suggestions for These Who have Invalids to Nurse.

For the information of those who may be called upon to minister to the wants of the sick, the following hints on general nursing are offered :

One person only should care for the alok. receive in a net one from the doctor, and give him an account of such symptoms and changes as occur during his absence. As women are usually more sympathetic, exact, and observant, and also quicker and easier in their movements, they make better nurses. than men. A good nurse will endeavor to be oool and collected, working excessive an-listy and an excitability of temperament. A sick person is irritable and obstinate, yet he ought to be kindly and firmly des t with. If very ill, he should not be perm ted to get out of bed for any purposes. The nurse must assist him in alt necessary movements. If inclined to slip down in bed, clasp his hand around your neck and raise him carefully. Tarning the pillows o't in will add much to the comfort of the patient. The hands and face should be sponged several times a day with warm water, in which may be placed some alcohol, bay rum, or cologue. A few drops of tincture of myrrh may be added to the water for rinsing the mouth. The teeth may be cleaused by means of a soft linen rag. Comb and brush the hair each day.

THE ROOM. The sick ought to have the largest and most cheerful room in the house-having a southern exposure, if possible—as they generally enjoy sunlight. Al ways keep the room tidy; and be careful in sweeping, to keep down the dust by fastening a damp cloth around the broom. Keep bed-pane and slop jars out of sight. A good purifier can be made by distolving a pound of copperas in two quarts of water. Pour some in the slopjar after washing it, and let it remain in it natil again wanted.

BED, BEDDING AND CLOTHING.

Hair or husk mattresses are better, generally, than feather beds. Keep the undersheet as smooth as possible. Light blankets and sheets are usually enough. Blankets allow the eminantions from the body to pass through them, while heavy cotton counter-penes do not; besides they distress the patient by their weight. If possible, the b d should be made once or twice daily. Do not air clothing in the sick room. If the condition of the patient will permit, have two night gowns-one for day and the other for night. Hang the one not in use by an open window, and warm it before using it again.
If possible, have two sets of blankets... one set in the open air, while the other is in use.

TEMPERATURE AND VENTILATION.

Daring the day the temperature of the room should not be above severty degrees, and at night eixty to eixty five degrees—un-less otherwise ordered by the doctor. Steady and constant ventilation ought to be affioted by the admission of fresh air, but without chilling the room or nationt, or exposing him to a draught. Cold rooms are not necessarily pure, neither is warm air necessarily foul A fire in the open fire place will draw the foul air up the chimney. Where approved by the physician, once a day, in dry whether, cover the patient completely and throw open the window for several minutes. Keep the patient well covered, after closing the windows notil the temperature is again 68 or 700 When this cannot be done, fill an adjuicing room with fresh air, and. after warming a little, open the door of the rick-room.

GIVING MEDICINES. Directions in regard to the medicines should be explicitly followed. The size of doses should never be guessed at, as harm may be done by giving a larger dose than was intended -especially in the case of opinm and its preparations, and other active medicines. As table and ten spoons vary much in siz, t would be well to show the physician those you intend to use for his approval. Always the cork, remembering that it is impossible to use too much caution. Always wash sprons and glasses after use. The hours for giving medicine should be written down, and crossed off each time it is taken. The milk punch and beef-tea are to be given at regular intervals ; food and medicine will not then crowd each other. Note everything of importance that occurs during the absence of the doctor -as changes of all sorts, chills, movements of the bowels and their character, and the quantity of urine passed. Do not wake the patient to give food or medicines, unless ordered to do so by the physician. FOOD.

Present the food in an inviting condition. prop the patient up gently. Throw some-thing around his shoulders, thee a napkin under his chin, and be careful to avoid ap'lling augar, salt, or bread crumbs on the sheet, as lying upon them discomforts the patient. D) not hurry him. Do not ask him what he will have to eat; cook and bring him such from the collar.

dishes as you fancy may tempt him. VISITORS.

In very serious illness, visiting the sick is to be condemned; and it is the duty of the person in charge resolutely to close the door of the sick-chamber against all general visitore, unless advised to the contrary by the physician. The patient should not be given secounts of other people's : filiction's. Ail w nothing to disturb the patient in his first sleep; if aroused, his rest for the night is apt to be destroyed.

A Word For Wives.

Little wives, if ever a half-suppressed sigh finds place within you, or a helf-unloving word escapes you to the husband whom you love, let your heart go back to some tinder word in those first love days; remember how you loved him then, how tenderly he woold you, how timidly you responded; and if you can feel that you have grown unworthy trust him for the same fond love now. If you do feel that through many cares and trials of I fe you have become less lovable and attractive than you were, turn-by all that you love on earth, or hope for in heaven-turn back, and be the pattern of leveliness that won him; be the "dear one" your attractions made you then. Be the gentle, loving, winning maid still; and doubt not, thelever you admitted will live forever in your husband. Neatle by his side, cling to his love, and let his confidence in you never fall; and my word for it, the husband will be dearer than the lover was. Above all things, do not forget the live he gave you first. Do not seek to emancipate" yourself-do not strive to unx yourself, and become a Lucy Stone, or a Rav. Miss Brown, but love the higher henor ordained by the Saviour of old-that of a loving wife. A happy wife, a blessed mother. can have no higher stations, needs no greater

Take a Day In Bed, There is no better preventative of nerveus haustion than regular, unburried, muscular exercise. If you could moderate our hurry. our worry, and increase our open air

exercise, a large proportion of nervous disease would be abolished. For those who cannot

get a sufficient holiday the best substitute is an occasional day in bed. Many whose nerves are constantly strained in their daily Avocation have discovered this for themselves. A Spanish merchant in Barcolona told his medical man that he always went to bed for two or three days whenever he could be spared from his basiness, and he laughed at tiose who spent their holiday on tollsome mountalos. One of the hardest worked women in Eq. I and, who has for many years conducted a large wholesale business, retains excellent nerves at an advanced age, owing, it is believed, to her habit of taking one day a week in bad. - Boston Traveller.

Around the House.

Nothing is better than a glass fruit jur for keeping cooking raisins moist.

Whole cloves will exterminate the industrious and merciless moth. They are more effectual as a destroying agent tran either camphor, tobacco or cadar shavings.

A bottle or jer untlessantly odorous can, it is said, be cleaned by filling with buttervery bad cases it may be ne essary to repeat

the process several times. One of the best methods of cleaning hair brushes is to put a fell reaspoonful of household ammouts lit; a basic of warm water, Dip the bristles in and rub briskly with the hand, or, better still, with another brush. When thoroughly chansed put in the sun to dry, bristle side up. Two brushes may be thus readily cleansed at once.

Various Uses For Ammonia.

an! cleanse the skin.

severe beadache. Door plates should be cleaned by rubbing

with a cloth wet in ammonia and water. If the color has been taken out of silks by has time to daily gather up the droppings; fruit stains, ammonia will usually restore the time to change nests and keep the place clean, oolor.

To brighten carpets wipe them with warm of ammonia. One or two tablespoonfulls of ammonia

added to a pail of water will clean windows beiter than soap. A tew drops in a cupful of warm water, ap-

plied carefully, will remove spots from paintings and chromos. When sold of any kind gets on clathing,

spirits of ammonia will kill it. Aprly chloroform to restore the color. Keep nickel or silver ornaments and mounts bright by rubbing with woolen cloth saturated

in spirits of ammonia. Grease spots may be taken out with weak ammonia in water; lay sof: white paper over,

and iron with a hot iron. Ammonia applied two or three times on a fresh cold sore will kill it. It will drive it riculturist, appears the fellowing ex ran away if used when the cold sore is first felt.

A tablespoonful of ammenia in a gallon of | Donnelly : warm water will often restore colors in carpets: it will also remove whitewash from them,

'Fashion Points.

A mere edge of dainty creps lisse is preferred thany other ruching at the throat.
The newest ruches are they shells of orape liese flated and doubled. This ruching may be plain or edged with little silver or gold beade.

A great deal of net for black dresses has been imported for summer. This plain net will form the chief part of the gown, which may be figlished with a bodice front of net. embroidered in gold and colors, or simply in metale.

Another very dainty costume is of reseda green faille Francaise, with plastron of green brocade with tiny pink resebuds. Dark green overlapping fringe on skirt and walst, curred or authorized for which we never eleeves of faille, with deep pointed cuff of the

condescendingly makes your gowns if you paneloners of the civil war, but which is spank of the braid or a partementerie as used to build up a moneyed aristocracy, trimming your costume." Instead of that, based on robbery in this country and you must look cooly at him and say—"What | Europe. do you advise to enhance the suit?"

The newest veils are of fine black or white net, with the spots of black so far apart that read the directions carefully before removing only two or three show on the face when the veil is worn, giving the effect of the "patches" of olden times, the pointes de beaute still used by some French women to enhance the brilliancy of their comp.exion,

The woman with a protty throat will have an opportunity to display it during the summer meaths, as with her demuce skirt and round bodice she must wear a deep relling collar of white lawn, finished with a fell of lace and accompanied by cuffe to match, The effect is picturesque, and what a knowing young woman called "Van

Simple cheviots are made up in fine checks and stripes, and for young ladies to tartan plaids, especially in the "Black, fortysecond," a dark green and blue mixture; in hatching 200 eggs at one time. As soon as blue and green "Gordons" and in the time anger are hatched, the chickens are given brighter Fife mixtures. These cheviots are made with full velvet gigot sleeves and pointe of velvet at the front and back extending

The last resette that the shoemaker has evalved is for the benefit of women whose insteps are very low. In chape it is round, day. These machines are by far more suclarge, and very high; it is made of plaitings cossful than here as methers, the number of of talle, with loops of narrow ribbons standing between; it is placed far up on the slipper, and conceals the deficiency of nature, making it appear as if the wearer had the raised several hundred ducks and expects this blue blood arch.

Mutinee skirts of silk in accordion form, or in simple full skirts bordered with rufil s, number of dacks required." are sold in the city shops at prices ranging from \$8.75 upward. The accordion skirts, which require eighteen widths of ellk, are \$16. Very useful strong underskirts, all she is dry; and she is dry about three-made of groa-grain silks, lined water fine fourths of the time. She is like the hens in eilesia, and made with a French yoke, by means of which all the fullness of the skirt is held at the back, and it le left pl. in at the year. So with the scrub cow. She will eat

sides and front. Such skirts are \$8 75. With the return of the 5 o'clock teas have come the pratty brocades and silks which will crawl through a barbed wire fence and have such a bright effect "in the gloaming." Ine redingote of last year, somewhat modified, will be the favorite style for the spring will break all the slats out of picket fence season. A very elegant reception costume in this style is of gray and maize-colored brecatelle, the back of the redinget; is of the brocatelle and formed of drapped silver-gray moussoline de sole, which is arranged in fishu style from the neck down, tapering at the the oclor of the sky. She will give just walst line and again widening to the edge of about enough milk to keep her call from the skirt.

Success always attends our preparation for removing the downy heir from women's face.
It is now in universal use, and c sts. including a box of ointment, only \$1.50 We have always on band a preparation to dye the whiskers and to give to the hair its natural color. Also one of the best preparations for washing the mouth despised of all nations. Besides that, the and gums and giving a sweet breath. Freekles | man who hangs to her to pretty opt to find and skin blemishes, as well as tooth-ache and bimself in the soup, but she won't give milk corns, removed at once without pain. As in the past, we have always on hand choice Face powders, which gives to the skin a freehness and conceal all the defects of nature. We have also a Lung remedy which is infalible. Read the continuous which we publish cross week.

MM. Lacroix, Js.,

Successor of Mome. Desmarata, No. 1268 Mignonness, corner St. Elizabeth at:

FARM AND GARDEN.

MOULTING HENS.

When here are shedding feathers they often stop laying and grow fat. Most people consider fat a sign of health. The fattening of moulting hers, however, as with some people, produces debility rather than health. Many of the worst cases of roup are contracted while the hens are moulting. The tood of moulting hens, if largely vegetable, is fat-forming and not required for growing feathers. Therefore, corn-fed hens get very fat. They need more nitrogen and phosphate elements in their food when moulting, which, if stopped, they stop laying, because the growing feathers have used all and left no nitrogenous matter to form eggs. At this sesson killing old hens and relying on young pullets-because, if properly fed, the hone will have their new plumage and will lay all winter; while the puliets, urless specially treated, may not commence laying until milk, leaving a day or two, or longer, and spring, when high prices for egge have fallen then washing well with warm soap sude. In one-half. Again, an old hen's egg will hatch a more vigorous chicken than a pullet's egg.

SMALL VS. LARGE FLOCKS,

The ambition of the amateur poulturer is often apt to be too high. He flies to conclusions. If 100 hens not a certain profit, 1,000 will certainly ten fold it. There is just where he is wrong. Small flocks always receive better care than large ones. It stands to reason. A man has more time to devote to a small flock, one-tenth more time than with one ten times larger. Slokuess is mere readi-A little ammonia in topid water will soften ly noted, and all the necessaries more apt to be attended to than with a flock that con-Spirits of ammonia inhaled will relieve a sumes the best part of the day to feed and

With small flacks a man has time to buy the feed and keep the stock at exercise : he water in which has been poured a few drops | flack in charge. This is not imaginary, but | actual experience. Again, large flooks are apt to be kept in crowded quarters, much to discomfort and health. Small flucks are afforded more breathing space.

Just what the size of that small flock

should be depends upon the accommodations you have. If you have the houses and the time to accommodate 300 fowls, let that be your number, and one more. If the pen was huilt for ten fowls, don't not eleven in it. Your capacity is easily determined; fill up to that, using good judgment, and our word for it, there will be money in it.-Live Stock and Western Farm Journal.

LAND OWNERS BECOMING PAUPERS.

In a late number of the Racine (Wis.) Agfrom a letter written by the Hon. Ignatius

Tae land owners of America ought to be the aristocracy of America—they are rapidly becoming its paupers; 500 farms surround ing one town in South Dakota have passed by mortgage foreclosure into the hands of tenants. The New England States are importing foreigners to occupy the deserted farms, once the happy homes of the bold yeomanry who started the American revolution in 1776. The producers of the United States now pay interest upon \$5,000,000,000 of watered stock of the railroad corporations, which never cost the owners a dollar, which does not represent a dollar of real capital invested. Upon this sum we pay more than \$300,000,000 annually, drawn from us through the railroad depots in the increased cost of transportation on all we buy and on all we sell. We talk about the interest on the public debt, but here is a debt four times as great, which we never inreceived a penny of advantaged in any form. and which does not go to the support of our You are frowned upon by the tailor who government or of our officials or of the poor

MAKING CHICKENS TO ORDER.

There is nothing new in the hatching of poultry by machinery, but there is a man in Danbury, so the Danbury News says, who has gone into the business so extensively thet alms to meet the demands of communitles rather than individuals. The News says: W. M. Wheeler, the proprietor and general factorum of the Middle River Henners Company, thought it feasible to supply the city with broilers at any and all seasons of the year, without too severely taxing the patience of reluctant henr, and besides, while the han was kept busily engaged in supplying eggs for the market, the machine could go right on turning out chlokens enough to meet all demands, thus saving much valuable time and improving the condition of the family exchequer. Mr. Wheeler has several ma-chines at work, the largest having a capacity of 600 eggs, and the smail at capable of the eggs are hatched, the chickens are given into the care of another machine which "mothers" them natil they are able to soratuh for themselves. He has claven of these breeders, having a capacity of 500 chicks each. He had over 400 hatched yestorday and expects almost as many more topromising batches being about twenty per cent. greater. The business is not confined to oblokens alone. List year Mr. Wheeler year to introduce now machinery thas will enable him to suprly any breed, and any

THE COW OF YORE,

The old cowalways gives milk except when she is dry : and she is dry about three Florida-lay all the time they are not moulting, but they moult about ten times in the three whole care of corn at once, and is grossly insulted if you break them up for her. She not switch her tail; she will jump ever a ten-rail fence and not touch a rail, and she

until she can walk through. At milking time she may be found in the farther corner of the field. When she is milked she will hold up ber milk for half an hour, and when she does give it down it is starving until it is old fenough to turn on pasture. She will est her head off twice a rear, but you will hang to her because it is Ole Brin," Woll, there is somewhat of a revolution going on now, and the first thing your old cow knows she will find herself enough to make it. The owner will be oumpelled to add water to thicken It .- Breeders'

Guide. If we go to work and get all out of a good now that is in har, we shall conclude that we have found a good enough all-purpose sow for practical purposes. "

If you will keep the stomach filled with

proper food, and give good care, you will never

think that the horn gets hollow. Massachuset's farmers and dairymen are moving to have elecmargerine colored pink, Color the makers of it, too. Men who are mean enough to make the dirty stuff ought

to be red of all men. If there is a cow in the herd that is paying nothing, it will pay her owner to kill her, take off her hide and bury the caroass. If he does not wish to do that, he can sell her, and every dollar he gets for her, whether it is one or twenty, is clear gain.

Improved cows, horses, sheep and hogs are a'l right, but can't somebody improve the roads, exclaims a writer. We must confess that most of our roads are dreadfully lacking in pedigree.

DERT SUGAR NOTES.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel we loarn that the Secretary of Agriculture has expressed his views about sugar beets as fellaws "There is this advantage that the best has over the cane, it doesn't spoil so readily. You can dig it up and keep it in callars, while the came commences to sour within a day or two after being gathered."

The Sugar Cane, in discussing the results obtained at Watsenville, expressed the following views: "These figures (\$417,0634, 6502 pounds of sugar per nore) will surprise the augar beet growers of Europe. In several instances the yield per acre is greater than ever reached in Germany or France. Land that will produce enough wheat to make a ton of flour is considered first class but when land will produce over four tens of angar per acce the results obtained are, to us a slang phrase, paralyzing."

The cultivation of augar beets on the Paolfic coast seems to be increasing satisfactorily, as far as an Increased area planted goes, and the entire Gulf coast is making large expenditures for improved machinery, le spite of the threatened adverse legislation of last Congress. A certainty that there would be no interference against even the Large flecks necessitate the employment of would be no interference against even the extra labor. This "hired help" may ruin the present duty, would doubtless double the amount of caue sugar produced on the borders of the Guli of Mexico .- American Economist.

USES OF PLASTER

There seems to be an opinion prevalent with many, that as plaster or sulphate of lime does not enter largely into the composition of plants, it can be of but little use as a fertilizer. They do not consider that there are substances which, while they do not contribute directly to the growth of plants, have chemical or mechanical proper ties that play a very important part in vegetation. Plaster has both of these properties. As a disinfectant deodor zer it is one of the best, as well as the cheapest, substances at our command. Any one who has kept stock of any kind stalled during the hot summer months knows what a hard tack it is to keep their apartments, clean and odorless. Now, if they will keep a barrel of fresh-ground thater in a convenient corner, and every day sprinkle it freely with the plaster, it will absorb all disagreeable, nexious odors, rendering the air sweet and pure, while the value of the manure will be graatly enhanced by the retention of the the ammonia. Peultry houses should be swept clean twice a week in summer, and once a week in winter, and the floors sprinkled with plaster; it will add greatly to the value of manure, and the satisfaction of having clean, sweet, odorless coops and healthy flocks, will abundantly pay expanses. Try it and no convinced .- American

Bismarck and the Socialist.

BERLIN, February 26.—It is semi-officially stated that the result of the recent elections has caused Prince Bismarck to delay his resignation from office—It is believed he would undoubed ly have resigned had the elections resulted in a victory for the Cartel parties.

LONDON, February 26 .- A Berlin correspondent believes that Bismarck's decision to retain cilies is the outcome of the long interview he had with the Emperor vesterday in which the Emperor probably yielded on the points of difference between them, and consented to the prosentation of a new anti-socialist bill.

The Germania, the organ of the Centre or Clerical party, instructs the voters of that party to support in the second elections any opposition candidate, unless the opposition candidate be a Socialist, and as between a Socialist and a Carteller to abstain entirely from voting. The Cross Gazette declares that the German Liberals are worse than the Socialists.

John Jacob Astor's Will

NEW YORK, February 56 .- The will of John acob Astor was filed in the Surrogate's office to day. Mr. Astor gives to his friend Alexander Hamilton, of Ireington, \$30,000; to St. Luke's hospital, \$100,000; to the Metropolitan muscum of Arts, \$50,000; to the New York cancer hospital, \$100,000; to his cousin, James Simmons Armstrong, \$30,000; to the Astor library, \$450,000. The remainder of the estate is given to his son, Wm. Waldorf Astor,

Increasing the Cossack Forces.

St. Petersburs. February 26.-A ukase bas been issued increasing the war footing of the Konbon Cossecks by creating two reserve regiments and adding one "Sotpia" to each reserve regiment of Terek Cossacks. It also provides that the Ural Cossacks shall, in time of war. furnish 32 mounted Somias more than when the army is on a peace footing.

Hebrew Appeal for Justice.

Beelin, Feb. 23.-American and German Rabbis have petitioned the Holy Father to take a firm stand against the false accusations that Hebrews perform bloody rites at their passover. They ask His Holiness to declare pontifically that this statement has been proved to be utterly unfounded by the study of the Hebren

Scriptures and rives.

Home Rule for Scotland and Wales. LONDON, Feb. 25. Delegates representing those in favor of Home Rule for Scotland and delegates representing the Liberals of South Wales held a conference in this city to day. The converence agreed to co operate to obtain Home Rule for Scotland and Wales, subject to the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament.

"La Grippe" or Lightning Catarrh.

MB. EDITOR —"La grippe," or Russian in-fluenz, as it is termed, is in reality an epidem-ic catarrh, and is called by some physicians "lightning outarth," from the rapidity with which it aweeps over the country. Allow us to craw the attention of your readers to the fact that Nasal Bolm, as well as being a thorough oure for all cases of the ordinary ould in head and catarrh, will give prompt relief in even the most severe cases of "la grippe" or Russian in-fluenza," as it will effectually clear the usual passages, allay irritation and relieve the dull, oppressive headache accompanying the disease.
No family should be without a bottle of
Nasal Balm in the house, as cold in the head
and Catarrh are peculiarly liable to attack pecple at this season of the year, and Nasal Balm is the only prompt and speedy cure for these troubles ever offered the public. Easy to use and sgreeable. If you cannot get it at your price (50 cents and \$1 per bottle) by addressing. EULFORD & Co., Brockville, One



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A Scientific and Standard Popular Medical Treatise
on the Errors of Youth, Premature Decline, Nervous
and Physical Debility, Impurities of the Blood.

Resulting from Folly, Vice, Ignorance, Excesses or Overtaxation, Enervating and unfitting the victim for Work, Business, the Married or Social Relation.

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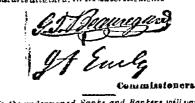


Louisiana State Lottery Company Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its NAMMOTH DRAWINGS take place ILS HAMMOIN DRAWINGS LERE PIRCE
SOME-ABBURELY (JURE AND DECEMBER), and
Its GRAND SINGLE SIMBER DEAWINGS
take place in each of the other ten months
of the vegr, and are all drawn in public, at
the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS, For Integrity of its Drawings, and Prompt Payment of Prizes. Attested as follows:

"We do heroby certify that we supervise thearsange ments for all the Monthly and Seint-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in per won manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with konesty. Jairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."



R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisio in Nat'l Bt PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State Sational Bank. A. BALDWIN Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING. At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, March 11, 1890.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000

100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halver \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.

LIST OF PRIZES.	
1 PRIZE OF \$200,000 is 1 PRIZE OF 100,000 is 1 PRIZE OF 55,000 is 1 PRIZE OF 25,000 is 2 PRIZES OF 10,000 arc. 5 PRIZES OF 5,000 arc. 25 PRIZES OF 1,000 arc.	\$340,600 100,000 55,604 25,000 20,000 25,000 25,000
200 PRIZES OF 300 are.	69,006 69,006 190,006
100 do. 3.0 are	\$50,000, 30,000 20,000
	17228.
3,134 Prizes, amounting to\$1,054,800 Note.—Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not en attitud to terminal Prizes.	

AGENTS WANTED.

FOR CIUE RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and Number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

IMPORTANT.

Address M. A. DAUPHIN, or M. A DAUPHIN,

Washington, D.C. By ordinary letter, containing MONEY ORDER issued by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Draft or Postal Note.

taining Currency to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,

Address Registered Letters con-

REWEMBER that the payment of Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickots are signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courte; therefore, beware of all infiliations or apparaments achieves. all inflations or anonymous courts; taurefore, beware or all inflations or anonymous schemes.

ONE BOLLAR is the price of the smallest part or fraction of a Ticket ERSIKID BY I'S in any Drawing Anything in our name offered for less than a dollar is a swindle.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING

BREAKFAST " By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of diges ion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Coooa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up unt. I strong enough to resist overy tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack whorever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatsi shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure plood and a properly nourlabed frame." — Civil Service Gazette, Made simply with boiling water or milk Sold only in Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homeeopathic Chamists,

LONDON ENGLAND.



EVERYBODY

Should keep a hox of MoGALE's PILLS in the bouse. They are carefully prepared from the Butternut, and contain nothing injurious. As an Anti-Bilions Pill, they cannot be equaled. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE-25 cents per

Irish Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

BYRNE-BYRNE-January 14, at So. Palrick's Caurch. Dundalk, James Bjrne, Earl street, Dundalk, to Maggie, daughter of the late H. H. Byrne, Sasbannon, co. Louth. Corconan - Furlong - Jan. 9, at the Roman

Catholic Church, Ra houre, county Wexford, Thomas Corcoran, Ballvgub House, Innietiege, co. Kilkenny, to Lizzie, eldest daughter, of the late Michael Furlong, Monamolin, cc. Wexford.

DOTLE- IVERT-Jan. 80, at St. Joseph's Church, Dublin, James, son of Owen Doyle to Mary, second eldest daughter of Thomas Ivert, both of Dublin.

of Dublin.

FITERIMONE - HAMMOND - JEN. 9, at Dublin, Charles, eldess son of James C. Fitzsimons, E.q., of 24 Eccles etreet, Dublin, to Lucy Anne, daughter of Niceolas Hammend, Esq., J.P., of Belgrave, Equare, Monketon, co. Dublin.

GANLY - GIRESON - January 13 at St Joseph's

Roman Cathol c Church, Brikeley street, Dublin, Richard Ganly, son of John Ganly, T.C. merchant, Athlone, to Annie, daughter of John Gleeron, of Mill House, Longford,
HAN-14- SHANLEY- Jan. 25, at the parish
Church of St. Laurence O'Toole, Dublin,
Bertholomew Hanley, Feenigh, Tuam, co.
Galway, to Rose Agnes Sanley, youngest
daughter of P. J. Shanley, Dublin.
Longer Bounger Line 27, at 5th Catherings.

Joven-Boiger-Jan. 27, at St. Catherine's, Meath, street, Dublin, Thomas M. Joyce, eldest son of the late Thos. Joyce, Efg. of Kilkerny. to Mary, eldest daughter of Wm. Bolger, Esq., Dublin.

Kennedy - Sequential.—Jan. 23, at the Church of the large register. Conference.

of the Immaculate Conception, Castlecomer, by the Rev. Pather Coady, P.P., Mark, son of the late Ardrew Kennedy, to Katie, sixth daughter of Michael Shortall, Kiltown House, Cartlecomer.

MURTAGH-MINCH-Jan. 25, at the Church of SS Peter and Paul, Dunboyne, by the Rev. B. Br.dy, P.P., William, second son of Patrick Murbegh, Carlanstown, co. Meath, to Pridget, second daughter of the late Patrick Minch, Corbalton, Meath.

DIED

BYRNE-Jan. 13, at 11 Rostrever terrace, Dublin, Eliza Byrne. BYRNE-Peb 5, at his residence, Raheentagne,

Tinabely, county Wicklow, James Byrne, COLEMAN-Feb. 5, at 1 Ulverton road, Dalkey, Dublin, Margaret Coleman, at an advanced

sge. Corcoran-Feb. 5, at his mother's residence, Castle st., Castleber, Patrick A. Gorceran, brother of Rev. John Corcoran, C.C., Clare-

Chowler--Feb. 4, Nora, daughter of William Charlet - R. C. 4, Nora, daughter of William Crowley, South Main at Cork.

Clancy—At her residence, 36 Great Western equate, N. C. road, Dublin, Mary, wife of C. Clancy.

Doebyn—Reb. 4, at the residence of her sister,

56 Aughrim s reet, Dutlin, Alice, reliet of the late Ed. F. Dobbyn, E.q. Duggan-Feb. 1, at his residence, 1 Tiveli terrace, E., Kingetown, Mr. Edmund Duggan, need 80 y are.
Dunban-Jan. 31, at the Railway Station,

Bal phoely, after a p otracted illness, Annie, wife of John Dunbar, Stationmaster, Dolphin, Feb. 2, in Dublin, Oliver Dolphin,

Eq. (a) Second son of the late O'iver Dolphin,
Eq. (a) Second son of the late O'iver Dolphin,
Eq. (a) Turoe, Loughren, to Galway.
FARRELL—Feb. 4, at her residence, Swords, co.
Dublin, Mary, wife of Patri & Farrell.
FLYNN—Feb. 3, at York street, Blackpool,
Cork, Dapiel, fifth son of Michael Plynn.
Saynon—Feb. 3, Michael Gaynor (Trawned in
Blyth Harber) Late 42 Clausers at Totalin Blyth Harber), late 42 Clarence at , Dublin. HAYDEN-Feb 5, at her res asnce, Knocknagee,

co. Kildare, Mary, wife of the late James Hayden. HUNTER-Feb. 5, at 16 Rathgar road, Dublin, Winifred, the beloved wife of Robert J. Hun-

ter, E.q. Kelly-Feb S, at Riebuck, Dundrum, Elizaboth, relict of the late James Kelly, late of Carrickgour, NewtownmonLikennedy, county Wicklow, sged 85 years. KELLY- Feb 7 at his residence, Moin st., Mary-borough, Queens County, after a short illness, John J. Kelly, merchant, of congestion of the

lungs. Kegu-Feb. 5, at 63 Thelbourne read, Dublin after a short illness, Elizabeth, widow of the lase William Keegh, Harold's George, Rath-

fartham LYNCH- February 3, at the Herdford Arms Hotel, Kells, Francis Lynch, ag d 73 years, McCanthy - Feb 3, at the South Lafirmary, Cork

Thomas McCarthy, of Rylane.

McConnell.-February 3. at the residence of her father, Winifred, only surviving daughter of Farrell McDonnell, Roscom-MAHALM - February 3, suddenly, of disease of the heart, William, Mahalm, of Terenure

Ville, Kimmage road, Dublin, aged MONGEY-February 2, Katie youngert daughter of Patrick Mongey, Kilcarne, Navan, county

MORRIS-Feb. 4. Mrs. Bridget Morris, relict of Patrick Merrie, late of Kilmanagh, county Kilkenny.
Monks-Feb 5. at her residence, 27, Middle

Gardiner st., Dublin, after a short illness, Anne, wife of Michael Monks. MEICALF- Feb. 4, at Crybelp, co. Wicklow, Anthony Metcalf, aged 86 years.

Myton-February 5, at his residence, 7
Brighton terroe, Sandycove, county Dublin, of pneumonia, Richard Myled, (late 96 Tal-

MAOMAHON-Feb 1. at his residence, Clonsilla, Dublin, Patrick MacManon, formerly of Tray house, co. Monaghan.

Moran-Feb 1, et his residence, Ballykerin,
Ki fenora, Michael Moran, after a short ill-

ness, aged 55 years.
MULLIGAN—Jan 31, at Mainst st., Gorey, co. Wexford, Margaret, relict of the late Thomas Muliigan. MARTIN-Feb. 8, at his parents' residence, 46

Drum condra road, Dublin, James Joseph, you gent son of James and Eliza Martin, after along illness, aged 15 years. O'REILLY-Feb. 4, at Cloughjordan, county Tipperary, Patrick O'Reilly, aged 85 years.
O'Hanlon-Feb. 5, at her residence, Burnfort,

Cirk, Norah, wife of Daniel O'Hanlon, and daughter of the late Daniel Creedon, aged 72 Owans-Jan. 31, at Templemore,

Tipperary, after a long and painful illness, J. seph Bernard, eldest and dearly beloved son of Patrick Owens, B. A. O'Conron-Feb. 3, at bor residence, Goldenhil!, Mary, relict of the late Patrick O'Con-

ROCHFORT-Jan. 31, at Birr, Thomas Henry Rechlort, V.S., of congestion of the lungs, youngest son of the late P. Rechlort, Miltown-Malbay.

Scoury-Feb. 1, at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Armerh. Medame, Lulin Sacred

Heart, Armagh, Madame Julia Scully, daughter of the late Dennis Scully, and sister of the late Vincens Scully.

SYMTH—Jan. 8, ab 17 Mitchell atreet, Dungarvan, after a brief illness, Mary, wife of John Amyth, R.I.C., and daughter of the late Sergeant John Anderson, county Waterford. SCALLT-Feb. 2 at her residence. Killugan, 00.

Westmeath, Mary, wife of Thomas Scally, and daughter of Michael Webb, Rahaney, Shannon-Jan. 31, at her residence, Mount Brown, Dublin, Clivia Mary, the dearly beloved daughter of the late Uliver Shannon, WOODFULL-Feb. 7. at 16 Abercorn terrace, Inchicore, co. Dublin, Wm. Woodfull, aged 45 years.

A Considerate Debtor : Collector - "When are you going to pay this bill? I can't he coming here every day in the week. Debtor
"Well, what day could you come on conveniently?" "I could call Saturday," "All right; from new on I shall expect you every