HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD.

FOR ROSEBUDS OF MARRIAGE.

Lit me venture a few little points to those Lit me venture a lew little points to those of my girls who since the cummer have worn a bright ring on their third finger;—

My dean dook let the man to whom you little agaged to be married pay any of the latter of worr livley or from the little was the man of worr livley or from the latter of the latter o

are angaged to the marriou pay ary of the expanse of year living or trousseau, until your his wife. A called dress and conyet are nuc water. In control to be desired than a for all one garn tired with soundal.

Das dis one was of the distribution whom you pass complain to the man to whom you are tax and it is not a good professor of your are tangen, it is not a good preface to matri-

mondal bliss.

mondal bliss.

Don't write silly letters to him, even if he

Don't write silly letters to him, even if he Dat write siny letters to nim, even if he blood of aflotion given in that way. Let it be by word of menth, rather than with pen

na ios. Du't sapset him to love you as no man Diat appear in the methods of loving haterer leved colore; and metrous of loving are rely much the same all the world ever. So satisfied if you have got a good, honest

Don't believe that he is a combination in Dea't believe that he is a combination in besuly of all the ancient gods, of all the gallat kights and of all the great statemen; batconclude that he is a gentleman, and that

biseld be your ideal.

Dan's bilieve that he is thinking of you every hour of his life. He is not; he matter every hour of his life. He is not; he satir-field he is working away, with every now and then giving a thought to the girl for and then is making a home over which he whom he is making a home over which he expects her to precide as a loving, thoughting it. [Indian] Home Journal. expects Lidies' Home Journal.

A WISE CAUTION TO WOMEN.

Speaking of shopping, I never go into one oits great city stores but I see women lay. of the great city exerces out I see wemen lay-ing themselves open to positive danger from containing disease. Wishing to match some "sample" of ribbon or fabric, they some sample of tabout or raprio, they seatch for the piece taken from home in their perkusenale, meanwhile holding bank-notes ad elitims cein between their lips or teth. The set is a thoughtless one, but nene the less of the most dangerous kind. Meney is hadded by all classes, goes into and out of bout and families where slokuess prevalls, and the disease often lurking in a bank bill or ea the face of a coin te as probable as it is pentile. And yet I constantly see women, in moments of thoughtless ness, bringleg this in moments or shoughtlost near, nringleg this danger upon themselves. The practice is one which cannot be too carefully guarded sgalat. In our changing chimate it is diffi cult enough to retain good health—we de net need troughtless actions, like the one indisted, to unnecessarily make the chances of sickness greater.

A USEFUL HINT,

It is true economy for every person to have several pairs of shoes, and to wear them altenstely. In the first place, by so doing, com and other soreness of the members may tes considerat la degree be avoided. These come from continuous friction or pressure at a certain point, and as no two pairs of shees "bear" on the feet quite alike the change brests up tie continuity and obviates or prevent the unpleasure result. It is also better for the shoet thems lvor. Do not wear them, in ordinary weach r, if the best service is dedied, more than three or four days or a week at most, before giving them a chance to become thoroughly dry. Many, if not most lest, smit sufficient moisture to affect the the, giving to the sticky, unpleasant feeling which is so famil ar, but to which we not efter give a second thought. Contrast this feeling with that of a shoe which has been dand, danger or a week or a month, and notice how grateful the feeling of thorough drame in the met named Perhaps the reider never thought of that before.

USES FOR SALT.

If the feet are tired or painful ofter long studing, great relief can be had by bathing then in salt water. A handful of sait to a gillon of water is a right prepertien. Have the exter as hot as can be comfortably borne. Immerse the feet and throw the water over the legs as far as the knees with the hands. When the water becomes too cold, rub brizkly with a fight towel. This method, if used sight and merning, will cure neuralgia of the

tweeping thoroughly and then going over them with a clean cloth and clear sait and water. Use a cupiul of rough salt to a larg basin of water.

Sil: as a tooth powder is botter than al mest saything that can be bought. It keeps the teeth brillantly white and the gums hard If after having a tooth pulled, the mouth

h filled with sale and water, It will allay the danger of having a hemorrhage.
To clean willow furniture use calt and

water. Apply with a nall brush, scrub well and dry thoroughly.

When broiling steak throw a little salt over the coals and the blaze from the drip-

Damp salt will remove the discoloration of caps and saucers caused by tea and careless

Brass work can be kept beautifully bright by occasionally rubbing with salt and vine-

gar.
Wash the mica of the stove doors with salt Salt with whitewash will make it stick

THE KITCHEN.

MEAT PIE.

plug fat will not annov.

Ol whatever kind for the pieces of meat be firstiled brown over a quick fire, in a pittle lat or batter, and seasoned with pepper and talt; put these into a pie dish with chepped enient, a few slices of half-cooked potatoes, and enough water just to cover the meat, Cover the dish with a crust, made with two penade of flur and rix ounces of butter or ard, or fat dripping, and just enough water to knead it into a stiff kind of dough or paste, and then bake it for about an hour and

VEGETABLE PORRIDGE.

Scrape and peel the following vegetables alz carrrots, six turnips, six onlone, three heans of celery and three parents; slice up all these very thinly, and put them into a twe-gallou pot, with four ounces of butter, a handlel of pareley, ditto of chervil, and a gad and of the celer than the celer tha geed sprig of thyme, and fill up with water er pot liquor, if you happen to have any; semen with pepper and salt, and put the whele to boil very gently on the fire for two bours : at the end of this time the vegetables will be done to pulp, and the whole must be nbbed through a colander with a wooden spoon, and afterwards put back into the pot and stirred over the fire, to make it het fer

SAUSAGES DUMPLINGS.



With Pearline, he can make his face and hands as white as a woman's.

, His wife can make his finest linen or coarsest overalls as clean and sweet as the linen of a gentleman of leisure.

She can keep the home as clean and sweet as any palace; and more besides, it saves her one-half the time required by ordinary soap; and by doing away with most of the rubbing it does away with the worst of the wear and tear on the woman, the clothes-in fact Pearline makes a paying saving all around; it's econ-

omical no matter how you look at it. Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers are offering imitations Beware which they chain to be Pearline, or "the same as Pearline."

IT'S FALSE—they are not, and besides are dangerous.

JAMES PYCE, New York.

ing water, and when the whole are finished, peror Michael twelve bells. in honor of the allow them to bell gently by the side of the two lve Apostles, which set up in a great bell-fire for one heur, and then take up the dumplings with a speon free from water, on to dish, and eat them while they are het.

FISH SOUP.

Ced-fish cuitings, Dutch plaice, akate, dabs, haddooks, cod's-heads, ced's tills, or any fresh water fish you may happen to catch when fishing; conger cels, out in slices, and almost any kind of fish which may come within reach of your means, are all more or less fit for making a good mease of soup for a meal. First, chep fine some enloss, and put them in a pot with enough water to furnish about half a pint for each person to be provided for, and set this on the fire to boil for ten minutes; then add your pleces of fish, of about four sunces each season with thyme, pepper, and salt and boil the soup for about fitten minutes longer, when 't will be roady for dinner. Some well boiled potatoes will prove a welcome addition

RAISINET - A PRESERVE FOR WINTER.

Ingredients, twelve pounds of fruit, conslating of pecked apples, pears, plums and blackberries in equal proportion; six pounds of raw sugar, at 4½1 per pound; one quart of water. Bake three hours in a slack or slow First, prepare the fruit, and put it in oven. mixed layers of plums, pears, berries, apples alternating each other, in stone jars. Next, put the six pounds of sugar in a clean saucepap, with the quart of water and stir it with a spoon on the fire till it comes to a gentle boil; remove the dirty soum from the sur-face of the sugar; and after allowing it to bell for ten minutes, pour it in equal propertions into the jar or jars containing the fruits and place them in a moderate heat to bake slowly for three hours at least. When boiling the sugar for this purpose, remember that it is meet prudent to use a saucepan cap-able of containing double the quantity, as augar is very liable to boil over and waste. When the fruit is nearly dissolved, the raisinet will be done; it must then be emoved to a cool place until it has become thoroughly cold and partially set firm ; the jars should then be tied down with thick paper, or bladder, and kept in the cellar for winter use, either for making puddings or tart, or for aproading on bread for the

BELLS.

Capets may be greatly brightened by first Their Origin and Development in the Services of the Church.

> use of bells in the service of religion is very ancient. In the divine commands gives to Moses concerning the vestments of the high-priest, as narrated in the Bible, we find that Aaron was to wear small gold bells as ernaments upon the hem of his purple robe The tinkling of these bells served to admenish the people of his entrance into the sanctuary, that they might unite in prayer. "And Aaren shall be vested with it in the effice of his ministry, that the sound may be heard when he goeth in and cometh out of the sanctuary, in the sight of the Lord." (Erodus, xxvIII. 35)

For many centuries after the establishment of Christianity only little belie were in use, at they continue to be inside the church. During the ages of persecution it was dan-gerous to call the faithful together for the saored mysteries by any signal that would attract public notice and betray the time and place of meeting. In those days they were summened to their eratories and chapels by men of probity and diligence, called cursores, or messengers. Symetimes deacons were appointed to this defloate office; and St. Ignatius, in an epistle to St. Polycarp, calls them "messengers of God." As the number of Ohristians increased, and it became difficult er impossible to ge around to evergene, the blohop or celebrant was careful after each meeting to announce where and when the next one would be held. Even after the conversion of St. Constantine menastic communities, for a long time, used to signify the hours of common prayer by the sound of plates of brass or of a trumpet—a reminiscence of which remains in the silver trumpets sounded at the coronation of a Pope; or of a weeden instruement struck with a mallet or shaken in the hand, and called "clappere" or "rattlers." This custom still centinues during the last three days of Holy Week, when church bells are not rung.

The large bells new hung in churches are emetimes attributed to St. Paulinus, Bishop of Nola, in Campania. However that may be, they are of Italian erigin; and the Cam-panian brass and the skill of the artificers of that part of the peninusia doubtless caused

the name of that ancient province TO BE: COMMONLY GIVEN

to them in Latin, and in some modern languages derived from the Latin. Their use became general about the seventh century, when they are mentioned by Venerable Bade in his eccledatical history. As their size was enlarged, towers were built for them; and this is the origin of the graceful companili which adorn many churches of Europe.

dripping, or chopped suct, into a firm paste, by adding just enough water te enable yet to knead the whole together. Divido this paste into twive (qual parts, roll cach of up see of the boof sausages in it, wet the edge of the paste to fasten the sausage with glided cress at the top. to he made far with glided cress at the top. edge of the bost sausages in it, wet the sede of the paste to fasten the sausage with gilded cross at the top, to be made for securely in it, and, as you finish off each sausage dumpling, drop it gently into a large oneugh saucepan, centaining plenty of bell. Dege of Venice sent as a present to the Em-

tower which was erected for the purpose, and was attached to the Church of St. Sopulain Constantineple. About she same time the Abbot of Croyland, in England, gave to his menastery a very large bell, which he called Guthlic; and Ba exius informs us in his Aunale that Pops John XIII., in the year 968, consecrated a new cast bell of great a'z in the Lateran Church at Rome, and gave it his own name of John.

The rite of blessing beils-or baptizing them, as it was popularly called—as well as of giving a name to each, seems in the tenth century to have become firmly established Bills are selementy bieseed, with many expressive cerementes and prayers, by the blaker, or by some one in higher ecolesiastical dignity delegated by him for this purpose. The form prescribed is found in the Roman Pentifical. The bell is washed with hely water (whence the people speak of the baptism of a boli); it is signed with hely elle, and the thurible with faming incense for held beneath it. A number of parlms are recited, full of religious meaning, and tending to invoke God's mercy upon us and His pro We ask that the ringing of these new conse-crated bells may summon the faithful to prayer, may exolte their devotion, may du perse the atorm clouds and drive away the dangers of the air, may terrify evil spirit. and may assure us health and happiness and peace-anch effects being due to

THE POWER OF THE CHURCH not of course to any officacy in the bells

themselves.

In the symbolism of the Church the bell signifies the pastor, always visitle, whose voice is always to be heard, and who must always be obeyed, when he speaks as the min-tater of Christ. "Cry, cease not," says Issias; "lift up thy voice like a trumpet" (lvili, I) The washing of the bell inside and out significes the purity of life and the soundboth priest and people. The single sign of the cross made by the Bishop signifies that Christ is the leader, the priest the standardbearer of Carist, to whom he must look for protection for himself and flock. It is employed irrquently during the ceremony, be-cause it is the visible mark of Christians, and and our hope of salvation. "In the cross is life, in the cross is salvation," says the de vont Themse A Kempis. The sign of the cross is made seven times, to represent the seven Gifts of the Holy Ghost, and also the seven Sacraments of Christ; and again four times, to signify the four quarters of the universe in which the doctrine of Christ, His name. H's law, and His prop taught by His priests, The burning perfume. indicate the prayers of the faithful, whose represent tive the pricet is at the altar of Christ and in the public offices of the Church. The Gospel sung at the end of the ceremony eignifies that the priest should frequently call the people, to hear from him the religion of Christ; and that they ought to heed his oall; for the one thing necessary is the Word of God, it being life sternal to those who receive it, and corresponding loss to those who receive it, and corresponding loss to those who despise it.

These old English rhymes and verses de scribe, at least in part, the benefits conferred by blessed bells :

On Sabbath all To church I call.

The sleepy head I raise from bed.

Lightning and thunder

Dangers fell I do dispel.

Men's death I tell By doleful knell,

For in these christened belis, we think doth lie auch power and might,
As able is the devils all, and hell to vanquish guite. R. S. in Ave Maria,

Archbishop Feehan, of Chicago, last (week celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his elevation to the episcopacy.

Five Sandy Hook pilots are reported lost by the foundering of the pilot boat "Edward Cooper" off Fire Island on Tuesday.

Secretary Ruck thinks the British embargo on U. S. cattle will soon be removed.

Will Tone up the Nerves,

Will Strengthen the Muscles, Will make you Fat.

D.L.Emulsion.

Will give you an Appetite, Will greatly help Consumptive People, Will stop Chronic Cough and heal the Lungs.

THE FARM.

PENCES AND PENCING.

It does not take long for one who travels by rail eccasionally to discover that the primilive rail fences are doomed to aboudment-It was a cheap fence formerly, and when the best trees of the ferest were used for rails, it was probably as durable as many later styles have been. But such timber is toe valuable for fence ralls now, and since the inferior growths soon decay, there is no remedy for this fence but substitution. However, we have a good many rode of rail fence, and although it requires frequent repairing, we find many good rails yet, and are loath to take them to the weed-pils. Yet the eld style is troublosome, especially in fields where cattle are, for no matter how well built, animals will work off the ridors, and push the stakes sidewise. When a rail fence is rebuilt we overcome this disadvart ge by dispensing with the riders and wiring the stakes close togother at the corners. The "worm" is laid in the usual way, and close to the intersection of the rails of the corner, an both eldes, a hole is bered with a pest-auger about ten inches deep. Two er three rails are laid on, af or which the stakes are est in the hele, and a wi- e is brought aroun i both and through the fence, and twisted. More rails are laid on until the next to the last one is in place, when another wire is twisted around the upper ends of the stakes in the same way, and on top of this last wire the last rall is laid. The fence should be either seven or eight rails high, according to the size of the rails. The tence is slightly higher than it would be if the stakes were left off. Stakes six feet long are of sufficient length. This fence is much built about here. It will withstand a heavier wind than the old style and it contains fewer rails. Afterwards, when it becomes settled, it can be pried up and new ohunks placed under WITHOUT DIFFOULTY.

Also additional ratis can be laid on from time to time. A combination of posts and ratis, which still further reduces the number of ratis and does away with the zigzag course, we have used with satisfaction. I' the rails are ten feet long, the posts, which extend four feet above the ground, should be set nine foet and a helf from centre to centre. To these posts the rails are secured with long stont nails, one in each end. It requires at least two persons to build this fence with wase, and a third if the ends of the rails are to be dressed. The alternate panels should be nailed on different sides of the posts. Ocdefinatily five rails will make it high enough for all live-stock, if they are properly spaced. We have used a medification of this form with two barbed wires above, with good results. in several locations. This style is built like the barb and board fence. The alternate posts are two feet shorter than the others, and do not reach to the wires. To be pig-tight, this fence requires about four rails below, which are natied on as described. The wires are secured to the high post only. Take makes an efficient fence. The well known board fence dees not seem to retain its popu livity. To construct it requires too great an outlay for the time it lasts (from twelve to fi teen years), though it may be prolonged by using cedar or locust posts and painting or whitewashing the beards. When thus trested it makes a handsome fence for the farm, but it has too much surface exposed to the winds, and requires strong and namerous posts to support is; yet I know of nothing better for enclosing barnyards. Of late, the apper two boards are dispensed with and barbed-wires substituted. This is not so neat, but less surface is exposed to wind. cattle will not push against it, and there is less to whitewash. Barb-wire fences, im properly constructed, are dangerous. Near y all the injuries from this source are due to building the fences too low or USING TOO FEW WIRES

A neighbor thought to economize in this way, but to judge from the lajaries his stock have received it was a costly saving. An-other neighbor erected a barb wire fence, using large, well-braced posts at the cerner, and the remainder twelve feet apart, all e which stood five feet above the ground, and upon these he stapled twelve wires. It is a handsome, general-purpose fence, and he was never annoyed by its injuring his live-stock. The ceage-orange hedge has not come up to expectations as a ge nce. We have more than a hundred rods of hedge upon the farm, and though next and requiring little mere laber to keep it trimmed than to whitewash a like length of board fence, it is not an efficient fence. The under cause soon die after being bleached er wired dewn, which alows hegs to pass through without much restraint. Also, since it is sometimes killed by winters, it forms a poor barrier to cattle, which seek out the weak places. It might be well to stretch a barb-wire along such a

A few years age the factory-made wire and picket-fencing was seld extensively in this locality It really makes a good fence in some respects. The present price is sixty cents per red for plokets four feet high and two inches apart, woven with five double wires, and all dipped in a solution of quicklime and exide of iren. This fence is used censiderably for enclosing poultry-yards and gardens, in which case a baseboard is neces-sary. The pickets shrink, hewever, and the wires out into the weed which make it leose and shaky. Cattle discover this, and find that it yields before them. I noticed a device for preventing this sagging, by starling a wire at the upper end of post and bringing it down under the picketing half way between the posts, and back to tep of next post, and so en. I de not know whether this device is "patented" er not. For a cheap fence, the home-made wire-and-picket fence is good, and if well made it has about

ALL THE ADVANTAGES

of the feregoing. A neighbor states that he can split 1000 plokes a day from good timber. The cost of a fence machine will be small if two or three club together, and held it in common. The cost for wire is about 15: per red. After the pests are set and the picket split at home, the expense for wire is about all that is incurred if the labor is not counted. Last apring we bought about sixty reds of galvanized wire netting of various-sized

wire. Woven with two inch mesh, for enclos ing poultry and other uses about the place This material is qu'to neat, and does not ob struct the view. Yet the 4 joot widths are inconvenient fencing on uneven ground, and even a slight variation causes some trouble to stretch the web neatly. For such ground we found it advantageous to use two widths of two feet each. This netting was first wown and then galvanized, come quently the twiste are so soldered together that but little adaptability is afforded. This netting made a capital poultry fence, as I falled to discover that a single fowl scale the four-feet fence the ortice account form. entire season. Apparently fewle cannot comprehend the height of the topmost wire, and after valuey striving to draw their bodies through the small meshes they cease further

attempts. Being galvinixed, the netting is nearly indestructible; is light, and present : little surface to the winds; does not shade the ground ner harbor weeds ; yet it is far too expensive. A few weeks ago the agent for a hand-woven fence was doing some work in the neighbor-hood; he used nine pounds of galvanized wire per rod. At wholessle this probably would not cost more than 250; yet the price of the fencing (galvanised wire) was 750 per rod. What manufacture will now device a machine to enable the farmer te weave his own netting at home? I would stretch a barb wire above all wire and picket, and netting fences, where cattle are enclosed, ... Rebt. L Dean, in Country Gentleman.

Irish Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

BOLGER-CUNNIAM-October 1, 1890, at Dablin, by the Rev. P. N. Bolger, OS.F., brother of the bridegreem, and ted by the Rev. John Byrne, OC, Joseph G. Blger, secretary of the Public Health Committee, to Jane, cliest daughter of Captain Thomas Ounniam.
OASSELS-Howard-Ostober 8, at Dublic,

N illiam Cassels, Liverpool, to Miss Julia Howard, eldest daughter of Mr. George Howard, North Wall, city of Dublia.

CARREN—OAMPBELL—Out. 9, at Fintons,
Taomas Oarney, Fintons, to Kate, second

daughter of Palip Campbell, Aghafad.
Cochlan-Travers-Ott 8, at Dublin,
Eugene Coghlan, Kilbeggan, to Annie
Travers, Kilmainham Wood, co Meath.

Ennis-Bealty-Oct. 7, at Dablic, Jo a Ennis, Grove House, Greystones, to Julia Healy, Woodbend, Blessington, county HEALY-CURTIN-Ort. 7, 1890, at R. tigar, by the Rev. T. Cartin, CO, Luke J. Healy, of Drogheda, to Agnes, daughter of the late John O'C. Curtin, Castlefarm,

County Kerry. LAWLESS - MULLIGAN -Ost, 4 1800, at Dab. lin, by the Roy, Father Migrath, Nicholas Lawless, of Her M j ty's Inland R wenue, to Mary (Polle), youngest daughter of the lite Edward Mulligan, 1 North Portland

atrest.

McDonnell-Fitzgerald-Sept. 10, at Dab lin, by the Very Rev. Canon Loftus, P.P., Doctor Alexander McDonnell to Mary, daughter of James F. zgert 13, Charlestown. McCamputth - McCamputth - Outober 7, at B.llymens, Garald S. McCamphill to Kate

McCamphill, Ballymena. MOONEY—Tond—September 30, at Dablin, Elward D Mooney, to Annie Agner, youngest daughter of the late John Todd,

O'DWYER-DUNLEA-October 8, at Macroom by the Very Ray, and Venerable Arch-desoon Callinar, Stephen O'Dwyer, T.C., and P.L.G., West End Hotel, Mallow, to Isabella Dunlea, Buttevant.

DIED.

BALL-Ortober 3, 1890, at Rathangan Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late James Ball, Killallon, County Meath (in

BROWN-O.t. 12, at 4 Kirwan street, Dablin,

James Leo, son of Joseph and Jane Brown, aged 101 months.

Berryes—October 8, at her residence, Castlenook, Esther, wife of John Beirnes

BARRETT-Oot. 17, at her residence, 10 Bridge street, Mallew, Catherine Barrett CAROLAN-Out. 12, at the Mater Hespital, Pater Carolan of the G. P.O. CARRICK-O.t. 6, at her residence, No. 13

West-read, Mary, the beleved wife of Peter Carrick, at an advanced age.
Compton—Out. 5, at 110 Great Britain street, Tnomas Compton, late of Athlone. EUGENE-At the Capuchin Monastery, Char-

lotte Quay, Rev. Father Eugene, OS F.C., in his 65th year. HAYDEN—At Main street, Graigue, Klikenny,

Patrick Hayden, aged 69.

HEDGELONG—Oct. 6, at Dublin, Marilda, widow of the late Mr. Charles Hedgelong. KENNEDY-O.t. 11, at Bagenalstown, Edward J Konnedy, aged 18 years. MARTIN-Ostober 14, 1890, at Ballycahan

James Martin.

James Martin.

M'GRATH.—Oct. 13, at 6 Melrose avenue, Fairview, John Joseph M'Grath, son of Michael and Harris E. M'G:ath,

MCCABE—O. tober 8, Anne McCabe, relict of the late Peter McCabe, Cestabili. O'DONNELL—Oct 12, at Kildysart, County Clare, Ange O Donnell, widew of the late Richard O'Donnell, and second daughter of the lata James O'Dennell, of Crowraghan

the lits James O'Dennen, et Orovregum-House, Kildysart.
O'GORMAN-Oot. 15, at Abbeyleix, Pairlok
O'Gorman, (brother of the late Dean
O'Gorman, P.P., St. Oanloe's, Kilkenny), aged 80 years.

Success always attends our preparation for removing the downy hair from women's face. It is now in universal use and costs, including a box of ointment, only \$150. We have always on hand a preparation to dye the whiskers and to give to the hair its natural color. Also one of the best preparations for washing the mouth and gums and giving a sweet breath. Freckles and skin blemishes, as well as toothache and corns, removed at once without pain. As in the past, we have always on hand choice Face powders, which gives to the skin a freshness and conceal all the defects of nature. We have also a Long remedy which is in-We have also a Lung remedy which is in-fallible. Read the certificates which we publish

every week.

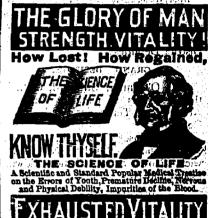
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1263 Mignonne street, oor St. Elizabeth,
Montreal.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS .- Weak Stomach .- The

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Weak Stomach.— The wisest cannot enumerate one quarter of the distressing symptoms arising from imperfect or disordered digession. all of which can be relieved by these admirable Pills. They remove cankery taste from the mouth, fiatulency and constipation, Holloway's Pills rouse the stomach, liver and and every other organ, thereby bringing digestion to that healty tone which fully enables it to convert all we eat and drink to the nourishment of our bodies. Hence those to the nourishment of our bodies. Hence those to the nourishment of our bodies. Hence those piles are the surest strengtheners and the safest restoratives in nervournes, wasting, and chronic debility. Hellway's Pile are infallible remedies for inpaired appetite, erroctations, and a multitude of other disagreeable symptoms which render the lives of thomsands misstable indeed. These Pills are approved by all classes.

Gladetone at Dundee

DUNDER, Oir, 29.—There was at Jameses
gathering to day in the C ty Counc I Half to
listen t (dr. Gladetone, whose speach was in
extraorder and able discretation on political
economy. In referring to the McKinley
Town fibil, Mr. Gladetone said that while he
reconnected the last that the commerce of recognized the last that the commerce of Dandes was agriculy threatened by the en-actment of that measure into law, he wend not bring railing accusations again t the people of the United Scates. While it was true that the enforcement by the Americans of a protective policy might cause incidental and collateral injury to the trade and com-merce of other countries, it was none the lies the that it would eventally inflor for great-er injury on the material intests at the or injury on the material intents affithe country adopting it. No tariff, said Mr. Gudstone, one is anywhere seriously interfere with or juepard at British prosperity. Continuing, he declared that the first effect to the legislation referred to would be to raise prices generally in the United States, thus disclosured to the country of diminishing the national powers of experta-tion. The new American tariff law nice meant that while Great Britain is driven from one market out of twenty it derived the beneit of the other niceteen, which it should control by reason of the diminishing power of America to compete therein. This inability would be due to the increased prices and increased restraint, under which the Americans would have to work, . Substant Mondal



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James Ball, Killallon, County Meath (In religion Shiter Mary Patrick), in the 36th year of her rage and sixth of her religion.—R.1 P.

3LOOMER—Ost. 14, at 39 Moyne road, Dablio, Mary (May), eldest daughter of John Bleomer, aged 23 years.

3ROOMER—Ot. 12, at 4 Kirwan street, Dablio, 1980 Shows—Ot. 19, at 4 Kirwan street, Dablio, 1980 Shows—Ot. 1990 Shows—Ot



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WILL TAKE PLACE At the Academy of Music, New Orleans.

Tuesday, VOYEMBER 11, 1850, CAPITAL PRIZE. \$300.000.

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