ECCE HOMO!

For long the world has strained its eager In search of Truth, and yet with litte gaine For wrapping self in cloudy mysteries, And pesting inward, makes the searching

So, long ago, when Truth with patient trudge Walked o'er the ungrateful earth until it

A guiltless culprit fore a sinful judge—
While heaven wept o'er man's wild cry for blood—
Pilate, the judge, looked in Truth's shining eyes, And, troubled, bowed his head to earth, and

said: What is truth?" Impatient, worldly wise, Dared not to wait for answer-turned and

O World ! Behold the Man-the Truth ! not By pride of mind or hearts, but by the meek and good.

—Caiholic World. underatood.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Isabella of Castile.

While Isabella of Castile belongs to the world by right of the natural nobility of her wemanhood and the splander of her achievements as well as the magnanimity of her motives, there is a sense in which she may be called the glory of Catholio women above all others, since we claimed that her natural virtues were reinforced by her religious faith and the practice of its sublime pre-

For this reason, it seemed fitting to address the Catholio women of America in a special manner, thus giving them an opportunity to present an enduring expression of their admiration on this centenary of the discovery of our country, when the hener paid to Columbus cannot be complete without honoring Isabella.

After the women of the Sacred Scriptures and the cononized saints, there is no one to whom we can point with more satisfaction, as an example to our daughters or those confided to our care than to Isabella, for her heroic sense of honor and her fidelity to it; her devoted affection for her family, and her solicitude for their best interests her love for her country, Castile, its institutions and traditions; her indefatigable labors for its people committed to her governance; all crewned by her enthusiasm for the things which belong to God : and thus providing an antidote to the worldly views, the selfish pelicy, which dwarfs the life of the individual as well as the history of na-

Let us then, Catholic women of America, whether under the sacred protection of the closater or sheltered by the blooming hedgeways of family and friends, or treading with unfaltering courage the dusty ways of labor in the world, welcome this ideal woman, Isabelia of Castile, who comes forth to us after four hundred years in all the freshness and vigor of a fame which can never be otherwise than perennial, founded as this world wide fame is upon what would aggrandize the humblest station as it has the most exalted, her habitual consideration of be rationally sustained, and must give place the soul in its relations to God and to etar. to the newly discovered law of Action, i. e., nity .- Eliza Allen Starr.

Prett or

every living woman-even of those who have a mission; and who, if the truth were told, dress themselves as becomingly as possible, while they lecture upon the impropriety of so

cause they are not handsome.

hide their feelings better. There is one comfort to the homely ones,

Ait r you came to knew people very inti-

mately, you do not know whether they are pretty or not.

net their noses and ears, their eyes and in April Arena. In time the seul expresses itself to you, and

it is that which you see. A man who has been married twenty years

scarcely knows what his wife looks like. He may declare that he does, and tell you that she is a bewitching little blonde, wita soft blue eyes, long after she is fat and red and forty; because the image of his early love is in his heart, and he deesn't see her as she is to-day, but as she was when he courted

Or, being an indifferent husband, he may not know she is the fine weman that other people think her.

Yeu have knewn men who have married the plainest woman and think them beauties; and you know beauties who are quite threwn away on men who value a wife for her success as a cook.

Lovable Girls.

Girls without an undesirable love of liberty and oraze for individualism, girls who will let themselves be guided, girls who will have the filial sentiment well developed and who feel the love of a daughter for the woman who is their mether, girls who knew what every day and all day long cannot be devoted to heliday making without the intervation of duties more or less irksome, girls who, when these can gather them, accept their reses with frank and girlish sincerity of pleasure, and when they are denied submit without replaing to the inevitable hardship of circumstances—these are the girls whose companionship gladdens and does not oppress er distract the old, whose sweetness and ready submission to the reasonable control of authority make life so pleasant and their charge so light to these whose care they are ; these are the girls who become good wives in the future, and, in their turn, wise and understanding methers, and who have to choose out of many where others are sought by none. The leaven of them keeps seclety sweet and pure ; for if all girls were as recalcitrant as some are, men might bid adieu to their cherished ideal, both of women and home.

Men's Fiattery of Women.

I would advise young women not to depend for happiness upon the flatteries of men. It is a poer compliment to your sex that so many men feel obliged in your presence to offer unmeaning compliments. Men capable of elegant and elaborate conversation elsewhere sometimes feel called upon at the deor of the drawing-room to drop their common mente and to dele out sickening flatteries. They say things about your dress, and about your appearance that you knew, are false. They say you are an angel. You know you are not. They tell you that "you are look." ing singularly beautiful this evening," when you know very well that the remark is only a commonplace one. Some men think that

The same thing that they told you on this side of the drawing-room, three minutes ago

HOME MATTERS.

CLEANSING OILCLOTH. Olicleth enght never to be scrubbed wita a brush, but after being awept may be cleaned by washing with a soit finel and lukewarm water or cold tea. On no account use soap or water that is het, as either would have a bad effect on the paint. When the cilcloth is dry, rub it with a small portion of a mixture of bosswax softened with a very small quantity of turpentine, using for the purpose a soit furniture polish brush.

GLAZED HAM,

Brush the ham-a cold boiled one, from which the the skin has been removed—all only mederate crops. The prices of all kinds over with beaten egg. To a cup of powdered of farm produce have been low. The Nation-cracker allow enough rich milk or cream to al Policy has made dear all that the farmer

STUFFED VEAL. Take a loin of veal, make a dressing the same as for a turky, fill the fat with it, and secure firmly on the loin; rub the roast over with salt, pepper and butter, put in a pan with a little hot water baste frequently, and

DRIED PEA CHOPS. merning boil them, mash them with a lump of butter, pepper, salt, and a bit of mint chopped fine; add bread crumbs and beaten egg; stir well, form into chops, dip in of winter killing than in former years. The beaten egg and bread crumbs; and fry till spring is later than last year which has a brown; serve with sliced lemon or mint little influence in the prespect;, and if the sauce.

CREAM PUDDING.

In one pint of cream or rich milk melt a teaspoonful of butter, then add half a cup of sugar, one teaspoonful of lemon or vanilia and yolks of five eggs. Beat the whites of the to a stiff froth, drop by spoonfuls in the hot custard and stir very lightly, so as the whites will be all through the yellow custard in spoonfuls unbroken; the effect is very pretty. Ripe strawberries may be placed in a dish and the custard poured ever them.

DOMAIN OF SCIENCE

THE WONDERS OF THE SKY.

The starry heavens present a field to our vision of such beauty, grandeur, and immen-sity, that the human mind is lost in wonder at beholding them and asks in vain, under old theories, for a consistent explanation of their

physical structure.

It is constantly relterated by astronomers that stars are composed of heated, luminous matter; consequently, uninhabitable. That the fixed stare, with our sun the nearest, are fire balls, or melting furnaces, ever ready to devour nebulæ, and everything else around them that is tangible, in order to supply light and heat for the cold and dark universe of space. This old theory cannot longer combustion.

More than six thousand stars meet the gaze of the naked eye in its survey of one night. To be pretty is the great object of almost | Astronomers say that the fabulous number of 20,000,000 all aglow, can be seen with a powerful telescope. When we consider that the nearest of these is 200,000 times as far from us as the sun, and that it would take from three and a half to twenty-one years Baautiful women spend a great deal of for the light which reaches us to cease, if they thought upon their own charms, and homely were extinguished, we cannot grasp and hold women grow homelier through fretting besupposed that each of these is a central sun Men, at least when they are young, are with its own colony of planet; circling round very like women in this respect, though they it, which in size are vastly superior to these of our own solar system and are travelling through space with such speed that it is impossible for us to comprehend it. The star Sirlus is said to be moving fifty-four miles a second, or 194 000 miles per hour; a flaming mass, leading its brood of planets through il. Their ways make an impression on you, but | limitable space. - Stephen M. Allen, A. M.,

THE CACTUS IN MEDICINE.

In an article on disease of the heart. Dr. E. J. Kempf gives a prominent place remedially, to the cacus, hat is, the tincturegreen plant-of the cactus grandiflors, a night flowering species of the natural order cactacae, which are some 500 in number. The plants of this order are known to be a great boon to the regions in which they abound, their stems containing a store of insipid, but wholseome juice, of which both men and cattle avail themselves. It has long been recommended to relieve the unpleasant symptoms of heart disease, and to give tone to the nerveus system controlling heart. According to Dr. Kempi's essay attacks of functional derangement of the heart from tobacco. alcohol, tea, coffee, etc., so frequent, are cases of so called irritable heart, and can always be relieved by discentinuing the narcotic that causes the trouble and by taking the cactus, pulsatilia, and bremide of sodium mixture, accompanied with the application of a belladonna plant ir over the region of the heart. Occurring in connection with hysteria and nervousness, fright, etc., functional disorders of the heart are relievable by the cactus, puletilla and bromide of sodium combined with valerian.

A CURE FOR DIPHTHERIA. The following remedy is said to be the best known, at least it is worth trying, for physiclans seem powerless to cope with the disease successfully. At the first indication of dip-theria in the throat of a child make the room close; then take a tin cup and pour into it a quantity of tar and turpentine, equal parts. Then hold the cup ever the fire se as to fill the room with fumes. The little patient, on inhaling the the fumes, will cough up and spit out all the membranaus matter, and the diphtheria will pass off. The fumes of the tar and tarpentine lessens the matter in the threat, and thus affords the relief that has baffled thek sill of physicians. - Scientific American.

HOME MARE ICE.

Professor E. L. Nichel: foreshadows a very sgreeable picture. He says that in all prebability the day is not far distant when brine, cooled below the freezing point of water, will be carried under the street; in pipes, as steam is now, supplying from central stations a very convenient substitute for in the do-mestic household. By freezing in our own houses, water which has been previously boiled, it will then be possible for us to sveid contagion from diseases germs contained in ice gathered from impure seurces.

USES OF COCAINE.

Probably there is no drug in pharmacopoea which, in short a time after its discovery, has been put to such varied and extensive use as cocaine. It is recognized as a priceless been to the medical prefession, for a conversation with a woman is interesting under its influence many surgical operations only as it is dotted and spiced with flatteries are now performed without pain, or the paare now performed without pain, or the paand meaningless compliments. Determined tient experiencing any unpleasant symptoms to tell the truth in office, and stere, and shop, from the drug. It is quite a common inthey consider it honorable to lie to a woman. | gredient of external applications, liniments,

ofatments, etc., and in painful afflictions, in which such remedies premise success, occaine they said to same one on the other side of the drawleg room. On, let no one trample on your self-respect. The meanest thing on which a wersen can build her happiness is the fixteries of men.—Dr. Talmage. ear ache, en burned or scalded surfaces, also in treubleseme chaffing and, in fact, where pain and persistent inflammation are attendants. It should never be forgotten, however, that there is the same danger of forming a habit of acquiring a craving for it, from its internal use that there is with morphine or whiskey. Its prolonged use should be guarded against.

FARM AND GARDEN.

THE ONTARIO FARMER, For two successive seasons Ontario has had make it to a thick patte, salt and work in a teaspoonful of melted butter. Spread this evenly a quarter of an inch thick on the ham and set to brown in a mederate even. will be a serious embarrassment, if not of actual privation. Naturally the prospects of the coming season are watched with nervous anxiety. It is yet too soon to form any reliable opinion, but the impression prevails that there has been more winter killing than usual. For a period wheat was covered with with a little hot water baste frequently, and lice; throughout the winter there was but let cook till done. Serve with brown gravy. little snow; and the winter has been characterized by audden and considerable altera-Soak over night seme dried peas; in the tiens of temperature. Those who are best perning boil them, mash them with a lump qualified to form a sound judgment say that the hay crop promise to be light, and that the fall wheat has suffered a larger per-centage of winter killing than in former years. The common belief that a good year for sugar making is a good year for crops has any basis of truth, then the prospect; are bad for the "run" of sap has been considerably below the average.

It is, however, too early in the season to form any reliable forecast of the summer's harvests. They may be abundant, Let us be hopeful. But should it prove a bad season the Ontario farmer will be sorely pressed, and it would be well to bear this possibility in mind and make such preparations for the contingency as may be practicable.

A LESSON IN BUTTER MAKING.

We make butter from cream, we get cream from milk, and on the vegetable and animal kingdoms are we dependent for the crude material, says a writer in the American Cultivator. It has been found that by feeding as well as breeding you can enrich the quality of milk, make the oily globules multirly without a relative expansion of water bulk, and that in a lesser way the caseine solids could be caused to likewise increase.

Then again, experiments proved that peculiarities of vegetable flavor, like the odor imparted to milk from roots, ensilage, etc., could be averted by feeding such food to stock directly after milking. Grasses and mild-flavored herbage when turned to milk produce that aromatic and delicate butter flavor, always sought after by the consumer. While the composition of butter is sixty-sight parts paimitine and thirty parts oleine, there remains two parts which if affected debases the value of the whole. This insignificant proportion of 2 100ths of the bulk consists of peculiar odorlferous and flavoring ingredients, the principal of which has received the name of "but rine." I caution the butter-maker against using anything but the very best commercial color, because if base logrodients are used in eliminating the dye from the annatte seeds, the hue given to the dairy product will be of an inferior cast,

It must be remembered that the botter globules or "oil drops" are not quite fluid, but have a pasty consistency, owing to the large amount of paimitine which they contain in proportion to the cleine. These globules | Post-Dispatch : vary in size, but change shape slightly by heating, becoming more circular in form. We know that a rapture of these globules means rancidity of the product, and rancid butter is fitted only for axle grease. These glabules taken in common compose the 'grain," and the grain of butter should not be broken till it is spread by the table knife of the consumer. The writer here presents the most salient points of the new and intelligent method of dealing with this oleaginous

1. Cream ripening evenly in one batch, not several messes in different stages of maturity

mixed tegether prior to churning. 2. Churning at a uniform temperature, of which an average of 60 o can be regarded as etandard.

3. A firm granulation of the butter, which the proper temperature in the cream will assure. 4. The washing of the butter with cold

water, when it is in a granulated state. Washing should be accomplished by a gentle revelation of the dash till the water runs off

5. Working sait into butter with gentless, exercising extreme caution not to overwork. As soon as the salt, which should be of the finest and purest grade, is incorporated in the butter structure, yeu should cease to mani-pulate it with the ladie.

6. Packing product in immaculate cases. A correct process of manufacture will come to naught if the butter be packed loosely, or in unclean vessels. Few realize with what pertinacity spores and bacteria will cling to the smooth surface of tabs and jars. Only prolonged heat will kill the microscopic speres, which, if not eliminated from the sides of the firkin. will by their spreading into the butter structure debase its flavor and lower its marketable worth.

ASILES AND MUCK FOR POTATOES.

The value of both leached and unleached wood ashes is very variable, and depends on the kind of wood from which they come, and on the way they have been handled, and exposed, etc. Dry muck is valuable chiefly on account of its nitrogen, which, however, is not immediately available. The best method is to compost the ashes with the muck, and apply in the drills above the seed pieces.

SOUR MILK, Sour milk is relished by hens, but it should not be given them as a substitute for water. as water answers a different purpose irem milk. The fresh milk is better at all times, but the buttermilk and sour milk may be given when the other is not se good for them. Milk may be kept in pans, and placed where the hens can drink it at will, or it may be given in the food.

RENOVATING A MEADOW.

The best way to renevate an old meadew without ploughing and resceding, is to harrow, cross-harrow and roll it just as soon as the ground is settled after the freat goes out in the spring. Use a harrow with fine, sharp tecth. If it has teeth that slant backward, weight it, and make it out the sed. If necessary, sprinkle some grass seed over the thin places in the meadow. Apply a top-dressing of good, fine, barn-yard manure, or apply some good chemical fertil-

sods. This should be applied in small quantities and repeatedly. Hen manure is also excellent. It is best applied broadcast, and thoroughly stirred into the surface soil. Cotton-seed meal is also a nitrogeneous manure, but does not act so quickly as desirable. Fresh hen manure has about 1 63 per cent. nitrogen, 1.54 per cent, phosporic acid and 83 per cent. potash; cotton-seed meal, 6 10 per cent. nitrogen, 1.45 per cent. phosphoric acid and 88 per cent. potash. Barnyard manure is good enough for strawberries; se are word ashes, complete high-grade fortil izers, or a combination of bone meal and murlate of potash.

THE DARN YARD FOWL.

The barn yard fowl may be a good bird or it may be west aless. There is no fixed type for it, and there is no doubt that occasionally a flock may be found that possesses valuable points and characteristics. The difficulty with what is commonly known as barn yard fowls, is that no dependence can be placed on them for producing ottspring that are uniform. Many birds known as bara yard are really good results from crossing, or from using pure breeds occasionally when introducing new blood in the flock. We have kown some of the best layers to come from ordinary commonstock, and to rival the pure breeds in overy respect, but the breeding of such hens being unknown, they are the result of acci-dent and cannot be reproduced in their off spring. The pure breeds, on the contrary, being bred for certain characteristics, give uniformity to their offspring and enable the poultryman to breed his fowls intelligently.

FEMALE FACTORY SLAVES.

They Find an Eloquent Champion in the Pulpit.

Sr. Louis, April 22.—Dr. Matthews, the pastor of Centenary Church, who has achieved quite a reputation by his advocacy of the rights of the poor and who frequently raps his aristocratic congregation over the knuckles because of its vain-glory, has preached s sermon on the factory girls of St. Louis that has excited much comment. He was bitter in his denunciation of the employer who "herda" men and women it to the same apartments to work, and declared that the tendency is to destroy and unsex womanhood. He also roundly scored the men who work with these women but so far forget themselves as to fail in their respect to the sex.

Touching on the labor question generally he said there was much to say regarding the missily wages paid those young girls, many of whom are in poverty-stricken circum-stances. "Here are the brickmakers, carpenters and mechanics," said ho, " along al lines fighting for eight hours a day. Able at noting a week practically? I understand there is seen to be an emancipation day for FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS, the laborer and mechanic who works more than eight hours a day. Why does not some one plead for the emancipation from the pernicious surroundings, fourteen hours a day and small pay of the girls in the factories?"

DR. O'REILLY.

His Reply to Father McKenna's Letter of Resignation.

Sr. Louis, April 22 -The letter of resignation of Father McKenna, of Botton, National Vice-President of the Irish-American League, has created much comment here owing to the charges he makes against Dr. Thomas O'Rellly, of this city. He characterizes O'Reilly as a Clan-na-Gael man and an assassin.
Dr. O'Reilly is one of the leading physi-

friends are very indignant over Father Mc-Kenna's letter. One of the first things Dr. O'Reilly did was to write this card to the

DEAR SIR, -The Associated Press despatches from Boston of this morning contains a letter over the signature of one who calls himself P. A. McKenna, National Vice-President of the Trish-American League, in which the writer protests against my letter to John Dillon, M. P., for the reason as he asserts, that I am a Clan na Gael man. Let me correct this state ment by saying that I never belonged to any secret society, and as I am sure some, if not all, his other sweeping and intemperate expressions have no better foundation for truth, I will not allude to them except to say that they remind me more of the ravings of a disappointed man than one of who dispassionately could discuss a point on which he and others differ. Respectfully,

THOMAS O'REILLY. In an interview Dr. O'Reilly called atten-

tien to the fact that the name of the organ ization is the Irish National League in America and that it is the only one. Wherease McKenna signs his letter " Vice-President of Irish-American League." Speaking of the withdrawal of several dissatisfied members of thn League, Dr. O'Reilly said:
"These who are politicians and tried to

use the League for the advancement of their ends are desatisfied with it because they cannot make it raise them into political preminence and they want to break it up. That is the explanation of all these writings against it.

Sir Ambrose Shea.

The Nassau Guardian of April 12 contains long account of a banquet given in the Royal Victoria hotel, by the members of the Legislature, citizens and clergy, to Sir Ambrose Shea, governor of the celony, The attendance is described as the largest in the memery of the paper, and the occasion as s most happy and successful one. The speakers were general in the praise of Sir Ambrese's administration of the colony.

A Candidate Wanted.

GODERICH, Ont., April 23.-Hon. A. M. Ross arrived in town Saturday evening by seven e'clock train and at once communicated the fact to his friends that he would not be a candidate at the forth-coming elections. A convention has been called for May 5 to oenventien has been called for May 5 to nominate his successor in the representation of the riding. The names of J. T. Garrow, D. McGillicuddy, M. G. Cameron, A. H. Manning and A. McMurchy are freely used. of the riding. The names of J. T. Garrow, D. McGillicuddy, M. G. Cameron, A. H. Manning and A. McMurchy are freely used. The two latter gentlemen are residents of Clinten, The two former belong to Gederich and Mr. Cameren new resides in

CONSUMPTION OURED. An old physician, retired from practice, hav-ing had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catharrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having test-ed its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe in German, French or English, with MANURE FOR VEGETABLES.

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EVERYBODY

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Its MANMOTH DRAWINGS take place lines fighting for eight hours a day. Able-bodied men fighting for what they think is justice, but who says a word in behalf of the take place in each of the other ten menths ten and twelve and fourteen hours-a-day child, at noting a week practically? I understand the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

For Integrity of its Drawings, and Prompt Payment of Prizes.

Attested as follows: "We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Mon'hly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this continue, with fac-simile of our signaliness attached, in its advertisements."



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cians of St. Louis. He has contributed R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisia ta Nat'l Bk largely to the cause of Home Rule, and his PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank. A, BAIDWIN Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank. CARE ROUN, Pres. Union National Bank.

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TO PARENTS.

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MARRIED.

MEAD-HARIY-Morch 29, at St. Matthew's Denmark hill, London, John Newton, young-estson of Mr. John Mead, of Coldharbor lane,

est son of Mr. John Mead, of Coldharbor lane, London, to Marion Amelia, eldest daughter of Mr. E. J. Harty, of Torquay. FERGUS—WENLEY—March 28, at St. George's, Charlotte equare, Edenburgh, John F. Fergus, son of the late Andrew Fergus, M.D., Glasgow, to Isabella Romauce, daughter of J. A. Wenley, Treasurer of the Bank of Bootland. Bootland. SHEPHERD - CUMMINGS - March 17, at All-Hal-

lows', Tottenham, London, Albert Arthur, third son of Major G. A. Shepherd, R.A. late Ajutant Argyll and Bute Artillery Volunteers, to Kate Maud, youngest daugh-ter of the late Capt. John W. Cumming, of Dunedin, New Zealand.

DIED.

Andrew-April 1, in Quay lane, Limerick, Mrs. Andrew. ASKEY-April 1, at his residence, Victoria terrace. Glenbrook, Passage West, county Cork, Berjamin Askey, master mariner, aged 72

years.
BEAUSANG-March 31, at his residence, Muckridge, Youghal, Thomas Beausang, aged 75

BROOKS-March 29, at his residence, 17 Temple Bar, Dublin, Michael, son of Lawrence and Mary Brooks, aged 24 years.

BERNARD—April 2, at his residence, 12 Temple street Dublin, suddenly, George Bernard,

Solicitor. Solicitor.

BURKE—April 3, at Blackrock, Dublin, Maggie,
daughter of the late Mrs. M. M. Burke, of
No. 9 Blessingt n st., Dublin.

BORAN-March 23, at his residence, Loon Cas-blecomer, county Kilkenny, from influenza, Thos. Boran, aged 66 years.

CARSON—April 2, suddenly, Wm. Carson, of 7 Grafton street, Dublin, and Niagara Villa, Coliemora road, Dalkey, aged 54 years.

CANANAGH—April 1, at No 7, Annavilla, North Circular road, Dublin, Katie, wife of Edwin Local Cavangh.

Joseph Cavanagh.

Carlow, Dariel St., at Ballymurphy, Burris, co.
Carlow, of influenza, Margaret, wife of
Patrick Carr.

Patrick Carr.
COLLINS—March 17, accidently drowned,
Michael Collins, aged 52 years.
DOVLE—March 23, at The Park Powerscourt,
William Doyle, aged 69 years.
DOVLE—April 5, at the Hospice for the Dying,
Peter, son of John Doyle, Creighton street,
Doblin aged 15 years.

Dublin, aged 15 years.

ENGLISH—March 29, at the Meath Hespital,
Dublin, Metropolitan Pelice Constable Joseph English (111 B) a native of Longhgall co. Armagh. FURLONG-April 1, at Templescoby, Finnis-

corthy, John Furlong, aged 70 years.
FLANAGAN - April 2, at his residence, Tubbertoby, Drogheds, Peter Flanagan. FEENEY-April 2, at Steven's hospital, Dublin, William Feeney, R.I.C. Band,

Finn-April 3, at his residence, Eyre square, Galway, John Finn, aged 65 years.
FLOOD-April 1, at his residence, 31 Francis street, Dublin, after a short illness, fortified by the rites of the Catholic Church, James Flood, fourth son of Mr. Patrick Flood, Commonatown, county Kildare, aged

75 years. GAFFNEY -March 29, at her residence, 14 Peter stroot, Dublin, Annie, wife of John Gaffoey, aged 23 years.

GRIFFIN-March 28, at Kells, co. Meath, Margaret Anna, daughter of Head-Constable J.P.

Griffin, aged II years. HAYES-March 26, at Garry castle hall. Banagher, the residence of her son in law, Bridget, widow of the late Matthew Hayes, Castle-

bank, Limerick, aged 75 years. HULSON-March 25, at her father's residence, 17 Lower Gardiner st., Dublin, Mary Jane Hudsen. Juni-March 27, at Engle Hill House, Teren-

ure, Bridget, wife of John Judd.

Kirk.—March 26, at the Vicarage, Ashton under-Lyne, Sarah Wasson, wife of the Rev. Dr.

Kirk. youngest daughter of the late Alderman E. F. G. Mahony, of Limerick. KEENAN-March 31, at her residence, Carrick-on Shannon, Teresa, wife of Thomas Kernan. KELLY-April 4 at Grange-Con, Michael Kelly

late of Talledstown, aged 68 years.

ARKIN—April 2, at 38 Darley terrace, Dublin,
James Joseph, child of George and Maryanne Linckin, aged 17 months.

Lynch—Ab her residence, Lucy Ellinor, fourth.

daughter of the late Mr. John Lynch of Dublia.

LAWLOR-March 27, at his residence, Mountrice Mill, Dublin, Michael Lawlor, aged &

years. Lewis-March 29, at 2 Ulverton road, Dalkey, Elizabeth Bray, widow of the late Captain James Lewis, formerly of the Royal Hibernian School.

McNamara, acu of Thomas McNamare, barness maker, 30 Domrainick street, Cork. McGranz-March 30, at his residence, Clog-hertown, county Meath, Jas. McGrane, late

of Denmark st., Dublis.

McManus—Msrch 31, at his residence Gurteen,
county Longford, John McManus, Esq., MOLLOY-March 28, at Kilcooney, King's

County, Char. Molloy, aged 77 years.

McOABE-Airil 1, at her parents' residence; 2 Garden Terrace. Upper Clanbrass street, Dublin, after a long and painful illness, Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John and Bridget McCabe, aged 22 years.

MoNamara—April 1, at the residence of her parents, 28 Bath avenue, Dublin, Sarah Anne,

youngest daughter of Charles and Sarah Mc

Namara, after a tedious illiness, aged 19 MULLALY—March 20, at Bristol Lodge, Brighton, Mary Anne, relict of the late F. M. Mullaly, of Islington, aged 67 years.

MOLLOY—March 28, at Kilconey, King's. County, Charles Molloy, aged 77. at Crumlin Lodge,

McAuliffe—April 3, at Crumlin Lodge, Crumlin, co Dublin, Maria, wife of Michael Dore McAuliffe McCarthy-April 3, at Dublin, John Mc-Carthy, plumber and gashitter.

McCage March 28. at 85 Ulopliffe road, Dub lin, Anthony, infant son of Edward McCabe.
MURPHY—March 16, Elizabeth, wife of
Daniel Murphy, of 78 Ballybough road,

Dablin. MANLY—April 2, at her residence, Aberdeen House, Clyde road, Dublin, Mary Anne, wife of Thos. Manly, aged 72 years.

O'REILLY—March 27, at her residence, I Sham-rock Villag, Fairview, Dublin, Jane, widow of Henry O'Reilly.
O'TOOLE—April 4, at 3 Pitt street, Dublin, Laurence, eldest son of Thomas O'Toole.
PRENDERGAST—March 21, at Rose Cottage, New street, Kilkenny, Frances, fourth daughter of the late Peter Prendergast, M.R. C.A.S., after a long illness. after a long illness.
QUINN—April 2, at 29 Gloucester street, Dub-

iin. John Quinn.
RIGHARDSON—March 28, at Bessbrook, of pneumonis, John Grubb Richardson, of Moyullon and Bessbrook, aged 77 years.

RYLANDS—March 30, at 65 Lower George's street, Kingston, Bridget Rylands, wife of John Rylands, and niece of Mary Taylor,

after a brief illness. SINNOTT-March 31, Richard Sinnott, 5 Lower Camden street, Dublin.
THERLOCK—March 31, at his residence, 5 Oxmanstown lane, Dublin, Thomas Sherlock,

after a short illness.

STRAIN—March 21, at St. Vincent's Hospital,
Stephen's greep, Dublin, Georgina E., wife of
Charles Strain.

SHIELS—March 29, at her residence, 3 Sesport avenue, Sandymount, after a long and tediousillness, Catherine, youngest daughter of the late John Shiels, aged 25 years.

REDMOND—March 26, at his residence, 24 Ellisquay, Dublin, Martin Redmond.

STOKES—March 20, at his residence, Dromisonoss, Dunleer, Patrick Stokes.

Oross, Dunieer, Patrick Stokes, wild WALL—March 27, at the Children's Hospital Temple street, Dublin, Emily Wall, ages three years and ten months.