A USEFUL SLATE.

"What is this big slate for that hang npen your kitchen wall?" said a visiter te a young housewife the other day. "Oh, that's my memorandum book," was the reply. "When I first went to keep house out in this suburban spot we would frequently sit down to a meal and discover that there was no pepper in the pepper caster, or no vinegar in pepper in the pepper caster, or no vineger in the cruet, or only a quarter of a loaf of bread in the box, or some little thing like that, which had slipped my memory among the which that amperished the second to think of; by themselves dittle account, but just big enough to the he completness away from a good meal which it needs to be

thoroughly enjoyed.

"As our grucer, baker and butcher, you see, are all two or three miles away, one cannot sell the girl to clap on her hat, run out and supply the want, as you can who live in the city; so I told John I must have a memorandum beek for the kitchen to jet these wants down in, so that when I did go shopping or when the tradesmen did call. I would be sure to tell them of everything I

"The very next day the dear bey brought me home a levely little book with lvory covers, allver tipped pencil and celluloid leaves from which the writing could be erased ait is a book was full. I tried it for a week, but it was so presty that if I were baking ples, say, and observed that the cloves were almost gone, I would have to step and wash the paste from my hands before I could handle that pretty book. Consequently, I used to say, On, I'll not step now. I'll just remamber trat and put it down when I cave seme others to ge with it." Of course, I ferget all about the gloves until the next time I went to get some and found not half

"So I relegated the pretty beek to the recesses of my buresu drawer and bought a common school slats with a pencil and spenge attached to it by strings. Whenever I find anything running low in the larder, I jot it down on the al.13, one half of one side of which is reserved for the grocer, and the rest for the butcher, the baker, etc.' ANTI FAT.

How peculiar it is to be people are generally so arxious to but thin, and vice versa. Why cannot paspie be centent as they are! Of course, it is very uppleasant to be too fat or too tain, but if one is in this state that troy must put up with it. People can make themselves thin or lat as trey please, but they have to take a deal of trouble. A Dachess has just made known how she made herself thin. She abjured. Broad, cake, roll:, pastry, tea, ceffie, obocelate, all awest wine; polatoes, pess, rice, carrete, turnips, macaroni: cheese, butter, cream, custurd, jailies, and in tact all awasts. Now she weighs 140 pounds. Lucky Duchers; but what she must have gone through to have reduced her fat in this way. Toe question is, Will she remain thin ? If she is at all inclined to be fat as soon as the leaves off starving herself she will gain flish again, and perhaps become fatter than ever. If she wishes to keep lean it seems that the only thing she can do is to abstain from cating al ogether.

STOOPING.

Tao stooping habit sequired in early life by so many wamen is largely responsible for the ills they undergo in later years. No inteil:gont person needs to be taught that if, for instance, the chest is depressed, all the organs below are correspondingly affected, and if lung troubles do not follow this per-nicious hance, other difficulties qually serious will It is because, mon over, of this habit that the ferms of to many women become, even in early womanhood, ill-shaped and grose, with pretruding abdomens and un arms, gracaful outlines. If by carelessness in the Tue hellyhocks flunted all their charms; to become lax, there is a gradual settling N ta denie petal his tired feet pressuddown of the entire figure, which is as ruin- I watched him struggling on and on, one to grace as it is detrimental to health. It women would acquire in early years the habit of walking, standing and breathing correctly there would be itte need to resort to art for the secrets of artificial comeliness. To stand so that the organs of the bady shall be held in proper presicion in the surest way to keep the form free and reduction in grace and metion. To breathe correctly is to keep the blood free frem impurities and to have the complexien pure and beautiful; it is not possible, however, to breathe correctly unless the dress is so arranged as to allow perfect freedom to all the organs, hence a study of hygienic dress murt not be neglected in connection with all these other things.

THE KITCHEN.

BAKED TRIPE.

Cut the tripe up in please, and put it into an earthen pet, with some ale, cider, or water, enough to cover it in; add sliced onlens, pepper and sait, and a good pinch of allepice; put the lid on the put, and set the tripe in the even to bake for two hours.

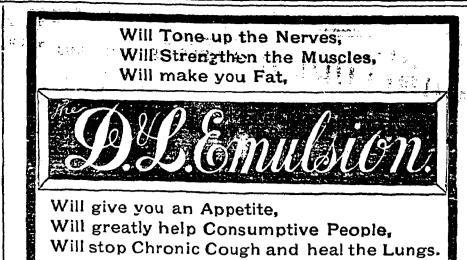
BARED FISH.

Wash and wipe the fish, and lay it, heads and tails in a baking dish, the bettom of which has been spread all over with a little butter or dripping, some mushroem ketchup. Season with chepped enions and paraley, shake planty of raspings of bread all over the top of the fish, and bake it in your even, or else send it to the baker's. DAKED COD'S HEAD.

First, make some stuffing with one pound of bruleed crumb of bread, mixed with six ounces chopped suct, two eggs, chopped paraley, onions and rhyme, and seasoned with papper and salt. Put this stuffing inside the ced's head, and place it in a baking dish with two ounces of butter, a gill of vinegar, and a pint and a half of water. Spread a little of the butter alt ever the ced's head, and then a thick ceating of bread-raspings all ever it; bake it for an hour in the oven. A iew oysters would be an improvement. SOUSED MACKEREL

The mackerel must be placed heads and talls in an earthen dish or pan seasoned with chepped entens, black pepper, a plach of allapice, and salt; add sufficient vinegar and water in equal propertiens to sever the fish. Bake.—Herrings, or any other fish, are toused in the same manner.

A DINNER OF RED HERRINGS. The cheaper sort of red berrings are always too salt, and unpleasantly strong flavoured, and are therefore an indifferent kind of food, unless due precaution is taken to seak them them in water for an hour before they are cooked. First, soak the red hexrings in water for an hour; wipe and spilt them down the back; toast er broil them on both sides for we or three minutes, and having placed them on a dish, put a bit of butter and some shopped enion upon each herring; pour a little vinegar ever all, and this will make a



pleass she size of an egg, well rubbed all ever wh pepper and sait, and placed in a good sized pet or saucepan; add peeled onlors in the proportion of six to the pound of meat, and enough water just to cover in the whole. Nex', set the stew on the fire to boil very gently for an honr and a half, then add such quantity of peried and arit potatoes as you may think will suffice for the number of persens about to dine off the stew, and put the whole back on the fire to broil brinkly until the potatoes are theroughly done soit; the Irish stew will then be ready to eat.

YOUTHS DEPARTMENT.

DUTY TO ONES PARENTS.

There is a story told of os of the greatest most respectful hemage; this brave soldier was the Confederate General, Sydney Johns-General Johnston ordered him to be shot bebelieved in him, but who had no evidence in matter's plate, and the other into his own, his favor, made a last appeal. When the and looked up with the greatest pride and his favor, made a last appeal. When the seldler had been arrested, he had been in the act of writing a letter to his father. He begged this comrade to secure it and send it home, giving him permission to read it. The comrade read it and took it to General Juhne. ton. It was an honert, loving het er euch aa good son would write to a kind father. I was carofully wil ten; Gueral John ton read it, expecting to find some sign of treaten there. He road it twice; and the he said to the comrade : "Way do you bring this to

"To show you, General," the soldier answered, ' that a man who could write such aletter to his father on the eve of battle could not have the heart of a traitor."

You are right," General Johnston said, aft -r a pause, "let the man be released." He was released; and later it was discovered that he had been wrongly anapact ad. He was killed in that battle. Such a sou would rather have died a hundred times that have such a father knew that he had been chet or hanged as a traiter !-- Ave Maria.

A YELLOW BUTTERFLY.

What do you think I saw to-day, When the rate was feling swift and gray? A poor little butterfly, yellow as gold, Fig. t-ring by in the wer and cold. His wings were heavy, his lit ly legs Hung it aighter and it flar than wooder

paga ; He wavered and wandered, weak and slow, And the rain drope gave him many at liw The great red roses showered dean a bain, The tall white likes shook in his path, The green vines reached with a hundred

position of the body the muscles are allowed But he never stopped for a moment's rest,

Until clauds had vanished and rain was Who would have thought so small a thing Could mount and mount on a fainting wing Wno would have thought a butterfly Had strength and courage to de or die? When tasks seem heavy and effort vain,

Just think of that butterfly out in the rain. -Sira Trainer Smith.

GREAT STORMS. In 914 a sterm in London destroyed 15 000 houses. In 1091 anether storm in the a m city destroyed 500 houses. In 1696 storm on the coast of England destroy. o 200 coasters with most of their crews. One of the greatest storms ever known was that of November 26t1 and 27 h, 1703 which cause. to London a less of over £2 000 000. It is estimated that over 8 000 were lost in the fluds of the Thames and Severn, and of the coast of Holland. During the same storm twelve English men-of-war, with 18 000 men-on board were lest in sight of their own shore The famous Eddystine Lighthouse was destreyed, and with it its ingenious centriver Winstanley. Saven thousand Swedes perished in a enew storm in 1719. A storm in I idia on O tober 11th, 1737, is said to have killed 30,000 people. At Havana a storm on Oute-ber 26 h, 1768, destrayed over 4 000 heure and 1,000 people On April 22 10, 1782, 7 000 people were de troyed by a hurricane a Sierat, in the East Indies. A terrible hurricans swept the west coast of Ireland during January 6th and 7th, 1839. Over 120 peopl were killed in and near Liverpool. In Ireland 400 houses were blown down, and therwas a great loss by fire. A big storm drove 143 wrecks on the But sh coast, May 26 h, 1861. Oa Juna 26th, 1875. 250 poople were killed at Buda Peath, Hungary. In Sept ember of the same year a storm on the coast of Texas swept many villeges away and caused au immense loss of life. On December 28:b, 1879, the Tay bridge was blown down and ever 100 persons were killed. Destruc-tive tornados in the west im part of the country caused great loss of life and property lo April, 1880.
The great Johnstown disaster of May of

last year in Pennsylvania is still fresh in the memories of all. Millions o dellars worth of preperty was destroyed and nearly four thousand people were killed.

FELINE VIRTUES. A certain household in a Lendon suburb were without a cat, and the mice grew thick, says a writer in Harper's Young People. A very beautiful tabby was given to them. But le and behold! she preved to be a sad thief, and stole all from the pantry she could get her claws on. She was given away and sen: away, but she came back. Besides this she preved to be very much of a bells of the neighborhood, and the garden of her owners was full of the most awful cencerts each night. Finally she was drowned. The weather was toe cold to dig her grave at once, and while waiting for sunshine, as it well-belied petatees.

IRISH STEW.

Interior parts of any kind of meat make a gond Irlsh stew. Let the meat be entin

him, and he ran away. The next day he was seen in the same position, and the next. It was the cat of a neighbor that had been fond of playing with the deceased. A third day of freezing cold came, and lo, the stranger was discovered to be again beside his playmet:-but dead. He had been frozen to death mourning for his friend. The family burled them in the same grave in the garden, like lovers in all ballads. Oats are not only grateful but generous. Here is a very remarkable atory, but quite a true one as to eat. A well-knewn member of the British clogical Society ewned a very large and clemn-looking cut, very dignified and wellbred. He was allewed to come to the family dinner-table—saly two or three persons being in the househeld—and sat up on a chair, and wore a napkin round his neck, and always enjoyed a place of fish. The fish he are by soldiers that was ever known, who deserves taking it from the plate with his paws in the pleces into which his master cut it; but he behaved beautifully, and usually had a second ten. A soldier had been arrested as a traitor did not come to the dioner-table at the sound on the eve of a battle. The testimony was of the bell. Just as the family were eating against him; there was ne time to sift it, and the third course in he rushed. He sprang up next to his master, and it was seen, to the general diamay of all, that he had two mice fore the assemilad army. A comrade who in his month. One he dropped into his

by. The coming of the person distarted

WHAT OURES?

Editorial Difference of Opinion on an Im-

What is the force that cuaes disease; and which is the most convenient apparatus for applying it? How far is the regular physician useful to us because we believe in him, and how far are his pills and powders and topics only the material representatives of nts personal influence on our health?

The regular dectors cure; the hon a pathle doctors cure : the Hahpnemannites cure : and so do the faith oures and the mid curer, and he so-called Christian scientists, and the and the patent medicine men. They all hit, and they all miss, and the great differenceone great difference-in the result is that when the regular doctors lose a patient no one grumil-s, and when the irregular doctors lose one the community stands on end and howls. - Rochester Union and Advertiser.

Nature cures, but nature can be aided, bindred or defert d in the curative process. the advice of men of good character who have studied the human system and learned, se for as modern science lights the way, how ar they can aid nature and bear they can peat avoid obstructing her. - Buffalo Com-

It is not our purpose to consider the evils f mile. We simply declare that the physician who knows committing is better than the physiclan who knows nothing, or very lails indeed shoul the structure and the conditions of the human system. Of course "he does not know it at all."—Richester Morning Herald.

I have need Warner's Safe Cure and but for its timely use would have been, I verily hellove, in my grave from what the doctors e-med Bright's Discass. D. F Shriner, senter Editor Scioto Gaz tee, C Il cothe, Onlo, in a letter dated Jane 30, 1890.

Giles (at the theatre) 'That is Miss Caustin sitting just in front of you. Clever girl that."

Merritt (who can't see the stage)—'Anyhow,
whe has a great head.'

TO THE DEAF. A person cured of Deafness and polses in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy Will send a description of it FEER to any person who applies to Nicholson, 30 St. John street

When the pedagogue whales the urchins it is but natural that they should blubber.

DOING WHAT IT CLAIMS.

LUZEBNE, LUZ Co., Pa , Dec., '88. Mr. R. H. Craig writes about the Knenig's Nerve Tonic under the above date: My health was generally good, but I was very wakeful at night and slope lightly. For this trouble I had not aken the Nerve Tonic more than a week when I began to sleep soundly and my former nervousness disappeared, I therefore believe the medicine is capable of doing what is claimed for it.

Because a girl has no figure is no sign she is not a good mathematician.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills —Colds, Colds, Snortness of Breath —These maladies equire early and unremitting attention, for if neglected they often end in asthms, bronchitis or consumption. The Cintment well cubbed upon the onest and back, penetrating the skin, is abserbed and carried directly to the lungs, whence it capels all impurities.
All the blood in the bedy is perpetually passing through the lungs, and there all nexious particles tending to disease can be qu'ckly, thoroughly, and permanently neutrazed, rendered harmless, or ejected from the system. Holloway's Ointment and Pills perfeetly accomplish this purification; and shrough the bleed thus cleaneed, the influence of these wonderful medicaments reaches the remotest parts of the human bedy, and thus cures all diseased action, whether internal or external.

The physicians who would win a reputation for success must have enduring patients.

Wheezing and snuffles in children can be inetantly relieved by the use of Natal Balm. Why let the little one suffer when such cheap and sure ours can be had? Try it.

A train-robber-The high price modists who makes a bali dress.

EREPING VEGETABLES.

The best way to keep vegetables for winter use such for exemple as tarnips, parrots, parenips, is thus explained in the Agricultur. ist :- "One of the most convenient is to pack them in boxes in a cool cellar, filling in all the interstices compactly with slightly damp moss or sawdust, or with sand. Sawdust answers well, but the boxes helding it should not centain over two or three bushele, or it will be liable to heat by fermenting. The mess used by nurserymen is the kind to be employed; or the moss which may be collected from damp and dense woods, to be fitted for packing by breaking up fine. Sand does well, but is rather heavier to handle than sawdom. In packing the vegetables a layer of the packing is first to be deposited on the bettom of the box an inch or two thick; then a layer of the vegetables, filling in all the spaces between them, and another layer of the packing, and so on till the box is full. If properly done all of such vegetables as are named (which are liable to dry and shrivel) will keep rlump and fresh all winter. Parenips and vegetable oysters for spring use are bester by remaining in the ground all winter. They may be prepared for whater use while thus remaining by covering the ground over them with half a feet or a feet of dry forest leaves, the layer of which is lifted where they are to be dug. A light covering of evergreen brush will prevent the leaves from being blewn away.

WOMEN AS BEE REEPERS.

Thousands of women are looking for employment away from the nelsy city, away from the factory village, in the country, where even a scant living is worth much more than it could be elsewhere, because the fields, the brooks, the birks-a thousand things-minister to soul and body, and make but a more than they can be, if cramped and ili fed in the city.

Bee-keeping, even for women is not new. Many women are engaged in it and find therein profitable employment and delightful recreation. A woman gave to bee-keeping in this country as great an impulse as that given by any one interested in hee culture. Br. fore she began to write and to tril how to keep beer, and to give her experience, beekeepers, generally, were men, although women have assitted in most aplaries from the first. Who ever heard of a bee-keeper who prepared his honey for market without the help of the members of his family?

Bat to day many women are engaged exclusively in bee-keeping, and do all the work themselves. They have found health, seme wealth, freedem, and an cripyally life. Indeed, women, in many respects, may be better beckeepers than men. Many men ruch into it with insufficient knowledge, and at four-dollar-and-a half advertising Itinerants, | tem; t t) do in one season what a profession-! ceule not do la several, and then, disappoint. ed, retire peorer in pocket, and at camity with all the beefamily.

Women do not begin in this way. They are satisfied with less return, although they ought not to be, and have therefore, perhaps, more patience to wait and to hold out langer under discouragements. Further, it is beleved that wemen have a finer touch, a And the Commercial's contaction is that it | gen hr way than men, and this alone is suffito the part of rational beings to seek and trust | clant recommendation, other things being equal. This gost'eness is a prequisite to benkeeping, and the presence of it, supported by command of self and will power, makes the successful bow-keeper, Indeed, the keeping of best is really a woman's work.

The general idea shout bees among those not acquainted with them is that they sting, that result from camploying the unamurulous, and that the sting is dangerous. If the the ignorant, charlatans and quacks to pre partle read that a man has been stung to some for the maladies that till at the human death by bees, half of them may believe it, to be quite a common occurrence. Accidents of various kinds happen every day, but we are not dismayed thereby; I fe really is madmore secure from the precentions taken to prevent their repetition, and in justice to the nee it must be said that it hee caused less disastor to man than any other incest, or any other animal connected with the farm or with raral affairs generally-taking the deg. the horse, or even the gentle cow, for example,

Base may be handled with bare hands without the infliction of a sting. All bee keepers wear veils, and all beginners wear gloves, but the latter are discarded usually after the first season. Sometimes when worn they will be stuck full of stings like pins in a pinoushion, while if they are removed not a ating will be turnet into the hand. B es seem to understand that the person who wears gloves is afraid of them, and besides some el ves may have an odor that irritates them. After a little experience, the bee keeper, man or woman, has no tear of the bees and werks among them unconscious of the presence o atings.

As to the manual labor in an aplary, a woman may de all. There need not be any hifting or carrying of hives heavy with boes and honey. The work is light, easy and always interesting. The cut-door express is invigorating and leads to good or better

As to the prefits of bee keeping-there are no "millions in it," but there may be a modest income, and this income is larger than that of many workers in cities. Usually bes-keeping accompanies some other pursuit, agricultural or otherwise, because it does not require all one's time. The growing of small fruits, various kinds of gardening, poultry raising and other out-door work may be undertaken, all of which women may do with a little help at certain seasons of the A colony of bees may gather twenty to one

hundred pounds of honey in a season. Some celenies have gathered one hundred and seventy five pounds in a season, but this is exceptional. It is safe to base calculations on an average of fi'ty pounds in a season, previded the double hive, non-swarming system be adopted—the system by which every celony shall centain not less than one bundred thousand bees. In a favorable season, even an average season, such a celeny will store nearer one handred pounds than fifty. The hency, if properly prepared for market, will sell at not less than twenty cents a pound, and if the beckeeper creates her own market, as she may, not less than twenty-five cents a pound may be real zed. Fifty octonies of been kept by the system referred to will preduce not less than two thousand five hundred pounds, and probably more in an average season. After bee-keeping is learned, the number of colonies may be increased indefinitely, depending of course upon location, "bee-passurage" and the time of the beekeeper. There are aplaries in this country centaining three themsand celenics, and in New England some of over five hundred colonies. By the double hive, non-swarming system, one person may do all the work for flity colonies, and pessibly one hundred, for the reason that by this system, the bees after they have began the work of the seas-on, when they are in good condition in con-

THE FARM Of The head very little attention. The bees are te be left severely alone, if good condition continues, till the harvest is ready.—Gee, A. Breckwell.

A REMARKABLE SCHEME.

To Unite the Three Kingdoms Geographic ally-A Proposed Bridge.

While stram and electricity have almost educed time and space to vanishing quantities, engineering skill has been effecting similar scientific marvels. The dream of Prospero has become an accomplished fact, and the earth has been girded by submarine oables, which enables peoples, separated by thousands of miles of land and water, to converse in less than the "forty minutes" of Artel or his magical master. The science which has divided continents by canals and pierced through mountaing, like the snowapped Alps, is now to be called into requeltion to work wenders nearer beme. While Ireland is being politically united, and the three countries are being joined in a union of hearts, it is opportunally proposed to unite Ireland—the Sootia Major and Spotia Minor ef our common ancestors-gengraphically by means of a submarine tunnel, 33 miles long, between Island Mages and the coast of Wigtenshire, outyside Lough Ryan, at Portehelle, ending at Strantaer, where it would join the existing railway system. The tunn I would be similar to those through the Aips and under the Savern and would be 150 feet below the bed of the channel. At a meeting in furtherance of the project, held in Bulfast on Friday. it was pointed out that though the three Alpine tunnels cost £10,000,000 they were paying concerns. It is intended to urge the preject upon the Government with the view to obtaining financial assistance. A committee, which includes the Dake of Abercorn, the Earl of Belmore, Lard A tour Hill, Mr. Macertaey, M.P., and others, has been appointed, but no scheme has yet been definitely adopted. It will, aft rall, be only history geologically repeating itself, for there are evidences of the two countries having been geographically one at a remote enoch.

MARRIED.

Bell-Dunning-At Rathmullan, John Thomas Boll, son of William Boll, to Mary

Li duff, Virginia. DARNEY -- CAMPBELL - Thomas Carney, Fin-

tous, to K to, second daughter of Pailip Campbell, Aghafad. ENNIS -HEALY -John Ennis, third eldeet

son of Inomas and Margaret Eants, Grove House, Greystine, to Julia Healy, third eldest daughter of Carbury and Margaret Healy, Wooden!, Blussington, Co. Wick-

FOLEY - MURPHY - At Graiguenamannagh, M onnel F. 1-y, Old Litgilin House, son of Patrick F. Ley, E q., Mensal Ludge, county C rlow, to Mary, only daughter of John Murphy, E q., Grafguenamannagh, county Kilkenov. BEALT-CURTIN-Luko J. Healy, West

streat, Drogheda, to Agnes, daughter of the late John O'C. Ourtin, Castlefarm, Co. K Try CMORROW-McMcRROW-At Manorhamil

ton, James MaM. rrow, merchant, Drumshambe, to Margaret McMorrow, Manorhamilton. RUSSELL-MCDEVITTE-J. J. Russoll, Nowry,

to Maggie, only daughter of the late Michael McD witte, Resemblest, Londonderry. I HOMESON - WILSON-At Dublin, William Thompson, of Ringsond, to Jane, eldear daughter of the late Owen Fiyan, Dannlists, and widow of the late Frederick Wiloun

DIED.

BROWN-At Datlin, James Loo, son of J so ph and Jana Brown BURKE -As Clouerkin, Rithdrum, Dabile. Morana, wife of Andrew Burke. BILLINGS-At Dublin, Peter, youngest son of the late Mr. Peter Billings, Kullney.

aged 21 years. BOHAN-A. Tebernes, Killmullock, John, only eurviving son of Patrick Bohan. CAROLAN-At the Mater Hospital, Peter Ostolan, of the G.P.O.

COBAIN-At Dung, Patrick Cobain. Casallii - At Glenbrook, Magheratel:, Mar-jarte, only daughter of Francis and Marion Cassidi.

CROOKS-At Waterelde, Darry, Lillan, daughter of Thomas and Fanny Orooks. CONATY-At Dublin, James Couaty, brother of the late Most Rev. Dr. Conaty, Bishop

of Klimore. Du Moulin-Charles John Remaine, eldest sen of the late Peter George Da Moulit. Solicitor to the Consulate of France, and brother to the Rev. Canon Da Meulin, To-

ronto, Canada, DOMERTY - At the Parechial House, Glanvar, Fanny, wife of Owen Doherty, N.T. Belorait, and sister of the Rev. J.J. O Dannell,

C C. Rathmulian. HEFFERNAN-At Ossililyons on the 18th. after a brief illness, Annie Heffernan, the beloved daughter of T. Heffernan, aged 24

Years. McGRATH-At Dablin, John Joseph Mo-Grath, son of Michael and Harriet E. McGrath. MOORE-At Rathmines, L'zzle Mary, widow

of the late Ignatius Moore, of Newcastle House, On. Dablin, 50 years. McGonigle-At Ballybefey, Thomas, son of Thomas McGonigle. MISKELLY-At Lieleen, David Miskelly, 88

years. MCINTERE-At Gertin Hall, James Henry McIntyre, M.P.
MURPHY-At K Ikeaskan, Oarbury, Co. Kildare, Wm. Murphy.

MORLEY-At Cork, Cornellas Merley, aged 24 years. PERRIER—At Sammerhill, South, Georgina, daughter of the late Sir Anthony

Perrier. COULLY-At Macon, Georgia (Maggle), in religion Sister M. Bernard, aged 44 years, and 24th year of her religious profession, accend daughter of the late Eiward and Judith Soully, Mountmellic, Queen's Co. Ireland.

WOMEY—At St. Patrick's Incurable Hespital, Cork, John Twomey, the beloved sen of Humphrey Twomey, of Garryhesta, Ovens, aged 28 years.

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, billousness or constipa-tion, you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable ; small and easy to take. Dan't forget this. .

For Imperial use.—The Czar: "Vodsky, what is thatek!?" Vodsky: "That is one of those Americanovitch slosski machiniski." The Czar: "And what does the thingovitch do?" Vodsky: "You drop a diamond in the slotosequence of precautions taken in the previous | vitch and try your weightski."

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from the National Medical Association for
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of Assistant Physicians may be consulted, confidentially, by mail or in person, at the office of
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Louisiana State Lottery Company Incorporated by the Legislature for Education fard Charitable purposes, its franchise made a part of the precont State Constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote, and

Its GHAND FATRACKDINARY DRAYINGS take piace Semi-Annually (June and December), and its GHAND SINGLE NIMBER DAAWINGS take piace to each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

Attested as follows:

Thomas Bell, son of William Boll, to Mary Duraing, daughter of Joseph Duraing, Remailian.

Announce Mulnanny — Joseph Carroll, Element for all the Mounty and Semi-Annual Drawing softhe Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and the good faith covered at parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signature articled, in its advertisements.



We the undersigned Banks and Bankers with pay all Prizes direct in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

R M WALMSLEY, Pres. Louistan an Nat'l Ma PIERRE LAVAUX, Pres. State National Runk. A HALISWEN Pres. New Orleans Wat'l Bank. CARL KOHN, Pres. Buton National Bank.

MAMMOTH DRAWING. At the Academy of Music, new Orleans, Twosday, DECEMBER 16, 1890,

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$600,000.

100,000 Numbers in the Wheel.

LIST OF PRIZES. LIST OF PRIZES.

1 PRIZE OF 070,000 is. \$70,000 to 1 PRIZE OF 070,000 is. 200,000 is. 200,000 is. 100,000 is. 100, 100 PRIZES OF 800 Arc. 85,000 129,000 600 Arc. 129,000 200,000 200,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZZE. 100 Prizes of \$10.50 are. \$10.5000 100 do. 8.0 are. 85,000 100 do. 400 are. 40,000 TWO NUMBER TERMINALS.

PAICE OF TICKETS:

Whole Tickets Forty Dollars : Haives \$40: Eighths \$5; Twentleths \$2: Fortiettu \$1.

Club rates, 55 fractional tickets at \$1, for \$50

MAKE ALL REMITTANCES BY EXPRESS THE COMPANY WILL PAY CHARGES ON ALL PACKAGES CONTAINING NOT LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS.

> M. A. DAUPHER, New Orleans, 52.

ATTENTION—The present charter of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, which is part of the constitution of the State, and, by decision of the SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, is an involable contract hotween the state and the Lottery Company, will remain in force under any circumstances SIVE YEARS LOVIER, UNTIL 1875.

The Louisian's Legislature, which adjourned Joly 10th voted by two thirds majority in each House to let the pusple decide at an election whether the Lottery shall continue from 1895 until 1819—The general impression is that THE PEOPLE WILL FAVOR TONTINUANCE.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine racks amongst the leading necessaries of Life.

Those famous Pills purify the BLOOD and act most wonderfully yet soothingly, on the STOMACH, LIVER, KIUNEYS and HOWEL, giving one, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cass where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious as to all allments incidental to fenales of all ages and as a GENERAL, FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

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