppermint in water diluted even to ne part in one million will kill ceckroaches in an hour, they dying in convulsions. One drep of the oil placed under a bell jar covering a cuit.vation of cholera bacilii will kill both bacilii and spores in forty eight heurs.

To secure thorough sleep insulate each bed with glass. An Englishman who insulated his bedstead by placing underneath each post a breken eff bottle, says that he had not beso free from rheumatism or gout for filteen years, and that he began to improve immediately after the application of the insulators.

If there is any suspicion of carpet bugs, do net have a carpet relaid until yeu have wet the cracks of the floor for a distance of a foot or more from the sides of the reom with the sciution of corrosive sublimate and the edges of the carpets with the benzine and carboile acid.

THE KEENEST EXPECTATION IS SUR-PASSED!

MURPHYSBORO, Jackson Co., Ill., Nov. '88.
So writes the Rev. K. Schauerte of above place. I had heard of the wonderful cures of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic. while I was a student, and during my professional calling I had opportunity to convince myself of the reliability of the Remedy, and my keenest expectations were surpassed as a girl 12 years of age

THE FARM.

THE PERCHERON.

Mr. C. J. Douglas writes to the Canadian Gazette on the subject of the Percharon horse and the efforts of the National Haras to promete its breeding in this country: "The objects of the company need not be alluded to in detail; suffice it to say they propose to sell stallions of the Percheron and French coach-herse breeds to individuals and companies, and the object they claim to have in view is the improving of the breed of Lower Canada herses, and the resurrection of what formerly was plentiful-viz., the typical Lower Canadian horse.

L tu, however, see what this Company propess to do; look at it from another standpoint and see what foundation they work on. We are told that "years ago we had a good breed of horses in Canada." This statement, as far as it goes, is partially correct; but it wauld have been entirely so If it had added that these same horses for the most part stood about 14 2, had good action and plenty of endurance, but were nine times out of time weefully plain; in fact, they had what it is now sought to reproduce (and they will succeed in this to a charm) -viz, the ragged, minutes, strain previous to adding the obling minutes, strain previous to adding the obling water. Another method is, te a pint of beiling water put one pound of sugar, one ounce of tertaric acid, twenty drops of essence have, while, added to this, their necks were short and thick, and required remodelling throughout where beauty of outline was desired. Now this class of animals has undoubtedly decreased; they have crossed the border to work in grocers' waggons in the States, and the larger ones to draw the trame. Such has been their fat; and the money the dealers left in Canada in exchange for these little horses would hardly average £20 apiece; so that even supposing the Company reproduces an annual crop of such horses in Lewer Canada, the habitant will not be great ly benefited; and even allowing for their propagating a larger sized boree than at present, at Il as long as the Percheron is the medium through which this size is attained, they will always retain the chief character istics of the breed-viz, a plain, vulgar outline.

AND A GRAY COLOR. beth of which points effectual;y prevent the breeder from ever getting anything beyond a low-class and low-priced animal. I don't think these facts can be denied, and consequently it is easy to see that the benefits this National Haras preposes to confer on the Lower Canadian breeder will, at best, be not said to have been attained by the Percheron in the States is ridiculously overdrawn. They have got int; the hands of a few pushing, enterprising business men, who have advertised their mares down the throats of the American farmers right and left, and dispessed of their borses in this way in very considerable num-bers; but lately their popularity has waned weefully, and many establishments have had to retire, while others have abandoned the French sire for English horses, and Upper Canada has discarded them holus bolus as useless to sell where compared with British varities. I see it is holdly stated that 5 000 French horses are annually imported into the United States. These tigure would go to prove that an average of 100 borses left France for Uncle Sam's demains every week in the year, which would be fortunate no doubt for France, but a bad affair for Yankee

The French ceacher is, as an individual, a handsome herse, but decidedly and unreliable breeder, simply because he is bred anyhow and meetly from a mixture of English and French bleed strengly imbaed with thoroughbred. This recent thorough bed cross crops out in its worst form in the produce of the French coach-horse, and disappointing steeds are the resuit. It has of en struck me what a field there is in Lower Canada for the useful employment of a good style of hackney-a horse of substance, color, and all-around action. Crossed with tness, tend to correct the drooping French-leeking quorters of the Canadians; while both aire and dam would alike become noted for action and vigorous going. The mistake Lawer Canadians make is in supposing that they can produce a horse with size and other requisities at one bound ; and trus they use a cross altogether too extreme. But were they to begin more gradually, and use suitable horses, such as I have pointed out, good result; and good prices would follow. As it is, the National Haras is only inducing them to take a step backwards, and all for the sake of national sentiment. Hitherto Montreal has had to depend on the Western Provinces fer every one of its better-class horses, and, with the aid of the N tional Haras, she doubtless will continue to do so, as it is absointely impossible to get horses of even ordinary symmetry if bred from these vulgar French brutes.

SALTING BUTTER. The status of Canadian butter in foreign markets is still a point of dispute. Thus for our dairymen and the shippers have falled to take the hints repeatedly given in reports of commissions and dairy associations The following suggestion upon a very essential point will be read with prefit:-" How much salt does but ter require fer its preservation? and how shall it be combined with the builts:? are two questions that are attracting much attention frem progressive dairy men. That sait is needed to preserve butter that is perfectly free from any ether element but pure fat is deubtful; but this state can only be secured in melted and drained butter, a process that destroys grain and flavor, so salt is added to act as an anticeptic to other matiers than butter left by imperfect werking. Probably taste is considered more than the preservation of the product in salting but-We salt butter because we salt everything we est. Few persons relish perfectly fresh butter, and yet this is the only genuine flavor of builtir we get, for the moment salt is added we get artificial flavor. Nor de we place much dependence upon the sait to add to keeping quality to butter. We relax no effort in making, and are quits as certain to atore in a place where the temperature ranges below a given fixed point, because we know that salted butter will go bad as quickly as unsalted if there is any want of care in any part of the manufacture. That salting butter is to flavor it is seen, too, from the market demand. There is call for butter salted as nigh as one and one quarter and one and onehalf sunces to the pound, and fer batter salted more sparingly all the way dewn from the point mentioned to the absolute iresh article- But granted that butter shall be salted, how shall this be done? The usual way is to partially work over butter and then sift over the mass fine dry salt and set it away for the sait in it to dissolve. Then comes a fical working, and unless this is considerable the salt is not evenly distributed, and there is danger that "salvey" butter will be the he will direct the mevement of the treeps at result of overworking. The better way is to any point where they may be needed. sait in the gianular stages, when the butter is largely charged with water from the washing. If the butter globules are chilled at the start by washing with cold brine the granular mass will then be spen-that is, not com-

the disselving selt. To encase a globule of butter with dissolved salt is all that can be done in the way of salting butter. To go beyond this is to fill the butter with undisselved sait, and the compound is not then salted butter, but sal : and butter. It dissolved salt is all that butter needs, then we may, ait if the washing, put a solution of sel, or rather a brine made as strong as possibleall the salt that can be dissolved in water-into the churn and gently agitate the mass. L t the butter remain half an hour or se, and then work over. When the salt is thus dis-solved through the butter in its granular stage there is no chance for uneven salting and getting streaky but er. Neither is there any danger of oversalting, for the surplus saturation of sait goes out in working; leav-ing behind the necessary 14 per cent of moisture, but a moisture with sait in solution. If the consumer must have yet more sait, then dry, fine sait crystals. The cheaper way wenid be for the censumer to buy salt at a cort per peund and add to the butter as his taste might demand, rather than to pay the maker at the rate of thirty cents per pound for it. The only objection to brine selling is that of a waste of salt, both in the brine washing and brine saturation. There is a call for the use of about one-tenth of a cent's wertz of solt to the pound of butter by tale process, but when one looks at the great amount of labor saved, and the possible enhanced price of the butter, the cust of material seems the trivial to consider. The surplus of the brine saturation could be saved until the next churning, and, if diluted, could be used in the washing of the buttir. If thus manipulated the loss in salt would not go far toward paying off the national debt."

MORE MANURE NECESSARY. A correspondent of the Country Gentleman says in a late communication to that excelient paper :

From my observation-with the exception of market gardens—net one farm in fifty re ceives anywhere near the amount of fertil zer and mannys it should. A farmor plants a crop, manures the same as much as he thinks he can afford to, or what to nim seems a liberal supply, cultivates it very carefully, and obtains a fair crop-perhaps the neual amount. Now, in nine cases out of ten, I assert that right here is one of the importent turning points between making money or only just "holding your own," or making a loss. I say that if this same farmer had used three or four times as much dressing, or even as twice as much, that in all probabil to it would have doubled the amount of his orop and added very largely to the quality of the same, all of which excess he obtains from simply supplying the extra manure. The amount invested in trams, land, labor, taxes, interest cultivation, et .. , is the same in both cases, with a slight increase in cost of harvesting. His land is left in far better condition, and his crop is of fine quality, and meets a ready sale. I believe such a case means profit, while the former means fullare. It is the same in principle as keeping mon-grel stock in place of pure breds, and both can be summened up as follows: Mengrel stock means duoghill fewls, razor-back pigs, worthless curs; little or no manure means poer land, poor crops, peer stock, poor man, deserted farm. On the other hand, pure bred stock means blooded fewls, therenghbred pigs, pedigreed dogs; plenty-yes, lets-of manure means rich land, heavy crops, choice stock, a well-to-de farmer, a prosperous home and valuable farm.

RING FRUIT.

Ringing the bark off branches of fruit trees to induce information of flawerbude, or for increasing size of fruit, is very effective in both of these lines, although while enlarging the fruit, it does it merely by increasing its amount of watery jules—the flavor is always semewhat diluted. It is generally injurious to the branch operated on, and therefore should not only be applied to redundant branches which it is desired to prune away after they have fruited. A ring of one-fourth the diameter of the branch is bread enough unless, as sometimes happens when the oper ation is deferred until into in June, a former cambium layer will harden over the disbarked ring into the new back, bridging over the ring and rendering it nearly or quite ineffective. With shelter or in faverable weather the whole atem of an apple tree may be dextrously disbarked at midsummer, and a new bark will speedily form over the whole in the same

A Rumor and Its Comments.

The rumor that one of the Prince of Wales ions was engaged to the Princess Clementine of Belgium has been promptly contradicted but it suggests an interesting question as to the law of Royal marriages in Eigland. By the Act commonly called the Bill of Rights (I. William and Mary, section it., chapter it.) it is enacted that any person who "ahall marry a Papist" shall be "for ever incapable to inherit, possuss, or ezjoy the Crown and Gevernment of this realm and Ireland, and the deminions thereunto belonging," But Macaulay has shrewdly observed that the statute emits to define the word Papis'. "The word," he adds, "is not a word of definite signification either in law or in tuolegy. It is merely a popular nickname, and means very different things in different months. Is every person a Papist who is willing to cencede to the Bishop of Rome a primacy among Christian prelates? If so, lames the First, Charles the First, Land, Heylin, were Papiete." On a very different atringency are the previsions of the same Act against the exercise of the kingly authority by a Reman Cathello. For one thing, every English Sovereign has to repeat a declaration against transubstantiation, to which no Catholic could pessibly subscribe.—N. Y. Freeman.

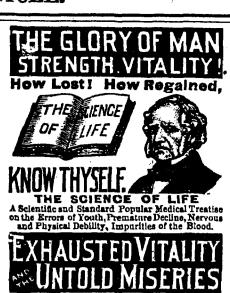
Prince George of Wales.

HALIFAX, N.S., August 1 .- The warship Thrush was meered at the dock-yard yester day, and Prince George reported his arrival to the commander of the Comus, who is senfor-ic command during the absence of the admiral and fligship. The prince then returned to his ship and on an effort being made by nawspaper men to see him, he sent word frem his cabin expressing regret that he was tee busy. The officers reported a pleasant parsage of three days from Bermuda, The Comus sailed to-night for Anticesti.

General Wolsoley.

LONDON, Aug. 1-General Welseley retired yesterday from his place as Adjutant-General and will assume command of the forces in Ireland in Osteber. Although a native of Ire-land, General Wolseley is net popular with the Home Rulers, as he is understood to be thoroughly in accord with the pelicy of coercion, and prepared to use the treops for the purpose of aiding evictions. The general will have his headquarters in Dablin whence

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We the undersigned Banks and Hankers will pay all Prisss drawn in The Lousiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

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RESERVISER that the present charter of The Louisians State Lottery Company, which the SUPREME COURT OF THE U.S. has decided to be a CONTRACT with the State of Louisians and part of the Constitution of the State, DUES NOT expire UNTIL THE FIRST OF JANUARY, 1896.

The Legislature of Louisians, which sdjourned on the 10th of July of this year, has ordered an AMERIDMENT to the Constitution of the State to be submitted to the Propie at an election in 1982, which will carry the charter of THE LOUISIANS STATE LOTTERY COMPARY up to the year NINETEEN HUNDRED AND NINETEEN.

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Irish Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

ALLMAN-O'FLAHERTY-Joly 2, at the church of the Sacred Heart, Oldpark, Belfast, Charles Allman, H.M. Customs, Belfast, to L'zzie, cliest daughter of Mr. Daniel

O Fisherty, B. Hast.

CARSILLY—RUSSELL—July 3, at the residence of the bride, Chetwynd, England, James Cassilly, of Cerk, to Hannah, eldest daughter of Garret Russell, Chetwynd

wynd. TALBUT-NOONAN-July 9, at the church of the Holy Family, Aughrim at., Dublin, Joseph A. Talbot, 180 North King at, to Harriette, daughter of the late James Noonar, E q 3 St. Alban's terrace, North Circular road, both of Dublin.

DIED.

AHERNE-July 10, at her residence, Glounsglough, after a brief line s, Bridget, wife

of Andrew C. Aherne, aged 5S years. BRCPHY-July 7, at the Presentation Convent, Meunt mellick, Mother M. Aloysine Brophy, in the 73:d year of her age and the 50th of religious profession.

CAEY-July 6 at his residence, Vevay, Bray, county Wichliw, W. Casey, Casey-July 10, at Coolowen, Blarnay, co.

Cork, Mary wife of Patrick Casey.

Collins—July 10, at his residence. Tubberboler, Mell, Deogheds, in his 77th year, Laurence Orlling.

DALY-July 7, at the residence of her husband, Campate avenue, Omagh, co. Tyrone. Al ce, wile of Mr. Henry D.ly, aged 47 Evans-July 9, at 3 Newenham terrace.

Uark, Thomas Powell Evans, aged 45 years. GREENLAND-July 5, at Townley hall county Louts, G o Greenland, or the last 48 years a faithful and valued servant in the family of

Mr. B R. T. Baifour, aged 88 years. GREEN-July 11, at his residence, Balvidero Oottage, Deumeoddra, Dublin, Richard B Green, aged 50 years, for many years gardener at Sc. Patrick's Training College, and late of Blandford, Queen's

HURLEY-July 7, at his elster residence, Darry, after a short illness, Francis Hurley.

HARDEN-July S, at Findleary House, Cork, (suddenly), William Harden, aged 73 years. Juneze-July 7, Margaret, wife of Barnard Judge, Kinnegad, N.S. KEATING-J. 1, 8, at his residence, Ballucon-

nor, Broadway, co. Wexford, Patrick Keatlog, aged 71 years. LAWLOR -- July 11, at the Hospice for the Dying, Haroldscross, Dablin, Anne Lawlor,

late of 19 Cumberland street, aged 66 years. McDermorr-July S, at Smyllum Orphanage, Lunark, Scotland, after a few days' illness, Katle (in rel glon, Sister Catherine, Sisters of Charity), youngest daughter of Patrick M. D. rmott, Athboy, co. Meath, in the 28th year of her age and the 6th of her re-

MULIGAN-July 6, at her residence, Courtown Harbor, Anna Mulligan, aged 89 years, formerly of Gorly.

MCGRATH - At Collerstown, Billymore, Myles McGrath, in the 52d year of his

MACKEN- July S, at Clonewords, co. Dublin, Margaret, relict of the late Andrew Macken.

NEILL-July 9, at his father's residence. 8 Newcomen avenue, Dablin, John, client son of John and Ellen Nell.

O'CONNOR-May 24, at O.best, (Populand, Australia, John, brother of Mrs. W. Law-ler, native of the co. Kilkenny. O'NEILL-July 10, at 100 Upper Ratimines. Dublin, Felix J. O'Neill, fourth son of Mr. Folix Cunningham O'Nelll.

virg ... Inla 11 at har real Drogheds, Mrs. El'zaboth O'Nelll, aged 75 veare. RYAN-July 2, at her parents' residence, K lpatrick, co. Topperary, Mary, aged 30 years, oldest daughter of Johann and

John Ryan, E.q. Russkill-July 10, at St. Mary's Priory,

Cork, Very Rav. Dr. Russell, O.P., agod 92 years. SMITH - Joly 6, at William street, Tullamore,

L zz e, clue t daugt ter of Barnard and Susan Smith, aged 17 years.

UNKLES-July 7. st 76 Carlingford road, D. umbundra, Will am Unkler, formerly of Tilbury House, Kilkenny, in his 68 h year.

Debt and Annexation.

Conada only owes a debt of about \$2,000 .-000 000 Angexitien? Well, not just now .-Inter Ocean

The Chicago paper must not be too severly censured for lying - Jamilton Spectator. Would the Spectator mind telling un just how much Canada's indebtedness is ?- Inter Ocean.

Certainly. On the 30 h Jane the gross

debt was \$282 993,750.74. Assets, which

the Inter-Ocean would call cash in the treasury, \$49 618,109 46 Net debt, \$233 375,641.-Decrease of debt during the month, \$373 695 64. Decrease during twelve months, 84 154 401 La one particular the Inter-Ucean is emi-

nently cerrect : "Annexation! Well, not

Our Chicago contemperary has probably been reading one of Sir Richard Carswright's speeches and has concluded that the Dominion is burdened with financial obligations and that her people are on their knees to Brother Jonathan bogging for admission. We are not burdened with debt. We swe money for which we have full value and the charges upon which we can easily meet. Our taxes are comparatively light.

We are not pining for annexation, direct or indirect, political or commercial. We desire to go our own way after our own fashion and to work out our own destiny with our ewn hands and our own brains. We de-aire friendship from the United States, but nething more. If the people of that country are willing to give us reciprocity in farm preducts, fish, raw materials, animals, etc., Barkis is willin'. But we can get along with-

out it. We are doing very well as we are. We have, in propertien to population, more ships, more commerce, more rallways, more canals, more schools, more general education, mere energy and more horse sense than the people of the United States.

We have a better constitution and better popular government than the United States. We have no cyclenes, no yellow fever, and we don't sheet colored men who presume to exercise the rights of citizens.

We desire to live on terms of friendship with our neighbors. If you don't want to do that, all Canada has to say is—You mind your business and we'll mind ours. In the meantime we propese to bee our own rew and to rely upon our own effects for the things we desire.

Annexation ? Well not just now. Hamil ton Spectator.