

HOUSE AND HOUSEWIFE.

THE WORD "WIFE."

Mr. Ruskin says:—"What do you think the beautiful word 'wife' comes from? It is the great word in which the English and Latin languages conquered the French and Greek. I hope the French will some day get a word for it instead of that of femme. But what do you think it comes from? The great word of the Saxons was 'weaf' they mean something. Wife means 'weaver.' You must either be housewife or house mother, remember that. In the deep sense, you must either weave men's fortunes and embroider them, or feed upon and bring them to decay. Whenever a true wife comes, none is always around her. The stars may be over her head, the glow-worm in the night's cold grass may be the fire at her feet, but home is where she is, and for a noble woman it stretches far around her, better than houses oiled with cedar, or painted with vermilion—shedding its quiet light for those who else are homeless. This, I believe, is the woman's true place and power."

A NEW PATTERN.

A novelty known as the "fur" ribbon has made its appearance. The fur effect is produced by a plush stripe extending through the centre of the ribbon. All colors are employed in this design, which is notably effective, and promises to meet with great favor from "fall" buyers.

STYLES IN FALL BONNETS.

The straw bonnet will be worn late in the season, it being no longer counted an unusual sight to see a fur coat with a straw bonnet above it. Indeed, last year very many fashionable women wore dark straw bonnets all the season. Of course they were trimmed with velvet and had what might be called winter decorations upon them; but they were, after all, veritable straw bonnets.

The lady-like capote will undoubtedly retain its popularity. The rather flat trimmings are still fancied and consist of ribbon bows, flowers, small fruits or berries, and, indeed, whatever may be deemed becoming or adapted to a costume. A black straw hat has a buffed brim of golden-brown velvet. In front, the crown is down almost to the level of the crown, are three brown velvet wall-flowers. The ribbon coming from the back are of brown velvet ribbon, and are looped just under the chin.—Ladies' Home Journal.

THE SEARCH FOR PRETTY WIVES.

Girls to be successful to-day must have something more than pretty features. The men who are worth marrying are looking for something else than pretty faces, coy manners or fetching gowns. They are recognizing full well that women are progressing at a pace which will quicken, rather than slacken. They realize that the woman of to-morrow will be brighter in mind than her predecessor of to-day. Hence they are looking for wives who will be the equal of that of her neighbor. Beauty is being considered an adjunct to common sense. "I want a wife who knows something, who is worth having for what she knows; not one of these social butterflies," said one of the greatest "catchers" of the last New York season to me at the winter's close. And he expressed the sentiment of thousands of the young men of to-day. The scent for pretty wives is over, and the look-out for bright, young women has begun. And the girl who to-day trains her mind to knowledge will be the woman of to-morrow.—Ladies' Home Journal.

THE KITCHEN.

A writer in the Pall Mall Gazette says:—"Having been a sufferer from biliousness and dyspepsia for a great many years, and having tried all sorts of medicine without success, I was recommended to try the effect of tomatoes. The result has been marvelous. I can safely say that since the tomatoes have been in season I have only had one attack—and that a slight one—of this disagreeable complaint. I think you would be doing the public a service in drawing their attention to this simple but effective remedy. Many, I am sure, do not avail themselves of this splendid fruit through not knowing its medicinal properties—not to mention its cheapness compared with other summer products." To which another correspondent adds:—"I notice that a correspondent in the Pall Mall Gazette testifies to the medicinal value of tomatoes in cases of biliousness. This was not known to me, but I have for some years past availed myself of this fruit when in season to procure immediate temporary relief from the severe discomfort frequently arising from a chronically ill date throat. Can any medicine explain this therapeutic action?" Perhaps some medical friend of our lady readers can.

CHICKEN PIE.

This is a most convenient dish, as it may be eaten either hot or cold. Cut one large chicken—or two small ones—up into small joints, and put the trimmings, necks and leg bones into a saucepan with a seasoning of salt and pepper, half a dozen cloves, or a blade of mace, an onion cut into pieces, and a bunch of savory herbs. Add a pint of cold water, and let all simmer gently together for an hour and a half. This is intended for the gravy. Line the edges of a pie-dish with good pastry—suet crust, nicely made, will answer splendidly if the pie is to be eaten hot; but if it is to be served cold, butter, or a mixture of butter and lard should be used. Put a layer of chicken at the bottom of the dish, then a layer composed of small, thin slices of veal and ham. Sprinkle over this a few mushrooms, chopped small, some finely minced parsley, a few slices of hard-baked eggs, with pepper and salt to taste. Next add the remainder of the chicken, and pour over about half a pint of white stock, or water. Cover with a lid of the pastry rolled out about half an inch thick; moisten the edges and press them firmly together before cutting off the rough edges. Ornament the top prettily with the odd morsels of poultry, make a small hole in the centre, brush the top over with beaten egg, and bake the pie in a well-heated oven for about an hour and a half. If the crust is in danger of getting too highly colored, cover it with a sheet of oiled paper. Before serving, strain the gravy and pour it into the pie through the hole at the top. It will be sufficiently strong to form a jelly.

BAKED PIG'S HEAD.

Split the pig's head into halves, sprinkle them with pepper and salt, and lay them with the rind part uppermost upon a bed of sliced onions in a baking dish. Next brush eight ounces of stale bread-crumbs, and mix it with four ounces of chopped suet, twelve sage leaves chopped fine, pepper and salt to season, and sprinkle this seasoning all over the surface of the pig's head; add one ounce of butter and a gill of vinegar to the onions, and bake the whole for about an hour and a-half, basting the pig's head occasionally with the liquor.

BAKED GOOSE.

Pluck and pluck out all the stubble feathers thoroughly, draw the goose, cut off the head and neck, and slice the feet and wings;

which must be scalded to enable you to remove the pin feathers from the wings and the rough skin from the feet; split and scrape the inside of the gizzard, and carefully cut out the gall from the liver. These giblets well stewed make a pic for another day's dinner. Stuff the goose in manner following, viz.—First put six potatoes to bake in the oven, or even in a Dutch oven; and, while they are being baked, chop six onions with four apples and twelve sage leaves, and fry these in a saucepan with two ounces of butter, pepper and salt; and, when the whole is slightly fried, mix it with the pulp from out of the inside of the six baked potatoes, and use this very nice stuffing to fill the inside of the goose. The goose being stuffed, place it upon an iron trivet in a baking dish containing peeled potatoes and a few apples; add half-a-pint of water, pepper and salt, shake some flour over the goose, and bake it for about an hour and a-half.

BAKED SUCKING PIGS.

Let the pig be stuffed in the same manner as directed for a goose, as shown in the preceding number; score it all over crosswise, rub some grease or butter upon it, place it upon a trivet in a dish containing peeled potatoes and a few sliced onions, season with pepper and salt; add half a pint of water, and bake the pig for about two hours, basting it frequently with its own dripping, or a bit of butter tied up in a piece of muslin.

BAKED OR ROAST DUCKS.

These are to be dressed in the same way as directed for dressing geese.

A TAPIOCA PUDDING.

Put two table-spoonfuls of tapioca into a basin with four lumps of sugar, a grain of salt, and a lump of sugar rubbed on the rim of a lemon; pour a gill of boiling milk over these ingredients; and cover them up with a saucer to steep for ten minutes, then add one egg; beat up all together, and boil the pudding in a buttered tea-cup tied up in a cloth, for nearly a half an hour.

ARROW-ROOT PUDDING.

Mix a large dessert-spoonful of arrow-root with the same quantity of bruised sugar, and a tea-spoonful of milk, in a small clean saucepan; stir this on the fire until it boils, and keep on stirring it, off the fire, for five minutes, until the heat has subsided; then add an egg, beat up and thoroughly mix it into the batter, and then boil the pudding.

SAGO PUDDING.

Soak two table-spoonfuls of pearl sago with a tea-spoonful of hot milk, in a covered basin, for a quarter of an hour; then add a very little grated nutmeg or lemon-peel, sugar to sweeten, and an egg; beat up all together until thoroughly mixed, and then boil the pudding in a buttered basin or tea-cup.

GROUND RICE PUDDING.

Mix a large table-spoonful of ground rice with half a pint of milk, six lumps of sugar, and a very little nutmeg; stir for five minutes; then mix in an egg, and boil the pudding for twenty-five minutes.

BROWN AND POLSON TEA-CUP PUDDING.

Mix a good dessert-spoonful of Brown and Polson's corn flour with half a pint of milk, six lumps of sugar, a grain of salt, and a very little grated orange-peel; stir these on the fire to boil for five minutes, then add one egg, beat up until well mixed; pour this batter into a buttered tea-cup, tie it up in a small cloth, boil it for twenty-five minutes, and serve it while hot.

THE FARM.

WHOLESALE LICE KILLING.

There is one plan of killing lice on poultry that never fails, says Farm and Fireside. Make a tub of strong soapuds and use good whale oil soap or carbolic acid soap. Select a warm day, and have your birds warm. Take each fowl and immerse it in the soda, head and all, but do not stop with simply dipping the fowl, but rub the soda well into the feathers. In other words, give the bird a good washing, so that the soda may reach the skin. Do not be afraid to dip the head under, and saturate the neck feathers. Turn the birds loose in a yard where there is no shade and the sun will soon dry them off. Now add two quarts of kerosene to your soda, first making an emulsion with plenty of soap, and sprinkle the soda over every part of the poultry-house, floor, roosts, ceiling, sties, and, in fact, every place where a louse could hide, and your fowls will be free of the pests. The roosts should be well saturated with pure kerosene. Baro all the material in the nests, saturate the boxes with soda, make new nests, and then repeat the process once a month.

NOTE THE APPEARANCE OF THE COMB.

A large, bright-red comb shows a layer, says a writer in one of our contemporaries. A healthy hen shows her condition by the color of her comb. A purple-red comb indicates something disordered. One in this condition will lay but little. Her general appearance is stupid; excrement, thin and watery. She is a fit subject to take in hand and mend. Place her in a warm, clean pen by herself and feed carefully a few days with stimulants. We never do much deworming; the hatchet is our remedy.—Western Rural.

CARE IN WING CLIPPING.

When it is becoming necessary to clip a fowl's wing to prevent climbing over the poultry yard fence it is best to do it in a workman-like manner. Of course, any shortening of one wing will bring the desired result, but we think the method about to be described has its advantages: Get someone to hold the fowl; then, with a sharp knife remove all quill feathers, except four close to the body, and the same number at the ends of the wing. The advantage of this mode is, first, the quills at the tip help to keep the eggs in the nest, if the hen sits, and those near the body prevent injury by the claws of the cock, and the closed wing is not much disfigured by the loss.—Poultry World.

APRILS OR PLANT LICE.

Experiments have been made, says the American Gardener, with various remedies, including oxalic acid, benzole, carbolic acid and Nessler's and Koch's fluids (soap solutions containing tobacco and quassia respectively.) The last two have proved the most effective. Simple infusions of tobacco and casto leaves have been found useful. It is necessary for the fluid to come in contact with the spider. The plants must therefore be carefully sprayed from all directions, if possible. Unfortunately the solutions, if too strong, are liable to injure the plants. It is therefore desirable to wash them off with water as soon as the insects have been destroyed.

GARGLE.

A correspondent in Mississippi wishes a cure for garget. The following is recommended by Dr. Edward Moore, V.S., in a late issue of the Country Gentleman: Give three times a day an ounce of the following: Fluid extract poke root four ounces, fluid extract colobium root four ounces, water one quart; mix. Give in drink, daily, one ounce powdered nitrate potash.

bag with some of the following loam three times a day; bag must be clean and free from grease: Powdered salt nitre four ounces, thimble acornite root three ounces; water three pints; mix.

SELLING MARES.

The Western Agriculturist tells a story of a noted breeder of draft horses, who gave his son a pair of high grade mare colts, which soon developed into a grand team. He took great pride in driving them to town. A certain horse dealer offered him \$500 in gold for them. What compensation to sell? But he asked the advice of his father, who wisely told him to keep them for breeding. "You," said he, "what can you put your \$500 into that would bring you as big returns as these mares raising that kind of colts?" Now there are hundreds of such instances, but they do not always refuse the \$500; they too often sell the colts that lays the golden egg and go back to the bottom to breed up again.

HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN CATTLE.

Concerning the excellence of this splendid breed as milkers, the Western Agriculturist published an account of a herd belonging to a correspondent, from which we clip the following:

He reports that some of his two-year old heifers, when fresh, have produced seven gallons of milk per day. This breed of cattle do not dry in a few months after calving, like some other breeds. He says that some of his cows that have been in milk over eight months have produced this summer as high as five gallons in one day. One cow produced over six gallons per day six months after calving. These cows, he intimated, were not fed on sedge grass, or allowed to pick up a living in the wood.

MOVING LARGE TREES.

A Sarnia architect, Mr. Blaker, has done a notable thing in tree moving. He transplanted a handsome maple, which was one foot in diameter and 30 feet high, from one part of the town to another, hauling it by means of a capstan. It used to be thought a preposterous idea to move trees of such dimensions, but it is now found to be the easiest, quickest, and cheapest mode of establishing shade trees in parks and boulevards. The large trees which were transplanted in Victoria Park three years ago are thriving well.—London Free Press.

SOOT AS A MANURE FOR PLANTS.

To strong-growing greenhouse plants, such as Pelargoniums, Fuchsias, Azaleas, Cytisus, Roses, Chrysanthemums, Solanums, and Hydrangeas, soot is a valuable and easily obtained stimulant. A handful of it, stirred in a three-gallon can of water, has a marvelous effect on all the plants just named, and many others besides. It induces vigorous growth, and adds freshness and substance both to the leaf and flower. It is best to use it in small quantities and often, rather than charge the compost with more carbon than the plants can readily assimilate. In the case of Chrysanthemums and Hydrangeas, I have employed a mixture of soot and fresh manure from the cow-shed, with the best possible results; but, whatever the last-named ingredients be employed, it should be well mixed in a tub or tank and allowed to settle, otherwise the grassy particles remain on the top of the pots, and while giving them an unsightly appearance, exclude that benefit on which all healthy roots require.—B. in London Gardener.

RUST IN WHEAT.

Some Important Experiments with Reference to this Prevailing Pest.

The Mark Lane Express says:—The present season is one in which we ought to learn many important lessons so far as the diseases and pests of our crops are concerned. Owing to the low temperatures, excessive rainfall in July, and damage by storms, these crops are more than usually "pre-disposed" to attack. In this fact alone we have quite sufficient reason for the large prevalence of rust and mildew, which has been a characteristic of the year. To what are we to look for the remedy? The Government of Victoria have accepted, "on approval or return," an offer by Mr. Smith-Ellis to provide an infallible remedy for rust in wheat for which, if it proves successful at the end of three years, the sum of £10,000 is to be paid. Mr. Ellis's scheme is based on the theory that rust is propagated in very minute particles in the form of "rust smoke," and that he would get rid of a scheme which involves a rather clever manipulation of the rainfall and the season, which he, we fear, rather beyond the power of the ordinary farmer. He looks to external aids in combating a "smoke," and certainly external aids are not to be despised. But is it not rather to the plant itself that we should look for disease-resisting powers? In the case of the potato it has been clearly shown that vigor in the plant has been the great power which has resisted the terrible disease which wrought such havoc in Ireland some fifty years ago, but the damage from which is now very much lessened. We are led to make these remarks in consequence of having visited this year the crowded wheat experiments which are being carried out at Forest Hill. So far as the actual lessons of the crosses themselves are concerned, the results are the same that have been pointed out year after year in these columns, viz., that the crosses have given greater vigor to the plant, thicker and longer straw, better set ears, and plumper grains, while there is also that earlier maturity which is so much wanted.

FOR MANY NEW COUNTRIES.

These lessons are clear even in a year like the present. But this year a still further lesson is taught in a most striking manner, and that is the power of these more vigorous cross-bred wheats to resist rust. This is a year in which rust is prevalent, and it is present in every part of the trial grounds. Curiously enough, however, the cross-bred wheats—although some side with badly infested roots—and having undergone exactly the same treatment—are singularly free from rust, and the more examines the various lots the more startling is the fact brought out. Here, in one case, are three rows of wheat side by side: (1) The Ladoga, now extensively grown in Canada; (2) a cross between April wheat and Golden grain which is named Anglo-Canadian; and (3) an American variety. The first and the last have not a green leaf on them, and are badly rusted, while the centre row is green, vigorous and healthy, and without a trace of rust. At the same time it is clearly the Anglo-Canadian variety will be quite ready to meet with the other varieties to which we refer. This is an object lesson which is full of instructive interest, and one that indicates that it is to the plant itself that we must look mainly for disease-resisting powers, and such a deduction is well borne out by extensive knowledge. We have already referred to the facts of the potato disease. In the case of the turnip fly, the lessons are the same. A crop that has vigor enough to outgrow an attack of the fly is the only one that will resist such an attack successfully. So, too, is the case of the Hessian fly. How comes it that although we have had the best here for some five years, the damage it has done has been small? We venture to say, and we said the same thing

in 1886, when we suffered from those who believed the insect had only just been imported—that it is the result of the better varieties which we grow in the country. If we grow those that give us ten and eleven bushels per acre, as in America, we should have had a disaster from the Hessian fly long ago. Our varieties are stronger in the straw, and so able successfully to resist the track. Curiously enough in the North West of Canada the wheats are stronger than in America—crops of thirty-five bushels per acre being not uncommon—and here, too, the Hessian fly does but little damage. All facts, coupled with the clear lessons from experiments, make it very probable that we shall see here, in the new varieties of cross-bred wheats and barleys, plants that are rust proof. At any rate, however, it is certain that the better and more vigorous the plant the more likely will it be to throw off any attack, whether of fungoid or insect, which may be made upon it.

The North-West Crops.

WINNIPEG, August 20.—The crop bulletin based on the reports of correspondents dated August 1, have been issued by the local Department of Agriculture. An estimate is made that the wheat yield will average 24 bushels per acre, barley 34.3, oats 44, peas 23 and fax 14. Root crops are excellent. June and July were very favorable in growing weather, the rainfall being in June over four times as much as fell previous to June, and in July fully double the amount of the corresponding month in 1889. The number of farmers in Manitoba is placed at 13,577, against 13,320 in the previous year. The average acreage put in by each is 73. There is a slight decrease in the value of improved lands, but an increase in the value of unimproved.

Ontario Crops.

TORONTO, August 21.—The Department of Agriculture has issued a bulletin dealing with crops, live stock, etc. It is ascertained therefrom that the area of fall wheat is 102,000 acres less than last year, and barley 174,000 acres. Spring wheat is greater by 203,000 acres, peas by 73,000, and hay and clover by 76,000. The estimated yield of wheat exceeds that of last year by 5,700,000 bushels; that of peas by 2,500,000 bushels, beans by 470,000, and of hay and clover by 577,000 tons. Compared with the annual averages of eight years past, there is a decrease of 2,400,000 bushels in wheat, 4,000,000 in barley and 500,000 in oats, but an increase of 3,000,000 bushels in peas, 4,000,000 in beans, and 1,204,000 tons in hay and clover. The wheat area is less than the average of eight years by 176,000 acres and the barley area by 71,000, while the oats area is greater by 269,000 acres, peas by 137,000, hay and clover by 225,000, and roots by 41,000, buckwheat by 29,000 and corn by 22,000. Fall wheat through most of Western Ontario is of good quality and an unusually fine crop. Spring wheat will probably be better than fair, but it is unsafe to predict for certain. Barley is light and not a great deal will rank first class. The oat yield is expected to be light per acre. The rye crop has given a fairly good yield and is generally well secured. There is a fair and uneven crop in peas. The hay crop is magnificent save in a very few eastern counties. Corn is good in Kent and Essex and some neighboring localities, but not good in the southern and central counties of the Western peninsula. There is an abundance of corn fodder, particularly in the east. The promise of the fruit crop not fulfilled. Apples will be less than a third of a crop, and pears will be poor. Plums are a failure, save here and there. Grapes promise a glorious yield in the Lake Erie crop.

The Coatlock Fair.

COATLOCK, August 20.—A night of rain preceded what looked like a rainy day for the opening of the fair of the Independent Agricultural Association of Stanstead and Compton counties, but luckily the fates were propitious, and though the day threatened rain it was really an ideal day for the fair. The village of Coatlock nestles lovingly amid the hills which surround it, and with its neat residences and handsome buildings forms a picture well worthy the attention of an artist. The village was on Wednesday decorated with flags and bunting, and presented a lively appearance. At 1 p.m. the train, which had on board the Hon. H. Mercier, drew into Coatlock station, where the Coatlock band was discoursing sweet music. Dr. Beaudry, mayor of Coatlock, read an address welcoming the Premier and his colleagues to Coatlock. Hon. Mr. Mercier, who was accompanied by Hon. Messrs. Langelier and Robidoux, replied both in French and English. He said that on his last visit he predicted that the member for Coatlock would not vote against him again, and he found that Mr. Baldwin had voted for his candidate, Mr. Lovell, M.P.E., for Stanstead. It was noticed he was not on the platform with the honorable the First Minister, but held himself aloof. A very successful fair was held in the afternoon, the speakers at which were Hon. Messrs. Mercier, Robidoux and Langelier. The officers of the association, Messrs. Roy, president; Jenks, vice-president, and W. L. Shurtiff, are to be congratulated on their success. In the afternoon there was a walking race in which the following horses competed and carried off the prize in the following order: First, John; second, Bon Bail; third, Princess, and fourth, Dexter. The green race was not finished. In the evening the Boston Ideal Band; and Guitier club gave a most enjoyable concert.

His Own Grandfather.

The following genealogical curiosity is a singular piece of reasoning to prove that a man may be his own grandfather. There was a widow (Anne) and her daughter (Jane), and a man (George) and his son (Henry). The widow married the son, and the daughter married the father. The widow was therefore a mother (JANE) to her husband's father, and grandmother to her own husband. By this husband she had a son (David), to whom she was also great-grandmother. Now, the son of a great-grandmother must be grandfather of grand uncle to whom his mother was great-grandmother; but Anne was mother-grandmother to him (David), therefore, David is his own grandfather.

Health of the Dominion.

OTTAWA, August 21.—The statement of mortality for the month of July last was issued by the Department of Agriculture today. The highest mortality in any city according to its population was in Quebec, which at 4.70 per thousand, its Galt death rate was 54, the lowest of any of the cities recorded in the list. London comes next at 62; Woodstock, Ont., 65; Ontario, Ont., 68; Victoria, B. C., 84; and St. Thomas, 84. Next to the city of Quebec, where the highest death rate exists, is the city of Hull, with 1.50. Among the other highest may be mentioned Sherbrooke, Que., 3.83; Three Rivers, 3.89; St. Hyacinthe, 3.87; and Montreal 3.77. In Montreal the high mortality is due to the large number of deaths of children under five years of age,

there being no less than 879 out of a total death rate for the month of 793. Turning to Quebec, out of a total death rate of 315, no less than 293 were under five years of age. In Hull there were 63 deaths and 53 of these were children under five years of age. In Three Rivers the deaths were 37, and of these 29 were under five years, while Sherbrooke's total was 39, and 28 of these were under five years. On the other hand no deaths of children are given for Woodstock, Ont., only 1 for Galt, 2 for St. Thomas, 2 for Chatham 4 for London and five for Victoria, B. C. In Montreal the deaths from diphtheria affections were 297 out of a total for the month of 793

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REMEMBER that the present charter of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, which the SUPREME COURT of the U.S. has declared to be a CONTRACT with the State of Louisiana and part of the Constitution of that State, DOES NOT EXPIRE UNTIL THE FIRST OF JANUARY, 1895.

The Legislature of Louisiana, which adjourned on the 10th of July of this year, has ordered an AMENDMENT to the Constitution of the State to be submitted to the People at an election in 1902, 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.

BOYLE-GANNON.—July 21, at Kilsaran, by the Rev. James Maguire, O. C. Kilsaran, assisted by the Rev. John Woods, Drogheda, Rev. John McArthur, Shortstone, and Rev. A. L. Kilsaran, O. P., Drogheda, James L. Boyle, No. 37 West street, Drogheda, to Maggie, second daughter of James Cannon, Castledunboy.

MACNULTY-TUOHY.—July 21, at Old Abbey, Ballinacorney, County Mayo, by the Rev. T. R. Day, assisted by the Rev. M. Brennan, P. P., and the Rev. P. McPadden, O. C., P. W. MacNulty, of Ballina, to Mary, second daughter of Malachy Tuohy, E. G., of Ballinacorney, County Mayo.

MULROONEY-CAMPBELL.—July 27, at St. Peter and Paul's Church, Danboony, County Meath, by the Rev. Patrick Cook, C. C., Thomas Mulrooney, manager at Mullin's, Ballinasloe, youngest son of Michael Mulrooney, Kesh, Oulster, to Mary (Mollie), second daughter of John Campy, Ballymacoll, Danboony.

DIED.

BATTY.—July 27, at Dublin, Mrs. Margaret Batty, aged 70.

BOLGER.—July 28, at Colmarck, Carlow, Emily, the beloved wife of William Bolger.

BOURKE.—July 11, in Dublin, Commander Wm. Theobald Bourke, R.N., aged 39 years.

BRYNES.—July 22, at Cork, Mrs. Elizabeth Brynes.

BOLGER.—July 28, at Carlow, Emily, the beloved wife of William Bolger, R. I. P.

BOWES.—July 27, at Maryborough, Michael Bowes, aged 68 years.

CABILL.—July 13, Elizabeth, relict of the late Andrew Cabill, Cathedral street, Thurles, aged 75 years.

COLGAN.—July 23, at Inelgh, Armagh, Edward Colgan, late D. M. P.

DOLAN.—July 17, at Kilkenny, Peter Dolan, aged 51 years.

DONOHUE.—June 20, Francis Donohue, of Longhill, County Longford, aged 21 years.

FLYNN.—July 28, at his brother's residence, Rev. Charles Flynn, Kilmogh, Francis Flynn, late divinity student, Maynooth.

HEDGECOCK.—July 28, Charles Hedgcock, formerly of No. 26 Grafton street, Dublin, aged 72 years.