

THE WILD ROSE

OF LOUGH GILL. A Tale of the Irish War in the XVII Century.

CHAPTER XXXI.—Continued.

Then one by one the transports weighed anchor, and bore with swelling sail out of Galway Bay, the departure of the vessels being saluted with one last, great, and heart-rending storm of lamentations from the crews on the wharves—a loud and bitter wailing similar to the "women's parterres" which in later days marked the departure of the troops of King James from Limerick.

They were all beautiful was the summer evening as the little fleet of transports bore southwards along the western coast of Ireland; but sad and deep was the sigh wafted shorewards from many a manly heart, as the exiles for the last time looked, with dim eyes, on the land of their birth, each and all with a vague hope of returning—

One more picture—the last and the brightest. A magnificent state ball in the Escurial—a ball given by Philip the Fourth in celebration of some of his greatest victories. The splendid apartments of the palace of the Spanish kings were filled with a gay assemblage of rank and honor. Haughty grandees of the proudest *saqueo azul* of Castile, distinguished soldiers fresh from the Netherlands, famous and talented men whose names are now immortal, radiant beauties of the Spanish court glittering in diamonds and pearls, steeled halberdiers of the Royal Guard, stewards, pages and servants—all were mingled in a brilliant and picturesque throng.

He pointed to a lady and gentleman who, linked arm-in-arm, were moving in the midst of the merry throng. The gentleman had a frank and sunburnt countenance, which, with his free and erect deportment and the deep scar on his temple, proclaimed the soldier. His partner was of singular grace and beauty. She had a strikingly handsome and amiable face, lighted up with a pair of dark, lustrous eyes; her wealth of brown hair was dressed and jewelled after the manner of the time; and her skin was fairer than that of the Castilian and Andalusian dames who surrounded her.

THE END.

ANECDOTES OF THE GLADSTONE.

FAMILY EXERCISE IN DEBATING—JOHN GLADSTONE'S METHODS IN REARING HIS CHILDREN.

John Gladstone liked that his children should exercise their judgment by stating the why and wherefore of every opinion which they offered, and a college friend of William's, who went on a visit to Fasque in Kincardineshire during the summer of 1823, furnishes amusing pictures of the family customs in that house, "where the children and their parents argued upon everything."

On another occasion William Gladstone and his sister Mary disputed as to where a certain picture ought to be hung. An old Scotch servant came in with a ladder and stood irresolute while the argument progressed; but, as Miss Mary would not yield, William gallantly ceased from speech, though unconvinced, of course. The servant then hung up the picture where the young lady ordered; but when he had done this he crossed the room and hammered a nail into the opposite wall.

Another thing which John Gladstone taught his children was to accomplish to the end whatever they might begin, and no matter how insignificant the undertaking might be. Assuming that the enterprise had been commenced with a deliberate thoughtful purpose, it would obviously be weakness to abandon it, whereas if it had been entered upon without thought it would be useful to carry it through as a lesson against acting without reflection.

liked to collect only the arrows that we could find without trouble, and then begin shooting again; but this was not William's way. He would insist that all the arrows should be found before we shot our second volleys, and would marshal us in Indian file and make us tramp about in the grass till every quiver had been refilled. Once we were so long in hunting for a particular arrow that dusk came on and we had to relinquish the search. The next morning as I was dressing I saw through my window William ranging the field and prodding into every tuft of grass with a stick. He had been busy in this way for two hours, and at length he found the arrow just before breakfast. I remarked that he had wasted a good deal of time. "Yes and no," he said. "I was certain the arrow could be found if I looked for it in a certain way, but it was the longest way, and I failed several times from trying shorter methods."

It was the same at Oxford. Gladstone would start for a walk to some place eight miles distant, and make up his mind to go "at least more than half the way." Rain might fall in torrents (a serious matter in those days when no under-graduate ever carried an umbrella), but this would not shake him from his purpose; so long as he had not passed his fourth mile-post nothing would make him turn back. Directed toward higher objects this perseverance could be dignified with the name of perseverance, and it was a master quality that kept all Gladstone's friends in subjection to him more or less. Those who would not give in to him from reason would do so to avoid a contest—this being a world in which there are more earthen pots than iron ones, and the earthen pots try to escape collisions when they can.—Temple Bar.

SCOTCH NEWS.

LET OF BEMORE HOUSE.—Mr. James Duncan has let his mansion and shootings, which exceed 12,000 acres, at Bemore to Mr. Robert Barclay, of Glasgow. The lease is for five years.

DESTRUCTIVE PLANTATION FIRE.—A destructive fire occurred in a plantation belonging to the Duke of Richmond and Gordon at Orbliston Hill, near Fochabers, Mora shire, on Monday. The fire continued for seven hours, and over five hundred acres of birch and fir trees of from 14 to over 20 years old were consumed.

DEATH OF EX-BAILIE FARNEY, PERTH.—Ex-Bailie William Murray Farney died yesterday morning. Mr. Farney was a little over 70 years of age, and had served the public in various capacities for a long period—as Town Councillor, Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, and Moderator of the High Constables.

LET OF DEER FORESTS.—All the deer and grouse shooting in Glenisla and Lintrathie have been leased. Sir John Kinloch has, it is believed, let the forest and grouse moors of Glenisla and lodge of Glenisla to Sir Wm. Eden, who ten days ago arranged to become tenant of the adjoining but larger forest of the Tulchan, belonging to the Earl of Airlie.

MR. COLIN HUNTER, A.R.A.—Mr. Colin Hunter, A.R.A., whose fame as a painter chiefly rests upon his representation of Scottish subjects, purposes trying new ground this year. He will first spend some time in the West of England, and afterwards cross the Atlantic in order to paint Niagara or some of the other wonderful sights in America.

CURIOUS BREAK OF A DUCK AT KILSYTH.—A rather curious incident occurred a few days ago near Balmulloch Pit, where Mr. John Brown, coalmaster, has two very fine specimens of the Buenos Ayres duck, which are quite domesticated. Recently a partridge built its nest and laid five eggs in the vicinity of the pit. One of the ducks "wickedly and feloniously" took possession of the nest and its contents, driving away the parent birds, and now sits hatching the eggs.

HER MAJESTY IN UPPER DESIDE.—On Monday the Queen paid her first visit of the season to the capital of Upper Deside. Her Majesty was accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Princess Leiningen. The royal visitors drove from Balmoral along the south side of the Dee, reaching Braemar about 6 p.m. No stoppage was made in the village, the journey being continued along the Glenelg and Cairnwell Hill road for a short distance. The return journey to Balmoral was made by the Queen's favorite drive round the Lion's Face, opposite Invercauld House.

SINGULAR FACT IN NATURAL HISTORY.—An interesting incident occurred last week at Galeshiels in connection with a common pigeon, a male bird, which had lost its mate, the unfortunate bird having been killed by a too well-aimed stone. The widower was quite disconsolate for some days, showing indubitable symptoms of poignant grief. The dead bird was laid under the sloping roof of an open shed, and was there discovered by its mourning mate. Hitherto he had been listless and inactive, when suddenly he adopted energetic action. He commenced gathering straws and other portable matter, and industriously continued until he had entirely covered up the body of his dead consort.

PROFITABLE SMALL PATENTS.—The rubber tip on the end of lead pencil affords the owner of the royalty an independent fortune. The gimlet-pointed screw has evolved more wealth than most other inventions, and the man who first thought of putting copper tips to children's shoes is as well off as if his father had left him £2,000,000 in United States bonds. Although roller-skates are not much used in countries where ice abounds, they have, nevertheless, yielded over \$2,000,000 to their inventor. The spring window shade yields an income equal to an investment of \$1,000,000; the typographic pen has also been a mint of wealth to its inventor. A large fortune has been reaped by a Western miner, who, ten years since, invented a metal rivet or eyelet at each end of the mouth of breeches and coat pockets to resist the strain caused by the carriage of pieces of ore and heavy tools. Fortunes have been made out of the dead as well as the living, invention having entered the domain of funeral paraphernalia. So the shrewd observation and ready appreciation of a sudden and good thought, practically used, has lined the pockets of many men with dollars, who, but for their quick perception and prompt action would have spent their lives in poverty.

THE NEW YORK JERSEY SALE.—NEW YORK, June 19.—At the continued sale of Jersey cattle yesterday over 60 animals were sold, realizing over \$23,000. Only a few cows and one bull brought what might be called fancy prices. Among these that commanded the highest prices were Nymph, \$1,500; Satan, \$1,030, and Matchless of N. Lambert, \$1,000. Nymph was purchased by N. E. Fuller, of Hamilton, Ont.

General Grant has severed his connection with the church over which Rev. Dr. Newman presides.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

The following letter addressed by Mr. John Ennis to Mr. Van Horne, on the effect produced in England by Canadian efforts to prevent immigration to Canada, affords striking evidence of the evil results of those efforts:

ALEXANDER BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL, June 7th, 1884. W. C. Van Horne, Esq., Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal.

DEAR SIR.—Under another cover I am sending you Dublin Freeman's Journal, one of the most influential provincial papers in the British Isles. You will find in it a leader against emigration to Canada, based on extracts from a Canadian newspaper, which will give you an idea of the weapons which are at present being used, and not without effect, to deter people from emigrating to Canada. We are certainly going to have a hard year, notwithstanding that everything possible has been done since the way of advising and distributing printed matter.

It is very disheartening when the Canadian press turns round and practically destroys all the labor we have had, besides permanently damaging the best interests of the Dominion. In the whole of my experience, extending over thirty years, I have never yet seen in the New Zealand, Australian or United States press anything at all approaching the virulence which has been from time to time exhibited against emigration by the press of Canada, and it is very difficult on this side to explain to the representatives of the press, public men and intending emigrants the real motives which actuate such onslaughts.

Of course every country occasionally passes through a period of depression, and the depression which at present exists in the Dominion is not the first we have seen.

However, past experience has proved to us the advisability of always keeping Canada before the public, and you need not fear that our efforts will be slackened on account of these had reports from your side. On the contrary we shall do everything that is possible for us to do in order to keep the current running to Canada in preference to the United States.

Yours truly, JOHN ENNIS. (Signed) The following leader is from the Freeman's Journal of Dublin, May 14th, 1884:—

The Marquis of Lorne was supposed by certain interested parties to have been entitled to special consideration in his recommendations of Canadian emigration. The suggestion that he might have had a bias in favor of the country where he received so much admiration was checked by the observation that, as Governor-General of the Dominion he must have acquired considerable knowledge of its actual condition. The Marquis accordingly at once became an authority to be quoted at once by the pinch-of-hunger policy officials here, by Mr. Tuke's emigration committee, and the Canadian Grand Trunk Railway advocates. The ex-Governor can scarcely be quoted in this light any longer after the withering and rebuking letter which the Toronto Trades and Labor Council have addressed to him through their chairman, Mr. Aldridge. The council strongly condemn His Lordship's recent speeches in favor of emigration to Canada, and they tell him very plainly that he knows little or nothing concerning the real condition of the labor market there, or of the wages that can be usually earned. The council are careful to say with all due politeness, that they do not believe the marquis meant to mislead, "but that does not alter the fact that many have been, and are still, to their great disappointment, led by your advice, well intentioned doubtless, but not sustained by actual facts, into leaving fairly good situations in Great Britain and emigrating to Canada, and that too in the depth of our always severe winter.

Governors-General of Canada in the past have been remarkable in obtaining correct information as to how the mechanical or laboring classes existed, nor were they conspicuous in anxiety as to whether these classes received a living rate of wage for their labor and skill.

Your Lordship was no exception to the rule, and in this these same classes were not in any respect disappointed. His Lordship is reminded that the working men who have to find employment on the spot, and to maintain their families out of their wages, must be better judges of the actual condition of labor in Canada, both in detail and in general, than any mere theorist, with his income of hundreds of dollars or pounds, can be, even though reasoning from the vantage ground of exalted station and unlimited means. Toronto artisans tell the Marquis of Lorne, and through him the working people of these islands, that a "terrible destitution was prevailing in Canada during the past winter, and that the numbers of mechanics and ordinary laborers at present in Canada are many more than can find employment at living wages." They add, what Lord Lorne should have known full well, but what people at home may require to be reminded of, that the winter averages four and a half months, and that during these months, which are the most expensive, very little work is to be had or can be done. Moreover, the workmen give the solemn warning that even in the best of times the wages earned in the summer months are barely sufficient to carry the earner through the winter months.

This statement, coming from such a source, weighs against all the inflated accounts of Canadian prosperity that are thrust upon our people in such dazzling colours, and it abundantly corroborates the description of facts which it has been our office and our duty more than once of late to lay before our readers. We can scarcely imagine a more serious responsibility than this true version of affairs lays on all our irrepresible emigrationists, whether in high official position, in fashionable committee or in speculation counting-house. We can only beseech our people to give heed to this warning voice, before they leave home, and plunge into no one knows what destitution.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL. WASHINGTON, June 19.—Secretary Frelinghuysen to-day communicated to the House committee on appropriations and foreign affairs details of the plans of the administration for the Nicaragua waterway. He asked that the communication be received under restrictions of official secrecy. The committee adjourned without action.

THE "UNITED IRELAND" LABEL SUITS. LONDON, June 19.—It is expected that O'Brien will be committed to prison for contempt in refusing to pay the £500 fine imposed on him. The Irish members of the House of Commons, in that event, will raise the question of privilege upon the action of the court. The writs served upon Mr. Parnell and other owners of the paper by Mr. Bolton are based on an article in United Ireland calling the latter a probrute, beside whom the Masmistrans murderer is a paltry and unimpressive miscreant. Bolton, the article stated, "is a scoundrel who ought to be drummed from the public service; a thief and lecherous old villain who

is false to his wife; a miscreant who, under any wholesome government, would have had his patriarchal locks shaved in the hulks. He is a fraudulent bankrupt, a brutal swindler and a heartless debauchee, and other Castle officials were based upon the evidence collected by ex-Detective Melickoff of their complicity with a band of men indulging in unnatural offences—a scandal which greatly disturbed Dublin society.

THE EXTRADITION QUESTION.

LONDON, June 18.—The Daily News, referring to the case of Gerald Jolly, the defaulting cashier of the Freston Banking Company, who is held in New York for extradition says:—"It is a high time that embalmment was made extraditable. There are few crimes the detection and punishment of which are more important to business men than this. The Anglo-American extradition treaty should be revised. Two of the greatest trading communities in the world ought not to be satisfied with the present state of the law."

LONDON GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, June 19.—At a large meeting in St. James Hall last night, the chair was occupied by Mr. Samuel Morley, M. P. for Bristol, who made a strong appeal to the citizens of the great metropolis to rally round the government and give them their effective support in the endeavour to give to London that right of self-government enjoyed by hundreds of insignificant towns in the United Kingdom. Mr. Firth, M. P. for Chelsea, and other prominent gentlemen having addressed the meeting, resolutions in favour of the government proposals were passed unanimously amid cheers.

THE BELGIAN SENATE.

BRUSSELS, June 19.—As had been expected since the recent Liberal defeat in the election of members in the Chamber of Deputies, the senate, which was still Liberal, had been dissolved. The election for senators is appointed to take place on July 8. Both houses are summoned to meet on July 22. The programme of the new ministry includes a revision of the school law of 1879, which deprived primary public schools of the supervision of the clergy, and commercial reforms giving communes the right to nominate their own aldermen and aiming at an increase in the electoral power of the rural communes.

ABOUT AIR AND SUNLIGHT.

Country residents have abundant air and usually enough of sunlight; but to some of them who have darkened parlors and sleeping rooms the suggestions below will be useful. Farmers who are working the soil are almost always exposed to malarial influences coming from decaying humus. There are few if any fertile soils so high and dry, so lacking in organic material, that there are not some malarial exhalations. Then, in the busier seasonal farmers are out to a late hour when the fall of temperature is rapid as the sun goes down, and their systems are then weakened by the long day's exhausting toil. Again, in the early hours they are exposed to the chilling fog or dew, and to the stratum heavy carbonic acid that lies close along the earth's surface until dissipated by the sun's rays after the king of day is well up in the heavens.

Under these circumstances farm life should not be the most healthful one. But there is a strong counter-balance in the fresh air during most of the day, and especially in the amount of sunlight enjoyed. This light is more essential to life and health than most people are aware of. All have observed how pale and sickly are the plants, the potato vines and others, which grow where there is not a full supply of light, as in a partially darkened cellar. At the far North, wheat, corn, and other crops mature in the very short summer, partly because the long days supply from eighteen to twenty or more hours of sunlight which is as essential to health and vigorous, quick growth as in the sun's heat. Not less important is this light to the health and vigor of the ever wasting, ever renewing growth of the human body.

The nervousness and ill health of American women is attributed by the Journal of Health to their being in too much darkness when indoors. The rooms are kept dark to save the carpets and keep out the flies, and as a consequence both the house and the occupants lack the benefits of fresh air and sunshine. Houses from which the sun is excluded are not wholesome. There is always a damp, depressing condition in them that makes itself evident at once to a sensitive temperament. The minds and bodies of all who live in such houses are affected by it. Both health and spirits are depressed. Besides, their occupants have the reaction consequent upon living in unwholesome conditions. All the rooms in the house should have both light and sunshine freely admitted at all times, whether for day or night. They are thus kept sweet, and are in good condition when they are wanted.

Be as much as possible in the sunshine. People who live in dark rooms and wear black are pale all through. You can not have too much of light either in your lives or in your houses, for good health. You may live; but it is not all of life to live. Merely to exist is but a small part of our work in this world. We should so live that body and mind are at all times in their best condition. We are then ready and able to do whatever duty may be required of us in such a way that the doing merely shall be pleasurable, and the reaction on ourselves and others beneficial. It should be, in fact, the religious duty of every one so to live.

Many a woman and child have been sacrificed to save the carpets and keep out the flies. Many a fit of illness has resulted from the same cause. Many a disappointed, cheerless life can be traced back to sunless rooms as a beginning. Multitudes of women and children are only half living because only half fed. Sunshine and light and air are as much food for body and soul as the fruits and grains and vegetables that we take into our stomachs; and we can not get a surfeit of them as food. The more we have the better.—Prairie Farmer.

"REMEMBER NEWRY AND ROSSMORE."

THE LORD-LIEUTENANT AT BELFAST.—THE MODERN ATHLETES GREET HIM WITH CHEERS AND GROANS.

BELFAST, June 18.—Earl Spencer this morning unveiled the Queen's portrait. His lence was preserved along the whole route of the procession. On reaching the Town Hall Lord Spencer was greeted with cheers and groans. In his speech he dwelt upon the troubles of Ireland and upon the reviving prospects of the country. On his arrival in the city last night the absence of decorations was a general remark. On one building the union jack hung at half mast. Another union jack was suspended across one of the streets through which he passed with the following words in black letters placed upon it: "Remember Newry and Rossmore." Four hundred extra police and a troop of lancers were present to maintain order.

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EXECUTION OF LUKE PHIPPS.

SANDWICH, Ont., June 17.—Luke Phipps was hanged in the jail shortly after ten o'clock this morning for the murder of his wife last August. Immense crowds came in from the surrounding country at an early hour to witness the execution, and the streets around the jail were fairly blocked with people. Only about two hundred tickets had been issued, however, and the masses had to content themselves by remaining outside or looking from the tops of buildings. At about 10 minutes past ten Phipps, supported by Rev. Mr. Gray and Turney Kerr, preceded by the Sheriff and followed by members of the Young Men's Christian Association, emerged from the jail and proceeding slowly across the yard ascended the scaffold. Phipps was asked if he had anything to say before being launched into eternity. In reply he thanked the people who had been working to get him reprieved and the good officials for the very kind treatment, and also Rev. Mr. Gray who had attended him daily. After his remarks he walked on the trap escorted by the officials. The rope was adjusted and prayers were offered up for the doomed man. The trap was then adjusted and his feet pinioned, and at 10.18 the signal was given and the body of Phipps was swung into eternity. He dropped about 73 feet and death was instantaneous as he never moved a muscle. The body was left hanging about twenty-five minutes and then cut down and given over to Mrs. Robert Clark, of Detroit, Mich., who desired to take charge of the remains by permission of the Lieut.-Governor.

THE IMPENDING DISSOLUTION.

LONDON, June 17.—Rumors of an imminent Ministerial crisis have prevailed during the week. It is difficult to find a new basis for them. Most of these rumors were rife on Wednesday evening at Mrs. Gladstone's party. The general public takes matters more easily since Mr. Gladstone's explicit pledge on Monday that the House of Commons should have an opportunity for pronouncing judgment on the arrangement with France before anything is concluded binding the country. The Pall Mall Gazette continues to publish startling accounts of the basis of agreement, which the Ministerial journals industriously contradict. Everybody agrees that if the Ministry purpose multiple control in addition to a loan, the House of Commons will refuse its sanction. Mr. Gladstone's friends say that he is perfectly aware of the gravity of the occasion, and is preparing a defence, which may be the last speech he will ever deliver in the House, and will probably occupy two or three hours. In the event of a hostile vote he will not resign, but will dissolve Parliament, that the immediate resignation of the Ministry will then be probable. Both parties are busily preparing for a general election.

LABOUCHERE AND MIND-READING.

LONDON, June 17.—Mr. Labouchere is pushing his warfare against Mr. Irving Bishop, the Boston "thought-reader," to extremes. As soon as it was announced on Saturday that Mr. Bishop, having satisfied himself that he had proved to Londoners his ability to "read thoughts" by leading people who had hidden objects to the place where they were concealed, was making preparations to return to the United States, Mr. Labouchere wrote a public letter characterizing Mr. Bishop's claims to "mystic powers" as quackery. This letter is addressed to Mr. Stewart-Cumberland, the young Scotch "mind reader," who assisted the Austrian Crown Prince in his recent exposures of the humbug of the "spiritualists," who were creating such a sensation in Vienna. Mr. Cumberland ridiculed Bishop's claims, and imitated him successfully in nearly every one of the "feats" he recently performed in London. Cumberland denies that the ability to do any of the things paraded by Bishop as marvellous lies in any supernatural or even abnormal mental power. He ridicules the theory that the "feats" are performed by mind-reading, and describes the whole process as a matter of physical influence by personal contact, and says that the most that can be claimed for it is that it is "muscle reading." Mr. Labouchere admits that Mr. Cumberland has proved his power of muscle reading, and praises him for giving "such a natural explanation of what quacks call mystic powers." It is believed that Mr. Labouchere has concluded that Cumberland's theory is a real achievement in scientific discovery, and intends his letter as a sort of challenge to Bishop to remain in England and allow himself to be thoroughly exposed.

In August Miss Agnes Benedict will attempt to swim the English Channel.

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