Secrets of the Toilet.

There is a society man about town whose greatest vexation in life is his increasing baldness. He petuantly sake why men alone should suffer in this respect, leaving woman exempt. I tried to recall seeing a baldheaded woman, but failed. Strolling cast a few doors past Marshal Field's, on Washington street, I dropped into a hair drassing estab. lishment, where I was known and could ask questions without seeming impertinent, says a writer in the Chicago Herald.

I was told there by the proprietor that the reason for this is natural. He said-"Women take much beit roars of their hair than do Come into our hair dressing parlor and I will show you something worth seeing." Re led me irt a large room having much the appearance of an elegant'y appointed barber shop, with this marked difference, that before each mirror a comfortable chair took the place of the upholatered barber's chair.
"Now this," he said, "is our establish-

ment. On busy days every chair is occupied _jast think of it _twenty-three hair dressers busy all day long, and the shop filled with ladies awaiting their opportunity. What do they require done? They have their hair trimmed, dressed, shampooed, and many come regular three or four times a week. Do you see these six little reoms in the rear? Well, frequently ladies who find their hair growing less thick than formerly have their heads shaved here, and, of course, temporarily wear wigs. And what are these funnel shaped stoves for? They are for drying the hair quickly and thoroughly after the sham-boo. Do you now understand why women seldom become bald ?"

Just then his partener came into the room. "The professor," he said, "is an art at and has a reputation in London as well as in Paris, and now that you are here I hope he will tell you about our school of hair dressing -the first and only one in America." The professor was evidently proud of his school and volumble in its praise. He explained that classes met there in the evening twice each week. "These classes," he said " are taught everything necessary to make a perfact hairdresser. Our young wo-men come here on class nights, and it is their hair, they are taught to out, to comb

and to dress. "When they are awkward or rough, our young women quickly check their faults, and they soon become very expert and gentle. It is very different from practicing on dummies. Our school is well patronized and very suc gessial, and we supply many establishments with educated hair dressers in western cities. Surely Chicago has many things many peodressing is certainly one of them."

A Strange Sight.

MA writh says : "I have seen a woman professing to love Christ more than the world, clad in a tilk dress costing \$75; making up | and trimming of same, \$10; bonnet, or an appligy for one, 35; velvet manule, \$1 50; diamond ring, \$500; total, \$1,100 - al: nung upon one frail, dying worm. I have asen her in a meeting in behalf of homeless wanderers in New York wipe her eyes upon an expensive embraidered handkerchiefs at the story of their sufferings, and when the contribution box came round take from a well filled portemonnaic of costly workmanship twenty five cen's to aid the society formed to promote their welfare.

Sex in Literature.

It is not to be wished that women should affect mannishness in their writing any more than that men should become womanish. There is a ground upon which both can meet on terms of equality, retaining their separate attributes and yet exchanging them to some extent-that ie, the ground of their art. Coloridge was, perhaps, the first thinker who brought out distinct y the principle that the highest greative genius in a man musi include the feminine quality. At a levents, every one now recognizes the truth of this; and therefore we must accept the converse, that the greatest imaginative genius in a woman must include something of the mason. line quality. The tenderness, the intuitive comprehensions of moods or sextiments, the breadt and int neity of motion in Robert Browning do not for a moment hide the mascaline nature of his mental action : the close-grained, robust mascularity of thought. as we may say, which is one of his greatest traits. Nor did the intellect of Mrs. Browning, though strong and direct beyond that of the average of her sex, and fitted to grapple with severe facts or hard problems, make her any the less (rnly or obviously a weman in her poetry. George Elliot and George Sand did the work, rurely, of men in literature, so far as atrength and grasp are concerned. They illustrate that converse of Coloridge's proposition which I have just drawn out. Yet the last and closest analysis would be likely to reveal a preponderant influence of the writer's sex, even in George Ellot and George Sand. This is quite natural; nor do we want to have the male or female mind transformed one into the other. Ether may include, say, an octave of the other's natural register; just as there are men with high tenor voices and women with deep cout altetones, the timbre of which, however, disoriminates them. The discrimination cannot be made so easily nor so sharply in literature; but this image will suggest my meaning. In fact, as was remarked before, women's writings may often be mistaken for men's. But I think it has new been shown that the woman in such a case need not lose or in any way discredit her feminine nature -G. P. Lathrop in North American Review for May.

For Young Women.

What girls should never forget is to be neat ! Not primly so, but daintly so. The girl well got up, with irrepresentable gloves and shoes that fit, though her gown be only cotton, yet it it be well turned out may compate with the richest, while the slvoeply dresser, who scorns or fergets to give attintien to details, is passed ever by the discontented eye, though her gown may be a masterpleco of Worth.

A girl should learn to put her gown on properly. Ne creature living takes more heed of external; than your orthodox man. He may not know the price, color or material of your clothes, but he will know to a nicety whether you are well or badly gowned.

One special point I would impress upon the girl who desires (as all girls do) to range themselves well, to make a good marriage—is to be gentle. The craze for vivacity, for the tree and easy style that berders so classly on the manners of the demimonde, that distinguished the society of ten years ago, has providentially died a natural death. Nowadays men are sensible enough to look for comfort in their married lives. And surely the knowledge that one's future wife has a heart as tender as it is sympathetic should, and dees, go far to arrange a man's decision "I who sholl be the partner of his daily life.

Dane for Love.

she replied simply. Another was asked how many children she had to support. "We do not count them when we leve them," she

Thus it is with duty : he who loves it often goes beyond the limit, but he does not perceive it. L tus not count too much what we do for others, or try to measure the extent of our devetion; the calculation casts a coolness into the soul, and this coolness communi-

Oat is itself to all our actions.

Do you know, my friend, why your accomplianted duty neither satisfies yourself nor ling other metals from their ores electricity others? Because it is not joyonaly done and appears in a wrong light. The joy which file the heart during work gives to duty a radiance which charms the eyes of those who see it, and communicates to it also a softness which saves it from wounding others who cannot do as well. Again, the joy which fills the heart is a lever which aids us to raise engrmous masses that otherwise would frighten us.
"If I sing not," said a laborer, "I will

not suffice for my work." Sing you, also; let your heart sing as it sang in these first days. The refrain of the heart, which the los, donbiless, do not repeat, but which is heard in heaven, and multiplies our atreogth, consists of these words:

I love and I am loved,—Gilden Sands. General Notes.

Hot sunshine will remove scorch. Sunshine is superior to drugs for many physical ille.

The best liquid for cleaning old brass is a solution of exalic sold.

them from rusting. A damp cloth dipped in common sods will

brigaten tin ware easily. A few cloves on the pantry shelves will effectially drive away ants.

A lett a ginger in doughnuts will render them less liable to absorb the fat. It does not pay no caltivate two acres and

reap only what one should produce. These are the dread pneumonia days. You

cannot be too careful to avoid colis and draughts. Let people at large understand that a dose

of castor oil is better in dysentery than all the cholers mixtures. Apples will not fromze if covered with a linen cloth, nor a pie nor a custord burn if in

the oven with a dian of water. Buscuits can be waimed to be as good as when just baked by placing them in the oven

dry, covered closely with a tin. Two apples kept in a cake box will keep moderately rion cake moist a great length of time if the apples are renewed when wither-

A plece of sait soap and starch will take atains out of had ticking. Spread it on the spots and when dry scrape it off and wash with a damp appege.

There is much virtue in simple remedies. Apply h t water trains; cold water for influnations; t y a sweat for a cold and dieting when you feel out of sorts.

Wet blotting paper in strong solution of saltpeter, dry it, and burn a piece three inches equire on a plate in the laping astoms.

Nothing is more soothing for burns or scalds that to pour the write of an egg over | the interior of the earth, carbon and hydrogen the the injured place. It to easily procured and is more cooling than sweet oil and cotton.

are wanted, pour a it is into each cup and nit ogen of the air, which has hitherto been then fill in inverse order. The testified done by mercurial pumps. A new vacuum poured from the pot is the weakest of the

In perveus prostration rest and sleep are the first indispensible conditions. A charge is always in order to make them possible. The diet must be generous, the food well masticated and eaten slowly.

If vaseline or butter be applied on the skin Immediately after a blow of anykerd there danger of destruction to a filament. Not will be no discoloration. As little time as possible must be allewed to clapse after the accident until the application of the remady.

To clean costs: Take of ammonia two ounces, soap one cunce, soft water one quart, It can exhaust 100 lamps to a point at which and a seaspoonful of eattp.ter; shake well, and let the mixture stand a few days. Pour in not over one minute. From this it will be enough on a coat to cover the grease spot; seen that its capacity is enormous. It is not rub well; wash off with clean coll water.

There is nothing so good to relieve constipation as a cup of hot water with a pinch of salt in it, drunk before breakfast. I know of many who have tried it with benefit. Coffee made of parched wheat or tousted pumps, and are of a uniformal quality as recrusts will check summer complaint, if taken in time.

It is said that vasilene is growing in favor as an emolitent for aboss. Take a pair of shoes, especially the shoes worn by laties. when they become hard and rusty apply a coating of vaseline, rubbing wil, with cloth, and the leatner will at once become soft and pliable and almost impervious to wat r.

Excellent I quid bining may be made with one cance of best pulverized Prussian blue and half an ounce of pulverized examic acid added to one quart of soit water. I've bine being dissolved by the acid, it is evenly distributed in the water, thus avoiding the specks often seen when the powdered bluing is used.

At a recent meeting of the London Medical society Dr. Binks stated that ex raction or inclaion of teeth was unnecessary. He was able to oure the most desperate case of touthache, he said, unless the case was connected with rheumatism, by the application of the following remedy to the tooth : Alum, raduced to an impalpable powder, two dram: ; nitrous spirits of other, seven drams; mix and apply to tooth.

Success always attends our preparation for removing the downy hair from women's face. It is now in universal use, and c sts, including a box of ointment, only \$1.55. We have always on hand 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 and gums and giving a sweet breath. Freckles and skin blemisties, as well as tooth-ache and corns, removed at once without pain. As in the past, we have always on hand choice Face powders, which gives to the skin a freshness and conceal all the defects of nature. We have

also a Lung remedy which is infaltile. Read the certificates which we publish every week.

MM. LACROIX JR.,

Successor of MDME. DESMARAIS, No. 1263 Mignonne st., corner Sa Elizabeth st.

Affection can withstand very severe storms of rigonr, but no at long polar frost of downright indifference. Love will substat on wonderfully lit la hope, but not altogether

TO PARENTS.

Meyer neglect the health of your Children A mother had eight children, whem she supported by her dally labors. "How do you manage?" she was asked, "to maintain such a numerous family?" "I love them," them immediate relief. during the Summer season. If they suffer from

DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

APPLICATIONS OF ELECTRICITY.

tion of electricity will be found the solution of most of the mechanical and chemical diffionlities that have hitherto baffled inventors. Already we have the promise that through its agency the magical metal aluminum will be cheaply extracted from clay. In separatis employed cheaply and effectively. Most fascinating of all to the scientific explorer is the untrodden field of electro-chemitry. Already the mineral corundum, the hardest known substance next to the dlumond, has been melted by the all conquering electric spark. An English electrician, Mr. Parsons, announces that he has succeeded in making diamond dust. He was endeavoring to produce a hard carbon for incandescent and arc lights. He placed a mixture of charcoal, clay and some other substances in a strong steel cylinder, subjected it to hydraulic pressure and then passed the electric current through it. Oa the surface of the charcoal was deposited a grate powder that scratched the diamond. He therefore concluded it was diamond dust. An English engineer named Web.ter, has found in electricity a sure agent for the decomposing and purifying of city sewage. It has been known in all time that thunder storms pulified the air, but nebedy bas apparently thought hitherto of applying the principle to impurities on the surface of the earth. Webster's method was to pass a strong electric current through a sewage tank Kerosene applied to unused stoves will keep in which were at intervals iron plater, which served as electrodes. It may be that here is an easy solution of a problem with which great cities have in all time grappled unsuccessfully. It may be that through electricity we shall yet find a means of purifying the pelsoned soil of cities and even of supplying to their vitiated atmosphere those life giving qualities for want of which the poor in crowded tenement houses languish and die.

> It is claimed that wall paper can be made in such a way that the passage of low tension electric currents will neat it moderately warm t; the touch, and diffuse throughout the room an agreeable temperature.

> One of the experiments made by the Hyderabad Chloroform Cammission was in regard to the effect of feminine dress. Plaster of Paris jackets were put on female monkeys to imitate stays, and tight bandages were se-cured around the walst to resemble the bands of the perticoate. Under these advantages the monkeys died very quickly when chloroform was administered.

A meteorite fell at Migheni in Russia, on the 9th of June last, which was remarkable in containing about 5 per cent. of organic matter, in the shape of a yellow substance readily combustible and soluble in alcohol, closely resembling resin. It also contained 2 per cent. of an inorganic body which is, apparently, a metallic sait of a new clament alied to tellurium, although it has not been fully investigated. The presence of organic matter in this celest al visitor is certainly an extraordinary occurrence, and must be held to indicate either the previous existence of room and it will afford quick relief in living organisms on these bodies, or else-as seems more probable—that under certain conditions, such as we may suppose to prevail in may unite to form organic substances.

One of the considerable items of casting the incandescent electric lamo is the expense of When sever I cope of tea of equal strength | exhausting the glass bulb of the oxygen and pump, built of metal has recently been invented by Adolph Barrenberg of Samerville, Mass. At an exhibition trial a vacuum was produced of glass bulbs in five minutes more completely than could be obtained in the glass mercurial pumps in as many hours, and prepared glass bulbs, with carbon filaments, re exhausted in about one minute so com plitly that they could be lighted without only is this new pump effect ve in its work, but it has such a great power of exhaustion that it will do alone what would require hundreds of m-rourial pumps to accomplish. electricity can be turned on to the carbons will not poison those who work with it, as is the case with the mercurial pumps, and gard vacuum.

Mitscherlich has applied the bisulphate process for reducing wood to the production of a fiber from wood which can be spun Thin beards or letus free from knots, but of any desired width, are cut into atrips in the direction parallel with the grain, and are then boiled in a boiler containing a solution of sulphurous sold or bisuiphate. This boiling effacts disintegration without requiring that the strips of boards shall be reduced to very small pieces. At r boiling the wood, it is dried in the open air or in specially constructed drying rooms. By thus drying the oroduct, the fiber, which is originally very week, and tends to break at the slightest strain, becomes comparatively it ong and does not resume is very breakable condition on the addition of water. By continued treatment of the wood the fibers become at length so pliable and isolated from each ciner that they oun be employed directly for cearse filament. After drying they are combed in the direction paralul with the fibers by means of devices previded with pins or teeth, in a manner similar to the operations for combing flux, corten, ctc., but with the difference that the pins or teeth of the apparatus must be made very strong. The separation of the extractable matter from the fiber produced by belling the gums and soluble organic matter can be effected at any time. It is, however, preferably effected after the fiber has been spun into threads, etc.

One of the most wonderful discoveries in year or twe is the fact that a beam of light preduces sound, A beam of sunlight is thrown through a lens on a glass vessel that centains lampblack, colored slik or worsted, other substances. A disc having slits or openings out in is made to revolve swiftly in this beam of light, so as to cut it up, thus making alternate flashes of light and shadow. On putting the ear to the glass vessel, strange sounds are heard so long as the flashing beam is falling on the vessel. Recently a more wonderful discovery has been made. A beam of sunlight is made to pass through a priem, so as to produce what is called the solar spectrum, or rainbow. The dise is turned, and the colered light of the rainbow is made to break through it. Now, place the ear to the vessel containing the silk, weel or other material. As the colored lights of the spectrum fall upon it seunds will be given by different part: of the spectrum, and there will be silence in other parts. For instance, if know that ducklings grow much faster than the vessel contains red worsted, and the chicks, and come at a time when the best green light fishes upon it, loud sounds will be given. Only feeble sounds will be heard at least one hundred and forty eggs a year, when the red and blue parts of the rainbow and will begin when six months old. The fall upon the vessel, and other colors make no Pekin is a creamy white, by many considered Newman.

sounds at alt. Green silk gives sound best in red light. Every kind of material gives more or less sound in different colors, and utters no sound in others. The discovery is a strange one and it is thought more wonderful It is more than likely that in the applica-

things will come from it .- Art Journal. An American inventor has jumped over the heads of the guuners and proposes to deal out death and destruction in a much more wholesome way than they can accomplish. His scheme is to produce artificial lightning. Thus far the experiments have been confined within narrow limits, but with the use of a small dynamo attrohed to my invention, he says, "a slight shock can be produced effective enough to kill flies in a 20x20 room. With the use of powerful dynamos a flash of lightning can be directed against an army a mile or more away, and without injury to the party operating the gun, scattering death and consternation among troops. With powerful dynamos thousands of soldiers can be killed at a flash, and a number of flashes are enough to destroy an army."

H. A. Bryden, in his new book, "Kloof and Karroo" thus describes the progress of education among the bubeens, in South Africa - "Some years back some one babeon, having come across the dead body of a mileh goat, discovered and extracted the milk bag, and, like Eve, 'saw that it was good,' His discovery must have been quickly imparted to his feliows, for the Karroo farmers began to find their milch goats ripped up by these brutes solely for the sweet and luscious milk. The baboons, too, becoming accustomed to butchering, presently turned their attention to the flesh, and will now destroy kids-and. if they can manage it, goats-for their firsh alone." A similar observation has been made with reference to the sheep-killing parrot of New Zealand.

FARM AND GARDEN.

THE NEW SEEDED FIELDS.

It will be strange, if after the very singular winter we have experienced, the meadowsnewly seeded fields especially-do not show bad effect; from the ait; mate freezing and thawing, and with so lit le covering of snow. Add to this the considerable amount of ice that has been upon some of the fields, and the prospect does not look very promising for much of a crop of clover. The newly seeded fields last fall were looking finely, but if they should come through the winter fairly well, it will be as much as can be expected of them.

Something will depend upon the weather we are now having. Wit a plenty of rain and warm weather, the grasses wil be stimulated to do their best, but if it should be dry, a short crop of hay may be anticipated. shool i do our best, however, to avert this by every means in our power. The trouble with winter killing of grasses will be largely with the clover, which is easily thrown out of the ground by the freezing and thawing. Where this is the case, going over the fillds as it is dry enough with a roller may ne of some benefit in pressing the roots back again,

Sometimes on these newly seeded fields there will be speti where there failed to be a catch of grass. On these places more see abould be sown as soon as possible. If a considerable portion of a field is bare of grass and it is not desirable to plow, it may be advisable to sow lightly of oats or barley with the grace seed and harrow

In some cases where fields have looked very unpromising early in the season, when rains have fallen there has been great improvement,

resulting in a crop of hay.

If necessary it would be better to flow some bare pieces rather than to have little or no crop. But the idea should be to get back again the grass as soon as may be and with as little impoverishment to the soil as possible. This can be done to one way by restocking to grass with some grain crop the present season. If there is manure, put in ou; if not it will be an excellent plan to give a dressing of A phosphate. This will give the new seeding a fine start, and then if another fall a light coat of manure can be added, there should be good resulte.

CANNED MILE.

Until within a short time the stowards on the large open steamers have used condensed milk almost exclusively. We are now told, says the Rural New Yorker, that many are a large machine for the work it does, and using Norwegian canned milk, which has the merit of being already for use as well as being without change of form, and preserving the lamps made by it are botter, will the mixture of butter fate almost exactly as burn longer than those made by the glass | the product came from the cow. Tois Norwegian milk is prepared by a patent process which is so simply trat it is quiet surprising that it ever could be pate t d or that it was not made use of long ago. The milk is heated to 110 degrees, then cooled to 50 degrees. then heated to 110 degrees again and again cooled, then heated to about 100 degrees and at once placed in tin cane and perfectly sealed. After being treated in this way, it is said to keep perfectly for months in tin cans. er even fer several days after being taken from them. Cream taken from this canned milk makes an excellent butter. It is confidently expected that the canned milk will be offered for sale at all grocery and provision stores in England within a few years. Why not in this country? The process is said to be the result of efforts made by dairymen in Norway to provide a profitable use for surplus milk at milk factories. We have an abundance of surplus milk in this country. Why can we not have experiments made to test the value of this patent here ! This is a good chance for our experiment stations to show their interest in practical dairy mat-

WHY CREAM IS SOURED.

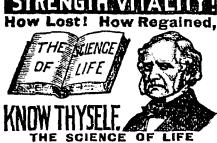
I wish some of the butter makers who read this would take some sweet cream, sweet as possible, dilute it one-fourth with fairly strong brine, and churn it at 58 degrees. Then take some of the buttermilk, set it in water, both on the stove, and see if they can succeed in melting any butter fats out of it. can see no reason why if we churn sweet cream aright, it will not all come. All we science that has been made within the last | use sour cream for is to break up the caseine and albumen, and we can quickly do this with water and salt. Then the buttermilk can all be taken out of the butter. The great trouble has been that this sweet cream would hold too much buttermilk, and to would more quickly go to the bad. The taste of sweet cream butter as ordinarily made is not the tasts of butter at al; but of the things which are in it. The fact is, that two-thirds of the people who talk so learnedly about buiter flavor, never most with it, but have buttermilk, sour cream or salt mixed up in different proportions in their minds, and have assumed that the artificial was the genuine flavor .-Hoard's Unknown.

PRACTICAL NOTES.

Two varieties of squash cannot be grown near each other without danger of mixing. The same rul; applies to corn.

Those who have never raised ducks do net prices for chicks have passed. Ducks will lay The

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the best for the farmer, being hardy and of good size-dressing, when in market condition, to meet the most expering tastes.

Clover honey is clear, but possesses a peculiar tang or smarty taste; buckwheat produces a brownish hue and a rather strong obaracteristic taste, basswood makes a clear, heavy-bedied honey, of mild flavor, and is generally considered the best of all; and apple-blossoms produce a light-amber-colored honey of mild flavor, but not quite equal to

Those who have had experience in feeding augar best to hogs consider them of great value. We have lately heard of a case where farmers in Nebraska bought sugar beets at a high price to feed their hogs. The augur boot from the large amount of sugar and water and the small amount of fibre it contains, in early digested and at the same time very nutritious. As a counter irritant when fed with corn to hoge they are doubtiess worth bushed for bushel with corn.

Mixed cowings of grain, for feeding, are gaining favor among improving farmers. With oats and barley, and in some cases with wheat added, they are getting as nuch yield of the mixture as they can get of the oats alone, and a bushol of the same is worth much more as it isk food. Mixed grain makis an excellent here for any kind of stock, and the growing o'lt in this way is on the in-Crease.

The farmer who has a muck awamn on his farm has a mine of wealth. Every ton of pure swamp muck, that considered decayed vegetable mat er free from sand, in worth from one to three dellars per ten as it lies on the bank after having been dug two or three menths and drained. It converses from one and a half to three per convef nitrogen, inert and insoluble, it is true, but made tastly available by judicions treatment. At the price of inert mitrogen in fert lim re that cort ined in a ton of good muck is worth from two to six deliars, counting the price at ten cents per pound. Them ands of farmers buy phrogen in fertilizing at nearly double this price, when by making compose the muck they may get from twenty to sixty pounds of available nitrogen from every ton of it. The winter scaem is the best time for working in a swamp, making arains, and get ing out the muck. - American Agai ulcu-

A practical dairyman writing to the New York Times says a mistake la oft n made to the use of hot water in cleaning dairy utensils. Hot water makes milk ourd tusslable and hard and tough, so that when uten-lis are scalded before they are theroughly clean ed from the remains of sour milk, the curd solidified in the pores of the wood and bacomes a permanet agent of mischief. Any alkali dissolves ourd of milk; and after fire well ripsing the wensils, and especially the churn, with cold water, a solution of commun node or salerates (carbonets of notast) has be very usefully employed to complete tim removal of all traces of the sour milk. Then another rinsing with cold water and followed by soal ling with boiling water and a finishing dashing of cold water, always pure, will com plete the work.

A CHANCE FOR A FORTUNE WITH OUT WORK. Great curiosity was shown as to who was

favored by Fortune in the Grand Monthly Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery at New Orleans on Tuesdas (always Tuesday) April 15 Gen'ls G. T. Beauregard of La, and Jubal A. Early of Va. as usual gave their personal attention to the entire distribution. Ticket No. 21,-303 drew the First Capital Prize of \$300,000. It was sold in twentieths at \$1.00 cach. One was held by Mrs. M. Tandy, Nyack, N.Y.: and John S. Lewis, Meriden, Conn.—one collected through First National Bank, Jersey C. y, N. J.; one beld by A. S. Anderson, Chronge, Ill.; one by Bell & Eysters Back, Duluta, Minn.; one by Otis Eiwards, Boston, Mass.; one by a Correspondent, Verd, Nevada; one by Philip Reichwin, Indianapolis, Ind.; one by Felsenthal, Gross & Miller, Unicago III : one by Thos L. Watkins, West End. Central S C.; one by J. C. Higgs, Conway, Ark., etc. Ticket No. 27,994 drew the Second Capital Prize of \$100,000, also sold in twentieths. One to Mrs. Bernard Manning, 1014 Walnut St., St Lyuis, Mo.; one to James Forest, Philadelphia, Pa. one to Metropolitan National Bank, Concego Ill.; one to Richard Fuzpatrick, 318 Apple St. Peoria, Ill.; one to H. A. Vialle, Boston, Mass.; one to F. D. Osgoud, Boston, Mass.; one to F. Thul, Chicago, Ill.; one to Franklin Bank, St. Louis, Mo; one to Ehos. Carty. Cortland, N. Y.; etc.. Ticket No. 41,600 drew the Third Capital Process (\$50,000), and to the Third Capital Process (\$50,000), and the training of \$50,000 and the training of \$50,00 tal Prize of \$50,000 sold in twentieths, one to W. H. Durham, 224 So. Front So., Philadelphia, Pa.: one to Anglo Californian Bank, San Francisco, Cal,; one to G. Monigomery, 33 Bunker Building, Kansas City, Mo.: one to L. L. Saah, Chicago, Ill.; one to M. F. Tabler Norborne, Mo.; one to Alexander Co. National Bank, Cairo, Ili.; one to R. B. Warden. 876 Dauphine St. New Orleans, 1a., etc. Ticket No. 71.088 drew the Fourth Capital Prize of \$25,000. It was sold in twentieths also, one to Bank, San Francisco, Cal.; one to Mrs. Col. Grayson Tyler, Buckland Va; one to Robt, H. Dorsey, station F. Oneinnati, Ohio; etc. All information desired can be had on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.

There is more genous, more poetry, more thought in one medieval building than in all the tame and idealess edifices of modern construction put together. - Unristian Reld.

The Blessed Sacrament is that Presence which makes a Ostrolic church different from every other place in the world; which makes it as no other place can be-hely. - Cardinal

Irish Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

DEVEREUX-HUGHES - Nicholas Devereux, titlest son of the late Laurence Devereox. of Rockland Corrage, Wexford, to Annie, only daughter of F. D. Hugher, Gass. Dixon - Harchton-Augustus E. Dixon,

M.D. Pareseur of Chemistry, Queen's C Il se, G Isay, eldest son of Wagefield H. D. xeu, E q, Dunovan, Bilfs t, to Nina, el est daughter of Wilfred Haughton, Ardn hae, Houth, co. Dablin. O'GRADY -HUNT - Hugh Massy O'Grady,

Castlegards, C.s. Lemertck, to Mary, second daughter of Vore Hunt, J.P., High Park, OWER-COBLETT-Robert J Power, of Lon-

don, to E za d Corlett, cliest daughter of Joseph Corlett, Waterford.

DIED

BARRY-Richard Barry, Currabegh House, K-lourry, Bineny-At Charleville, Owen Binehy, 68

S COSEM. BLACK-At 121 Long Beg, Derry, John BRAZILL-At Lation, Newmarket-on Fergus,

Correlan, only son of the late Martin Braz II BURKE-Mary, wife of Thomas Burke,

W. s hmaster, Castlelaland. BYESE-A: Inch quire, Ballytore, James Byrne. BYRNE-A: Blackwater, John, only son of Join Byrne, National Teacher, Black-

water, 15 years Costfilion-A: 4 Castle street, Nenagh, P. Cost Buc. Donenty-At Backhill, Mary, relict of the

1. Tuomas Diterty, S5 years. Donenty-At Monreagh, Thomas Donerty, DALY-April 11, at her residence, No. 61 Glas-

thule road King-town, Mary, the beloved child of Parick and Mary Daly, fortified by the riter of the Catholic Church. DUNNE-April 12, at his residence, Kithride House, P restington, John, the beloved father of James Dunne, aged 78 years, for-

tified by the consolution of the Holy Catholio Church, deeply regretted. Ethionos - At 2 Clinturk avenue, Deumdondra, Dublin, John M. Eimonde, 76 years. Evans - At Gol ardstovn House, Killnean

Diolin, Mary Caloline, wife of Wm, FAHEY - As Daon, co. Limerick, John Fahey, S2 years. FERNY-At Abbey street, Rescommon, Kate

Feny, daughter of the late Thomas FALLSGAN-A: Kilbride, co. Cavan, William

Galligan, Mullinalact., Rev. James Grey, Great -P.P., S5 years. HEFFERSAN-April 13, at No. 66 Mal

there ugh except, doesph, youngest son of the lite Robert Haff rown, KAVANAGH Apr I 14, at Croghen, Margaret Kavamagh, agod 72 years, mother of the R v. R Kivanaka, Guesserane, and of the Roy, Patrick Kavanagh, P.P., Myrtleford. Australia, acceptly and deservedly regrett f by her sorrorsing family and a large circle of friends.

Kimmy - April 5, at the residence of his sants, Mrs. J. B. Kamedy, Gort, the Rev. John K. many, the rector of St. Teresa's, See F. on nee, in the 68 h year of his age and 44th of the pricathood.

KAYANAGH .- At Moneygarrow, co. Wexford, Asne, wife of Michael Kayanagh, Kucwan - M. Guere et al., Drogheda, Capt,

Edward Kirwan, 63 years. LACY -At Class, w. stord, Mr. Lacy, LASCH-A Costel, Fahan, Catherine, relick

of the land Patrick Lanch, 90 years. Lyncu-At Virginia, Mrs. Bridget Lynch, ili ceare. McGuink -- Miss Bridget McGuirk, toacher

drum sgue Nit ard School. MALONE -At No. 11 B kerbusy, Mr James Matone, for 80 years the manager of Masses I. N. Russel & Sons retail establishment,

Limerick, Moone-March 26, at his residence, Nuns' I and Galw-y, fortified by all ther tes of Holy Church, Captella Laurence Moore, Harbor Maser, only snowleding son of the late Captain J. hn Maore, R. N.

McSnaucy -April 5 at Bollintrillick, County Sl go, Maria, wife of Patrick McSharry, and daughter of John Gidlagher, aged 29 years, after a lingering illness, burns with Corletion resign ton, fortified with the

rt wof the Cathode Church. O'MEARA-April 6, at No. 6 Lower Gloucrater place, William, youngest son of the I t . Sorgount John O'Meara, Thirty-ninth R coment, aged 22 years.

O'Conson-At Arteurley Cottage, Sligo, Sarah O Casnor. POLLEY -- At the Convent of Morcy, Mount Sant Perick, Downpatrick, Isabella, in rel gion Sater Mary Patrick Joseph, in the

35 h year of her age, and 17 h of her re-UINLAN-At Doneralle, Jeremiah Quinlan, 90 years

REDMOND -At Billygerrett, Conevan, Mrs. Baril Radmond, 78 years. COTT-At 194 Clonist, road, Dublin, W. Lier, enn of the late Peter Scott, Merchant, of

Dutilia. SOMERVILLE-At Irish street, Strabane, John S merville, for a long number of years terflio manager at Datry for the Strabane

Steamhoat Company.

SKELLY—April 16, at Connellon, Westmeath, Michael, third eldest con of William

Skelly, Cloum: lion. cully-On the night of the 7th instant, at Lughinstown House, County Dublin, Emma, the beloved wife of Vincent Scally. SUTCLIFFE -April 7, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs Dunne, No. 38 Prossis at.,

El z beth Sateliffe, aged 66 years. WEENY-April 5, at her residence, Eyre court, Margaret, aged 40 years, the beloved

wife of Patrick Sweeny. LALBOT-April 10, at her residence, No. 139 Patheboro' road, of rapid consumption, Maggie, the beloved wife of James Talbot, and fourth daughter of Mr. James Bolger, late of No. 1 Bachelir's Walk, aged 24 vears.

BURLINGTON ROUTE. HOME SEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

The Burlington Route, C B. & Q. R R., will sell on Tuesdays, April 22d and May 20th, Home Seekers Excursion Tickets at Half Rates to points in the Farming Regions of the West, Northwest and Southwest. Limit thirty days. For folder giving details concerning tickets, rates and time of trains, and for descriptive land folder, call on your ticket agent, or address P. S Eustis, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent, Uhicago, Ill.

[M26, A9,16, M7,14]

towards which to direct all our efforts. We may not reach the goal, but our work will be all the better for having been wisely directed.

What we need is a point of concentration

FITS All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline s Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cure. Treatise and \$2.90 trial bottle free to Fip cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila. Pa.