

Tou can make a large som of money as work for its 16 fuer own locality. During the pass few years, those who have thus worked have to toucred over. Five Millions of dollars for toucred over. Five Millions of dollars for their services—more than a farred of money. Wawant a few more workers at otton. The work is many, pleasant, adapted to both young and old of either serv. For early young and old of either serv. For early young and old of either serv. You can work all the time of in spare time only. Any one can do the work after studying out directions for aday or two. This is the chance of a litheline for those who apply at once. Any one can do the work after studying out directions for aday or two. This is the chance of any or two there is not the result of the conditions, carra \$2.00 at 20 at 20 at 10 at 10 at 10 at 20 at

What is a Madel Wife.

A model wife is the woman in whom the heart of her husband doth safely trust. She is the woman who leoks after his house. hold, and makes her hospitality a delight to him, and not a burden.

Who has learned that a soft answer turneth away wrath. Who keeps her sweetest amiles and must loving words for her husband.

Who is his confident in sorrow or in joy, and who does not feel the necessity of explaining her private affairs to the neigh-

borhood. Who respects the rights of her husband and children, and in return has due regard pald to her.

Who knows that the strongest argument is her womanliness, and so she cultivates it.

Who is sympathetic in jay or in grief, and who finds work for her hands to do.
Who makes friends and keep them.

Who is not made bitter by trouble, but who strengthens and sweetens under it. Who tries to conceal the faults of her husband rather than blazon them forth to an un-

interested public. The woman whose life-book has love written on every page.

Who makes a home for a man-a home in a house and in a heart. A home that he is sure of, a home that is full of love presided over by one whose price is above rubies. She is the model wife-Ladies Home

Value of Personal Charms in Women.

Journal.

Young women are often led to depend for happiness upon personal charms. Do not be beguiled into such a belief. Brauty is such a subtle thing, it does not seesm to depend upon facial proportions, or upon the sparkie of the eye, or upon the flash of the cheek. You sometimes find it among irregular features. It is the soul shining through the farce that maked one beautiful. But also for these who depend upon mere personal charme. They will come to disappointment and to a great iret. There are many diffurent opinions about what are personal charms; and then sickness, and trouble, and age do make such ravages. The poorest ged that a woman ever worsnips is her own face. The saddest sight in all the world is a woman who has built everything on good looks, when the charma begin to vanish. On, how they try to cover the wrickles and hide the raveges of time! When Time, with from shod feet, steps on a face, the hoof-marks remain and you cannot hide them. It is ally to try to hide them. I think the most repulsive tool in al the world is an old fool !

I never could understand why a woman should be ash smed of getting eld. It is a sign, it is prima facie evidence, that you have behaved tolerably well, or you would not have lived to this time. The grandess thing. I think, is eternity, and it is made up of countless years. When the Book of Baks would not firth the ait activeness of Josus Carist, it says: " His hair was as white as snow." But when the color goes from the cheek, and the luster from the eye, and the epring from the step, and the gradefulness from the gate, alas I for those who have built their time and eternity upon good looks. But all the passage of years campos take out one's face hanign tv, and kindness, and compassion, and faith. Oulture your heart and you culture your face. -T. DaWitt Talmage.

How Indugent Mothers Injure Their fons and Baughters.

On the mother depends-more than it ought—the future of the children. It is not natural toat she should do all for the children except earning the material subsistence. And yet, in the present condition of our sociaty, in which the father takes no leisure for the understanding or cultivation of his children, the most important of duties as to them fall on her, and are assumed by her simply because there is n body size to take

If the modern mether is inclued to any fatal mietake, it is that of afficiting herself too much for the supposed benefit of her children. The "dear boys" must sleep a little later after their father goes to business; and if there be a fire to make and no servents to make it, the mother concelves it her daty to rise at half-past five o'clack and see that it blazes merrily. And the girls fatigued by their practicing on the plane, or their researches into the 'ologies, must have a little Indulgence, and they take it very willingly; for human nature is easily applied.

The southern slaves have been emanolouted. though it took a frightful convulsion to do it. Is would take a more frightful convulsion to free a c rails class of American met sers from their voluntary bonds. If their excessive self-sacrifice did good, one might rank the devotees of it among the noble army of eartily martyre. It not only does no good, but is one of the most potent meads of turning ord.nary premising children into selfish and exacting creatures. A mother may think day and night of her children, work for them from dawn till darkness, stand botween them and the slightest wind, and yet by her extreme kindness only harden their bearts. These pamperd darlings frown at her as they would not dare to frown at anyone who did not seem to be their slave both by natural position and her own will, For whom are their smiles, and gentless words? Not for her : they have learned to demand, not to

request of her. By and by those "dear boys," for whom the tenderest steak and the pleasantest seat at the table are always reserved, will take these privileges as rights. Their feelings and wishes will be as guides in all things; for has not their mother taught them that they are not to respect her desires or her convenience? She is flaced of her I tile savings that they may have the amusement fitted to such gilded youths; she bides, in fear, and trem-bling, their faults from the head of the household, until they become chronic and past oure. If they take to that vice of the selfish young-the use of spiritous liquors-who is to blame? The answer is easy, though it may seem orust; the'r mother. She has a saught them, by her example of slavish subserviency, by her pampering of their appetites on all occasions, that they are to deny themselves nothing. Who can resist the learned to bear the yeke of self-denial in his

selfish as women our be ; and when she dies, itsed. Over 2,000,000 kettles have been sub- not adapted to be used as a complete ration. she dies, unregretted by them, except as they, jected to this process in Pittsburg. The It is very deficient in albuminoids, which regret an untiring servant with the weight of method is very peculiar. After the article is are found in so large proportion in milk.

The Secret of a Long/Life.

is as exquisite as was the perfect bloom of her youth. She seems condensed sweetness and You wonder how this has come graos. about; you wonder how it is he life has been a long and happy one. Here are some of the

She knew how to forget disagraeable things.

She understood the art of erjoyment, She kept her nerves well in hand, and in-

flicted them on no one.
She believed in the goodness of her own daughters and in that of her neighbors, She cultivated a good digestion. She mastered the art of saying pleasant

words. She did not expect too much from her friends.

She made whatever work came to her congenial.

She retained her illusions, and did not believe that all the world was wicked and unkind.

She relieved the miserable, and sympathized with the sorrowful. She retained an even disposition, and made

the best of everything. She did whatever came to her cheerful and well.

She never forgot that kind words and a smile cost nothing, but are priceless treasures to the discouraged. She did unto others as she would be done

by, and new that old age has come to her and there is a halo of white hair about her head, she is loved and considered. This is the secret of a long life and a happy

one. - March Ladies' Journal.

The Fashions.

The elbow sheath-siceve over the coat is : new design for heavy goods.

White cloth dresses for full toilets are a Parislan fad which has already crossed the the lowest forms of animal creation. water.

Spanish yellew claims attention wherever it appears, and it appears in every line of goods.

White wappers for summer morning wear are made lovely with the half finger ribbon in | put into it a piece of phospherus about the beautiful colors. The sleeves of these wrap- (size of a pea; upon this pour same pure clive pare are tied with the ribbon in little bows natching the waist knot.

The rquare jacket front, which will grow in popularity as the season advances, come but little below the waist line or stop just above it. The Spanish cutaway is one of the come luminous, and the light obtained will prattiest juckets furnished for vesre. and will be a favorite demi-dress at the summer rasorte.

Little stuffed rolls, like the Pompadeur hair rolls, are a recent form of the shoulder puff; they accompany a flaring cellar and long, flowing leaves on an oddly designed tea gown. The tes gowns are made less like the Mother Hubbard wrapper than formerly, fitting more olos ly in f out, a change which most ladies will appreciate.

The plain black grounding is a summer drass whose place has never been filled. The black lace and large meshed nets so universally popular in the last four years have made the strongest bid for the grevadine's old standing The laces and not possess the merit of cheapnew, and the fact that they already have a place in so many wardrobes will keep for them an average rank at least. Gold will be led by entire simplicity. The professor emits a favorite evening combination with all thin Ultek goods.

India siiks and all thin anomer goods will be made up wit i consideral la fuil aces in that and bodice : this fuliness will be get rered to plate and exists and walst, and in the skirt. giverras indefinent and arrangement as possill, the idea; being to incorporate the full ness which these metricials require without percentible departing from the long, chaging nuther decreed as the universal standard. Fel. il even are the rule for these dresses, the modified bishop with deep ouff rather in the lead.

It is well also to avoid the sateen patterns, as they give a cheap look to the best fabrica and, to the cascal glance, are often indiat nguishable from the satiens tienselves. If t were possible for the manufacturers t prevent the class duplication of the sateens it would be a decided advant ge to the Indisilks and no disadvantigo to the sitiens, for if a mot rid is worth wearing it all twould be neft reworth it the more distinctive and individual its characteristics : the net sens are useful and pretty enough to dispense with borrowed designs.

one leading warm-wester dress, and who he has had his compensation in not having to may not spoul too much upon that, it has no buy so much, and in the consumption of less But let such buyers beware of the food by his stock. cheap article. While a good India slik is always a comfort, even after it has been wanted and made over a poor one is a vexution almost before it is out of the dress maker's hands-first, because it refuses to "anaka up" as it should, and next, bassuse ling than half doz-u wearings, especially if there be dampuess in the air-and when is there not in this climate?-will remove the little style that has been forced into it, and leave it a wilted and characterises rag.

DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

Some remarkable esves have been diecovered in West Australia. Two of them world afford accommodation for 200,000 men esob.

first put on, because polsons are used in the with lird once a day. If not pendulous, burn coloring matter.

winter on meats and this vegetables, the two of nitric acid, if elsewhere, repeating system useds a radical change of diet. At daily. Then treat as before. When the this season one should cut fresh fruits and warts are numerous and in a close mass, it succulent vegetables for their effect on the may be convenient to burn by touching liver, the bowele and the blood. Oranger, lightly with a red hot iron, then treat as a oberries, rhubarb, lettue and radisher, greens sore. of various kinds, including dandelion, are all valuable.

MAKING AN IRON CASTING OF A PAGE OF ORDIN-ARY MANUSCRIPT

Foreman John Farrar, of the Smith Iron Company of Boston, has discovered a new method of casting iron, which opens up a wide field. He has found that pen and ink eketohes on common writing paper can be transferred to iron as distinct as if the mould was of greate size. Three plater, one 31 by 3 inches and the others 5 by 6 inch s, are proof of his ingenuity. Upon the smallest one is written the Lord's Prayer, the letters being quite distinct. The others contain out-line drawlegs. Mr. Farrar explained his work in this way : "What you see on them is done with a common steel pen on a pleas of thin paper. The paper when prepared is planed into a sand mould, iron is poured into the mould, and the writing is transferred to

many of their shortcoming on her head.— made it is put into a furnace made in an oval Green corn is excellent as part of a ration Maurice Francis Egan in the Ave Maria. | shape, air tight, After the iron has attained for milk cowe, but it should always be given You sometimes see a woman whose old age | shut securely off, and the furnace is made air | bran or middlings. There must always be tight. After the air has been shut off the superheater, which is located in the combination chamber at the rear of the furnace, and at right angles from the air valves, is opened, and the furnace is filled with steam and kept in that condition for eight hours. At short intervals a small valve is opened, so as to allow the exodus of steam in the furnace, allowing fresh steam to be put into it. When the articles have been about ten hours in the farmace there has been accomplished the formation of magnetic oxide upon the iron furface. They are then put into an sold well, which is the last treatment,-Exohange,

MAN.

Damonet:atlens in chemistry have shown that man, the being that performs these marvelous things, is formed largely of condensed air. or solidified and liquefied games; that he lives on condensed as well as uncondensed air, and by means of the same agent, moves the heaviest weights with the velocity of the winds. The strangest part of the matter is, however, that thousands of these human beings composed of condensed air and going about on two legs, on account of the production and supply of those forms of condensed air which they require for food and clothing, or on account of their honor and power, destroy each other in pitched battles by means of condensed air; and, further, that many of the peculiar powers of the bodiless, headless, conscious, thinking and consitive beings, housed in this building of flish, are monta and may contain other injurious mat the result simply of its internal structure. and the arrangement of its particles or atems; while chemistry supplies the clearest proofs that, so far as concerns this, the ultimate and most minute composition and structure, which is beyond the reach of the intelleats of even this marvelous age, man is, to all appearance, identical with the ox, or even

A LIGHT WITHOUT MATCHES. To obtain a light instantly without the use of matches, and without the danger of rating things on fire, is and easy matter.
Take an oblong visit of the clearest of glass, oil heated to the boiling point, the bettle to be filled about one-third full; then cork tightly. To use the light, remove the cork, allow the air to enter, and then recork. The whele empty space in the bottle will then bebe a good one. As soon as the light becomes dim, its power can be increased by opening the bottle and allowing a fresh supply of air to enter. In very cold weather it is sometimes necessary to heat the vial between the hands to increase the fluidity of the oil, and one bottl; will last all winter. Tois ingenious contrivance may be carried in the pooket, and is used by the watchmen of Paris in all magizines where explosive or inflammable materials are stored.

EYESIGHT AS A HELP TO SPRECH.

An interesting method has for some time past been practiced, by means of which deaf inutes are early enough taught to speak to a passable manner. M. Goguniet, professor in ene deaf mutes' institution. Pacie, in a published account of the essential features of this process, shows that it is at least character z any given sound, so for in times that of o or a, and obliges the pupil to look at him—at tions of these parts; the pupil then adopts all mouth what he has seen the master do. mutes may be trained to speak in a tolerably intelligent fashion, and thus, though incapable of being taugot to hear, many get to understand what is said to them through the eyesight; that is, they look at the mouth of the person who is speaking, and understand the convergation in this manner. However, one must speak slowly, and exaggerate somewhat the real movements of the lips to insure comprehension.

FARM AND GARDEN.

PRACTICAL NOTES,

Perhaps the farmer has sold less and got For the many women who may have but lower prices because of the open whater; but

It seems sometimes a convenient place t put stones out of the way, to pile them around a tree where the plaw cannot come, but there is no curer way to destroy the tree. The reason seems to be that the stones act as a mulch, keeping the soil moist to the very surisor. This encourages the root to grow upward near the top of the ground, and as the stage mulch does not prevent frost, the roots are frezen in und cannet furnish sap. Scone heaps should especially be avoided around apple and other fruit trees, as they harbor mice which our the bark, thus girdling and killing the tree,

The Southern Cultivator vouches for the following treatment for removing warts from horses :- Ii the wart proteudes from the surface or has a neck, tie a strong thread rightly around the neck and little remain until the wart drops eff, which will occur in a few Bright green colors are dangerous when days; then treat as a simple sore, ancieting with some caustle-lunar osustic, if near the Daring the spring months, after living all eye; bluestone, caleride of zine, or a drop or VARIETY OF FOOD,

> riety of grass. The error too frequently committed by dairymen is in supplying a ration from one kind of fodder, instead of giving a variety. If the hay be out from an old meadow it will have a variety of grasses, end the wants of the system will be folly supplied.

In summer give a cow a pasture with a va-

There are very few old meadows that contain less than 12 or 15 species of grass. Old pastures aften contain three or four times that number of grasses. It is from this fact that butter has a higher flavor when produced from old passures. When milk is produced wholly from red olover, one of our best artificial grasses, its flavor is quite inferior to that produced from several variaties. This has been so often observed as not to admit of a doubt. Each species of grass or grain has its own peculiar aroms and flavor, and the greater the number of variaties the finer the the casting."

THE RUSTLESS, PROCESS FOR ESTILES.

The restless process, which has been until lately an experiment, has now demonstrated from expressed by some dairysten of fedder that graat coupany can be used, not only in corn, fed grass, has been from not under the process.

Havor of the milk, butter or other product second capital prize of alto, too in the possessor of State Lossery and inds himself the possessor of a constant prize of alto, too in the possessor of a constant prize of a flavor of the milk, butter or other product

almost a whise heat, the air that comes with more nitrogenous food, such as clover, through the regenerators and air valves is outs and peas, millet, malt sprouts, oil oake, a variety of food in the milk ration, and with a little study of his resources the dairyman may always give such variety. The idea that cows must be fed fattening foods to produce rich milk is in a measure a mistaken one. We repeat what we have said before, that all corn meal is not as good as corn meal, bran and oats.—Western Rural.

> If your cows have to go out in the cold to get water, do not let them stand and shiver when they get out, nor let the stronger ones keep the weaker ones away from the water. Keep them moving while they are out, and when a cow has drank send her on he way to the stable, on a cold day, and see that the rest get their drink as soon as may be and return to the statle. It is not so much the exposure to the cold air, if the cows are kept exercising, as standing and getting chilled. A man may sit down in the cell wind and catch a severe cold in a few minutes, when if he were exercising the exposure might be good for him. Atend to these points, and give your cows good warm and well ventilated quarters in the stable, and you need not mind about giving them warm water to drink.

THE DAIRY.

Water is a very important article in butter making. Doubtless much bad butter is traceable to the use of bad water. The water ought to be pure, or at least free from all organic matter and from all deleterious minerals. Lime in water is bad for butter making. Rain water contains more or less am ter, washed from the atmosphere, such as creesote and missmatic germs. The best water is that which is soft and gushes from mountain-side springs or bubbles up from deep wells-water that has been filtered through a good depth of clean soil, which has absorbed its ammonia and other deleterious gasses, and all germs of bacteria and fungi. Sections having such water have a decided advantage fer butter making over those that have it rob. In the absence of such clean, sweet water, the best thing that can be done for washing butter and cleneing milk, butter and all other dairy utensils, is to bell the water and allow it to stand and settle before

using. A wise economy is always commendable; but a parsimonious one is to be despised. In the dairy, to save the price of so important an ingredient as salt, at the risk, if not with the certainty, of depreciating the quality of the product, is a foolish economy wnich may cost doilirs were it save cents. The fine quality of the choicest butter or cheese is made up of many little things, many seemingly inconsequential points, any one of which might not attract special attention, but the loss of all of which would result in a worthless product. Therefore, get the purest, cleanest and sweets: t salt that you can for your dairy. It is botter to pay a double price for a known good article than to take any risks on a cheaper or unknown one free el cost. Of the small points in dairying, the use of the bost at it is always the most import ant. A bad salt may la a short time is jice if it does not rain your product, when you would audde: ly and yourself out of pocket to a large amount tian a year's or several years' cost of the best salt would ceme to. Ramember that superiority depends upon an aggregate of m my small things, and never permit one loss of a single tine point.

Some folks are affold of washing the sugar out of their butter, and a few thick they can his month—and, at the same time, to put his improve it by put leg sugar into it! To see hand on his face and chest, to feet the vibra- a great mistake. The sugar is too intimately distributed through the mass to be e I washed the same facial expression, tries to do with out, if it were desirable to retain it. But it is not a desirable ingredient to be retained in and puts a hand on his own chest or flore, to the futter. It soon turns to lactic soid, and feel the vibrations, and tries to reproduce its only effective give the outera buttermik those he has felt. In this manner young dest soid flavor, which is very generally mistaken for the real butter flavor. The sugar is more intimately connected with the buttermill, and the more completely the buttermilk can be removed and with it the engar, the better it is for the but er. Any additional augur is an lejury which must heaten the dreay of the butter. Indeed, if we could perfectly remove the bu termilk and the augar, we could make an arricle of butter that would keep swee for a long time, with or without pure sult just as lard can be kept fresh. All our trouble is to completely get rid of the caseous matter and the sugar. It will be seen, therefore, what a mistake it is not to wash butter for fear of washing out the augar, and how the evil is aggravated when augur is added. We frequen ly hear complaint about crum bly bu tr., and have inquiries as to what causes crumlly bu ter. This trouble always boours in untlor cold weather, when the pro portion of stearin or palmatine, or hard fat, is in the large perpertion. At this season, the oburning useds to be done at a higher

timperature that in warm weather, when th than and butry or olly port one of the butter, are in the large proportion. But at any time, if the butter is once packed into a real solid mass, so that the granules firmly cohere, there is no danger of the butter after ward becoming crambly. Crambly hutter is therefere butter which has never been there oughly packed together, because the attempt to pack it was made when the temperature was to low; and of course in cold weather when the nord late predominate, it cannot be stlicked at as low a temperature as it can be when the weather is werm and the city fate predominate. But all butter ought to a deliar is a swindle. when the hard fats predominate, it cannot be readily pack at 60 degrees, or perhaps a little above in ord west isr. Therefore, be sure that your butter is at 60 degrees or a little above, when you mass and pack it, and you will have no trouble with crambled butter .-Mirror and Farmer.

A GOOD BUTTER PRODUCING COW. Some of the external indications of a good butter-producing oow are:

1. A large, evenly-balanced udder, extending well forward and backward.

2. Medium-sized teats, not set too closely together, yielding their milk easily and in large, smooth streams.

3. A broad posterior, with body tapering toward the head, giving ample room for a broad esoutcheon and development of udder, with loose folds of skin in rear of udder, in hellers and cows not in full flow of milk. 4. Good development of the digestive or-

5. A large, crooked, well-developed milk veln.

6. A thin, pliable, yellow skin, with its ac companiment—a fice, soft coat. 7. A nervous but doolle temperament, gentle when well treated, but intelligent enough

to resist abuse. 8. Small, delicately formed head and horns with none of that course ex-like appearance peculiar to ili-bred stock.

AS RICH AS ORCESUS. Eli Zane of 1385 Thompson atreet is a lucky man. He has just drawn a twentieth of the second capital prize of \$100,000 in the Lonisiana

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YOUR BUSINESS.

As to her daughters, she makes them (a ron pine, but is every article where iron is estanding that this is only partial food, and January 81. Sample copies of the paper on application. **以他们是一个人的人**

Irish Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

CARROLL—O'BRIEN—Feb. 12, at the Roman Church, Killamore, Peter Carroll, Kadnagh, County Wickless, to Bridges, second elders daughter of Mrs. William O'Brien, Bordle,

CLARKE-HICKEY-Feb. 11, at the Cathedral. CLARKE—HICKEY—Feb. 11, at the Cathedral, Cork, Patrick Clarke, Carir, son of the late F. Clarke, New road, Navan, co Meath, to-Katie, eldest daughter of the late Michael Hickey, Roman street, Cork.

DWIRE — MEADE — At the Roman Catholic Church, Duleek, county Meath, Nichrie, third sou of Joseph Dwyor, Rathdrins, to Annie, third daughter of Christopher Meade, Duleek.

FLYNN-LANE-February 18, at St. Patrick's Church, Cork, Patrick Flynn, to Hannah,

second daughter of the late Patrick Lane, both of Cork. both of Cork.
GRIFFIN—COTLE—Feb. 15, and the Catholic
Unurch, Trim, Michael, youngest son of Mr.
John Griffin, Carterstown, to Lizzie, second
eldest daughter of the late Patrick Coyle,
Moyaugher, Kalls, on Meath.
HORAN—MAXWELL—Feb. 12, at the Catholic

Church of Gurtegarry, Thomas, son of Patrick Horan, Rossmore, Clondults, to Julia, yrung-est daughter of the late John Maxwell, Glen-

aguile, Tormavara. Lynch-O'Reilly-Feb. 12, at Killian's, Mullagh, co. Cavan. Patrick J., second eldest son of the late P. J. Lynch, A sweastle, county Meath, to Annie i 'Reilly, youngest daughter of the late Patrick O'Reilly, Cloughbally, Muliagh, co. Cavan.

MoLoughlin-Mesedith-February 15, at the Reman Cathol'c Church, Ballinamore, James J. McLaughlin, youngest son of the labo Jas. McLaughlin, Whiterock, to Mary A. Meredith, only daughter of J. P. Merelith, and granddaughter of the late D. Br.dy, M.D., Ballinamore, co. Leitrim.
O'BRIEN-ETHERTON-Feb. 10, at St. Laurence

O'Toole's Church, Seeille place, Dublin, Eugene O'Brien, Athley, co. Menth. to Teresa, youngest daughter of Joseph Etherton, Dublin. Serr-Monhan-Feb. 5, at the Church of Our

Lady of Refuse, Rathuines, James, only son of the late Michael Seery, Esq. Shrepshown House, Delvin, co. Westmeath, to Maria yourgest daughter of L. W. Monahau, Esq., Coxton, Delvin.

WAELAN-KEARNS-Feb. 10. at the Church of the Assumption, Werford. Michael Whelan, of Drivagh House, Wexford, to Charlotte, only daughter of Peter Kearos, Paul quay.

DIED

ARMSTRONG—Feb. 17, at 36 Great Britain as., Dublin, Caroline, wife of John Armstrong. Bunke—On Shroot Tuesday, at Chord road, Urogheda, after a linguing illuess, Maryanne, twin daughter of Jane and Michael Burke. Turkey-Feb. 19. at hi: mother's residence

Dublin Gare, Drogheda, James Curley, in the 35th year of his age. OASKY-Feb. 20, at his father's residence, 89 Clambrassil street, Dundalk, Patrick Casey, in the 21st year of his age.

Draipsy-Feb 37, at Co-lmanna, Hacketstown, Engabeth, fourth daughter of Wm. Dempsy. DONOROE-Feb. 17, at Fassaroe Farm, near Brey. Thos. Denchoe, formedy of Ballin-temple, Tullaw, county Carlow.

Front - Feb. 15, at his residence, Sweethrian

Park, Tramore, James Feely, late Menager National Bank, Waterford.
Firznature-Feb. 18 suddenly, at Closes (saused by the kick of a horse) James, second son of the late John Firznatick, and brother of John Fitzpurick, heat screenry D. S. W. Association, to the 33d year of his age. Fitzparinick- Feb. 20, for Clone, county Kitcare, Mrs. Anno Fitzpatrick, aged 91 years. HAYES-Feb. 17. at 14 Upper Good street, imerick, Cotherine, wife of Patrick Hayes. HATCHELL-Feb. 19, at his residence, 22 Upper

Merrion exceet, Dublin, G orge William Hatchell, M. D., Physician in Ordinary to the ford I i-usenant, and the intelligencer-General of Lanasic Asylums in Irchard, (get 81 years. Kristin-Fab. 23, at 27 Arran quay, Dablin, the residence of ter muor. More Cambon, these daughter of the late Power Keegur.
KAVANAGH-As her residence, First chief county Wikhow, Rosanna, reled of Peter Ravan-agh, in the 70th year of hosego Langan-Feb. 17, as Monor Hevey, Hill of Down, co. Mewb, Frederick Havey Langan, E.g., in the 64th year of his age.

Fig. in the 64th year of his age.

Stochath-Feb 21, at Balgaeth, Ardeath, John McCharte, aged 77 years.

McChartee, Feb. 17, at Orefton terrace, Kingstown, John Augus us McCharteek, sons of the late William F. McChicleek.

McYeach-Feb. 17, at her residence, Basna-Vista, Killiney, Maria, reliet of the late Francian McVeagh, of Drewstown, co. Meath.

Mean.—Heb. 16, at 5 Anglessa Market, Dabrin, after a long and tetious idness, Patrick J. Moren, for many years a member of the Diblin Typographical Society, see of

the late Michael Moran, of Carloy, Moons-Feb. 19 at her residence, 4 Main street. Blick rock, Dublic, Mary Moore, nged 83 years. Mooney-Feb. 16, at his residence, 33 Lower Kevin at, Dublic, Edward Mooney, painter and grainer, aged 62 years. MURPHY-Feb 16, at the Monastery, Thurles,

of consumption, brother Patrick Luke Murphy, a native of Easigle-Trungh, county Monaghan, in the 27th year of his ego. O'O NNOR-Feb. 12, at the District Asylum, Killarney, Peter O'Conner, storekeeper of the institution, con of Denis O'C muor, Dingel, aced 39 years.

O'Reilly-February 14, at Rosores, David eldeep of Denis O'Reilly, of Kentuck, aged 39 vears. O'CALLAGHAN-Fobining 20, at 36 Northumbarland road, Dublin, Eliza, relies of Richard W. O'Callaghan, of Deepwell, Biackrock, county

Doblin. REDMOND-Feb 16, at Our Lady's Hospice, Harolds cross, Dablin, of consumption, James eldest son of Thomas Redmond, late of Ballymaghrue, co. Wicklow. Rows-Feb 28, at his residence, 99 Nicholas st,

Cork, Mathew S. Rowe. Rentry-On Ash Wednesday, at his residence, Trinity street, Drogheds, Francis L. Railly. SEYMOUR-On Ash Wednesday, at Castlecomer

co. Kelkenny, Thomas Seymour, in the 75th year of his age. SHAW—Feb 21, as his residence, 4 Greenmount court, Dublen, Edward Shaw, labe of Greenville, formerly of Clonmel, co. Tipperary, in.

the 82d year of his ago. SMITH—Feb 20, Charles, second son of the late Charles Smith, 10 Crow st., Dublin, aged 45 years. THERREY—February 20, at the residence of his mother, Virginia, Joseph Edward eldest son of the late Thomas Tierney, aged 22

WILLIAMS—Eeb 19, at 38 Dame st., Dublin,
Thomas Williams, Eq., of 69 Merrion st, in
the 89th year of his age.
WALSH—February 16, at his residence Tullamore, King's County, Luke Walsh aged 73

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The Land Tenure Bill Rejected. LONDON, March 12.-The House of Commons this evening rejected the Irish land tenure bill, 231 to 179.

The disagreeable sick headache, and foul stomach, so frequently complained of oan be-peedly relieved by a single dose of McGain's Butternut Pills.