#### THE LABRADOR HORRORS.

Three Thousand Five Handred Said to Have Perished From Cold and Hunger on the Const-Masses of Ice Prevent the Survivers' Escape—Hudson's Straits

Frozen Over.

Sr. John's, Nfid., July 27.—The schooner Baaron has arrived bringing the latest news from the Labrador coast. For nearly two weeks she was blocked in York Harbor by a field of ice. She brings five families who had reached that point from Sandwich Bay, 100 miles inland, on sledges drawn by ponies, on which they subsisted after their arrival. York harbor is crowded with fugitives, but these came from the southern coast and knew nothing of their northern neighbors. On July 19 a two days' snowstorm set in, cutting off all communication, The snow had closed all trails. Relief vessels will now go direct to York bay to relieve the first sufferers there. The latest report states that the Hudson straits are again frozen over, which is an un-precedented cocurrence at this season. The temperature has not gone lower than 10° above. The cold results from immense masses of Arctic los along the coast. Up to date 620 survivors have arrived here. The

number that have died is estimated at 3,500.
Sr. JOHNS, Nild., July 26.—Further particulars of the distress among the fishermen of Labrador have been received. The seventy Esquimaux who demanded food from the stores at Mugford, which could not be given them owing to the needs of the inhabitants and the small supply, made a rush for the harbor storehouse, where the flour and fish were stored. The men of the small settlement gathered to defend their only hope of existence and a desperate fight ensued, in which four of the marauding Esquimaux were nearly killed and two of the storehouse defenders were seriously injured. The Esquimaux, finding that they could not obtain food by force, retreated and sent in several of their number to ask for a small quantity of food, which they said was absolutely necessary to the continued existence of their wives and children. Two hundred pounds of flour and about fifty pounds of frozen cod were given

It was reported that in Astoria alone, out two hundred persons, over one hundred had and had it not been for the seal industry, which was tolerably good, not a soul would Indian harbors fish is the only food besides a small quantity of cornmeal. They have had no vegetables since March 1, and the people

the entire population.

Many have gone cast along the coast in the hope of getting into better supplied settlements, while eighty persons, of whom forty were squaws and thirty-five children, died from starvation in June alone. There were some deaths in April and May, but these were principally from exposure to the cold. The Okkah Indians are suffering greatly, but there were not as many deaths among them as was at first reported, only twelve persons having died this spring out of the 125 who made up the tribe. The whole settlement is, however, on the verge of starvation. The places spoken of do not include the whole district where there is to be found destitution and death. In the country lying back from Okkah, Hopedale, Nain and Cape Mugford, there are a large number of families, most of them Indians or Esquimaux, among whom deaths here from starvation cannot be estimated, but it is thought, judging from the reports now and then brought in, that the number is very large.

### NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhooi, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full information, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

#### A DOLEFUL ESTIMATE. SKRIOUS EFFECTS OF DROUTH ON THE UNITED

STATES CROPS.
CHICAGO, July 25.—The following crop summary will appear in this week's Farmers' Review: The prolonged drouth, which is almost unprecedented in its length and saverity, is beginning to have a very serious effect upon all the late crops. The spring wheat outlook has been in nowise improved, and the average condition of the crop has de-clined since July lat. The reports from Nebraska, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota do not indicate an average yield of over six to ten bushels to the acre, with many fields entirely ruined. Corn is reported very uneven in Michigan, Illi nois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Nebraska, and, while looking clean, is in need of rain, and a shortage in the yield is threatened. In Minnesota corn is looking well, but is beginning to feel the effects of the drouth. The oat crop will fall short with a promise of not to exceed one-half an average yield in Wisconsin and Minnesota, and three-fourths of an average in Illinois, Michigan and Iowa. With the exception of Minnesota, the potato crop is threatened with a failure, few of the reports indicating more than one-half a yield, and in many more sections a com-plete failure. The pastures in all the plete failure. Northwestern States are reported as short and in large sections ruined. In portions of Wisconsin the cattle are already given feed, owing to an inability to obtain sustenance in the dried up pasturing lands. The fruit crop

promising.
PORTLAND, Dak., July 25.—It is estimated that the grain ruined by Friday's hailstorm in this section will aggregate 750,000 bushels.

of Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin is very

#### A POSSIBLE GUITEAU. THE POLICE ARREST A MAN POR FOLLOWING

THE PRESIDENT. ALBANY, July 23rd.—While the I res dent was receiving the public in the Senate Chamber a man with a swarthy face, short black side whiskers and black mustache, and shabbily dressed in a well worn light suit of clothes, was noticed hovering about the President. Finally he stealthily crept up behind him. The police had been noticing his movements, and at this juncture

he was arrested and taken out of the room.

When the attention of the President and

those who accompanied him was drawn to

the man they remembered that he had been hovering about him all the afternoon. The

was led off to the Second precinct station house. There he was searched, but no weapons were found on him. In his pockets were \$6 in bills and some small change. He said his "name was Nathan Schuler; that he was twenty-eight years old, and when at home, which was not often, fived in Kingston, N.Y. He was a pedier by occuration he will and he walker would be really and he was a pedier by occuration. pation, he said, and had been selling medals, bananas and other articles in Albany during the bi-centennial celebration. When asked why he had followed the President about, he said that when Cleveland was a candidate for President he introduced his name in various towns and cities throughout the State and spoke to people for him. He thought he deserved a political position, and as he was a poor man he wanted to better himself. He thought that if the President knew what he had done for him he would give him a position. He was only watching for an opportunity to speak to him, he said. The police decided to look the man up until the President was out of Albany.

#### A HORRIBLE STORY.

Pickling a Pickaninny at a Georgia Picnic-Cannibalism Extraordinary.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 28.—The full account of the Tatnall county cannibal affair is as follows: A few days ago some of the colored people in the lower end of the county held a picnic. They had engaged as cook and general overseer of the culinary department an old negro woman. Great preparations had been made for the festivities and the sport ran high. It was a hungry band that gathered for dinner and awaited the summons. It was served at last and the merry-makers fell to with a will. Hardly had the edibles began to disappear when a strange hush fell upon the boisterous group. One had been served with a piece of meat that clung to a small-jointed bone. It did not look like anything he had ever seen come from a frying pan before, and he showed it to his neighbor. The other looked at it atten-tively for a moment. "It was the finger of a child," he said. There was a sensation which quickly apread into a panic. A hasty examination of other plates was made. More fingers were found, and pleces of meat that of thirty-five or forty families, or a total of were evidently human flesh were held upon forks and gazed at by the thoroughly excited two hundred persons, over one hundred had died—mostly all women and children. In Nain the catch of fish has not been sufficient to afford food to the inhabitants. The season, which opened on May 1, was very backward, and had it not been for the seal industry.

IOFES and gazed at by the thoroughly excited negroes. They gazed at each other in a frightened way, and then there was a simultaneous break for the cabin in which the cook had prepared the meat. She met them at the door brandishing a long knife. A wild light, that of a maniac, be living. Along Hamilton inlet and Sand-wich Bay there is not so much suffering, wich Bay there is not so much supering, although many have died. In Webuck and Indian harbors fish is the only food besides a small quantity of cornneal. They have had no vegetables since March 1, and the people from the old cook. "I left it here in her are almost without clothing. At Hopedale charge," cried the excited mother, appealing not over twenty-five families remain out of to the friends about her. "Where is it? She has killed it." With fiendish yells the dusky army, fired

by her agonizing ories, bore down upon the cook, and, in spite of her frantic struggle, tore the knife from her grasp. Evidences of the murder were about them. There was blood on the floor and the table was smeared with it. The living child was nowhere to be seen, but in its place was a portion of a little human body, which had been taken from the oven. Pieces of flesh had been carved from it. The excitement among the searchers was of the wildest kind. They tore everything to pieces in the cabin in their fury. It was plain enough that the old woman had murdered the child there and had cooked half the body. Where was the other half? There were drops of blood across the floor. Someone, less excited than the rest, followed the tell-tale trail. A shout informed his comthem indians or Esquimaux, among whom the suffering is really greater than it is in the more thickly populated settlements. The They rushed out to find him pulling it from effect was indescribably rich and had quite the the barrel, where it had been salted down. Then there was a general cry of vengeance and the frenzied shouts rang through the trees. Some suggested lynching, but there was no rope. Others wanted to back her in pieces with the same knife that took the life of the little child. Still another cried "Burn her!" and the cry was taken up and repeated until all in the exited crowd were crying, "Burn her !" "Burn her !" She fought like a wild beast. She crouched and struggled and used her teeth and hands. But her captors were too many to cope with successfully and she was led out to the slaughter kicking and shricking. They dragged her to a tree and bound her tightly to it. Then they heaped brush around her and fired it in a dozen places. A circle of fire surrounded her, and from the midst of it she begged for mercy one moment and shricked her imprecations the next; and around her stood the excited negroes watching the flames as they scorched her flesh and seized upon her cloth ing and enveloped her in a sheet of fire. It was a scene too terrible to paint, but not one of them took their eyes from her until she fell into the ashes a blackened corpse. The woman was undoubtedly insane.

#### FARM AND GARDEN.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES. Bad drinking water for cows makes bad nilk.

More sleep and less stimulant will make

haying and harvesting go easier. Over 197,000 head of horses have been imported into England in the past ten years. Wood ashes or potash in some form around the mots of pear trees will restore them. A few tubs of poor butter in an invoice

may bring the average price down below the line of profit. On snooth land always tend corn with the cultivator instead of the plough. It saves

time and labor. The best market for any man, provided he has one, in the home market. He who "is near" to his market is better than he "who is far off."

Cow manire water spattered over melon, squash and oucumber vines at sunrise will destroy the tripped bug. Spatter with an old brush or boom,

There are fever cattle in proportion to the population of he country than there were thirty-five years go. But the average weight has been largely noreased.

Fowls that mut be fed in summer should be fed regularly. If fed only twice a day feed lightly in the morning and give a full feed at night. If fed but once a day, feed at night.

The calf born in the fall, fairly well win-tered and given the vigorous growth that grass food gives the following summer, makes a better cow than the toring raised one, and she is two years old—the right time for the birth of her first calf.

All fowls that feather dowly are usually hardy-for instance, the Bahmas. For it is owing to the tact th .. the dain on the system occasioned by call's feathering does not weaken them. Slow feathering while growing is indicative of hardiness,

Hydrangeas in bloom are benefitted by an is 87 per cent in standard milk, fat, four per occasional dose of manire water. hovering about him all the afternoon. The occasional dose of manire water. Young cent., caseine, sugar and ash. In Koumiss we man protested against being arrested, but rants in their first year like partial shade in have very little and the sugar is decom-

the summer. If the soil about trees and plants is somewhat poor applications of liquid manure to them will greatly assist the crop. The disadvantages of the ordinary system

of setting milk in shallow pans for raising cream are that a longer period elapses before the skimming is completed, too much space is required, and in summer the milk becomes sour before the whole of the cream is raised.

The roof is 'he most important part of a pig stye, as indeed it is for all buildings sheltering stock. The floor of a pig pen may be earth, with a little straw. In fact many farmers object to board or plank floors, which form harbors for rats and other vermin. But the roof must be waterproof.

The public would be greatly accommodated if every farmer would erect in a conspicuous place on the farm his name, in order that travellers might be guided thereby. This would save every husbandman the thankless and arduous task of answering hundreds of questions, and would direct persons to them who had business to transact.

HINTS FOR HOME DRESSMAKERS.

A great writer once said, "The consciousness of being well dressed gives a satistaction that religion is powerless to bestow." There are few people so superior as to be able to rise above the feeling that they are badly dressed. Jennie June thinks that women take dress to seriously, and that with their faculty for martyrdom, they make martyrs of themselves in the matter of fashion. This is undoubtedly true in some instances, but most of us, I think, wish that Dryden's beautiful sentiment "Virtue, though in rags shall keep me warm," was something more than sent ment, and that we might indeed be like the lilies of the field who neither toil nor spin.

It is one thing to make dress one's whole aim in life, and another to like to be daintily and neatly attired; the woman who is so indifferent as not to desire the latter, is to my mind reareely womanly. It is not a lengthy purse always that makes a well dressed woman, in-deed if one has a limited amount to spend on deed if one has a limited amount to spend on clothes it is perhaps tasier to avoid dowdiness. The taste of the wearer is more important than money. I have known women who would dress better on a hundred dollars a year, than others on five times that sum, so if you have plenty of "saint-seducing gold," you have no use for this article. It is quite possible for a woman to clothe herself is quite possible for a woman to clothe herself respectably and even prettily on less than a hundred dollars a year. In order to do this she must try never to be (in fact she must avoid being) in the extreme fashion, as extremes are never popular long, and when once out of fashion are generally ridiculous. Always buy a good article. If you cannot afford a good alk, buy some other material, but let whatever you get be the best of its kind. The linings and the making (if you do not make it yourself) cost as much for a cheap dress as for a better one. One can get more satisfaction from one handsome toilette, though obliged to wear it for several seasons, than from the same sum expended on two or three cheap suits. There is plenty of low-priced goods such as the "tourist cloth," so much worn at present, that are both durable and stylish, but it is cheap goods of which there are several varieties that are to be specially

Home dressmaking is very popular just now in London, and if you are confident of your own skill, you can save much by making your own dresses, but if not have the bodice fitted by a dressmaker. If you have any ingenuity and

time you can manage the rest yourself.

One of the prettiest costumes imaginable is worn by a lady, who assured me that she had not in three years expended more than \$150 for her wardiobe. It was a seal brown camel's hair. The front and panels of the over-skirt were embroidered in soft shades of grey and brown crewels, the pattern a run-ning vine with long graceful, droop-ing leaves interspersed with clusters of smalflowers done in dark cardinal silk. The leaves were veined with red silk, and an occasional tip of a leaf was flecked with the same. The waist was plaited and fitted to a charm, for which in her case a dressmaker's art had not been needed. The collar and cuffs were embroidered in like manner, as was also a scarf made from a single air of an imported costume. seen many an imported costume not nearly so elegant. A Gainsborough hat covered with the goods, and trimmed covered with the goods, and trimmed and faced with brown velvet with a single sweeping plume, completed the attire. The cost of the whole, including long sued gloves, had

of the wine, including said gives, had not exceeded \$25, and my friend laughingly remarked, "I shall be known by my dress, for I shall not have another in two years."

Another, and still less expensive dress, is made from "tourist cloth," which costs but 60 cents a yard, double fold. The color is a fawn grey, and the compresidery a Cali comic thirtle in a yard, double fold. The color is a fawn grey, and the emoroidery a Cali ornia thistle in prettily contrasting shades of grey, the leaves veiued with silk, and the flowers in rich cardinal. The large buttons so costly and fashionable were out of reach of the wearer's purse, and so large button molds were covered first with a thin layer of widding and then with the goods. They were widding and then with the goods. They were then embroidered as follows: Thread a needle with a yard and a half of cardinal embroidery silk, knot it and pass it through the centre; silk, knot it and pass it through the centre; which the silk around the button so as to divide it into five equal parts and fasten underneath so that the threads will not slip. Now catch each thread with an over stitch like the spider webs in "crazy patchwork," and so work around and around the button, always from you, until it is two-thirds covered. The lines must not be too close together. Slip the needle under the embroidery, pass it through the centre, knot the thread on the under slip the needle tinder the embroiders, pass it through the centre, knot the thread on the under side, so as to have a double thread, pass it again through the middle of the button, and draw all the lines of silk between the bars tightly down. The result is a perfect star, making a handsome and very ornamental button at a cost of less than twenty cents a

Light shades must be selected with great care Light shades must be selected with great care or they are not becoming. If there is the slightest suspicion of yellow in the complexion, the grey should be almost a fawn color. A light dress embroidered as above is quite worth dveing if it becomes soiled after long wear. Gray can be dyed brown, and brown a deeper shade of the same color, and the embroidery can be retouched with red.

"OAKLAND'S" KOUMISS. When the history of dairying comes to be written, the part which Canada has played in the business will have no insignificant place. Of all the work which has been done, few have accomplished so much, in so short a time, as Valancey E. Fuller, of Hamilton. Taking to stock breeding partly as an occu Taking to stock breeding partly as an occupation and partly as a sport, he has succeeded in gathering around him in the brief space of five years the choicest blood in the Jersey world. If the "Oaklands" herd is not the largest in North America, it certainly is so in Canada, and is, without doubt, the most valuable collection of darry animals that over fed on pasture. As time rolled on, the question presented itself, What shall be done with the milk? Can no other outlet be found for it than its conversion into butter? In the fall of 1884, Mr. Fuller tried to answer this than its conversion into butter: In the fair of 1884, Mr. Fuller tried to answer this question by opening in Yonge street, Toronto, the now well-known "Oaklands Jersey Dairy," for the sale of Jersey milk in bottles, cream, cottage cheese, butter and the far famed Koumiss. Not many years ago druggists only could obtain this precious article, but now it can be had by people generally in druggists only could obtain this precious article, but now it can be had by people generally in most of the largest cities in the world. To the founder of "Oaklands" belongs the honor of having introduced this food into Canada. "What is it," is a question often asked by those not familiar with its character. Shortly described, it is digested milk. In an ordinary sample of milk, we get besides the water of combination, which

posed, forming alcohol, earbonic said and lactic acid which digests the caseine or curd. To ac-complish the result satisfactorily is a work de-manding much intelligence and skill in manipu-

lation.

This delicate product of the dairy is now used This delicate product of the dairy is now used in a variety of cases; dyspepais, gastric ulcer, indigestion, fevers, diabetes, consumption and general debility. In the hands o a physician it is a real savior and regenerator. When after anxious care and close watching the patient has gone through the wasting agonies of disease, the doctor is often baffled on the question of nutrition. The food required is one which will make little or no demand on the feeble nervous energy remaining, and so like a wise man he chooses food which is already digested. Besides being a digested food, koumiss is pleasant to drink, and aids in toning upthe stomach. sant to drink, and sids in toning up the stomach. Under its administration the enervated gain strength. The man of vigor improves, as he takes something which repairs waste much sooner than any other drink, and it is a real reviver. Emaciated invalids have recovered strength and fiesh so rapidly on it as to increase in weight ten pounds a month. Busy merchants, over-worked professional men, and care-worn women have adopted this preparation as their principal food. Those who have used it in health say it has worked wonders, and they would not be without it. It is at one a stomach healer and a flesh maker without an equal. The main draw-back to its extended use hitherto has been the high price of the article, but arrangements are now made which will make Koumiss as accessible as milk, beer, or any other form of beverage met with in daily use.

Mesars. Kenneth Campbell & Co., of Morereal, are the wholesale agents.

The work of construction on the Smith's Falls short line is being rapidly pushed forward. Five thousand laborers are employed between the western junction and St. Anne's. The construction of the bridge at Kemptville is well under way. The stone quarries at Hull are the scene of great activity, as a large quantity of stone work required for the bridge is being obtained there.

A designer and patternmaker named White iving in Providence, R 1., has gone mad through broading over the insinuations contained in an anonymous letter sent him ten days ago involving the good name of his wife, with whom he had lived happily for years.

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from a common Blotch, or Expetion, to the worst Scrofula. Salt-rheum, "Fevor-sorce," Scaly or Hough Skin, in sbort, all diseases caused by bad blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Great Eating Uicers rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Rose Rash, Boils, Carbuncles, Sorce Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-Joint Disease, White Swellings, Goitre, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands. Send tencents in stamps for a large treatise, with colored plates, on. Skin Diseases, or the same amount for a treatise on Scrofulous Affections. "THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." Thoroughly cleanse it by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength, and soundness of constitution, will be established.

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which is Scroulous Disease of the Lungs, is promptly and certainly arrested and cured by this God-given remedy, if taken before the last stages of the disease are reached. From its wonderful power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now celebrated remedy to the public, Dr. Piracz ibought seriously of calling it his "Consumption Cure," but abandoned that name as too limited for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alterative, or blood-cieansing, anti-bilious, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for consumption of the lungs, but for all

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Liver, Blood, and Lungs.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills, and the sallow spirits are sallow spirits and the sallow spirits and the sallow spirits and the sallow spirits are sallow spirits and spirits are sallow spirits and spirits are sallow spirits and spirits are sallow spirits are sallow spirits and spirits are sallow spirits and spirits are sallow spirits are sallow spirits and spirits are sallow spirits are sallow spirits are sallow spirits and spirits are sallow spirits are sallow spirits are sallow spirits and spirits are sallow spirits are s on account near the control of the c

For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Consumption, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's book on Consumption. Sold by Druggists.

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the nose, offensive or otherwise, partial loss of smell, taste, or pressure in head, you have Catarrh. Thousands of cases terminate in consumption.

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# HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Fills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents: five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

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most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS&BOWELS Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAI SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, a General Family Medicine, are unsurpasse

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Both rn and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street, London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 14d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

## ALLAN LINE.



Under Contract with the Government of Canada and New foundland for the conveyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES Mails.

1886—Summer Arrangements—1886 This Company's Lines are composed of the following Double-Engined, Clyde-built IRON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-light compariments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made the fasted time on recerd.

esseis.	Tourage.		Commaniers.
midian	0.100		Luilding.
risian	5,400	Captain	ames Wylic.
ynesian	4.100		J. Ritchie.
matian	3,600	64	Hugh Wyllo.
cassian	4.000	41	W Richaruson
ruvian	3,400	88	
va Scotian	3.300	44	fi: lughes.
thagenian	4.600	66	nicol.
erian	4.600	•	Moore.
TWOCHAD	2.691	44	J. s. Stephen
wegian	97440		John Brown
ros manos e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	4 200	46	J. Ambury.
strian itorian	5.700	44	W. Dalzieli.
1881871			Alex. McDougs
	3,000	46	WIGHT MCDOESS
ndinavian			John Park.
moe Ayrean	3,800	ä	James Scott.
ean	6,000	#	J. C. Menzies.
dan	8,690		C. E. LoGallais
nitoban	8.760	41	R. Carruthers
and in a	9,600	48	John Kerr.
omician	9.800	66	D. McKillop.
ldensian	2.600	84	D. J. James.
DEF D.C	2.204	64	W. S. Maln.
wfoundland	1.500	"	C. J. Myline.
adia	1.350	66	F. McGrath.
dintan	4.600	Lieut.	W.H.Smith, R.I
spian.	37.900	Transfer	B. Barrett.

THE SHORTEST SEA ROUTE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE, BEING ONLY FIVE DAYS BETWEEN LAND AND LAND

The steamers of the Liverpool, Londonderry and Montreal Mail Service, sailing from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, and from Quebec on ITHURSDAYS, calling at Lough Poyle to receive en board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Irsiand and Sociland, are intended to be despatched, from Quebec:

Polynesian. Thursday, July 29

\*Parisian Thursday, Aug. 5

\*Sardinian Thursday, Aug. 19

\*Polynesian. Thursday, Aug. 19

\*Polynesian. Thursday, Sept. 2

\*Polynesian. Thursday, Sept. 2

\*Polynesian. Thursday, Sept. 9

Rates of passage from Quebec:—Cabin. 860, \$70,1and \$50 (according to accommodation); Intermediate, \$30; Steerage \$20.

The steamers of the Liverpool, Londonderry, Quebec and Montreal extra service, sailing from Liverpool and Quebec on FRIDAYS, and calling at Derry to receive passengers from Iroland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched from Quebec:

service are intended to sall from Montreal for Glasgow as follows:

Norwegian about July 27
Hibernian about Aug. 3
Corean about Aug. 10
Siberian about Aug. 10
Siberian about Aug. 12
Lucerne about Aug. 24
Lucerne about Aug. 25
Lucerne about Aug. 25
Lucerne about Aug. 26
Lucerne about Aug. 31
Hibernian about Aug. 31
Hibernian about Aug. 31
Hibernian about Aug. 31
The steamers of the London, Quebec and Montreal line are inlended to be despatched from Montreal for London as follows:

Phomeetian about Aug. 12
Grecian about Aug. 17
The steamers of the Liverpool, Queenstown, St. Johns, Haiffax and Baltimore mail service are intended to be despatched as follows From Haiffax:

Casplan Monday, Aug. 12
Casplan Monday, Aug. 2

Caspian Monday, Aug. 2
Carthaginian Munday, Aug. 18
Nova Scotian Monday, Aug. 30
Caspian Monday, Sup. 13 Rates of passage between Halifax and Bt. Johns Cabin, \$20.00; Intermediate, \$15.00; Steerage, \$6.00 The steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry, Galway, and Boston service are intended to be despatched as follows from Reston forGlasgow direct:

about July 24
Prussian:

about Aug. 74
Waldensian

about Aug. 14
Canadian

about Aug. 14

The steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry and Phila-delphia service are intended to be despatched from Philadelphia for Glasgow: Manitobian.....Aug

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING. Persons desirous of briving their friends from critain can obtain Passage Ce. Hiscates at lowest rates. Arrivan can obtain Passage Ce. Uncates at lowest races. An experienced surgeon carried on each vessel. Herths not secured until paid for.

Through Bills of Lading grantee at Liverpool and Glasgow, and at all Continental Ports, to all joints in Canada and the Western States, via Halliax, Hoston, Baltimore, Quebec and Montreal, and from all Italiway Stations in Canada and the United States, to Liverpool

and Glasgow, via Baltimore, Boston, Quebec and Mon-

May 28th,1886.



MEENEELY BELL COMPANY.

Greatest Experience. Larges Trade. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free CLINTON H. MENEELY BELL COMPANY TROY. N.Y.

The Finest Grade of Church hells



MENEELY & COMPANY WEST TROY, N. Y., BEIL Figure 1. 19 Another than public a second track of the second trac



APERFECTLY RELIABE ARTICL OF HOUSEHOLD USE

-IS THE-COOK'S FRIEND

BAKING POWDER.

At is a preparation of PURE and HEALTHY ingredients, used for the purpose of RAISING and SHORTENING, calculated to d the BES1 WORK at LEAST possible COST.

It contains neither alum, lime, nor other leterious substance, is so prepared as to mireadily with flour and retain its virtues of

long period. RETAILED EVERYWHERE. None genuine without the trade mark the package.

Morphine Habit Cured in 16 to 80 Days. No Pay until Cared.

A Quick, Permates, 18. 140., 28. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 38s. each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

N.B.—Advice gratis, at the above address, ally between the hours of 1 and 4, or by letter