

Morning Star and Catholic Messenger. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1875. THE END OF CONTROVERSY.

John of Taam has spoken: causa finita est. No more attempts to get up a wrangle about "Federalism" and "Repeal." No more tricky endeavors to drag the honored name of O'Connell into foul attacks on the Home Rule movement.

Solemnly, publicly, and deliberately—in the face of the recent controversy and attack—the venerable and illustrious Prelate of the West, "into whose name as into the name of Charlemagne, the epithet 'great' has become absorbed," has given his sanction and approbation to the work of the National Conference, and conferred the priceless honour of his praise and confidence upon the leader of the National movement.

To understand the importance of this event one needs but to recollect that the one man of all the others in Ireland who, through half a century of public life, never yet was trapped into a false political position—the one man who, amidst all the eddies and variable tides and currents of public affairs, ever stood like a rock of adamant, a monument of consistency, of integrity, of principle—has been this aged Prelate, so venerable, so loved by his nation. The man was never yet born of woman who could run a scheme of counterfeit patriotism on John of Taam. His wisdom, his sagacity, his keen and far-reaching vision have ever been proverbial; and it has been truly remarked that political career is an harmonious whole, every part of which is in concord with the rest.

To-day the Home Rule cause enters on a new chapter of progress. Henceforth its champions need not, while fighting the enemy in front, turn round to resist a treacherous flank attack, or a foul stab in the back, from some domestic traitor. Internal controversy can now be disdained, for we may, in a sense, say that O'Connell himself has spoken. No man living so largely enjoyed O'Connell's confidence; no man living so fully knew O'Connell's mind; no man living so thoroughly acted on O'Connell's principles, as the "Lion of the Fold of Judah." His utterance on the National question, his judgment on the Home Rule movement, is as if the Great Tribune arose from his tomb at Glasnevin and spoke in our midst once more!

So vanishes the wild dream of dissension and discord; so perishes the plot of treason. For more than a year a deserter—only one deserter, thank God!—from the Home Rule ranks has been telling the country that the Home Rule programme was "immoral," "dishonourable," "a base surrender of our national rights." He was himself one of our earliest authors, and advocates of that programme; and he had been speaking to its resolutions. For three long years—the very time when denunciation was a duty if any immoral, dishonourable, or base surrender was at all—he served under its flag in the ranks of the most loyal soldiers. At a moment when his comrades were in the very grip of combat with the foe—while they were gallantly resisting a Draconian coercion code—he took to flight, forsook his troth, and proceeded to assail the cause he had deserted and the men whom he betrayed. He thought "Repeal" would be a captivating cry; and when honest men resented his attack on the camp he had abandoned, he struck an attitude and pretended he was "blamed for being a Repealer." No patriotic Irishman ever blamed any countryman for being a Repealer; every Home Ruler as logically as such a "Repealer" as O'Connell was. Ireland reproached the deserter, not because he was a Repealer, but because he took to assailing and calumniating the Home Rule cause which he had for three years pretended to serve.

The political intelligence of the Irish masses has been strikingly proved and vindicated in the fate which has befallen this attempt to split up and overthrow the National party. "Up with the Repeal; down with Home Rule" was a cry which was expected to set us all by the ears. But the people saw through the trick; they were sharp enough to discover that Isaac Butt's Home Rule proposal is O'Connell's Repeal demand with the international arrangements offered beforehand. Next came the story that O'Connell had snatched his fingers at Federalism (a sort of Federalism), and said, "I wasn't worth that." To this the people provokingly replied that O'Connell was right, for that Isaac Butt, too, would snap his fingers at such a dewatered and curtailed scheme as that one which was then referred to by O'Connell; but O'Connell's own words remain to prove he would gladly approve such a full and comprehensive arrangement as that which has now been propounded by Isaac Butt. Thus followed in his attempt to fool the people, unable to get even one fellow member to join in his conduct, the would-be deserter of the Home Rule party hit upon a new idea. He would try the pious dodge. Robbing himself in a grab of tremendous religious zeal, he crept into the Catholic White camp, and struck up an alliance offensive and defensive with Mr. Gladstone's disconsolate following. A combination of "Our Holy Religion" (what profanation!) and "Genuine Repeal" (what profanation!) was the result. He was to work vengeance on the Home Ruler! His Catholic White allies heartily despised the man; but as he hoped to use them, they determined to use him. Hostility to the National cause was the sole bond between them. The famous circular was the joint note of war on the Home Rule movement; a new attempt was made to get up a controversy on "Repeal versus Home Rule," so as to insinuate a difference between them; and religion—solicitude for "our eternal interest"—was to be dragged in, as Sadlier and Keogh dragged it in, to complete the scheme of hypocrisy and fraud.

But it is all over now. The plot is exploded; the danger is at an end. Three great and honored names now stand before the Home Rule demand and the breath of slander, accusation, or reproach—John MacHale, the successor of St. Jarlath; John Martin, and W. J. O'Neill. If the whole Irish race were picked for the three highest men in the

national confidence—the three men most trusted for their truth, their fidelity, their service, their sacrifice, their wisdom and experience—the three men most sure to guard the National cause from dishonourable compromise or undignified disaster—the three men best entitled to speak as to the consistent continuity of the Irish national demand—these men would be John MacHale, John Martin, and William J. O'Neill. The individual who would come forward now to talk of an immoral or a base surrender, must satisfy us that he is more devoted and fearless than John Martin, more upright and consistent than O'Neill, more experienced and more wise, more venerable and illustrious, than John of Taam. Where shall such a man appear? Is he to be found amongst political pigmies in the Mansion House, or amidst political recalcitrants in the outskirts of Rothgar, cowering and hiding from the constituents whom he dare not face?

THE NEW SAVANNAH CATHEDRAL.—The work on the Cathedral of Our Lady of Perpetual Help at Savannah, Georgia, is progressing rapidly. As many mechanics as can judiciously be employed, are busy at work. Mr. Baldwin, the architect, has grasped the same happy idea that inspired the builders of the old Gothic Cathedrals. These grand, majestic churches symbolize nature in its adoration of the Creator; they are a Benedictus omnia opera Domini in stone, where angels and men, the animate and inanimate creatures are giving praise to their Author. Hence those figures of animals, of plants, flowers and trees, that make such a church look like a petrified world. The same ideas will be expressed in the new Cathedral. The stucco works will be more faithful representations of the rich and gorgeous Southern vegetation, the cotton plant, occupying a most prominent place. That the source of Southern prosperity, will henceforth, from the ceiling of the Cathedral, symbolize our gratitude to God. Thanks to the unceasing efforts of the energetic Bishop, and to the liberality of the good people of Savannah, the new Cathedral will soon be dedicated to the service of God. The Catholics of the diocese of Savannah have a right to be proud of their Cathedral which is undoubtedly the grandest church building south of the Potomac.

NEW ORLEANS RAILROAD.—Some weeks ago we published an excellent communication from one of our citizens signed "Agricola," on the importance of a railroad from New Orleans to Shreveport, to the prosperity of both cities, and to the people of all this region of country. The present situation forcibly illustrates the correctness of the views of our correspondent. Navigation on Red river is nearly suspended, and cotton which would have come to this city has been forced to Galveston. Our local market is as good as any in the South, and has not been hurt by the interruption of navigation. But cotton for New Orleans has been turned to Galveston, and thus New Orleans and Shreveport both injured. If we had rail communication with New Orleans, our shipment of cotton this season would sum up at least one hundred and twenty thousand bales. Unless we soon have an improvement in the navigation of the river, the shipments may not be greater than last year. The great need of New Orleans and Shreveport is a rail road connecting them.—Shreveport Times, Nov. 6.

THE SOUTHERN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The annual report of the Secretary of the Southern Historical Society, of which General Jubal A. Early is President, shows the following facts: The society possesses nearly a complete set of all the reports printed by the Confederate departments, including Presidents' messages, reports of battles, acts of the Confederate Congress and State Governments, etc. It has also a full set of manuscript reports of General Longstreet's corps; all of General Ewell's reports; the papers of General J. E. B. Stuart; a full set of papers of General S. D. Lee's corps, and many other valuable reports of Confederate officers, besides a number of Federal official reports. The collection also contains the report to Congress of the committee on the conduct of the war; a manuscript history of General Longstreet's corps, by General E. P. Alexander; a large collection of pamphlets published during the war; a collection of maps illustrating the movements of the armies, presented by General Humphreys, Chief Engineer of the United States Army, and many other interesting historical documents relating to the war and the Confederacy.

Postmaster-General Jewell is a humorist as well as an unusually polite official. He wrote as follows, recently, to a woman who had applied for a situation in the Dead-Letter Office: "We have only fifty-seven ladies employed in this department, with the exception of a few translators and experts, and not more than two changes have occurred in that force for the last six months. None of them ever marry or die or resign. In fact, the Dead-Letter Division is a sort of mausoleum of buried affections—a place not governed by natural laws—for those who enter it are doomed portals seem to lose all the motives and hopes and aspirations which away and govern the denizens of the outside world. I regret it is so, but so it is."

SPATTER WORK.—One of the simplest and daintiest of the home arts that have lately come into fashion is the making of pictures by "spatter work." The following directions for amateurs in the process are given in the Scientific American: "Spatter-work pictures," usually delicate designs in white, appearing upon a softly shaded ground, are now very popular, and are, with a little practice, easily produced. Procure a sheet of fine uncoloured drawing paper, and arrange thereon a bouquet of fresh leaves, trailing vines, letters, or any design which it is desired to have appear in white. Fasten the articles by pins stuck into the smooth surface which should be underneath the paper. Then slightly wet the bristles of a tooth or other brush in rubber Indian ink or common black writing ink, then draw them across a stick in such a manner that the bristles will be bent and then quickly released. This will cause a fine spatter of ink upon the paper. Continue the spattering over all the leaves, pins and paper, allowing the centre of the pattern to receive the most ink, the edges shading off. When done remove the design, and the forms will be found reproduced with accuracy on the tinted ground. With a rustic wooden frame this forms a very cheap and pretty ornament."

We often hear men saying that "they can't find anything to do." As a general thing such folks hunt with great caution.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL ACTION OF KING LOUIS. HIS REPLY TO THE MAJORITY.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. World.] MUNICH, October 21.—King Louis has made his choice. He professes to be a constitutional sovereign, but he has violated the plainest principle of constitutional government. The majority in the Legislature, representing not less than three-fourths of the voters in the kingdom, had demanded the resignation of the Ministry. The King, from his retirement in the Alps, has sent his reply. He has probably communicated with Prince Bismarck before writing the letter which was read at the Cabinet Council to-day. In fact, Prince Bismarck himself might have written the letter. The substance of it is this: "It is true that a majority of my people are opposed to the policy of my present Ministers; it is true that they have elected a legislature with the express purpose of turning them out of power, and of preventing the few remaining liberties of Bavaria from being swallowed up by Prussia, it is true that, under the constitution, I should respect the wishes of my people thus expressed. But I shall do nothing of the kind. I shall keep these men in power, and if the Legislature remain obdurate I shall rule without their consent; if they stop the supplies I shall levy taxes all the same; and if the people revolt I shall ask my friend Bismarck to send me an army to awe them into submission." This is the plain meaning of the King's letter. "I see no reason," writes the King, "for accepting the address of the Chamber of Deputies; moreover, the tone of the speeches made by several Deputies during the debate on the address has much surprised me. I hope the Cabinet, enjoying my confidence and supported by men of moderate opinion, will succeed in establishing internal peace." Vain hope! The overshadowing influence of Prussia may, it is true, control opinion in Munich; but throughout the rest of Bavaria the people will only become more and more dissatisfied and angry. The tone of the address and threats from Berlin tends to increase this exasperation. We are told that Bavaria is now only a province of the empire, and that she must abandon her wish for independence and Home Rule. We are told, also, that when a majority is "ignorant" and "bigoted" it must be made to yield to an "enlightened" and "liberal" minority. Two months ago a decisive majority of the Bavarian people, in spite of all the ingenious expedients for nullifying their votes, declared that the present Ministry should retire from office, but they are told that they are not competent to judge what is good for them and that they must submit to be ruled by the wiser minority. The consequences of the policy thus resolved upon remain yet to be seen.

How to Pay the Doctor.

There are few persons who have not had occasion to express sentiments of the profoundest disgust at the unexpected cost of medical attendance; there are still fewer, probably, who have reflected that the existing basis of remuneration for professional services is as absurd in itself as it is unfair to both patient and physician. Whether, as in England, a fee is paid down at each visit, or, as in America, the doctor sends in a tradesmanlike bill, the expense is proportioned, not to the benefit received, but to the number of visits made; so that whilst it is the patient's desire to get well quickly, it is to the doctor's interest to keep him ill as long as possible. To the credit of the medical profession, let us affirm our belief that the instances are very rare in which even the poorest doctor is swayed by such base motives but the temptation and the opportunity are self-evident. Settling these aside, moreover, the present system of payments offers a premium to incompetence, inasmuch as the greater the skill of the physician—the fewer the smaller he makes to accomplish a cure—the smaller his recompense; whilst the bungler who spins out his attendance with a mistaken diagnosis and inefficient treatment is all the richer for ignorance. Again, it is not only possible, but frequently happens, that in a single visit a doctor may save a life which would certainly have been lost without his aid; whilst in another case of tedious but not dangerous ailment he may have to make a score of routine visits, not one of which taxes his highest skill or professional resources. From the patient's point of view, the former of these services is vastly more valuable than the latter; but inexorable custom degrades directly otherwise. Precisely how a just plan of remuneration is to be framed, is matter for much deliberation and discussion. Perhaps the Mongolian method of paying the doctor while one is well and stopping his salary during illness would be practically most advantageous to the patient. But it is evident that professional skill brought to bear upon the saving of life and the relief of suffering ought not to be estimated, like manual labor, by the time employed, but rather by the result achieved and the gravity of the occasion; and, to continue the industrial comparison, we believe that it would be better for all parties concerned if the business part of medicine were computed "by the job" instead of "by the day" with the farther proviso that the more speedily the job of cure were done, the more cheerfully would most sensible people be willing to pay for it.—N. Y. World.

A Strange Spectacle.

In September, 1829, the owner of the schooner Michigan, the largest and rottest craft on Lake Erie, hit upon a plan to get it off his hands, and at the same time not lose a cent. He induced the proprietors of hotels on both sides of Niagara Falls to buy the schooner and send it over the falls, counting on the crowds that would be drawn there to witness the novel sight for the great event the stages and canal boats and wagons from the country were crowded. Farmers left their fields and business men their counters. On the appointed day half a dozen excursion steamers were called into service. Each had its throng of expectant people and a band of music. The task of towing the Michigan to the rapids was entrusted to the Captain Bough and five stout-hearted oarsmen. They let loose on board a buffalo from the Rocky Mountains, three bears from Green Bay and Grand River, two foxes, a racoon, a dog, a cat, four geese, and put up some ellias. When they cut the tow line this extraordinary crew did what many other crews have done, ran from one end of the

deck to the other in despair. The ship started off majestically, and seemed to greet with a smile the high shores on either side crowned with eager spectators. She darted through the first rapids as true as any pilot could have led her. Two of the bears here plunged into the yeasty rapids and actually swam to land and were caught. The other set to work climbing the mast. On she went, making a plunge, shipping a sea, and rising from it in beautiful style. At her bowprit was the American ensign and at her stern the English jack. In her descent over the second rapid her mast "went by the board." She swung round and presented her broadside to the dashing and foaming waters, and after remaining stationary for a moment or two was, by its force, swung round stern foremost, and having passed the third rapid she bilged but carried her hull, apparently whole, between Grass Island and the British shore to the Horseshoe, over which she was carried stern foremost, and launched into the abyss below, and dashed into a thousand pieces. The cat and dog and the foxes were never heard of more; but the geese, bless their little hearts, were found below on the bank quietly cilling their feathers. The effigy of Andrew Jackson was also found uninjured—like the geese—throwing his arms about and knocking his knees together in the eddies.—Catholic Journal.

Mr. John Brown, farmer, of Crathie, father of John Brown, the Queen's attendant, died three weeks since in his eighty-fourth year. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice attended the funeral. Although the weather was wet and bleak, they followed on foot from the house to the hearse, which, from the nature of the roads, could not be got near the door. After the hearse moved off Her Majesty returned to the house and stayed some time with the widow. Most of the members of the court also attended the funeral.

During a trial the Judge called a witness. No one answered, an elderly man arose and solemnly said, "He is gone." "Where is he gone?" asked the Judge, in no tender tone. "I don't know; but he is dead," was the guarded answer.

MISCELLANEOUS

NEW ORLEANS MACHINERY DEPOT, 166 Gravier and 17 Union Street, NEW ORLEANS. CHAS. G. JOHNSON, C. B. CHURCHILL, Proprietors, Manager.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS, Will furnish Estimates and Plans, and contract for the Construction and Erection of all kinds of Machinery and Iron Works. Manufacturers of COTTON PRESSES AND COTTON GINS.

Manufacturers' Agent for BLAKE'S STEAM PUMPS, BAXTER'S PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, SHAPLEY STEAM ENGINES, STRAUS'S CORN AND WHEAT MILLS, NEW YORK RUBBER CO'S BELTING, HOSE AND PACKING.

A large stock always on hand, which we will supply to the trade at manufacturers' prices. Also agents for LEADING IRON WORKS.

A full supply of their Pipes and Boiler Tubes in Store. Dealers in PIPE FITTINGS, BRASS GOODS, MACHINISTS' and ENGINEERS' SUPPLIES. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List. oct19 1y

NICHOLAS J. HOEY, JOHN M. O'CONNOR, HOEY & O'CONNOR, Real Estate and General Auctioneers, Office No. 25 Commercial Place.

Personal attention given to the sale or purchase, either by auction or at private sale, of city or country real estate, stocks, bonds, etc. the negotiation of mortgages, and out-door sales of any description. Their records and plans resulting from an extensive business experience of over twenty years, justify them in the confidence of their ability to attend promptly and efficiently to any business entrusted to them. oct19 1y

MRS. F. R. HARDON, 29 Chartres Street, Between Canal and Customhouse Streets, NEW ORLEANS.

OPENING WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1876. Fall and Winter Styles of Millinery. oct19 1y

J. A. KERNAN & THOS. WHITE, PRACTICAL GILDERS, 106 Customhouse street, near Royal, NEW ORLEANS.

Looking Glass and Picture Frames, Plain and Ornate, made to order. Regilding done in the very best style. Oil Paintings restored, re-lined, cleaned and varnished. Having a business experience of nearly forty years in this city, they hope to give satisfaction to their customers, not only in the superior quality of their work, but likewise in their moderate charges. N. B.—The patronage of the trade solicited. Careful decoration and country orders promptly executed. oct19 1y

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

TEETH! TEETH! TEETH! GREAT REDUCTION! \$30—GOLD AND PLATINUM SETS—\$30 Usual charge, \$100. \$15—ALUMINUM AND OTHER MATERIALS—\$15 Usual charge, \$50. \$2—OLD SILVER—\$2 Usual charge, \$5. \$1—SILVER, AMALGAM AND GULLOIS CEMENT Usual charge, \$3.

DR. G. A. BETANCOURT, 173 St. Joseph St., bet. Camp and St. Charles, New Orleans, La. Offers to insert sets of Teeth at the above prices, with or without the extraction of the roots. Wants the purity of all materials, as also the fitting of plates, stability and duration of sittings, as if paid the highest prices. Extractions and other operations performed by means of the most improved machinery, with the use of an anesthetic gas. Toothache cured instantaneously. Consultation gratis. oct19 1y

DENTIST.—DENTIST JAS. S. KNAPP, D. D. S., 15 Baronne Street, New Orleans. oct19 1y

G. J. FRIEDRICH, DENTAL SURGEON, 155 St. Charles Street, New Orleans. oct19 1y

DR. J. H. MALONEY, corner of Josephine and Camp streets, near Magazine Market, respectfully informs his patients and the public in general that he is performing all operations pertaining to his profession in the most scientific manner. Artificial teeth inserted, with or without extracting the roots, on a new plan. Old sets of teeth remodeled, and a perfect adaptation secured. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of gas or chloroform. Charges reasonable. oct19 1y

W. E. LANCASTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 132 Gravier Street, Between Camp and St. Charles. oct19 1y

Table with columns for company names and sales figures. Includes THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co., etc.

AGAIN VICTORIOUS OVER ALL COMPETITORS.

THE WORLD'S AWARD

AGAIN RECEIVED BY

THE WORLD'S FAVORITE

STATISTICS OF SWORN SALES:

Table showing statistics of sworn sales for various sewing machine companies in 1874 and 1875. Includes THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co., etc.

These figures are the highest evidence of the PEOPLE'S APPRECIATION OF THE SINGER MACHINE

that could be given. Its excellence, superiority and great variety of work, noiseless movement, lightness, permanency and simplicity of construction have secured for it the HIGHEST AWARD FOR SUPERIORITY IN EVERY POINT OVER ALL OTHER SEWING MACHINES.

The figures are from SWORN RETURNS made to owners of Sewing Machine Patents, and show the of the SINGER MACHINE Exceed those of any other Manufacture by 148,852 Machines.

or nearly as many as the OTHER SEVENTEEN COMPANIES COMBINED.

While the sales of the other principal companies are largely decreasing, OUR SALES HAVE LARGELY INCREASED.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, W. M. E. COOPER, AGENT.

80 CANAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

MOBILE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF MOBILE, ALA. ORGANIZED JUNE 1871.

A VIGOROUS AND PROGRESSIVE "HOME INSTITUTION," ISSUING POLICIES OF ALL THE NEW AND IMPROVED PLANS.

Before Insuring Your Life Elsewhere, Examine into the Life Endowment and Other Plans of Policies as Issued by this Company.

MAURICE MCCARTHY, President. JOHN MAGUIRE, Vice-President. H. M. FRIEND, Secretary. SHEPPARD ROMANS, Actuary.

Persons desiring Insurance, or those wishing to act as Agents, will please address H. M. FRIEND, Secretary, Mobile, Alabama.

GROCERS—COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

MRS. A. C. WILNER, DEALER IN GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS, Fancy and Staple Family Groceries of all kinds, 592 Magazine Street, Corner of St. Mary Street, (Formerly Bank of Lafayette Building). J. O. WILCOX. All goods delivered free of charge. oct19 1y

JAS. J. MCKERNAN, GROCER, 341 Common Street, Between Robertson Street and St. Charles Street, NEW ORLEANS. Dealer in Fancy and Staple Goods, FINE WINES AND LIQUORS. Goods delivered to any part of the city free of charge. oct19 1y

MARK R. GILLIN, Dealer in GROCERIES, WOOD, COAL AND CHARCOAL, 167 1/2 St. Charles Street, Corner Laurel and Philip st. E. Conery, E. Conery & Son, Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants and Dealers in Western Produce, CORNER OF CANAL AND DELTA STREETS, NEW ORLEANS. oct19 1y

BOOTS AND SHOES—HATS.

GEO. J. WAGNER, Dealer in Boots, Shoes and Brogans, Corner Ursuline and Dauphine Sts., New Orleans. Every description of article in the Boot and Shoe line for Ladies, Gentlemen's and Children's wear constantly on hand, and offered at the lowest possible prices. oct19 1y

JOHN FRIEL, Fashionable Hatter, Two doors from the corner of Gravier and St. Charles Street, NEW ORLEANS. oct19 1y

GIMBEL'S, UPPER CITY BLUE Boot, Shoe, Hat and Trunk Store, 578 Magazine Street, New Orleans. Sign of the Lady's Boot—opposite the Market. Keeps constantly on hand every style of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Children's Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, of every description. All kinds of Boots and Shoes made to order in the latest styles. Ease, elegance, neatness and durability are strictly observed in the manufacture of all goods. Orders solicited and promptly attended to. Country orders solicited and promptly attended to. oct19 1y

AN OUTFIT FREE.

We want some one in every county to take orders for goods for the old and original G. O. D. Store. Large cash wages. Splendid chance in every hood for the right person of either sex, young or old. SAMPLES, new lists, circulars, terms, etc., sent gratis. SENT FREE AND POST PAID. Send at once and make money as your home. Address H. J. HALL & CO., 6 N. Howard Street, Baltimore, Md. oct19 1y