THE GRAND OLD MAN.

Political Prospects Discussed by the Sage of Hawarden.

Me Hopes to See the Ancient Castes Destroyed - The Bights of Ireland and Scotland Acknowledged-And the Land and Laber Problems Satisfactorily Adjusted—The Record of a Remarkable Interview.

(Edinburgh Correspondence Brooklyn Eagle)

A few days ago while on my way from London to Edinburg I stepped off at Chester, and after a short drive found myself at the Glynne Arms Hotel, Hawarden, and just opposite the main entrance to Hawarden Castle, the home of Hon. William Ewart Gladetone.

Armed with a letter of introduction I soen found myself unbered into the presence of the best known man in the British Empire. His reception of me was at the same time dignified and affable, but as far removed from any ap-

pearance of patronage as from familiarity,
"I need soarcely inform you," said he as
soon as I was seated, "how desirous I am to
be well thought of in America, and I am sure the friendly feeling I entertain for the people of the United States is largely reciprocated by them. Relative to Home Rule for Ireland, I have not much to say, as it would certainly be impelitic for me to make any statement now which I have not uttered already in public.

"People complain that the leaders of the reform party are not sufficiently explicit in defining the powers and limitations of the proposed Irish parliament, but those of per-sons seem to forget that, if such a parliament is created, it must have something to say as to its functions and the limits of its powers, unless it be merely deliberative and advisory and without any legislative power whatever. Farther, it would be impossible for the most far-seeing statesman to anticipate all the contingencies arising from the complex relations of public life. A just policy will concern itself principally with what is right and leave questions of mere expediency to casulate whose moral perceptions are less influenced by conscience than by self-interest and per-sonal predilections. It is quite seis for mations, as for individuals, to do right; but whether safe or not, right is obligatory. The question to be considered is, 'is Horse Rule for Ireland right?' and, if it be so, it should be granted. That there may be details in connection with the scheme that do not admit of easy explanation is not vondered at; but as I am not a political passimist, I am ready to hope that any difficulties that may be encountered shall be of such a nature as to be readily overcome.

Whatever the Irish Home Government may choose to do when they have Home Rule is not our affair. It is a question which it is not necessary to take into view. What immediately concerns the British public is the question of doing justice to Ireland and redeeming the character of England from the dishonor which attaches to it all over the world for its treatment of Ireland during the last 700 years. Until the Irish difficulty is settled there will never be a real union between the two countries, which are now united on parchment, but not according to the 'flashy tables of the heart.' It is imperative that it should be settled—settled on the ground of justice and settled especially on the ground of our hope and ardent longing for that union and that affection and that leyalty which cannot be attached by the present false and artificial system, but which will be obtained beyond all reasonable quession at once and forever from the free assent and the loyal attachment of the Irish

"Asmay be known from the records of Parliament, I am dissatisfied with the refusal of the present Government to give due weight to Scottish opinion upon Scottish matters. It may take time to set this right; but I am in Parliament, be desirous to aid. As far as disestablishment of the national churches in Scotland and Wales is concerned, the question ought to be decided according to the sense of

it can possibly be made. Free trade for ereased wages, increased subsistence, and protection means the reverse of all this. dear subsistence."

In reply to a question as to whether some of the members of Lord Salisbury's Cabinet did not favor a moderate system of protestion. Mr. Gladstone replied:

"Yes, there can be no doubt as to Mr. Chaplin being a pretectionist and hardly iess doubt that other members of the Government, including Lord Salisbury him-sell, are in favor of such a modification of the tariff as would be tantamount to protection. Of course, they don't call it by that name; they introduce it with an alias and call is fair trade.' I believe the whole of the peo-ple of England know what fair trade is—that it is protection which dares not show its face and puts on a hood over its ugly features.

"No doubt there are a few men of extreme views in Parliament who would be in favor f nationalization of the land of the country, but if a motion to that effect was made in the House I think that out of the six hundred and seventy members of that body all who would vote for it could be counted on one's finger's. If nationalization of the land means simple plunder of the proprietors and sending them to the union workhouse, I consider that robbery; and I think that natienalization of the land, with compensation, as far as I can understand it, would be folly, because the State is not qualified to exercise the functions of a landlord. The State could not do it; it would break dewn. At the same time I fully admit that if the time came when the British mation found that the land abould be nationalised and it would be wise to do if they have a

perfect right to do it. "I think it is very important that the labeneing man should learn to adjust the maing. The meaning of it is a great increase in the strength and power of labour in its com-petition with capital. Cempetition between labour and capital is not to be considered a hostile thing. The balance of force and sdjustment between them must always determine in what degree the profits of industry ought to be given to the man that works with his hands and in what degree to the capitalist, who is supposed to bring, and does generally bring as his contribution to the work, the use of his brains and the strikes, although I may think some of them many great minds have exchanged Protestant- To have what we want is hasty and ill-advised, on the whole I think use of his capital aiready saved. Relative to

their ingenuity in inventions have left us far habind.

Respecting the probabilities of his access sion again to power, Mr. Gladstone remarked that though the result of the by-elections was of such a character as to make him most sanguine of the speedy return of his party to power, his hope of two a consummation was net based solely on that fact, but as well upon the assured conviction that the tide of public epinion was surely turning in their

aveur Mr. Gladstone lives a very regular life at his home. He breakfasts lightly about 7 o'clock, and shertly before 2 walks to the church for prayers. To the intelligent observer the sight of the great statesman walking to church at this early hour in the morn. ing cannot fail to be interesting. Clad in a long coat, buttoned tightly, with a long shawl wrapped clessly around his neck, and wearing a sefs felt hat, his appearance is decidedly picturesque. Upon his return to the castle from morning prayers, he retires to his study, where he reads and answers, with the aid of his secretary, his enormous mass of daily correspondence.

There is no regular hour for luncheon at the castle and it is partaken of by those at heme at various times. In the afternoon Mr. Gladstone takes a walk in the grounds, and, if the weather is propitious, usually engages in his favorite exercise of tree-chopping. He dines at 8 o'clock, afterward reads or writes and at 10 retires for the night. Though aband at 10 retires for the night. Inough acstemious in his habits, he usually drinks hitter beer with his lunch and a glass or two of
claret or port at dinner. Mr. Gladstone is
not in any sense ascetic, is a generous liver
and is a great believer in the virtues of a
glass of good port wine. When engaged in
speaking his fillip is a compound of sherry
and engage which is prepared by Mrs. Glads and egg, which is prepared by Mrs. Glad stone with as much anxiety and care as if it were the clixir of life. Mr. Gladatone never smoked. He acquired his habits at a period when tobacce smoking was generally regarded as somewhat vulgar among the better

Mr. Gladstone usually has three books in reading at the same time, and changes from one to another as his mind reaches the limit of absorption, or when he fancies that the out of the roof to the yard beneath. He alignted on a mass of brick and rubbish. The firemen enough net to be the sole object of his are. His jointed are fats. thought. I fancy that this mode of reading ary. His injuries are fatal. is intended to be corrective of a natural disposition of his mind to devote attention to some particular subject to the exclusion of

everything else. In Mr. Gladstone's study, beside his books, which are seen everywhere, there are three writing deaks in the room, one chiefly re served for political correspondence, and another used by Mrs. Gladstone. The library at Hawarden Castle contains more than 20,000 volumes, which are freely loaned to almost any person in the neighborhood who wishes to read them. At one time this and self-sacrifice of the Catholic priests. It liberty was unlimited but the privilege was so much abused by some persons that a few some parsons that a few some persons that a few some persons that a few some ago a rule was laid down limiting the time for which a book might be kept to one month. With this exception, however, Mr. if we years out of his amail income. This was month. With this exception, however, Mr. Gladstone's library is still the free loan library of the whole countryside.

A \$2 Washing Machine Free.

To introduce them, we will give away 1,000 self-operating washing machines. No wash board or rubbing required. It you want one, send to the Monarch Laundry Works, 25 Pacific Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

RETURNING.

The Drift Towards Ostholicism. The saying of Cardinal Newman that there confident that the granting of justice to Ire.

Ind, which is so wantonly violated by the is no logical middle ground between Rome imposition on her of unequal laws, will assist and rationalism is being verified by the trend and accelerate the acknowledgement of the of events. What are the Protestant Bible of events. just claims of Sociand. In promoting that revisions and creed revisions, but concessions acknowledgement I shall ever, while I remain to the rationalistic spirit? By their constant exegetical trimmings Protestant theologians of every respectable sect have unconsciously cut the ground from under apostolical and Onclatian belief. All Christian doctrine is so corelated that the displacement of one docthe people of the respective countries. The corelated that the displacement of one doc-question of diseasablishing the church in trine brings down the whole Unristian struc-Wales, however, owing to its forming a part ture in ruin. This Protestantism has done. of the Church of England, presents much greater difficulties than in Scotland.

Luther was the first apostle of rationalism and announced the cardinal principle of It is almost needless for me to state that rationalism in the doctrine of private I am in favor of free trade—trade as free as ment. While among Protestants the drift it can possibly be made. Free trade for toward rationalism in its most pronounced England has meant enlarged commerce, in type is unmistakable in our times, so is the and drift from Protestantism towards Catholic ism. The Oxford movement brought over seams contracted profits, lower wages and | thousands of the most intelligent representatives of the Anglican Church and Englishspeaking Protestants to the old Faith. In Great Britain where there was scarce a handful of Catholics fifty years ago, there are now few families among the audient noblity into which the Church has not come through some of its members, while the conversion of the masses of the English people, whose prejudice cannot be overcome by mere intellec-tual process, though not se rapid, is steadily going ferward. To the names of such distin-guished converts as Cardinals Manning and Newman, Father Faber, Canon Oakley and thousands of others among the Anglican ministry, may be added these of the Duke of Hamilton, the Duke of Baccleugh, the Marquis of Bute, and a long line of noble names.
Lady Anne Blount, granddaughter of Lord
Byron, is a devout Catholic; the representatives of Sir Walter Scott are Catholics; the Wilberforces are Catholics; relatives of Gladetene and Lord Salisbury are Catholics;

in every family illustrated by men of eminent ability, we find Catholics.

In this country the visitors to Marshfield find that the representatives of Daniel Webster belong to the ancient faith. The daughter of General Winfield Scott is a Catholic, The daughter of Ethan Alien became a Sister of Charity. Some of the descendants of Washington and Jeffersen have entered the one true Church. The wife of ex-President Tyler, who died recently, was a convert and stannoh Catholic. The Sherman family has the priesthood. Near relatives of President Earrison and Scoresery Chn. Bidg. Com. 3d Cong'l Church. relatives of President Harrison and Scoresary Blaine are Catholics. Where members of the faith are brought together you find decendants of great patriots of 1776, of great states. men, governor generals, all adhering to the chinery by which labour can act, as he is do. I faith in the only Unarou in the land which is united, outspoken, clear and positive in its doctrines, subject to no change, the guardian

of the family and the home. Some of the most distinguished prelates, priests and lay figures in the Church of the last generation were converts to the faith : Archbishops Bayley and Wood; Father Hecker, Hewitt, Baker, Deshon, Elliott, Bodfish, Preston; Mgr. Doane, son of the Episcopal Blahop Doane, James Kent Stone (Father Fidelis). Among the laymen, the Episcopal Bishop Ives, Orestes Brownson and James A McMaster are pre-eminent. While

that their tendency (especially the last great strike in Loudon) has been semewhat to atrengthen the position of labour in the face of capital and to bring about a more firm establishment of just relations and a fair principle of division in the fruits of industry.

"In the matter of education, especially that bearing on practical life, Americans are better educated than Englishmen, and in displaying their ingenuity in inventions have left us far

ELECTRICITY AWES A CITY. It Fairly Drips From the Wires in St. Louis

and Causes a Panie. ST. LOUIS, Sanuary 7.—The sudden advent of rain and snow, forming alect, has trans-formed the business of the city into a grotte of icioles which swing on the electric wires, emitting flashes of various colored light at frequent intervals. At times to day a wire sagging beneath a heavy weight of ice would touch another wire. The blue sparks would fly and shivering blue flame succeed until the fusing of the wires caused them to part and fail crackling to the sidewalk. Then the crewds would scatter, falling over each other in the anxiety to reach a place of safety. Accidents from electric wires have been so frequent that hardly one man in a thousand will go near a fallen wire. The police are watching for fallen wires and the electric light and telegraph and telephone companies have men repairing the damage, but the

danger is still great.

Two street car horses were killed and their heads nearly burned off by a electric wire to day. The wire was stretched soross the necks of the horses and they dropped to the street dead. A cloud of smoke came up from them. The wire barned through the fless like a sharp knife and cut the jugular veins. A stream of blood spurted from one horse. The wire kept on burning until cut by fire-men. They were fifteen passengers on the car and these scrambled out in every direction. There are delays on all the street car lines. The fire alarm and police telegraph

system is also out of order.
Sr. Louis, January 7.—Frank Mahon, lineman is another victim of the wires. He was employed by the Missouri Electric Light company, and was sent to the engine house yesterday to repair a line that was out of order. He went to the top of the house and scon after the firemen beard shout and a scream of agony. Looking up they saw Mahon tangled in the wires. He had been saverely shocked but was still able to free himself from the wires. Then his whole body shook for a mement and he was hurled off the roof to the yard beneath. He alighted on a mass of brick and rubbish. The firemen

FITS All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cure. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline 93! Arch St., Phila. Pa.

A Priest's Sacrifice.

At a time when the conduct of clergymen is surjected to much criticism, it is interesting and self-sacrifice of the Catholic priests. It body politic on the cleavage of race or religious is thus supplied by the Bridgend Chronicle: prejudices.—Gazette accomplished in the following extraordinary manner. For the whole period of five year he dispensed with the services of a house keeper and lived on a shilling a day. keep down his expenses to this modest amount he would often go without his supper. He made his bed, cooked his food, and did He made his bed, cooked his food, and did all his domestic work, in order to defray the cost of the building which was reared to the glory of God. Not a penny was received from anybody's hand by way of help, because no help was asked." This, adds the Chronicle, is the simple story of a noble deed, or rather succession of deeds. It is an i-lustration of self-abnogation with which the Catholic Church is being built up by the Catholic clergy throughout the country.

"La Grippe" or Lightning

Catarrh. MB. EDITOR -" La grippe," or Russian in MR. EDITOR.—" La grippe," or Russian influenza, as it is termed, is in reality an epidemic catarrh, and is called by some physicians "lightning catarrh," from the rapidity with which it sweeps over the country. Allow us to draw the attention of your readers to the fact that Nasal Balm, as well as being a thorough cure for all cases of the ordinary c.ld in head and catarrh, will give prompt relief in even the most aevere cases of "la grippe" or Russian influenza," as it will effectually clear the masal passages, allay irritation and relieve the dull, congressive headache accompanying the disease. passages, allay irritation and relieve the dull, oppressive headache accompanying the disease. No family should be without a bottle of Nasal Balm in the house, as cold in the head and Catarrh are peculiarly liable to attack people at this season of the year, and Nasal Balm is the only prompt and appealy cure for these troubles ever offered the public. Easy to use and agreeable. If you cannot get is at your dealers it will be sent post free on receipt of price (50 cents and \$1 per bottle) by addressing.

FULYORD & CO.,

Brockville, Ont.

There are those who never reason on what they should do, but on what they have done.

TO THE DEAF.

A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy. Will send a description of it PREE to any person who applies to Nicholsen, 30 St. John street,

A house is no home unless it contains food an fire for the mind as well as the body.

The disagreeable sick headache, and foul atomach, so frequently complained of, can be speedily relieved by a single dose of McGale's Batternut Pille.

There is nothing in life so earnestly to be sought as character and probity.

Sr. Louis, Mo., March 23, 1889. BAILEY REFLECTOR COMPANY.

Gentlemen :- We have now used your Reflec-

(Letter from the Pastor.)

Dear Sirs:—The Balley R-flector which you placed in our church gives entire satisfaction. It is ornamental and gives a brilliant light. It is really a marvel of cheapment, neatness and

rightness.

Very sincerely yours,
G. H. GRANNIS,
Paster of 3d Cong'l Church, of St. Louis, Mo

Envy hurts you more than it does the man you envy. It is the summit of humility to bear the im-

putation of pride. With the great our thoughts and manners

EQUAL RIGHTS-WATERLOO.

The Town of That Name Flatly Disagrees With Mentreal Missionaries Who Address Them.

WATERLOO, Que., January 7 .- Dr. David. son, president of the Equal Rights association and Mejor F. L. Bond came to Waterloo this evening to hold an Equal Rights meeting. The town ball was crowded with an audience of 600 people made up of all races and creeds. In the audience were several ladies and half a dozen sympathizers with the propaganda. Dr. Davidson plumply refused free discussion. Mr. C. H. Parmelee demanded the right of discussion in the name of the citizens of Waterloo and the temper of the audience having been tested Dr. Davidson yielded. The doctor then went over the platform of the association, making the same old speech, made considerably milder for the occasion. He got a cold reception and was followed by Mr. Parmelee, who deprecated the Equal Rights agitation and replied to the points raised by the militant doctor. Mr. Parmelee pointed out that the movement was not countenanced by the Protestant population. He was enthusiastically received and applauded. Major Bond eked out a weak speech by copious extracts from "La Source du Mal" and the Star. Mr. C A Nutting, advocate, made a happy and effective reply. Dr. Davidson had another short innings, and Mr. Charles This ault made a brilliant oration in french. The leading citizens of the town, French and English, Protestant and Catholic, united to rebuke the agitators and protes against their unboly agitation, and the fol-lowing resolution was unanimously carried, the dostor and Major Band retiring while at was boing read and passed. It was moved by Hon. G. G. Stevens, W. L. Briggs, Geo.

H. Ailon, mayor; D Darly and Charles A. Nutting, and seconded by John P. Noyes, G Stevens, T. A. Knowlton and C. H. Parme-Resolved, first, that this meeting, having no sympathy with the objects of the Equal Rights association as laid down by its authorized exponents from the platform this evening, desires ponents from the platform this evening, desires to repudiate all responsibility for this vises to Waterloo of the Equal Rights missionaries from Montreal; second, that, in the opinion of this meeting, the Equal Rights agrication has no raison d'etre, all races and creeds already enjoying equal and common rights under the laws of the land and soul and common guarantees the land and equal and common guarantees under the constitution; third, that, in the opinion of this meeting, the Jesuit legislation does not constitute the endowment of a church, infringe upon the prerogative of the Crown, or encuath up in Protestant or minority rights in this province, educational or otherwise; fourth, this province, educ stimator otherwise; fourth, that, in the opinion of this meeting the Jesuta, Estates act, having been declared constitutional by the highest authority of the realm, and having come into force and effect irrevocably, settles a veried question upon terms advantageous both to the peace and preperity of the province; fifth, that, entertaining a particular desire to see all races and creeds composing the population of our common country living in population or our common country with the common aim and aspiration of building up a powerful, united and prospertus popula in the morthern half of this continent, this neseting desires to deprecate and repuliate a propaganda calculated to wound the race or religious sensitivities for the total control of the propaganda calculated to wound the race or religious sensitivities for the bar body or class of citizens and to bilities of any body or class of citizens and to create divisions and provoke dissensions in the

A CHARITY FALLS THROUGH. The Ministering Children's League, of Ot-tuwn, Collapses on a Question of Administration.

OTTAWA, January 7.—Lady Stanley of Preston has resigned the presidency of the Ministering Children's league. Miss Mary Gordon, the secretary, has also sent in her resignation, and it is said there are several more resignations to come from other members of the council and associates. This means, according to some of those interested in the league, the failure of the movement and the collapse of the Children's hospital, The trouble, for it cannot be called anything else, resulted at a meeting of the association and council of the league held vesterday afternoon in the Children's hospital, Wortemburg street. Sheriff Sweetland presided. Lady Stanley of Preston, Miss Gerdon, Rev. J. J. Boggert, Archdeacon Lauder, Capiain the Ron. C. R. Colville, Mrs. W. A. Ailan, Miss Latter and many other ladies and gentlemen luterested in the league were present. The object of the meeting was to finally settle the question as to whether the league should be in its working denominational or non-denominational. The matter was put to the vote and on the understanding that the Church of England keep the home going as in the past, it was resolved that the lengue should be undenominational. A very animated discussion was held and the Anglican clergy present are stated to have strong using opposed the resolution. Many of the gentlemen and a good many of the ladies spoke on the subject. The president soon found that the opposition to having the movement non-denominational was exceedingly strong, and she resigned her office and connection with the league.

The Chronic Grumbler.

Everybody knows him; in fact, he makes himself very much known in every parish and seems to thrive on the general sourness which he introduces into the community; he was present when the first spade full of earth was turned, in excavating for the foundation of his parish church. And of course it was not done right. He would have done it far differently. It was thrown toward the north or outh. It should have been thrown toward the east or west. Then, when the corner stone was laid, they who had charge of the affair did not know their business. He would have made it a brilliant success. 'A thing of peanty and a joy forever'-if he had been onesen to direct and manage it. The church never was built right. He always said so. Some day it will fall. Ask him to give to a church collection. 'Oh, no!' Has he not given, and does he not give his advice? Does he ask any pay for that? And yet it is beyond all prine in his own estimation. He never could see where all the money went that was col-lected in the parish. If he had charge of the hurch's finances there would be no debt. He would extinguish it as easily as he has extinguished all the good nature that may have been born with him. If his parish has a flourishing school, he sends his children to the public school. They never learn any-thing in a Catholic school. If there is no school connected with his parish church, he is borrifled at the neglect and want of zeal shown by the pastor. His pew must be in a certain place in the church, if he rents a seat. If such pow is already taken by others he rants about favoritism and maintains that he never was treated justly. A seat in advance will not do. It is too near the altar. A seat behind is out of the question; his hearing is as weak as his brain power. Ask him to subscribe for a Catholic newspaper. 'No, he doesn's want it. There is nothing in it, anyhow. It is always behind the times. Why does it not publish something new.' He is sublimely satisfied with his knowledge of his religion, and cannot understand why the church should not congratulate herself A mother's love, in a degree, sanctifies the most worthless off-pring.

To have what we want is riches, but to be able to desire the most worthless of a lighter than the most worthless of a lighter than the most we want is riches, but to be able to desire the most worthless of a lighter than the most of the th abode of civilized beings .- Catholic Advocate. | MENTION THES PAPER,

JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND CRUCIFIXION.

The grandest work of Art in America, pronounced by the clergy of all creeds, and by at thousands of people who have visited it, as unequalled anywhere for magnificence of concentrations. thousands of people who have visited it, as unequalled anywhere for magnificence of conceptions beauty of colors, harmony in composition, and so LIFE LIKE that one feels actually as if on the sacred ground. THE CRUCIFIXION scene is a marvellous work, alone worth coming many miles to see, spart from the CITY, Mount OLIVET, MORIAH, MIZPAH and ZION. This grand PANORAMA to be seen at the CYCLORAMA, corner St. Catherine and St. Urbains streets, Montreal. Open every day from morning till 10:30 p.m., and on Sundays from 1 to 10:20 p.m., Street cars pass the door. p.m. Street cars pass the door.

INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION I OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.



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

Maining popular vote.

Its MAMMOTH DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually (June and December), and its GKAND SINGLE SUMBER DEAWINGS take place in each of the ether ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

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

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person unange and osnirol the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with lae-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."



R M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louislana Nat'l El PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank. A. BALDWIN Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Banb. CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING. At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, February 11, 1890.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000.

100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each Halve \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1. LIST OF PRIZES. 1 PRIZE OF \$500,000 is.
1 PRIZE OF 100,000 is.
1 PRIZE OF 50,000 is.
1 PRIZE OF 50,000 is.
2 PRIZES OF 10,000 arc.
25 PRIZES OF 10,000 arc.
25 PRIZES OF 1, 00 arc.
200 PRIZES OF 500 arc.
500 PRIZES OF 200 arc. TERMINAL PRIZES. 100 are..... 3,134 Prizes, amounting to\$1,054,800

Nors.—Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not extitled to terminal Prizes. AGENTS WANTED.

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

IMPORTANT.

Address M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans. S.s. or M. A DAUPHIN,
Washington, D.4:

By ordinary letter, containing MONEY ORDER issued by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Draft ir Postai Note.

Address Registered Letters con-taining Currency to NEW OBLEANS NATIONAL BANK. New Orleans, La.

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

ONE DOLLAE is the price of the smallest part or fraction of a Ticket ISSUED BY US in any Drawing Anything in our name offered for less than a dollar is a swindle. umant of Prizes I

Advertise in "THE TRUE WITNESS."

New Lease of Life.

EVERYBODY

Should keep a box of McGale's Pills in a bouse. They are co-civily prepared from the Butternut, and contain nothing injurieus. an Anti-Bilious Pill, they cannot be equaled. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE-25 cents per







CINCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY CO. Church, School and Fire Alarm Bells.
Catalogue with over 2200 testimonials

No Duty on Church Bells.



BREAKFAST

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and untrition and by a careful application of the due properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored boverage which may save us many heavy doctors bille. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle makedles are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatsic shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Chell Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk Sold only in Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus: "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homosopathic Chemists, London Englands



SALARY. \$40 EXPENSES IN ADVANCE allowed each month. Steady employment at home or travelling. No soliciting Duties delivering and making collections. No Postal delivering and making collections. No Posts Cards. Address with stamp, HAFER & Co., Pique, O. 14 13



HAVING-**ABSORBENT**





All diseases are Cured by our Medicated Electric Belt and Appliances. On the principle that Electricity is Life, our Appliances are brought directly into contact with the diseased part. They act as perfect absorbents, by destroying the germs of disease and removing all impurities from the body. Diseases are successfully treated by correspondence,

as our goods can be applied at home. READ OUR HOME REFERENCES:

REV. CHAS. HOLE, Halifax. N.S., is happy to testify to the benefits received from our Buttersy Belt and Actina Senator A. E. BOTSFORD, Sackville, N.S., advise everybody to use Actina for failing eyesight. HENRY CONWAY, 44 Centre Street cured of internitient fever in tead days, one year's standing; used Actina and Belt. MRS. S. M. WHITEHEAD, 578 Jarvis St., a sufferer for years, could not be induced to part with our Electric Belt. MR. J. FULLER, a sufferer for years, could not be induced to part with our Electric Belt. MR. J. FULLER, grain merchant, cured of rheumatism in the shoulders after all others failed. JAS. WEEKS, Parkdels, sciatica and lame back, coured in fifteen days. WM. NELLER, Thesalon, cured of lame back, pain in breast and dyepepsia, after being laid up all winter. MRS. J. SWIFT, 87 Agnetics, pain in breast and dyepepsia, after being laid up all winter. MRS. J. SWIFT, 87 Agnetics, cured of sciatica in six weeks. D. K. BELL, 135 Simcoe Street, oured of one year's electroses in three days by wearing Lung Shield and using Actina. L. B. McKAY, Queen Street, tobacconist, cured of headache after years of sufferings. MISS ANNIE WRAY, Manning Avenue, music teacher, finds Actina invaluable. E. RIGGS, 220 Adelaide Street West, cured a catarrh by Actina. G. S. PARDER, 51 Beverley Street, cured of lame back after all medicine had failed. MISS TELLA CLAYTON, Toronto, cared of paralysis after being in the hospital nine months. JOHN THOMESON, 109 Adelaide west, cured of a tumor in the eye in two weeks by Actina. MISS E. M. FORSYTH, 18 Brant Street, reports a lump drawn from he hand 12 years' standing. MRS. HATT, 342 St. Clarence Avenue, Toronto, cured of Bloom Poison.



"Your Belt and Suspensory have cured me of imposency." writes G. A. "I would not be without your Belt and Suspensory for \$50," writes J. McG. "For general debility your Belt and Suspensory are cheap at any price," says Mr. S. M. C. These letters are on file. MR. McCLINCHY, Thessalon, cured of rheumatism in back and legs, very bad case; laid up a long time. Many more such feasurements on rice. Sestimonials on nie.

Catarrh impossible under the influence of Actina, Actina will cure diseases of the eye.

Send for Illustrated Book and Journal giving full list. Free. No Fancy Prices.

Combined Belt and Suspensory, only \$5 00-Certain Cure. NO VINEGAR OR ACID USED,

 $\mathbf{W.~T.~BAER}~\&~\mathbf{CO}_{r}$

171 Queen Street West, Toronto.