HOUSE AND HOUSEWIFE.

SHE WILL FIND A LOVER.

Oh, the woman of the future! I can see her through a heza;
She is coming minus bustle, she's coming minus

sways.
I can see her through the shadows of the present's misty light.
She is coming, she is coming, like an angel of

The woman of the future-oh, how beautiful she seems,
As in fancy I behold her in the brightest of my dreams!
In fancy I behold her, and I long to bear her Ringing down, the pleasant valleys. "I am

coming, oh, rejoice !" The woman of the future will not trifle with

our heart;
She will find more time to study into sciences and artf; She will not be too disdainful, irreverent and

proud, But with all the highest virtues and attainments be endowed.

The woman of the future will be modest in her looks;
She will sing the aweetest ballads and peruse

the choicest books;

Her sympathies will widen and her goodness will extend

Until the poor shall bless her and the weak shall call her friend.

The woman of the future will not throw herself away
For the ball room's giddy pleasure, bringing wrinkles and decay;
Nor drink the honeyed nectar of enchantment

long and deep.
Sowing seeds of dissipation that in anguish she

The woman tof the future will come to us as As the fragrant Easter lillies, and her fame will rest secure.

When she comes to dwell among us in her eyes

the light will be upon the sea.

Oh, the woman of the future will be generous and brave,
And her honor she will cherish without blemish to the grave.
In joy I wait her coming, she will blossom like

And her heart will find a lover who is worthy to propose.

-Moses Goge Shirley, In the Boston Globe.

NAMES OF FABRICS.

Trade names of fabrics are nearly all derived from places where they were first manufactured. Damask is from the city of Damasons; satins from Zaytown, in China; quality which the cook can never do without calico from Calicut, a town in India, formerly celebrated for its cetton cloth, and where calice was also printed; muslin in named from Mesul, in Asia; alpaca from an animal in Peru of the llama species, from and from Mesul, in Asia; alpaca from an animal in Peru of the llama species, from and fry delicately. whose woel the fabric is woven. Backram Muffins, griddle cakes and a pudding to be takes its name from a city of the middle ages eaten with a sweet sauce are all made quite from which the modern Caire is descended. Tailetas and tabby from a street in Bagdad. Cambric from Cambral. Gauze has its name from Gaza ; balze from Bajac ; dimity from Damietta; and jeans from Jean. Drugget is derived from a city in Ireland, Drogheds. Dack comes from Torque, in Normandy. Blanket its called after Thomas Blanket, a famous clother connected with the introducnion of wollers into England about 1340 Serge derives iti nama from Xerga, a Spanish name for a peculiar woilen blanket. Diaperts not from D'Ypres, as it is sometimes stated, but from the Greek diaspron, figured. Velvet is from the Italian vellute, woolly (Litin vellas—a hide or pelt). Shawl is the Sanscrit sala, floor, for shawle were first used as carpets and tapestry. Bandana is from an Indian word to bind or tie, because is is tied in knots before dyeing. Chintz figure and decidedly thin by constitutional from the Indian chott. Delaine is the French

SOME SOUND ADVICE.

berne by hundreds of noble men whom the gardens better worth experiment or mere world delighted to hener. Teach your boy capable of forming a true staple of the sumwho wears the name "Patrick" to hold up odw esont tometron tiw taert bns, who slight him because he is called "Pat" I as if it were useless to try to improve upon know some people who have friends whom them. Let those who think that "roast spaces in contact. they called "Pat" in private, but who seem corn" is a mere meaningless tradition try the to have a fear of what the polite world might think of them were it known that they had friends with such plebian names. These people are cowards—they have thought so per-haps, but it is nevertheless true. Where is examining the criminal records I fail to find that criminals bearing the name of "Patrick" head the list. The name of William, George and John ocurre there much more frequently than that of Patrick. Surely—surely they are not ashamed of the name because it recalls memories of green Island acress the sea where their forefathers lived and suffered and died to preserve to their children the Faith that Patrick preached to them. If those people are ashemed of the name because it is "so Irish" they are unworthy of claiming kinship with the children of the "Irls of Saints," and it would be well for them to remember that the world always despises a man who is ashamed of his nationality. No man was ever looked down upon on account of the name he bore, but because he was lacking in some of these qualities tost go to make up a true man.-ROWENA Cameron.

FASHION NOTES.

Plush and velvet are not used any more for cevering sofa pillows.

All the beach shoes are a dark almond in color and generally made of suede kid or oeze goat skin. Deep girdles, well bened after the peasant

bodice, are put on the new toilets of white and figured silk. There are caster gloves in steck of gray

castor that button on the side with a single heek and are intended for steamer wear. The most stylish alseve is the full bishop, made with a loose slip wristlet one inch wide and banded just above the elbow with a two-

Siesveless and zouave jackets are wern on sems of the Summer tellets. The material

used on cetten muslin and gingham dresses is generally fine velvet, but against slik there is nething prettier than embroidery or Irish

THE KITCHEN. TOMATORS LYONNAISE.

Peel and cut into small pieces half a dozen good-sized solid tomatoes. Let them stand while you slice four white onlene. Fry these latter in a pan with butter until they begin to change color, stirring frequently te pre-vent according. When they turn alightly yellew, pour en the tematees, juice and all, season with salt and pepper, and cook for twenty minutes, remembering to keep them stirred. Add a cupful of any kind of gravy or breth, and a tablespoonful of minced paraley; simmer for five minutes more. If too thin, thicken with a little flour wet with cold water. For those who like the taste of onlon, an ordinary dish of stewed temathes is improved by having a small, sliced onion cocked with each quart of the three cocked.

CORN AND OKRA.

Okra is a vegetable of sonthern fame tho little known in our northern gardens. The tinder young pods. elicad with the corn as cut from the ear and atswed together, makes a most delectable disb. It will bear high seasoning, and is nicely served on thin slices of well-buttered toast.

SUCCOTASH,

With Lima beans to form succetash, s speonful of flour mixed with the butter to make a very slight thickening, and a dash of cayenne pepper will be found a decided improvement. In the Spanish mede of cecking beans, so much relished by travelers, fresh red peppers are freely used,

SOUTHERN TOMATO SOUP.

This is a real Kentucky dish. Scald two for three hours; thin with boiling water if it table stir in one tablespoonial of flour wet demand it, with cold water to keep the soup from settling. Season to taste with salt and cayenne.

CORN AND TOMATOES.

The cembination of corn and beans is more common but not more satisfactory than that the riants and very bad for the bugs, both of corn and tomacoes. Cocked in equal striped and black, which burrow at night in quantities, cutting the corn from the cob and slicing the ripe tomathes, seasoning to taste with butter, a plach of sugar, salt and pepper, the whole slightly thickened with bread or cracker crumos, is one method. Anothor is to dish the vegetables after cooking until That we have never seen on land, nor not yet tender, strew the crumbs thickly over the them there a minute so the oil will penetrate top, pour on a few spoonfuls of melted butter bas brown in the oven. Add half the quantity of thin sweet oream to the wellcooked corn and tomaboes, pass through the
colander and you have a delightful vegetable
off grease the legs eccasionally with melted soup, which may be served with squares of lard. toasted bread.

CORN FRITTERS

have made the reputation of more than one summer cook. Some recommend grating the corn for this purpose, but If cut from the cob in the exact manner described this clower process is quite unnecessary. As the stage of the pelsoned food, and the next morn-growth influences the consistency of the bat- ing a number of dead werms will be found ter, it is difficult to give directions which will be absolute; in fact "judgment" is the one But one egg, one heaping tablespoonful of

Muffins, griddle cakes and a pudding to be often used, and a little milk added. Indeed mower, with an added broadcast heavy topthe combinations with milk and eggs are numberless.

makes a handsome and highly relished dish. This treatment, however, is better adopted to What entirely new American dish will some clover housekeeper invent, taking this generous cereal as a basis ?- DOROTHY, in Country | pulverized ground succeeding best. Gentleman.

" How well you are looking !" was the involuntary exclamation which followed between two cla friends.

"On, yeu; I always grow fat in the time

Our own sweet and succulent Indian corn a vegetable diet. It is also one that lends experiment of putting a few ears in a wire gridiron and broiling them carefully over hard wood coals. Let the corn be young and tonder, yet not se young as to lack sweetness and flavor; let the cook have sufficient the disgrace connected with the name? After patience to watch the ears closely and turn them round by slow degrees so as to cook gently and sufficiently without scorching; and let the butter served with the breakfast be freshly churned with all the aroma of the sweetest grasses. Few palates will be so ungrateful as to demand anything more. In outting from the ear for fritters or corn pudding a simple knack will enable one to leave the busk of the kernel upon the cob without any less of the milky centents. Cut with a sharp knife lengthwise through each row of kernels; then press firmly with the back of the knife frem end to end, and the soft pertion will be easily pressed out. For stewing alone or as succetash it is more suitable to cut off the solid kernel, and in deing this eare must be exercised to avoid cutting too deeply, and se encumbering the milky mass with pithy flakes of fibrous matter. It is better to make a shallow cut and then go over the ear with the back of the knife, pressing out that pertion of the selt contents which remains. When stewed alone very little wates should be used, and that as nearly as possible evaperated and a capful of west cream or rich milk added at the finish. When this has beiled up stir in a generous lump of butter, and serve quickly,

Holloway's Ointment and Pills .- Notable Facts,-Intense heat augments the annoy ances of skin disease, and encourages the de velopment of febrile disorders; therefore they sheuld, as they may, be removed by these detergent and purifying preparations. In atomach complaints, liver affections, pains and spasms of the bowels, Holleway's cintment well rubbed ever the sillioted part immediately gives the greatest case, prevents congestion and luflammation, checks the threatening diarrhox and averts incipient chelera. The poerer inhabitants of large cities will find these remedies to be their best friend when any postilence rages, or when from unknewn causes, eruptions, beils, ab-scesses, or ulcerations betoken the presence of taints or impurities within the system, and call for instant and effective ourative medi-

Last week the Queen left Osborne house for a drive to witness the yacht squadron parade at Cowss. Her carriage had to oross a steam terry Obwes. Her carriage had to cross a steam terry on a pontoon. A too sudden letting down of the platform on which the carriage stood caused an inrush of water, which partially submerged the pontoon. The Queen and the spectators were for a moment panic stricken, but the pontoon soon righted and floated free. The Queen was conveyed safely to her destination

THE FARM.

Fanny Fields says she has cured chicks of the gapes by fumigating with carbello acid. She has a box with a division in the centre, puts the chicke into the upper helf and the acid on a hot brick in the lower half. When the chicks sneeze and gaps it is time to release them, or the fumes will choke them to

A VALUABLE SOW.

A sow that tenderly cares for her pigs is more valuable as a breeder than one of better breading but careless. The number of pige annually lost by careless sows is very large, and it is important to observe the disposition of a sow with her first litter. Some sows, however, improve with age, and an oll sew

HOW TO KILL SORREL.

The Country Gentleman, advising a correcpendent as to the treatment of land affected by sorrel, says that in some particular localities, where the exhaustion of the land and what is termed "seur soil" extist, a dressing quarts of tomatoes in three pints of water of lime, sometimes a heavy dressing, has after washing. Rub the tomatoes through a proved of great advantage in destroying it. columder, and save the water in which they For exhaustlen, apply barn manure to make For exhaustien, apply barn manure to make were scalded for the scup. Put this over the it richer. In some places land plaster has fire with the tomatoes, one large onion sliced, been found a useful aid. In applying she one dezen ekras also sliced, one cucumber out | the lime, slake it to powder, and apply it small and a five-cent marrow bone. Simmer even and breadcast, at the rate of thirty er forty bushels per acre, or with a reduced or becomes too thick. Just before sending to increased quantity as the land appears to

SALTPETRE FOR BUGS.

Disselve one teaspoonful of saltpetre in a pail of water. A pint poured around each hill of cucumbers or squashes is very good fer in the earth about the plants, says Pref. W. W. Cook. Cut worms are also said to dislike earth treated with saltpetre.

SCALY LEG IN FOWLS,

Coal oil is a cure for sealy legs in fowls. Dip the feet and lega into a can of oil, holding under the scales and kill the insects that cause the trouble. Do this a couple of times at in-

POISONING CUT WORMS.

If Parls green is mixed with fine wheat middlings, and spread dry around tomato and cabbage plants, the cut worms, which are the most destructive enemies of the gardener, will be baulked. They take quite readily on the surface, while the plants will be uni touched.

FRUIT TREES IN GRASS.

Meadows and sowed grain crops are especlally hurtful to newly set fruit trees, and clean and mellew broadcast cultivation is best. But young trees, for a few of their first years, if not practicable to have a clean and mellow surrounding of soil, should have the grass kept constantly short, like the grazing of sheep or the close cutting of the lawn dressing of barn manure annualty. amount of this manure must depend on the Corn, cut from the cob; stewed, richly previous fertility of the sell—sufficient to cause an annual grewth of one or two feet. cause an annual growth of one or two feet. older bearing trees, the young trees which have for several years the benefit of cultivated

PLANTING POTATOES IN AUTUMN.

An loquirler asks why all his experiments have facled in planting early potatocs lu autumn for starting soon in spring. They always fail to grow, and are killed by freez the conclusion that the farming population lug, while it is common for petatoes left in of that county has decreased nearly 3,000. of green core," was the laughing rejoinder; digging often to start in spring, elthough not. These examples are among the striking, evid the matron was fair and force, but slight in so deep in the ground as the frest has penedences that might be cited in support of the so deep in the ground as the frest has pene ences that might be cited in support of the trated. The answer to this enquiry is a simple one. Petatues which have been frezen, if they thaw in connection with air, are kill. is in fact one of the most putritions articles of | ed. It is the same with the roots of nursery trees, which, if after being frezen they thaw Do not be afraid to call one of your boys | itself most readily to the skillful combinations | in the presence of air, are destroyed. So "Patrick." It is a noble name that has been | of the cook. There is no vegetable of our | when potatoes are planted the soil is full of air crevices, and they cannot survive the capable of forming a true staple of the sum freezing. But those which are left from the mer bill of fare. To be sure it is so good in digging have grown where they remained, the simplest forms that one is inclined to feel have crowded the soil on ward as they became freezing. But those which are left from the larger, compacted it togethet, and left ne air-

REMEDIES FOR ROUT. This is another dreaded disease of many hens, and should be attended to at once. If chicks are kept dry, this disease is a measure prevented. The first symptoms are eneczing, hoarseness and slight running of the nostrile. De net neglect it, for it is contagions. The hen in its endeavors to drink will stand at the trengh for hours, going through the metions, and so the water becomes poisoned, which the ether fewls take in drinking, and soon the entire fieck is roupy. Take the sewing machine oil-can; clean it and fill with keresene. Wash it fewl's nostrils with carbolic soap-suds ; then inject two or three dreps of kerosene in the nestrils. Once a day is sufficlent. A very easy way, but not as sure s cure, is to burn brimstone or sulphur in the hen-heuse at evening, when fewls are at recet. The objection to using sulphur about fowls is that they are more apt to take cold. Oare should be taken that not too much sulphur is burned. Take an iron dish; put in a small shovelful of wood coals; take to the hen-house, which must be closed up tightly; place the dish on the floor, put on half a teaepeensful of sulphur for a reem 8 by 12 feet, and leave to burn for 10 or 15 minutes; then open the door and allow a fresh supply of air, remove the pan of sulphur, and close for the night. You should use your judgment about hew much of the fumes the hens can endure ; a little dees much good. After a sulphur smudge be very careful of the hens, as they will get worse instead of better if allowed out in the rain or fog .- Cultivator. SALT FOR OUR DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

Salting stock is a matter not properly done by one farmer in twenty. Stock need salt as much as human beings. It is a constituent part of their systems, continually being worn out and constantly needing replenishing.
While man and beast can live without other than the sparse supply they get naturally in the feed they eat, still they do better when they have all that their appetites crave, and they never take it in excess. Wild animals, especially those which divide the hoof, will travel aceres of miles to get salt. In early days hunters knew what a "deer-lick" meant, and they would resert to them and lie in wait fer the animals to appear, which they always did when salt-hungry. Deer-licks were spets where salt came to the surface. The salt springs of Onendaga, N.Y., were famous deer lick. A buck was fired at there and a horn knocked off. A week later it was killed in the Mohawk valley, ever 100 miles away, before the wound had healed. There is no doubt that deer travel many

have been without salt some time, they will gather about a person when he goes into the field with a dish of it, and seem to be in a frerzy, running around wildly, the strong ones knocking over and goring the weak, and often doing serieus damage. As a rule, far-mers salt their stock once a week, and that usually on Sunday, because the day is best remembered. What would a person taluk to be told that he could have his steak and other food salted only once a week? With such thoughts in view, the human man will give his stock access to sait constantly. Generally it could be kept in boxes under a shed, but pastures are often remote from buildings. Some one has contrived a salt box for such situations, which alls the need It fastoned to a tree or pest; has a lits cover or lid, on hinges, and slopes from the tree. It is reinproof and tight, except the front should never be replaced by a younger and board is cut down in a semi-circle so the cat-untiried one until her usefulness is impaired. the can see the sait. They soon learn to insert their noses, and in going so rais the cover sufficiently to help themselves. It is suggested that the box be hung in the open,

> chean an article. GALEN WILSON. COMPLIMENTARY TO UNITED STATES FARMERS

for if under a shade tree, the strong animals

might monopolize it too much. The salt-bex

will save time, for it need only to be kept replenished. When out to pasture, stock will eat a little salt every day, and it is

wreng to withhold from them so desirable and

The farmers all over the country are disturbed by a remark of a railroad maguate who said that the reason why he decidedly preferred a farmer Legislature to a lawyer Legitlature was that he could not buy lawyers for much less than \$1,000 each, while farmers would jump at the chance to swap votes for bull calves not worth over \$7.50 a head by the single calf.—American E. change,

FARMING IN THE U.S.

its Decadence-Causes Thereof and the Disagreable Out-look for the Future.

The decay of agricultural interests, not merely in the New England States but in the middle and some of the fairest of the western states-the very garner of wheat and cornis one of the phenomena which the census of 1890 is making more conspicious. We are already familiar with the thrice told tile respecting the deserted farms on the Atlant'e seaboard, the first to suffer from immigration westward. The fine old brands of "Genesee county flour" raised in New York state are still well remembered even by middle-aged cit'zane. In Connecticut, too, and in Maseachusetts and all through the east, there was an abundance of grain, wool and other remumerative products of agricultural industry. But all this has change within a decade, the most enterprising tillers of the soil having "gone west" to more congenial fields. It is with surprise, however, that the average readers learns from the latest census returns that isothermal lines indicating the limits of profitable agriculture are still receding, and that even from the very para-dise of the farming region, according to the generally a ccepted idea, there comes acry that the appraisement of land values-for exam ple, in Oalo, Indiana and Illinois-shows s remarkable decrease aluce 1880. Ohlo, In-diana and Illinois farmers find to their dismay that even when the crop measurered in bushels equals that ef former years, there is a deficiency in not market value measured in cash. Extending our field of observation to P-nungivania, we read that the county of Berke, one of the richest and most fert'le of the stre, has gained only 12,891 in population during

THE LAST DECADE.

while the city of Reading, within the same boundaries, has gained 15,842, warranting Indisputable fact that the farming industry of the eastern and middle states, and even far westward into the valley of tae Ohio, is no lenger yielding to the ploughman the rich rewards of fermer years. Doubtless it is true that the soil in some degree is becoming impoveriened, that some of the valuable chemical and organic constituents essential to a prolific yield have been abstracted by centleuous culture; but, beyond this, enquiring economists look for a satisfactory explanation The Pittsburg Despatch assumes to discover the secret in an inimical railroad policy, the editor remarking: "There is no doubt that the less of farming population in Barks county is due to the economic influences that tend to concentrate population in the large cities, and especially to the railroad policy which brings the prairies of Illinois and Iowa asnear to the seashore as the farms of Pennsyl vannia. When the farmer of the west can ship his products at an actually less cost than that which is inposed upon the Pennsylvania farmer, the superier cheapness of his land enables him to drive his eastern competitor out of the farm ing business and into the adjacent city in dustries. The work of such influences must become so evident that it will soon force itself upon the attention of legislators. In the

DESERTION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

farms is likely to go on. Another view is that of the Chicago Tribune, which finds an argument in favor of opening foreign markets. Referring to the most favored sections of Ohio, the writer says : "The Wayne county farmer, who stands as the representative of tens of thousands in the North-west, raises more wheat and corn than he can find a market for. After he has supplied the needs ef the United States he sends a part of the remainder abroad, but a certain quantity stays undisposed of on his hands. Unable to get rid of that, he is pinched; if able to sell it, he prospers." The simple obvious fact is that owing to extraordinary crops in the eld world as well as in the wastern hemisphere the cereal production during the favored year 1889 far exceeded the demands for consumption. In the case of the United States the situation was aggravated by the schemes of speculators, who raised artifical barriers to the export mevement, repeating the felly of fermer years. The same eccurrence of circumstances tending to like results is among improbable events. At the same time there exit cegent reasons for diversifying industries. Especially is it well to encourage the fullest development of the mechanical industries, lest these which are purely agricultural shall acquire undue propertion. And this conclusion carries with it the inevitable cerollary that the policy of the government, as of individual traders, should be the exten-sion of foreign markets by all appropriate

THREE HARVEST EXCURSIONS.

The Burlington Route, C., B. & Q. R., will sell, on Tuesdays, September 9th and 23d, and October 14th, Harvest Excussion Tickets at There is no doubt that deer travel many miles to gratify their appetites for this useful cendiment. Reasoning from analogy, it is safe to conclude that domestic animals desire sait just as ardently. When they "hanker" for it, it is fair to presume that they are ill at ease without it, and unrest always Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

antagonizes bodily thrift. When cat lea THE GLORY OF MAN STRENGTH VITALITY! How Lost! How Regained,

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The Legislature of Louisiana, which adjourned on

The Legislature of Louisiana, which adjourned on the 10th of July of this year, has ordered an Asiend-Ment to the Constitution of the State to be submitted to the People at an election in 1992, which will carry the charter of THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY up to the year NINETEEN HUNDRED AND NINETEEN.

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Irish Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

BYRNES-MORRIS-Patrick Byrne, North Main street, to Katie, only daughter of Captain Clement Morrie, North Main street, Wex-

CARSILLY-RUSSELL-James Cassilly, of Cork,

to Hannah, eldest daughter of Garrett Russell, Chetwood.

DIED

BROWNE-At ! New street, Mallow, John Browne, 60 years, BURKE - At Seskin House, Uppercharch, Co.

Tipperary, Richard, son of the late William Burke, 24 years. BURKE-At Clonerkin, Co. Wicklow, Sarah, Burke, youngest daughter of John Burke.

BYRNE-At Wicklow, Sarah, wife of John Byrne, of Monatatown, Co. Wicklow, 62

CASSIDY-At Littlewood, Slane, the wife of Patrick Cassidy, 66 years.

CAVANAGH — At Raheenwood, Beglanstown, Dublin, James Cavanagh, 82 years.

CLINTON-At Grange, Sketries, James Clinton, Si years.

Coust — At Windmill Hill, Wexford, Nicholas Corish, second son of the late John Corish, of Ballrowen, Wellington

Bridge. DOHERTY-At Pound St., Cardonagh, John

Doherty, carpenter, 68 years.
FARREN-At 2 Wall street terrace, St. Columba's Wells, Londonderry, William Arren.

Fav — At 32 Marsh Road, Drogheda, Mary Anne, wife of John Pay eldest daughter of the late Bartholomew Halpin, of West street,

Dragheda. FERNEY-Bedelin Feeny, daughter of Patrick Feeney, of Thomas street and Abbey street,

Sligo, 14 years. FLYNN-At 48 Great Britain street, Dublin, Catherine, relict of the late David Elynn,

Garry of High street, Galway.

GARRy—At Mount Hanover, Drogheds, in the Sird year of her age, Jane Garry, relict of the late John Garry.

GRUAN—At 15 Nelson street, Limerick, Bernard J. Giblin, of Mutle Cottage, Fuerty, Ros-

common, 40 years. Holonan-At-Killacloran, Aughrim, Co. Wicklow, James Holohau.
Heates—At Bull Ring, Drogheda, William
Haghes, painter and contractor. Krilly—At Main street, Ballychannon, John Kelly, 71 years, King—At Ballinaclash, Ellen King, 81 years, King—At Hand street, Drogheda, Mrs. Ellen

Industrian-At Tarbert, Kerry, Jerrold, youngest son of John Loughnan. Lower-Edward Lowry, Whitepark, Rosores,

56 years.
McCanny—At Drummannalra (Koeran), Drumquin, Neil McCanny, 34 years.
McDonall—At the Christian Schools, Midleton, County Cork, Brother Regis McDonall ald, in the 57th year of his age, and 40th of his religious life. Deceased was a native of MACFARIAND-At Mount street, Dublin, Jane,

eldest daughter of the late John MacFarland, Gartmore House, Omagh. McChath-At Parknashogwe Cottage, Margaret McGrath, aged 54 years, for 30 years principal teacher of the Ballygarret National

Edward McTa gart, 50 years. Manee-At 8 Patrick street, Kingstown, 1 mblin, Maria Maher, relict of the lad Edward Maher. Howney—At Crumlin, Co. Dublin, Bridget. relat of the late baurence Mooney, of 54

deTaggaur-At Ardlough, Bridget, wife of

Smithfield street. Monan—At Power town, County Kilkenny, Michael Moran, Co years.

O'Donnell.—At 100 Bishop street (head of Abercorn road), Londonderry, Manasses of Donald Co. Sec. 19, 2007.

O'Donnell, 22 years. O'Leany-Patrick O'Leany, Clone, Ferns, 32 priority -At 174 Bishop street (without), Londonderry, Willie, third son of John Gargley,

26 years. RYAN-At the Can pileld Tarrace, Dundrum, Andrew Ryav, of 78 Lower Camden Street, Dublin. RYAN-At Kilpatrick, Co. Tipperary, Mary,

30 years.
Simpson-At Mattock Lodge, Mellifont, Dregheda, William Simpson, 10 years.
Stevenson-At Knockbrack House, London-derry Kate, wife of Major D. W. Stovenson.
Summers-At 45 Lower Glammire road, Cork, Mary, relies of the late Stephen Summers, of

Mallow, 69 years. TAAFFE -- At Piercefield, Co. Westmeath, Peter Taaffe, 75 years,



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