FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

HOW TO THIM A HAT.

For trimming hats the volves or silk rosettes are much in vogue. They are easily made—after one knows how. You must conclude how large a rosetty yeu want, and widen or narrow your material to suit the size. The rosette meet faucled is just about the size of a rose, and the material, out on the size of a rose, and the material, out on the bias, is fulled to be an luch wide. The strip is then gathered and drawn into shape, strip is then gathered and drawn into shaps, it being fattened in that way on a circle of stiff net. Sew it securely and do not attempt to plait it to shape—it must be gathered. One, two or three resettes are used and the number usually decides the siz). Au eight of a yard of velvet, out on the blas, will make one medium-sized resett, and this seems to be that best liked. Amateurs usually err in evertrimming a hat or a bennet ; se as straw ones are not as treublesome to arrange as those of velvet, do not commit this fault. If you cannot see the really good this fault. It you cannot see the really good styles in any other way, then look at them it the milliours window. Read her art and, marking it, learn and outwardly amitate, Chapeaux "just tessed" tegether "ways look what they are, and the one to which proper consideration and time has been shown is the one that approaches the nearest to being a love of a boungt."-Ladies' Home Jour-

BEDROOM PLOORS.

An old housekeeper mays she never covers the entire surface of her bedroem floors, by which plan she can have the cerners kept scrupulously free from dust, and she says one can make the margin look well and last a long time by first cleaning it nicely and then putting on a heavy coat of lineed oil, which she follows, after the ell has thoroughly dried, with two cest; of brown shellad varnish. Renewating the bedsteads, bureaus varnism. Assurating and accessories of cleaning house, and a great advantage to all housewives who desire to combine common and perfection.

WEDDING BINGS,

There have been various explunations given There have seen various expansations given of the origin of wedding rings. One writer says the ring was audiently a seal by which all orders were signed, and trings of value secured; and therefore the delivery of it was a sign that the person to whom it was given was admitted into the highest triendship and trust. Another regarded the ring frem its shape and pertability as a pledge of sincere affection, and some authorities say that it was originally a piedge of the woman's dowry, or regard it simply as the token of the mutual bondage to each other, into which marriage brings husband and wife. It would appear that wedding rings were wern by the Jews prior to the Christian era. That they were in use among the Romans, we knew both from Pliny and Tertulian. Pliny tells us that in his time they were of Iron, but Tertullian hints that in former ages they were of gold. The ring has been much used as betrethals as well as at weddings, and in many parts of Europe the husband as well as the wife wears a wodding ring. The left hand was chosen to show the wife's submission; and the third finger either because a small vein was supposed to run from it direct to the heart, or because the thumb and first two fingers represent the Trinity.

TABLE DECORATION.

The rose is the flower of the moment, and the color schemes are carried out in plak er crimson or yellew roses, fresh and fragrant, with dewdrops glistening upon them, the latter a result of a spray of rosewater just before the dinner is anneunced. For et menets and plak roses tied with ribbens of corresponding tints decorate dainty ten tables in harmonleus union with reyal Dresden china and figure pieces of the dalicate Watteau type. In the centre of the round tables one sees a sedgy bed of fine grasses, fringed with maiden-hair ferns, from which roses and lilies of the valley apring, as if growing amid the feathery green. Son or yellow iris, intermingled with white glidioli; or dalsies, half closed, massed about centre of yellow buttercups, on a puckeredup bed of moss green velvet, make a daint, spring centrepiece for a yellow dinner. Rib. bons or trails of green carried from one corner of a square table to the other, crossing in the centre beneath tall candelabra with flower arrangements in the angles, form a rather unique effect, which has the charm of novelty. Stanley's return has brought everything African into prominence on the continent, and just now the whim is fer fringes of elepent or Kaffir grasses and Kuyana reeds, blended with African strawberries er borders of the allver tree leaves painted with flowers .- The Housekeeper.

A GOOD COMPLEXION. Here is the advice a wise woman ence gave to a girl friend who came to her for advice about her complexion : "I went once to a dector to consult him about a slight eruption en my face, and what do you think he told me? That it was probably swing to dirt.! I dirty I with my cold baths in the morning? I was furious, but when he explained himself was forced to acknowledge that he might be right. He seld: "In the first place a good right. He said: In the man pi too a good many people de not use seep on their inces, claiming that it injures the skin. Now, soap is absolutely necessary to remove the suidations of the skin, and the face certainly his more of these than the handele said as good. castile scap will not hurt any face. Then most of you fill a basin with water, soap yoursolves, and wash and rinas in its Why, dez's you see that you are washing in the dirt you try to remove? And very little of it does come off, but, mingled with resap suds, stays on to dry and irritate the skin. The way to do is to soap and wash yourself in the first basinful, rinse out your washrag then in a fresh basinful without seap, and rinse in still a third water. By this time you will be nearly clean. Never wash just before being exthe matter over. The advice was all I had fer my three dollar visit, and I finally concluded that I might as well take it. In a week there was a decided difference, and peorly began to remark the imprevement in my complexies. The first few trials left me feeling as if I had been flayed, but the akin gradually gained the allky texture peculiar to bables. I told a number of wemen of tals simple remedy, and it never failed in any oue to de good.

SOPA PILLOW COVERS.

Take a piece of brown linen, a little larger than the cushien, and turn a hem two inches deep. Stitch it around three times. Mark the hem out in blocks and out out every . t ier ene. Button hole around each one that is left, using brown linen thread. Saw lace usder the blocks, making it slightly full. Above the three rews of stitching out slashes in groups of two, an inch apart; make the slashes long enough to allow ribbon an inch and a quarter wide to run through. The center may be ornamented with stohing or left plain.

A SIDEBOARD CLOTE.

A handsome cloth for a sidebeard is made of white linen-decorated with Russian embroidery. Shades of blue and red are used in this embroidery, with shader of solide for the high lights. It is very interesting work,

and very beautiful when done by one having amply verified in accial as well as political an artist's eye. The cloth in question is finished with deep, pointed scallops all around it. A geometrical design fellows the curves of the scallops on one side, and is straight on the other, ferming a border three inches deep. A large design representing a square with one corner pointing toward the centre of the cloth is worked on each end. This design appears to be edged with pointed scalleps, and has a border like the border on the cleth. The centre of the design is marked off inte squeres, in each of which is worked a star. The work is done mosily in crossatitch and a very lace-like open work, in which are used some of the stitches for drawn

There is not one man or woman in type in a state differing but little from ordinary thousand who can afford to do without seven sleep, from which they occasionally awake there are four hours a night make period, taking ne food. These retire to their period, taking ne food. These retire to their readure, no man or woman ever yet kept dalthy in body and mind for a number of years with less than seven hours' sleep. Americans need more sleep than they are getting. This lack makes them so nervous and the insane asylums so pepulous. If you can get to bed early, then rise early. If you cannot get to bed till late, then rise late. It may be as Christian for one man to rise at eight as it is for another to rice at five. I counsel my readers to get up when they are rested. But les the reusing-bell be rung at least thirty minutes before your public appearance. Physicians say that a sudden jump out of bed gives irregular motion to the pulse. It takes hours to get over a toe sudden rising.
Give us time, after you call us to rell over, gaze at the world full in the face, and look before we leap.—Ladies' Home Journal.

HOUSEHOLD,

VALUE OF SALADS.

M. Henri de Vilmoria, President of the Betsuical Society of France, recently lec-tured before the Reyal Herticultual Society on the subject of salads. He speke of the nutritive value of salads due to the potash salls, which, though present in vegetables generally, are eliminated in the precess of cooking. These are some of the plants he enumerated as being used in France fer salads: lettuce, corn-salad, common chicory, barbe de capucin, curled and Batavian en-dives, dandellen in its several forms of grees, watercresses, pursiane in small quantities, blanched salsify tops, Brussels obicory, the roots of colorisc, rampion and radish, the bulbs of starchys, the stalks of celery, the flowers of asstration and succes, the fruit of capsions and tomate, and, in the south of France, rocket, pieridium and Spanish enions. Various herbs are added to a French salad to garnish and flavor it—obervil, obives, shallot and borage flawers. In addition, many boiled vegetables are dressed with vineger and oil. The lecturer exhibited specimens of dandellon, barbs de capucin, and without, both varieties of chicories, which he commenced to the notice of gardeners as most useful and paistable.

DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

. METEOBITES,

Meteorites are particularly interesting because they comprise the only material coming to us from outer space. In consequence of the striking phenomena resulting from their rapid passage through our atmosphere, making them appear like ba'l; of fire visible at great distances, somet'mes exploding with such violence as to be taken for earthquakes, tielr falls have been not ced and recorded since the earlies times. The accounts, however, were so imbued with superstitions, and so distorted by the terrified condition of the narrators, that in most cases the witnesses of the event were laughed at for their supposed delusions, and it was not till the beginning esent century that men of soleno are chosen as a bed for the golden of daffodils | and people in general began to give credit to

auch reperte. The earliest authentle records of stones falling from the sky are to be found in the Chinese annals, which go back to 644 B. C., and between that time and 333 A. D. Blot has traced sixteen distinct occurrences. Europe a meteorite is said to have fallen in Crete as far back as 1478 B. C., but Greek history cannot be depended upon for events earlier tran 700 B. C. A more probable fall, in 705 B.C., is mentioned by Pintarch; while Livy, in his History of Rome, gives an account of a shower of stones which fell on the Alban Mount about 652 B C., and which so impressed the senate that they decreed a nine days' selemn festival .- Popular Science Monthly.

THE PALACE OF WATERS.

The "Palace of Waters" was found to exist beneath Constantinopie not more than sixty years age by the fall ng in of some of its arches. The reef of this enermens of ters, which is formed of massive arches, is supported by magnificent marble columns about ten feet spart. Twe Englishmen have at emptid to explore this mysterious lake. The first of trees at: empt; was made in 1880 by a traveller, who induced a boatman to accompany him. They never returned, and, it is presumed, either perished in a current of foul air or, bewildered among the columns, died miserably of hunger. The second explorer tied one end of a quantity of and rowed in a straight line for two hours; he saw, however, nething but avenues of tions, and lost himself in the darkness. After this attempt the boat was removed, and no ene is now allowed on the water. By the ground giving way in different parts of Constantinople, it has been found that this marvellous lake atretones many square miles beneath the city, but nothing definite is known of its extent on history. of its extent or blatery.

WATCHES, The swerd "watch" is derived from a Saxen word signifying to wake. Watches were at first called clocks and had weights. The earliest known use of the modern name occurs in a record of 1242, which mentions that Edward I. had "onne larum" or watch of iron, the case being also of iron gilt, with two plummets of lead. The first great improvement, the substitution of a spring, was about 1650. The earliest spring was not colled, but formed of a straight piece of steel. Rarly watches had only one hand, and required winding twice a day. The dials were of silver or brass; the cases had no orystals, but opened at the back, and were 4 or 5 inches in diameter. A plain watch cost the equivalent of £350 in our currency, and after one was ordered it took a year to make it. There is a watch in a Swiss museum only tures sixteenths of an inch in diameter, inserted in the top of a pencil case. Its hands indicate not only hours, minutes, and seconds, but also the day of the month. It is a relic of old times, when watches were inserted in anuff-boxes, shirt studs, bracelits, and finger rings. Many were fantastic, oval, ectangular, cruciform, or in the shape of pears, melens, tulips, or coffins.

HUMOROUS PARAGRAPHS.

THE MEAN THING! "I'll be a sister to you, John," said she,

A BRIGHT YOUNGSTEE.

"I know," replied an elder one before the mether could answer. "Twins is two hables just the same age; three babies are triplits,

"It is not my fault," observed the struggling butcher, as he weiged twelve sunces of bone to the two pounds of at mk, " if I can't make both ends meat,"

TRUE PARISIAN POLITENESS.

Executioner (politily showing the con-demned man the electric chair in which he is about to explate his orimes)—Be seated, sir, if you plasse.

A little girl at Massilien drank a pint of coal ell. The dector thought she would die, until one of them hit on a happy expedient. They slipped a yard of candlewick dewn into

Advices received at Constantinople say a number of Armenian peasants at Alikiles, who failed to pay their taxes, were burned alive by Turkish seaplichs. The authorities of Trebizond Turkish seaplichs. The authorities of Trenizond have sent 26,000 cases of parafine to Dersun for the purpose of firing an extensive and dense forest which is likely to serve at a refuge for Armenians if pursued by Turkish troops. The school at Erzmoum, which was the scene of the recent disorder, has been removed to Kharpout. It has been a political hot

FARM AND GARDEN.

BOUND STICK FOR 'AOVEN.

I assue you that the round-stok cure for hoven will save the few every time, It ts so simple that peo so can scarcely believe it; and yet a piece, of breem handle for a bt, lows and sparrows disappeared from the town, and did not even return in the following year. On the other hand, large numbers and two we' twine strings to hold it in the of crows were seen in the a reets. The same thing has also been observed in Oalro, Alexmouth, Fill drive any man with a nose out of the y'...d where the cow is. You would not ho'... the tick long, I assue you. There is as need of putting a kuife inte a cow's side. Open the mouth and the part up gas will es. andria, and other towns in Northern Africa during the prevalence of the above epidemic. cape. - Root's Gleanings.

For exhaustion, apply barn manure to make

it rioner. In some places land plaster has been found a useful sid. In applying the

lime, slake it to powder, and apply it even

and broadcast, at the rate of thirty or forty

bushels per acre, or with a reduced or in-creased quantity as the land appears to de-

Prof. A. J. Cook says in the N. Y. Tribune:

A correspondent dug the soil away from close

about peach trees, four or gve inches deep,

and poured a pail of beiling hot water in each belo. I should expect this would, as he said

it did, destroy the borers, and I am sure it would not harm the trees. I suppose it

would pay to do it in September and again in

May-just as we dig out the borers in both of these months. I think it would be as effective as the digging out method, but expect I could dig them out quicker and

obsaper. The cosing gum reveals their whereabouts so quickly that to dig them out is not difficult or tedious. It has also been

said of late that we may prevent the work of

the borer by keeping the meth frem egg-lay-

ing, or, if the eggs are laid, by preventing

the berers from get ng to the trees. This should be done by the middle of July for

Michigan and central New York, and two es

three months earlier for New Jersey and

base of the tree four or five inches deep, the base wrapped closely with heavy paper, held

in place by crowding the earth back anugly

about it. This seems reasonable. I hope peach growers will try both of the above

A CURE FOR ONION MAGGOTS.

New Yorker :- " Last season I was troubled

a good deal with the onion maggots, I told

the boys to dig up every enion that was wilted and kill the worm; but the pests got the start of us, so I gave the boys two cents for every good-sized toad they would bring me.

Well, the result was a multitude of toads.

We carried them out on the hed and let

them loose, and as a resu't found no more

BLACK KNOT.

Recent experiments in treating the black wart or black knot of the plan have been

made with linseed oil, turpentine and kero-

sene, applied with a email brush as soon as

the warts begin to appear. All these reme-

dies have been found effectual, but in seme

trees should be examined at least three times

uring the summer, and in each case just

enough of the liquid should be applied to

PLYMOUTH ROCKS VS. LEGHORNS.

A lidy who seems well posted on the chicken business says; "One would think

that the size of a fowl would be some in lex

to his appetite, but I really believe a Lighorn

weighing three or four pounds will consume

twice as much feed in the course of a day as a Plymonth of seven or eight. The lively

little Brownies take such a wonderful amoun

of exercise, they can fly like birds and spend

their whole time, when not on the nest, poking their inquisitive little bills into everything, searching, ne doubt, for that variety
of food which their great egg production
demands. Still, I think, they are prompted
by curiosity as well as hunger, for I frequent-

ly see one walking back and forth on the bare reef or the comb of a house, fully sixteen

feet from the the ground. Though this breed

by centional discouragement has become what is termed a non-sitter, yet when domes-

ticated on the farm, giving a wide range, and

net fed on stimulating, egg-preducing foods, the henz will gradually return to their or-

igional habite. I have never allowed a pure Lighern to sit, though they semetimes show

a great desire to de se, but many of the half-breeds make excellent breeders and

SALT AS A PERTILIZER.

really a fertilizer, as it supplies seds and chlerine, which is found in every plant. It

is found in all crops. It discourages fungi which infest the most valuable crops, as rate smuts etc., and it discourages insects which damage the rects of plants. It has a remark

able affect upon grass and clever, at times doubling the yield. One of the best and

mest prespectous farmers applies 1,000 lbs. of

It every year to his pastures and meadews, and although be sells at times more than

\$500 per sore of market creps from a part

of his farm he avers that his grass pays him more profit to the acre than his melons,

osbbages or tomatees. Any farmer that is troubled with seab en his potatees should try

a liberal sprinkling of salt along the rows be-

WEED KILLERS.

crop of Hungarian grass will clean a piece of land of weeds as well as though cultivation

had been given, and if, after the final mow-ing, the crop be turned under and a dressing of lime applied to the plewed sell the labor

of cultivating the land the following season

will be materially lessened, while the land

No creps hold there ewn against weeds

fere dropping the seed.

"Salt is good." It is good for land. It is

ses lujury was done to the trees

passive use of turpentine and kerosene.

hy the ex-

A Naw York onion-grower tells the Rural

plans and report.

wilted onions that season."

saturate the warts.

methers."

The earth is drawn away from the

Some of the animals which hibernate, or ARTIFICIAL INCUBATORS retire to winter quarters, lay up a supply of There seems to be a tendency to re boom the het water incubators. They will meet with a sale, in consequence, twice as large as heretofore, and will, without a doubt, prove themselves to be the best and safest methods of incubation. During the pat season in Hammonton those who used het water mawinter quarters provided with a due supply of latty mait;, a consequence of the abundchines as a rule produced the best chicks. Hot water machines are new manufactured ant aupply of foed they have been able to at a cheaper rate than they can be home-made, procure during the preceding months. This serves as a reservoir of nourishment adequate and if rightly managed will not cost any more labor than many of the so-called incubators.—Germantown Telegraph. to the supply of the small expenditure that takes place during their torpid state. On the return of spring they are aroused from their lathargy, their fat boing greatly dim-inished. In animals thus circumstanced, TO KILL SOREL. The Country Gentleman, advising a correct pondent as to the treatment of land affected voluntary motion is altogether suspended; by sorrel, says that in some particular locali-ties, where the exhaustion of the land and so also is the process of digestion ; several of the secretions are suppressed, the senses are scaled up, and the circulation greatly dim-inlahed is rapidity. The hamster, the pulse what is termed "sour soil" (xi.t, a dressing of lime, sometimes a heavy dressing, has proved of great advantage in destroying it. of which beats 150 per minute in a state of

mand it.

low standard when torpid. A LIGHT SUBSTANCE. A new element named "damaria" is said to have been discovered in the orater of an extinct volcane in Damarsland. It is reperted to have an atomic weight of only 0.5, or half that of hydrogen, and, therefore, it is the lightest known substance.

activity, has it reduced to fifteen in its torpid

condition. The dormouse, whose pulse is so

rapid as scarcely to be counted when in its ordinary state, has it reduced to the same

life. But, strange to say, according to trus' worthy evidence, several species of birds per

sees a consciousness of impending danger, like that which is here attributed to the

familiar redect. In 1884, during an out-

break of cholera in Marseilles, all the swal

HYBERNATING ANIMALS

CARBON IN RAILS.

Experiments made in Sweden by M. Sandberg on the strength of iron rails during the winter have shown that steel rail; centaining ever 4 per cent. of carbon are apt to break in cold weather. In fact, the result of his investigations points to the use of rails having less carbons in countries as celd in winter as Nerway and Sweden.

LIGHTNING STROKES.

A statistical investigation of lightning at:okes in central Germany, covering a period of twenty-six years, has been recently carried ont by Herr Kastner. The number of cases has increased about 129 per cent, and last year (1889) it amounted to 1.145. The author distinguishes four thunderstorm paths. The starting points of all these are in hills, and in their course the woodless districts and fist country, river valleys and lew meadew ground about lakes seem specially liable. while the weeded and hilly parts generally The hettest menths (June, and especially July) and the holt ist hours of the day, or those immediately following them (3 to 4 p. m.) show the mest lightning strokes.

A LETTER CARRIER'S STRIKE.

The London Postmen in Various Metropo litan Districts Strike Work.

LONDON, July 9 .- The letter carriers at tached to the central office struck to-day. Delegates were appointed by the carriers to interview Postmaster Gaueral Raikes and ! y the grievances of the men before him. Peu! ing a reply from the Postmatter-General th carriers connected with the central offic. struck, and all mail deliveries in the district covered by them were suspended. When the delegation arrived at the office of the Postmaster General they found he was absent. They saw the Sub Controller, however, and demands of the formed them he was powerless to reply on his own responsibility. The deputation infermed the men of the resul', and the carriers decided to resume work until they could receive a reply from Postmaster-General Raikes. The carriers attached to the Eastern Central Post Office struck this afternoon There is much excitement about the head office of the Eletern Central district, which is situated in Whitehapel road, and the police are guarding the building. One hundred postmen concerned in an attack upon blacklege have bren diamissed. Five thousand persons att nied a postmens' meeting in Clerkenwell green t is evening. The Pestmen's Union has decided to strike in the morning unless blacklege are dismissed.

And then he rose and kissed her.
"I've always felt I'd like," said he,
"To have an elder sister."

" Mamma, what's twins?" saked the smallest child.

four are quadrupeds, and five are centipedes. -New York Sun.

NOT HIS FAULT.

In the year 1900. The condemned (a well bred person)—After

A TERRIBLE TALE.

you, sir,

better than millet or Hungarian grass, and especially the latter, the frequent mewings the oil, lit the upper end, and during the evening she lighted the reem nicely and then benefiting the crep and lessenion the number of weeds. As the seeds soon germinate and the plants grow rapidly, especially during the went to bed all right, warm days, they seen take full pessessing of the ground and crewd down the weeds. A

will be fit for almost any kind of crep. A NICE POINT. They were ruled out on the ground that the control of the control

term "one" did not comprehend heliers.
M. Queen brought suit in the Division Court for damages, and recovered, the judgo deciding that the helfers were eligible for entry, and being superior animals would have taken the prize. A letter was read from Professor Chaw recommending an appeal from his honor's judgment. It was finally decided to move for a new triel, and Mr. W. A. Mo-Less, counsel for the club, who was present was instructed to take the necessary proceed-

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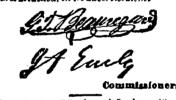
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DOORLY-LANGAN-Denis, second son of Terence Doorly, Cloghan, King's Co., to Mary Teresa, youngest daughter of the late Francis Largan, Aughafin, Edgeworthstown.

HBBONS-DIVIN-John Gibbons, of London-derry, to Cassir, eldest daughter of Neil Divin, Letterkenny.

KAVANAGH—CONNOLLY—Captain J. Kava-nagh, of Arklow, to Bridget Mary, second daughter of Michael O'Connolly, Great Brunswick street, Dublia.

MAGILLAN - DONNELLY - At Greencastle, Charles McGillan, Toronto, Canada, to Miss Mary Donnelly, Greenoutle, Co. Тугопе. MCGINTY-KILLAGHER-Michael McGinty

draper, Ballybofey, to Mary Ellen Killag-her, second daughter of Patrick Killagher, Caytoon, Co. Rescommon.

DIED.

BYRNE-At Ballengulli, Co. Wickliw, Mrs. Mary Byrne, wife of Michael Byrne, 52 years.

CONWAY—At Broughderg, Co. Tyrone, Henry Conway, nephew of the late Rev. Robert Conway, 40 years. Pavenny—At Swilly, John Devenny, 63

YEATS.

years.

Duigan.—At 41 Ship at., Bilfast, Catherine
Mary, wife of Rodelphus Duigan, late of 3
Parnell street, Wexford.

Fletcher.—At Garronmaconly, Queen's Co.,
Mary, relict of the late Robert Fletcher. FOALE-The son of Terence Foale, Inland

Revenue, Garrycastle. Johnson-At John street, Londonderry, Sarah Johnson, daughter of the late James

KELLY - At Clenagh Castle, Co. Clare, Jane Kully, of Lodge, Sixmilebridge, 82 years.
KENNY - At Ball moar, John Kenny, late of

Ballywilliam, Birr.
McCarriy—At 75 Upper Coomee, Dublin,
Timothy McCarthy, late of Cloyne, Co. Cork. McDonagii - At Lettermack, Cumber

Claudy, Francis McDonagh, 72 years. O'KANE—At Luit, Donemana, Catherine, wife of Prancis O'Kane, 56 years. McLaughlin—A: Exterlin, Catherine, wife of William McLaughlin, National Teacher,

Tooban. McLoughlin-At the Convent of Mary of the Immaculate Conception, Hull, Annie ('n religion Sister Mary Claver), youngest: daughter of John McLoughlin, merchant,

Strand, Darry. McMahon—At Cormeon House, Ballybay, Anna Maria, daughter of the late Bernard Monahon, Bailybay.

Moone—At Oli Boley, James Moore, late of North Main street, Wexford, 60 years.

MURRHY—At Mill House, Borris, Oo. Carlow,

James Murphy.
O Donkery-At Kerry keel, John O'Doherty, j ... butcher, of Londonderry, 30 years.

O'NEILL -At The Folly, Wexford, Michael, second son of Henry O'Nelli, 21 years. QUINN-At Tubbercurry, Bridget, wife of D minick Q dan, 45 years.

Rain—At the Hospice for the Dying, Harold's Cross, Patrick Reid, son of John Reid, 139 Townsend street, Dublin. RECHD -At 78 Lower Gardiner stacet, Dublin, John Joseph Roohe, eldest son of the

1 t) Michael Roche, of Grange, Co. Carlow. Shea-At Clougharragh, Thomas Shea, 79 SLANE-At Efficeahlan, Broughders, widow

Jane Slane, eister in-law of the Very Kev. Father Slane, P.P., Stewartstown, Co. Tyrone, 98 years.

SUNSTROKE.

Some Useful Hints for Those Who Work in Danger of Being Overcome by Heat-

Sunstroke is one of the afflictions to which: humanity is liable in summer during the hottest of the weather. Heat and moisture together seem to he the conditions mest favorable to its occurrence, for moisture in warm weather provents the radiation of heat from the body, and thermal fever, or eunstroke, as it is called, is probably an over heating of the blood, producing chemical or fermentive changes in it which are inimical to health and even to life. When, therefore, curing the heated term, one who has been exposed to the sun's heated rays in a humid at nosphere begins to suffer from a headache giddiness, nausea and disturbance of sight accompanied with sudden and great prestra tion of the physical forces, sunstroke is pre

bably imminent. If such a one is wise, he will, when the symptoms above given manifest themselves, immediately seek a cool place and make use of some simple restoratives, such as aromatic ammenia, etc., and he may avoid further trouble; but if he persists with his husiness, he will doubtless soon become very ill, which timess generally takes the form of heat exhaustion, heat apoplexy, or genuine sun-

stroke, the thermio fever of some writers.

Those who are exhausted by the heat have a cool, moist skin, a rapid, weak pulse and respiration movement, and the pupil of the eye is dilated. In fact, the symptoms are those of collapse. These patients will pre-bably recover premptly, an event which may be hastened by the use of tonic and restorative treatment. Those whe suffer from heat apoplexy frequently become unconscious at the outset. The heart and breathing ap-paratus are not markedly disturbed and the pupil may be permal, but unconscieusmess deepens and the case runs on to a fatal termination.

An artery has been broken in the brain. and the poured-out blood pressing on the nerve centers, brings about the fatal event. A treatment calculated to draw the bloom from the brain to the extremities, hot foot baths, bleedings, etc., premises to be the most useful in tuch cases. The thermin fever pat ent is unaconscious and convelied, and his body temperature may be 108 degrees Fahrenheit—that is above 10 degrees normal. The skin of this patient feels as though it would burn your hand when laid thereon. In this case the thorough and prompt application of cold is needed. Ice to the head and cold water to the body generally will be in erder. Medical advice and assistance should be promptly had in either of the two cases referred to. Complete recevery from sunstroke is rare, the brain being permanently crippled or affected in many cases. Residence in a cold climate, it is said, affords most hope for such patients.

Salf-depial is one of the surest staffs on the narrow and rugged way of virtue.

The Gospel proclaims the dignity of labor. Judged by its standard, every honest employment le houorable, how menial soever is be.—Cardinal Gibbons,