THE BELL OF THE ANGELS.

100 00 32 100

There has come to my mind a legend, a thing I had half forgot, And whether I read it or dreamed it, ah well, it It is said that in heaven at twilight a great bell softly awings,
And man may listen and hearken to the wond-

rous music that rings,
If he puts from his heart's inner chamber all the passion, pain and strife, Heartache and weary longing that throb in the pulses of life—
If he shrust from his soul all hasred, all thoughts of wicked things,
He can hear in the holy twilight how the bell of

the angels riogs.

And I think there lies in this legend, if we open our syes to see. Somewhat of an inner meaning, my friend, to

you and me.

Let us look in our hearts and question: Can
pure thoughts enter in To a soul if is be already the dwelling of thoughts of ain?

So, then, let us ponder a little—let us look in our hearts and see If the swilight bell of the angels could ring for us-you and me.

## FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Are Beautiful Women Asppiess ? In my life I have known many women well. devoted hashands, obserful homse, celtivated society, as i bisus for the exercise of any special talent trey may possess, beautiful women? With one or two exceptions, no. Indeed, more than a lew of them are positively plain, if a feature only is considered, while from the rest I can single out but two or three whose fices and figures conform to any of the recognized standards of physical perfection. But they are loved, they are honored, they are deferred to. While not eliciting the admiration of every passer by, they have acquired through the force, the sweetness, or originality of their character, the appreciation of those whose appreciation confere honor and happiness, and consequently their days pass in an atmosphere of peace and good will which is far above the delirous admiration accorded to the simply beautiful, as the placid shining of the sunbeam is to the phenominal blaze of an evanescent flame,-Anna Katherine Green

#### The Church and Woman Suffrage.

William T. Stead, writing from Rome concerning woman cull age, says: "The Pope has certainly not yet declared for woman suffrage. But many of his best advisors find the demand just and logical. And this on two grounds. First, the obvious fact that women in Europa are the sola hope of the church. To enfeanchise women would place the free thinkers everywhere in a minority. Baconoly, apart from this self-interested view. the Holy See is logically driven to demand the enfranchisement of woman. The Catholic Caurch has also protested against the intrusion of the state in the question of education. The responsibility rested w.ti the parent, with the mother conally with the father. So it was in other matters, such as labor the nursing of the elck, amitation, poor relief, etc. In all these matters the state has encrosched upon the family. The right; usurped by the state were originally exercised by the husband and wife. They were now solely in the hands of the state, which is monopolized by the malas. Hence as a pis aller, to restore to the woman her original share in the management of the home and the governance of her children is an obvious duty, upon which I venture to hope the Church will now insit. For morality and religion the woman's vote is all important."

#### Who Receive Riv Salaries.

Miss Van Vranken, a native of New York, is one of four or five ladies in the treasury who receive a salary of \$1,800. She is connected with the law division, and prepares briefs in compromise cases among her other duties. See has been employed since 1865, but passed the requirements of a clerk in the civil service commission under Gen. Grant. Miss Seavey, who is also in the law division, directing the work of a number of slerks, also receives a salary of \$1,800.

Miss L. S. Raiston is one of the most capable clerks in the law division. She is a native of New York, is an expert stenographer,

and receives \$1,600 a year.

The daughter of Corporal Tanner, who served her tather as private secretary, ocemples the same position in the office of the treasurer, Mr. Houston, and receives \$1,800.

#### A Remarkable Statement.

I know a non-hysterical woman who, in her trances, knows facts which altogether tranacend her possible normal consciousness, facts about the lives of people whom she never saw or heard of before. I am well aware of all the liabilities to which this it stement exposes me, and I make it deliberately, having practically no doubt whatever of its truth. My own impression is that the trance condition is an immensely complex and fluctuating thing, into the understanding of which we have hardly begun to penetrate, and concerning which any very sweeping generalization is sure to be premature. A comparative study of trances and subconscious states is meanwhile of the most urgent importance for the comprehension of our nature. -Professor William James in Seribner's

#### Co-operative Housekeeping.

The most successful experiment in co-operative housekeeping in France, 100 miles north of Paris, at Cuise. It has been in successful existence twenty-nine years, and, beginning with 600 persons, now numbers 2,000. Not only is it an experiment in co-operative housekeeping, but in the care and education of children. The association was founded by one large hearted, large brained man of wealth, who planned the scheme and furnished the capital, But so great have been the profits of the association that the workers now own nearly halt of the social capital, and at no distant day will own the whole, -Miller's

#### Why We Have Old Halds.

She was very young, and her school was a district school near her father's farm. She was drawing a salary of \$40 per month. An agent of one of the prominent music houses of . Paul went travelling through that portion of the state selling organs. For several days he made ineffectual attempts to engage the interest of the schoolmistress. The business of nagetiating for the organ she left with her parents, and the young exquisits felt as though she was left out in the cold. So he asked her one day: "Why is it that so many schoolma'ams are old maids!"

With perfect sang froid she replied : " Bacause we do not care to give a \$10 malary for a \$30 man,—Detroit News.

Night Terrors in Children. Many adults know from their own expa-

adventure is exceedingly painful. Some men have been completely prostrated by the feeling. Not a few suff sters from cerebral disease have been tormented with terrors only less herrible than those experienced by the victim of delirium tremens. It is well-known that a night of terror has not unfrequently blanched a stalwart sufferer's hair to absolut; whiteness. Many a sudden death has been due to

common among children, and their sufferings of them happens to selve the hook, from it are quite as real, and perhaps quite as great, as these of the grewn men and wo-men to whom we have referred, and the practice of dealing harably with them, because of the unreasonableness of the fear, and sometimes even of punishing them with a view to breaking up the hablt, or with thought of ex-pelling a fancied trouble by a real one, cannot be too strongly condemned. Everyone should remember that it is of the very nature of terror, whether real or fancied, to unnerve terrors in his own person, or studied them in his own children, must feel deeply that they are a very serious : filiation, and call for the greatest amount of wise and kindly sympathy, and the most discreet management. In most caser, they are assocolated with some obronic or temporary ailment. Indigestion, a catarrhal condition of the air-passages, which interferes with respiration, swelling of the timile, or of the substances of the walls of the airpassages, and congestion of the membranes of Among them is a fair majority of that the the brain, constipation, or an over-filled bladbuly appreciative would only happy, for der are among the causes which give rise to which fat I trank God, as it has belped me inght-terrors. In treating them, of course, to take, on the whole, a hopeful view of life, it is necessary, first of all, to ascertain, it room is often exceedingly helpful, as thus the out the imaginary. How often even strongminded men flad a similar relief from imaginary fears! Simetimes, an assuring word from one whom the child fully trusts, with her presence for awhile in the room, may be sufficient to allay his fears and soothe him to quiet slumber. Sometimes his mind may he relieved by diverting it, as the Reporter sug-

#### DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

gests, by producing his toys, or games, or

ploture-books, or by glaying on musical in-

struments.

COMBUSTION IN THE HUMAN BODY.

The Comptes Rendus contains an article by M Birtholes on the animal heat of the human body. Livoleler, who first recognized the Eight hours sleep will prevent more nervous fact that animal heat is produced by combuse derangements in women than any medicine tion takes place in the lungs at the point the can cure. During growth there must be oxygen is absorbed, or in the entire system. Mr. Bertholet fieds that one-seventh is produred in the lungs, while six-sevenths are or precoclous a child is the langer sleep produced in the system by reactions of exidational abound it get, if its intellectual progress is tion and hydration. The absorption of exygen raises the temperature of blood in the | 1 fe be cut short at an early age. lungs, while the return of the carbonic acid to a gaseous stat ) and the evaporation of moisture tends to lower it.

ANGIENT LANDS BRING RE-DISCOVERED.

Such have been the changes of time that much of the world is still un unknown land, and we are now bushly engaged in discovering much that was known before.

The valleys of the Missouri, Ohio and Miselssipi swarmed with people engaged in business and agriculture; M. x'co had a population much exceeding its present one; the ruins of great cities in Central America attest always been a sparsely settled country .-Golden Days.

EUROPE'S SHIPTING POPULATION.

the very small portion comprising Italy, mash once a day, one drameach of powdered a day for 150 days, \$3." This with skimmed Spain and the islands of the Medicerranean Peruvian bark, sulphate of iron end lodine of milk will make a calf worth \$15 t. \$20 in 150 sea were populous for centuries, while that potassium. we know now as France, Germany, England, Austria and Russia were forest; and deserts, quite as barbarous and unouit.vatid as the present interior of Africa.

These were the countries of antiquity. Days.

A MACHINE THAT WRAPS ORANGES.

An ingenious machine for wrapping oranges halls from Oneida county. It will wrap in and prevert bijury in the case of horses that paper 2,500 oranges an hour. It is compact and handy, 3 feet long by 3 feet high and 18 inches wide. The fruit pesses from a cylinder down a slide, one orange at a time, into a wire cup, which opens and drops the orange on a square piece of paper cut by the machine for colts when broken itt, harness, as there from a roller, then passes through an aperture which raps the paper and trims it, and then it passes on to the carrier .- New Orleans Picayune.

#### A WONDERFUL ELECTRICAL PLANT.

India, the land of poisonous serpente, immense jungles, fabulous wealth, fevers, cholera and mysticism, has again come to the front through the recent discovery of a strange plant with magnetic powers equal to a Brush dynamo. To attempt to pull a leaf from lies the usual depth of plowing. For the this marvelous plant is to invite an electric small grains, especially winter wheat, turnabook equal to that produced by an induction | ing up the subsoil is often an advantage, as coil. If a compass be held within six meters of this lightning charged vegetable the needle acts as strangely as if it were being held above the true magnetic pole. Its electrical qualities, however, do not cause more ameziment tion. But for corn, deep plowing is general than the wonderful variation of its magnetic ly nawise, as it turos vegetable mel i too far powers, which are most manifest at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, gradually diminishing until at midnight or between midnight and 2 a.m., when it can hardly be noticed.

Day after day these wonderful changes take place, the plant gradually losing its magnitism as the darkness becomes more intinge only to have the current renewed with seeming increased vigor as the sun mounts the tropical skies. A thunder storm augments its peculiar quil ties a dozon fold and, even though sheltered, it drops its leaves and branches as if in the last couvulsions of death. Birds and inscots shun the plant as do the natives of Java the deadly upas tree. One would naturally suppose that the plant would be found growing in a region abounding in magnetic metal; the Its opponent; have always assersed that so contrary is the case. There is neither iron, cobalt nor nickel found in the home of the wonderful magnetic plant.—St. Louis Re-

BLECTRICAL RELS.

public.

These creatures are well known as among the curiosities of the strusms of tropical dyspeptic there is a talk in the milk, for South America. A more part oular account | which the food alone if responsible. The one of them, by an English naturalist who had significant fact about all these at timents is much experience of their nature and habits, that their authors, to a man, oppose the use will be of interest.

They are of all sizes, from a foot to a six feet in length, and are frequently caught on lines which are set for other fishes. They are sometimes eaten, but not oitin, though their flash is said to be good.

rience how distressing actual terror is. A would allow any one to put his hand upon it, be produced was long ago demon to ated, but books free to Fivesees. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 performs exposure has perhaps, called it out and would even alide for its whole length that so few have adopted the necessary Arch St., Phila. Pa.

se strongly that the very remembrance of the through the fingers. If it was irritated in changes in their methods to avoid addity the smallest degree, however, by no matter how slight a pinob, it instantly communicated

The second of the second of

a smart shock,—Youth's Companion. Herses as well as men, on coming in contact with them in the water, are not unfrequently thrown down by the shock. They are called by the inhabitants "treme-treme." In rainy weather those who flih in these rivers often receive a shock, which is communicated along sudden fright. Now, night terror is not un-

CURATIVE POWER OF LEMONS.

Lemonade, made from the juice of the lemon is one of the best and safest drinks for any person, whether in health or not. It is suitable for all stomach diseases, excellint in fevers, says the Rochester Sunday Herald. It is a specific against worm and skin complaints. The pippin, crushed, may be used with sugar and water, and taken as a drink. lts viotim. Says the Medical and Surgical Lamon juice is the best antiscerbutic remedy Reporter: "Whoever has experienced these known. It not only cures the disease, but known. It not only cures the disease, but prevents it. Saliors make daily use of it for this purpose. We advise every one to rub their gums with lemon juice to keep them in a healthy condition. The hands are also kept clean, whit , soft and supply by the daily use of 1 mon instead of soap. It also prevents childlains. Lemon is used in intermittent fevers, mixed with strong, hot, thick coffee, without angar. Neuralgia, it is said, may be cured by rubbing the part affaoted with cut lemon. It is valuable also to cure warts. It will remove dandruff by rubbing the roots of the bair with it. It will allevist and finally cure coughs and colde, and heal disdiseased lungs if taken hot before going to bed. Its nees are manifel?, and the more we employ is internally, the better we shall find ourselves. A doctor in Itomo is trying it real, through the medium of sight, crowds experimentally in malarial fevers with great success, and thinks toat it will in time suparsede quinine.

> ADOUT SLEEP. Some recent statistics of leep, though they may not prove anything of importance, are interesting. Sindents sleep longer and are less tired than other men. The time needed to fall asleep is about the same in al three classes—20 S minutes for the men, 17 1 min-ntes for the students, and 21 2 minutes for women. In each case, however, it takes longer for those who are frequent dreamers and light sleepers to fall at leep than persons of opposite characteristics. According to the Sanitary Volunteer, up to the fifteent year, most young people require ten hours, and until the twentieth year, nine hours. After that age every one finds out how much he or she requires, though, as a general rule at least six to eight hours is necessary.

### FARM AND GARDEN.

ample sleep if the brain is to develop to its

full extent, and the more nervous, excitable,

not to come to a premature standatill, or its

POOR CONDITION OF A HORSE.

Poor cond t on is commonly due to malnutrition; the food is either not properly digested or it is not assimilated; toot is, it is diverted into the system from its healthful disposition in nourishing the muscular tissue, The nitrogenous elements then pass off through the kidneys in excess and cause disturbancs its former greatness, and it is cortain that of those organs; hence a poor condition is Peru, under the Incas, was the seat of a generally accompanied by some urinary dismighty civilization. Australia, however, has order. But it is useless to treat this as if it were the primary trouble. Tao digestion must be improved, and alterative and tonce medicines should be given. Treat the animal as follows: Give a brisk purgative, such as Europe was settled from the south, and a pound of Epsom salte; then give in bran

PROTECTING HORSES FEET.

An ingenious little device has been patented in Ragiand for the protection of horses' feet which is said to be not only neater but North and South America and Australia much more effectual tran the boats or rings being unknown. Yet the two former were heretofore used for that purpose. It consists | tood procured, as it can be converted into densely populous in ages long ago, -Golden of a moulded place of rubber with a flange and a half rounded edge, tapering from the toe of the shoe to the heel, which is nailed through between the iron shoe and the hoof. The rubber fillet thus applied acts as a buffer, are prone to cut one leg by the shoe of the other. It also does away with the necessity of rasping the feet or drawing in the shoes. which causes the feet to contract and often leads to lamaness. It is a useful appliance is no danger of damaging their back sinews, as is now often done when the use of certain kinds of boot; is resorted to. It is further claimed that it supplies a valual ! addition in the racing stable, for horses in t sining, as it prevents injury to the fettock joint by treading or striking.

VARIATION IN SUBSOIL.

There is much difference in ch. ractur of the subsoil as in that nearer the surface, and the value of land largely depends on what under it will, on good wheat lands, contain more of the mineral plant food, which this crop requires, than does that portion of the soil near the surface, which has been tilled to exhausly nawise, as it turns vegetable mel i too far below the surface for the corn roots to reach early in the season, unless the surface has been heavily dressed with stants manure, The safer way for corn, and also for potatoes, is to use a subsoil plow, which breaks up the hard underso l. but does not bring it to the surface. Tois allows air and water to penetrate the subsoil, enabling the patito to withstand drought. - [American Cultivator.

ENSILAGE.

Professor Chamberialn of the Storre Agriorl ural saciety on this surject: "From the istroduction of the allo as a factor in the New England dairy system till to-day, the discussion of its merits has rag d most violently around the acid feature of its product. much acidit/ muit, in the nature of things, and by all the rullage of common sense, be harmful to the animais to which it is given, and hence to the dairy product. The most liberal concession from this dangerous verdict, if not the only one, asserts that if the oow shows no signs of being weakened and admit that the site would not menace the ticket agent of its own or connecting lines. good sense or the success of the dairyman as it does at present. In spite of their opinions

proves that their conclusion has been to let we lenough alone. They find no taint in their milk, or their butter, nor any injury to their dairy animal. They regard the probib tion of its use by most of the co-operative oceameries as unpecessary, unjust, and as an unintelligent discrimination against one of the most healthful, acceptable and economical of all cattle foods. And so, having learned wisdom by experience, they are not moved by the clamer of those who substitute theory for experience in their opposition to sour ensliage. Chemical test, so far as it has been conducted in the spirit of honest inquiry, has revealed no harmful or even suspicious quality in ensilage. Thus science and the slie are in second, and present their is tilligent and sickness, inflammation of the bowels and harmonious conclusions to the puerly, because purely theoretical, shafts of the few who stand on the off side of the ensilage question."

BAISING YOUNG CHICKS.

A word or two may be said about young oblekens that may be of interest and profit t) some. When the young chicks are about three days old they should be greased on top of their heads, under their throats and beneath their wings with pure lard. This will destroy the parasites and prevent many after diseases. The mother hen should be t eated in the same manner. Choose a bright, warm day for this work, and sub the grease in well just before they go to roost for the night. The grease will then have a chance to soak in before they rub it off. It would be well to repeat the operation about two weeks later. The gapes were formerly supposed to be caused by vermin accumulating on the young chickens; but there is abundant evidence now that this is not true. Grease was then recommended for the gapes. If the vermin on the fowls layed eggs which hatched into worms which caused the gapes there would be no better remedy for this disease. But there is no doubt to the worms which cause the gapes are hatched from the eggs which the young chickens pick up. These eggs can oil, be picked up on old ground where poultry has been kept for some time. The only effective way of preventing the gapes from getting smong young chickens is to have fresh clean ground. The poultry yard should be plowed two or three times a year and the young broods kept in the garden away from the old hens.

FREDING AND BREEDING.

The permanent increase in milk will be slowly brought shout by breeding and feeding; as, for include, a cow fed for solids, drops a calf by a bull of fine mileh strain; the oilf is reased with an eye exclusively to profitable mick production (act for an abnormal yiel?), and she also is fed for solids, a her mother was before her. A continuation of such a method is the orly way to permanendly enrich mick. It is not really an improvement on nature, but an enlarged util z :tion of nature's natural functions. We see the principle exemplified in all of the nest stock we have to-day; the accelerated speed of horses, the increase in lacteal secretion of cows, and the enhanced wool productiveness of sheep. Solids in milk will increase their proportion by allow degrees, aided by "aurvival of the fittert" laws in breeding and dieting. Unconsciously perhaps to many of tie participante, tie whole tendency of modern farm-dairying gravitates toward the creation of richer milk, and that without any common ail toward specialies. Canada is bound to lead in exalted methods of dairying, as she doss in every avenue of production thanks to the sprightly intelligence of her

PRACTICAL NOTES.

Most of the time, a dozen eggs will bring as much money in the market as a pound of butte. Which coats the most?

Gst the boys interested in the science and philosophy of agriculture and they will show little disposition to leave the farm.

"Two quarts of oats at 32 cents a bushel, 2 cents," save the Husbandman; "two quarts days; omit it and you have an \$8 calf.

In a series of experiments conducted by Professor Collier, he found that for every dollar expended in food there was left in the solid and liquid manure 73 cent, which is just as valuable to the farmer as the original saleable products the next year.

A farmer a few days ago made a good suggestion about the proper use of fertilizare, and as he is a successful planter it is worth giving for the benefit of others. "I find," said the farmer, "that a great deal of money is wasted by a too lavish use of fertilizers when the crop is planted. If you want to fatten a pig you do not give him all the food at once, simply because it will be wasted and dest:oyed before it can be eaten up by the pig. So it is with food for the plant. Put on part of your fertilizer when you plant your crop, then every time you work it add a little more. If a drouth comes, and you find it will not be needed, you save that much. Is frequestly happens that a crop is injured more than it is benefited by the improper use of fertilizers, Then again by putting the fertilizer on later in the scason you get more henefits when the grop is maturing and fruiting." Apparently there is good sense in the suggestion. - [Atlanta Conit tation

Bismarck Blames the Newspapers. LONDON, March 25 -Berlin correspondent: say that P.ince Bemarck is in a very bad temper. His usual sang froid seems to have disappeared, and he vents his choler upon in some of the Government organs that he showed disloyalty in resigning seems to have especial / angered him, and he has freely de. nounced the press in terms indicating that readily cored as an extending that readily cored as a nounced the press in terms indicating that readily cured as any other disease which medicioe can he has small belief in the honesty of German journalism. His friends are surprised that he should stoop to notice the attacks of obscure do so it you will take or venal scribblers. Others are unkind Pfiel's Antidote for Alcoholisma enough to refer to the famous "Reptile Pfiel's Antidote for Alcoholisma Fund," as the Prince termed it in one of his speeches, and to intimate that German political j urnalism would have been less open to any point if Bismarck had never tampered with some sections of it.

Sinculd heattate to try to.

For sale by all drugglats.

Our receipt of \$5 we will forward a half dozen to any part of the United States and Canada. Charges prepaid. Send for circular.

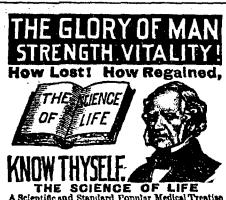
A Spanish Senator Arrested.

Mannin, March 27.—Senator General Duban MADRID, March 21.— Source. Couldry urging has been arrested for issuing a circular urging mandates. The resistance to Government mandates. The Sepate approves the arrest. The General will propably be sentenced to two months' imprison ment in a furtress.

BURLINGTON ROUTE.

To The West, Northwest and Souhtewst. No other railway has through car lines of its own from Cainago, Peorla and St. Louis of ensilage, upon theory alone. All the rest to St. Paul and Minnespolis, to Council Blaff; is purely flatitious. If we could prevent he and Omaha, to D neer and Cneyenne and to acidity of ensilage, and preserve its original Kansas City and St Joseph. Tickets via the awestness, these theorists seem inclined to Burlington R uts can be obtained of any

FITS All Fits spopped free by Dr. Kline I saw one in a state of captivity. It was it is still an open question whether sweet en. Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after day's about six feet long, and was so tame that is silege is on the whole, desirable. That it can use. Marvelons cure. Treatise and \$2.00 trial has resident day and the produced was long and demand that the produced was long and demand the produced was long to the produc



A Scientific and Standard Popular Medical Treatise on the Errors of Youth, Premature Decline, Nervous

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CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000 100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halver \$10; Quarters \$5;

Tentne \$2; Twentiethe \$1.					
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1	TRIZE OF	000,000	18,		\$300,000
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# Irish Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

ATLWALD-MURPHY-At the Church of the Three Patrons, Rather, Dublin, Thomas J. Aylward, late of Lennox street, to Teresa Murphy, of 137 Benfield terrace, Rathmines, DOYLE-DEA-Feb. 18, at the Catholic Church, Abbeyleix, by the Rev. J. Lalor, P.P., Michael, second son of Mr. Patrick Doyle, Breezemount, co. Wexford, to Mary, eldesh daughter of Mr. Edward Dea, Ralphagrove,

Queen's County.

Graham - Clark - At St. Kevin's Church, Dublin, Wm. Graham, Gartnastilia, to Mary A.

Clarke, only daughter of John Clarke, Cornsseer, county Cavan.

FITZGERALD—WILLIAMSON—March 5, at Christ Church, Leeson Park, Dublin, Micheal Vincent Fitzgerald, Scatown place, Dundalk (Bankof Ireland), to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late Thomas Williamson, Etq , Francis

street, Dundalk, ta. W. HAINS-BLACKWELL-March 1, at the British Consulate, Nice, Captain William Fully, Hains, R.N., to Susanza, widow of the late John Blackwell, formerly of Spring Grove, Licenseth liseworth. Principal - Kirke Feb. 10, at St. Philip's Courch, Georgetown, Demerara, Exley Per-cival, of Beszenose College, Oxford, and Prin-

cipal of Queen's College, Georgebowe, to Henrietta, third daughter of Henry Kuke, Eq., Sheriff of Demerara, and Acting Ab-

Church, Bourne, Wm. Robert White, or Bel-mon', Wadhurst, M.D., to Margaret Ellen, daughter of T. T. Mawby, The Cedars,

DIED.

ABMSTRONG—Feb 28, Robert William, eldesb son if Wm. Armstrong, Main st., Wexford aged 32 years. A Kilmore, county Kildare, Mary, relieb of the late Patrick Blake.

BOURKE—At his residence, High st., Kilkenny, after a protracted linese, Mr. James Bourke, master-tim-worker. Condron - March 3, at his residence 28 Spencer

street, North Strand, Dublin, Christopher Condon.

Convolly—March 4, L'zzic, youngest daughter of the late Thomas and Catherine Connolly, 78 Mub no'st, Dublin.

Count.—March 2, at 3 Laird terrace, St Lawrence road, Clotaurf, Dublin, Donald Bruce, 1, 200 July 1, 20

Longhlin, aged 35 years. Choshy-March 1, at her residence, 2 Apple-CECSEN—STRUCT, Be DET DISTRICTOR, 2 Applegarth road, Brook green, Kensil gton, London, Mrs. R. se Crosby.

COLE—March 4, at her residence, 81 Harolds cross, Dub'in, Catherine Cele.

DORGON—Feb. 28, at Kilmallock, co. Limerick

Mr. Owen Denegan.

Davis - March 4, as his residence, The Park,
Raihfarhan, Dublin, from the officets of an
accident, James Nanthaniel Davis, p. 19 Dos Egan-March 2, at her residence, Bond et., Wicklow, Mrs. Anne Conegan, aged 38

years. Egan-Feb. 28, at her residence, Clorane, Athenry, Anne, widow of the late Joseph Figure Eq. formerly of Eyrecourt, county Galway, aged 79 years.

Finn-March 3, at his residence, Bollimbarns, Athy, siter a short illness, Edward Finn, aged 90 years. See 18 Fig. 28 March 1, at 7 Great Nelson'st., Liverpo I, John Fliz intons, fruit merchant, youngest son of the late John Fitzimons, of Esker, co. Dublin.
Gerraves—March 2, Sareh, second daughter of

the late Bernard Greaves, Carrickmines, co. Dublin. Green-March 2, at his residence, Kensph, co. Longford, John Green, late of New York,

eged 87 years. GUINAN- March 3, at his residence, Ballinclo-ghan, Bahan, King's County, Hugh Guinan, nged 81 years. Gurrin-At her residence, 34 Gloncoster st.,

Dublin, Josephine, wite of John Griffin, aged 20 years, after a protracted illness.

Gough—At Greenville, Channel, after a lengthened illness, Elizabeth Williams, widow of the late Thomas Gough, Eq., aged 78 years. HILL-March 4, at the residence of her father, 14 Northbrook avenue, North Strand, Dublin, Mary Jane, daughter of George and Winifred Hul.

Howard-March 4, at Blanchardstown, John Howard. HURET-March 5, Sarah Hurst, daughter of the late James Hurst, of 32 Goldsmith's st., Dublin, and Herristown, Ardee, co. Louth. HORY-March 1, at the Railway station. Balbriggan, Maris, daughter of the late, H. B.

Hoey.

MALKITE-At the Rectory, Kilbarron, Dioceso of Markette As the Rectory, Kilbarron, Dioceso of Markette and Markette of Killaloe, Arthur Hazlette, fourth son of the Rev. F. Samuel, M. A., after a short

illness. HEALY-Feb. 23, at her residence, The Equare, Kilcock, county Kildare, Mrs. Mary Henly, widow of the late Daniel Healy, Esq., aged 70 years.

JACKBON—Feb 28, at his residence, Croneyhorn,

Carnew, of pneumonia, John Jackson, aged 64 years. Kavanagu-March 1, at 38 Mary st., Dublin, Leo, son of Charles and Sarah Kavanagh, aged

6 months. LEARLY-March 1, at Castleisland, co. Kerry, Patrick H. Leahy, eged 72 years. LANE-Murch 9, as Bailindarreen, co. Galway, Prier Lane. MURPHY-March 4, at Oveca road, South Circular road, Dublin, James Albert Murphy,

youngest surviving son of J. Ingram Mur MURRAY-March 4, at her residence, 60 Manor street. Dublin, Bridget, wife of Joseph Murray. MULHOLLAND-March 2, at Moynalty, co. Meath,

Frances Martin, wife of Patrick Martin aged 30 years.

MORGAN—Feb. 17, at the residence of her daughter, after a long illness, Catherine, relict of

the late Patrick Morgan, Brittas, co. Limerick, aged 83 years MALLEN-March 2, at Cloghrinkos Carbury, co. Kildare, Jane Etizabeth, wife of Dennis Mul-

len, aged 56 years.

Mokneis-Feb. 18, at Kilbraugh Lodge, John McEnnis, Ecq., aged 88 years.

MAHER-Feb. 52, at St. Vincent's Hospital, Dublic, Alice Maher.
NICOLLS—Feb. 27, at the Convent, Mayfield,

Susex, Constance, second daughter of Archibald Dowdall Nicolls, Tullyvard, Trim, aged 15 vears. O'DONNELL-March, at 136 Great Britain street, Dublin, John Joseph, child of John and Charlotte O'Donnell, aged 17 months.

O'CONNOR-March 6, James O'Connor of 7 Johnston's court, Dublin, sged 53 years. PARKER-March 5, at her residence, Innistingue, county Kilkenny, Dors, relict of the late Richard Parker. Quintan-Feb. 15, at Suirmount, Clopmel, the

residence of her father, Mary Josephine, second daughter of P. Quinlan, Ryan-March 3, at the residence of her son, Rev. D. Ryan, P.P., Clonouity, Mrs. Patrick. Ryan, late of Murros, county Limerick, aged 77 years.
ROBERTS-March 1, at his residence, 146 Perc

broke road, Dublin, Wm. Sharpless Roberts, in the 86th year of age. RYAN-March 2, at the residence of he son in-

Ryan—March 2, at the residence of he sou in law, 5 Gray street, Dublin, Mrs. Margaret Ryan, late of Thurles.

Ryan—March 6, at his residence, Coolanya, Clononity, Cashel, John Ryan, aged 75 years.

SHERIDAN—At No. 222 Phibaborough road, Dublin, Helena, only child of Christopher and Annie Sheridan, aged two and a half years.

STRIOR—Ruh. 28, at her residence, Rathonole. SENIOR-Fab. 28, at her residence, Rathcoole,

near Dublin, Elizabeth Senior, after a short near Duddin, Entradown Semor, after a sauce illness.

Shanley—Marca, at her residence, 31 Bestorough avenue, North Strand, Dublin, Rose wife of P. J. Shanley.

Stack—March 1, at his father's residence. Balbriggan, Edward, the dearly beloved child of the and Alicia Stack.

Jas. and Alicia Stack,