FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

The Master Key.

Every breast a corner holds, Pure as on its natal day; Though by sin and sorrow's folds Hidden from the world away.

Through the callous crust of years,
Reaching to the tender part,
Home's sweet name will start the tears, And unlock the secret heart. -Ladies' Home Journal.

Appearance of a Weman's Foot,

On the principle that "All's well that ends well," the appearance of a woman's foot is of supreme importance. Treat your shoes ten derly. Have one pair sacred to rainy weather. fer rubbers ruin fine leather. Avoid varnish and blacking of all kinds, and substitute vassline. First, rub your shoes with a piece of old, black silk, then apply the vaseline with a soft, black kid glove. If you insist on your dressmaker facing your gowns with velvet or velveteen instead of braid, you will lessen your shosmaker's bills and be saved from the purple blemish on the instep caused by the tlas gros-grain ribbon, in the centre of which mevements of the skirts in walking. When is a tiny bow of hick velvet ribbon; droopbuttons come off don't bunt up eld shoes and use the shabby buttons, but invest five cents | of pale blue swe t peas, with black velvet bow in a card of shining black beauties, and have them ready for emergencies. One old button spoils the style of a shoe. Guit irs are charitable things and cover a multitude of defects. Hal!-worn boots will last a long time under their kindly protection. Now is a good time to buy them, and in most shops you can get a | or knet of ribbon at the back, from which depairfor one dollar and sixty-five cents. To saves | pend the long ties of blue ribbon. your evening shoes and slippers invest in a pair of white fisece-lined artic boots, which will cost two dollars, but save ten times that amount in carriage hire and medicine, not to mention the shore themselves. After removing your shoes put them in a correct position by pulling up the uppers and lapping the flap ever and fastening one or two buttons. Then pinch the instep down to the tre, bringing the fullness up instead of allowing it to sag down into the slovenly breadth of half-worn foot gear. A boot that is kicked off and left te lie where it fasts, or is thrown into the closet, will soon lose shape and gloss .-- Helen Jay.

Choosing a Sweetheart.

Choose your sweetheart carefully, wisely and tenderly, my dear girls, says a writer in The Ladies' Home Journal. Remember he is to be more than even this to you some day-he is to be your husband, for surely you are net one of the girls who have a sweetheart here, and one there, and gives a little love to this one and a little to that one, until when the real one appears the perfect bloom is gone from the peach and she cannot give him what h) offers her. You have an instinct that tells you that this big, good-looking tellow has come sweet seart ng, and that that is the time for you to study him a little bit. Think out if his temper and yours are certain to agree well together ; think if his tastes and yours are alike, or if they can grow to be so, for you know, litt's women, if you want to be happy in your marriage life, you must learn the great and wenderful virtue of adaptabil ty. You must choose your sweetheart as you do a now gown, so that he will wear well; but you want him for longer than a wint r; he must last through the long summer days and through the winter ones, and before you put your hand in his and tell him that you are will ng to fight out the battle of life together, think it all over well and remember that you are choosing your sweetheart not for a day or a year, but for all through life and, please Gid, if you love each other enough, for ait r

What to Teach Young Women.

A met ler writes to me: "What shall I teach my daughters?" This one important they cannot and do not materially contribute and tremendous fact, my sister :- That there to the floods of the lower Mississipi, which is no happiness in this world for an icla occur in late March and early April; that if woman. It may be with hand, it may be all the water in the upper Mississipi and with brain, it may be with foct; but work she must, or be wretched forever. The little girls of our families must be started with that idea. The curse of our American society is that our young women are taught that the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, tenth, fiftieth, thousandth thing in their life is to get somebody to take care of them. Instead of that, the first lesson should be how, under God, they may take care of themselves. The simple fact is that a majority of them do have to take care of them. selver, and that, too, after having, through the false notions of their parents, wasted the years in which they ought to have learned how successfully to maintain themselves. It is inhuman and ornel for any father or mother who pass their daughters into womanhood having given them no facility for earning their livelihood. Madame de S:ael said "It is not these writings that I am proud of, but the fact that I have facil ty in tin occupations, in any one of which I could make a liveliheed." We should teach our daughters that work of any kind, when necessary, is a dis country can only incident illy and slight predit and bonor to them. It is a shame for a young woman, belonging to a large family, to be in finient when the mother and father tell their lives away for her support. It is a shame for a daughter to be idle while her mother toils at the wash-tub. It is as honorable to sweep house, make beds or trim bats, as it is to twist a wat h-chain or embroider a alipper.—Rev. T. De Witt Talmage.

How to Cure a Headache.

Dyspeptic or bilious headache is very common, and it seems to me, it is the headache which is most easily traceable to its cause and

most readily avoided without medicine. Every one who has ever suffered from it knows, as well as I can tell them, the cause and remedy. It is the old story of appetite,

indulgence and punishment. It you wish to know my advice as to curing bilious headache, I say—Don't get it. Eat such food as agrees with you; be temperate in all things, and he as regular as clock work about your habits. In the case of young people this headache can always be traced to some error in diet-as rich food in immederate quantity, eating at unreasonable or unmanal hours, drinking wine or beer, etc. -and it readily gives way to an emetic and aleep. Almost any emetic will do-ipsoac er aniphate of zino. In the case of elderly persens, hewever, the headaches, although less acute, are apt to be more tedious and more exhausting. Rust in bed, cold applications to the head, and some purgative medicine so as to operate in the morning, will usually effect a cure.

Some New Spring Tollettes.

Beautiful, soft woelen fabrics never had anch vogue as is given them now. Net alone are they chosen for atceet and house wear, but for the ball-room also are the clingin draperies chosen. Indeed never before was wool so triumphant ever every other material.

Gowns of soft wool fabrics will be worn all summer at seaside and mountain re-

In addition to the Venetian wool fabrics, chalrettis, buntings, henrictias, chuddahs, etc., there are many new weaves,

Piccadilly woolens have an embré effact. Carnivan at ipes of soft English their pat force, it seems certain that the New wool are outlined with bands of bengel ne.

desirable for travelling dresses. Rosebury woolens are in neutral colors, with Persian designs forming disgonal stripes, so that, though made straight, they give the fashionable bias effect. Some of the India wools have borders in lovely oriental effects, in high alarm. The electricism who instructed and by more or less of grain. So the very best and low relief, shaded alk and cut velvet in assisted the law makers has been conceivable ration of grain needs to be reinarabeiques or embossed work in Moorish or Greek devices.

A levely costume is in resida bunting and belictrope faille, a color combination much affacted this season; the bunting has a narrow ribbon border showing attipes in Persian oolor, in which the green and purple predow last: a there are saan ends of the fallie
fall ng on each side of the back drapery quite
to the fact, and it will be interesting using a lump of butter on ten aloes of bread
to observe how the "quid nunca" will evade
when it will only answer for one. Besides
to the fact, adject all round with a narrow details of the execution shall be published.

on ten acros than on one. Cencentrate your passementerie, as are also the arm-holes and cellar : vests of folds of the bunting showing the bordering between, and giget alcoves, of the bunting to the elbow, from there to the wrist of the faille, trimmed with several rows of bordering.

Three Stylish Spring Bonnets.

Pul: blue and black is the favorit : combination in hats and bonnets of the latest im-

portation; here are three of them :-A wide-brimmed hat of shirred lace, turned up at the back with an exquisit; bow of paling from this, all over the crown, are bunches on the brim in front.

A Marie Stuart capote is of black braid, with fine wreath of pale forget-me-nots under the edge all round; a pert looking bow, of pale bine gros-grain ribbon, stands on one side of the pointed front; there is a smaller bow

A hat with projecting brim, narrow at the back, is of black open-work braid; the brim | principal breeds : le faced with shirred pale blue creps; the crowns is of black point d'esprit over a puff of pale blue; at the back is artistically arranged a hunch of beautiful, nodding, pale blue t ps, from which depends a ecari, of the point d'esprit, a yard and a half long, to be wound bout the neck and fastened on the left shoulder.

Buying a Wedding Troussean.

In buying a trousseau I advise every young woman to commence with underwear, gloves, shoes, hosiery and such articles as do not change much in a year, while the hats and gowns should be the last selected, as then one is more apt to have the latest styles. Too many gowns for one's position in society, and to few pieces of underwear, etc., is better reversed. It is customary for a bride to provide table and bed-linen and all toweling necessary for her prospective home; but this part of the outfit I do not include in my present list. If the bride, to be, can save a triffs in the baying of her wardrobe, she will find that a small sum is convenient to have to expend in pretty things for her new home, which cannot rightly be included with the furniture. In furnishing a home it is a wise 1,100 to 1,300 los. at three years, or often the history to the kitchen first, then bedrooms, dising room, and lastly the parlor; profit. Well-bred atters, weighing from 500 rooms, dising-room, and lastly the parlor; for one may do without many things in a parlor, but "where is the man who will do without dining ? '- Emma M. Hooper.

DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

CAUSES OF THE MISSISSIPI FLOODS.

The writer sums up here the point; which he has endeavored to make clear; that the freshet of the Mississipi River and its important tributaries are not due to the melting of winter snows; that since the upper Mississipi valley freshet occurs as late as April and the floods of the Missouri occur in June and July, and further, as both of these rivers are as a low stage during February and March, lawer Missouri rivers was impounded, leaving St. Louis a city on a dry creek, the floods of the lawer Mississipi river would none the less continue; that the floods in the central Mississipi valey, between Calro and Red River landing, could not be materially ameliorated by increasing the number of out-lets into the Gulf below Rad river landing, since, as the outflow measurements show, the Mississipi river is unable to carry bank-full the flood which pours by Vicksburg in treshet years; that the floods in the Missisaid valley below the mouth of the Red river are, in a measure, distinctive floods, and that their treatment must be individual, as they are somewhat independent of the central Mississipi vallay, where the flaod periods are much prol nged beyond their prevalence in the delta region. In fact, any method which increases the flow of the river or the rapid discharge of water from the Mississipi vall:y above Vickeburg must inure to the disadvantage of the delta country. On the other hand the augmenting of the flow of water in the ly ameliorate the flood conditions of the central Mississipi region .- Gen. A.W. Greely in North American Review for May.

THE EARTH IN DANGER. Prof. Joseph F. Jones answers, in a recent issue of the Popular Science Monthly, the question, "Is it safe to drill the earth too The professor assumes the east a to be a hollow sphere filled with a gaseous sub- shown; and their greater value as carriers of stance, called by us natural gas, and he thinks pollen from flower to flower. thus fertilizing that tapping these reservoirs will cause disastrous explosions, resulting from the lighted gas coming in contact with that which is escaping. He compares the earth to a balloon flusted and kept distended by the gas in its interior, which, if exhausted, will cause the orust to collapse, affect the metion of the earth in its orbit, cause it to lose its place among the heavenly bodies, and fall in pieces

Another writer thinks that drilling should be prohibited by stringent laws. He too thinks there is a possibility of an explosion, though from another cause. Should such a disaster eccur, "the country along the gas belt from Toledo through Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky will be ripped up to the depth of ,200 feet or 1,500 feet, and flopped ever like a pancake, leaving a chasm through which the waters of Lake Erie will come down, filling the Onic and Misslesippi valleys, and blotting them out forever.

Sill another theorist has investigated the gas wells with telephones and delicate thermometers, and he announces startling discoveries. He distinguishes sounds like the boiling of rocks, and estimated that a mile and a haif or so beneath the Ohio and Indiana gas field the temperature of the earth

Is 3 500 0 The scient'st says an immense cavity exists. and that here the gas is stored, that a mile below the bottem of the cavity is a mass of rearing, seething flame, which is gradually eating into the rock floor of the cavern and thinning it. Eventually the flames will reach the gas, and a terrific explosion will ensue.

NOTES. Notwithst inding the many and vigorous protests made by American electricians, who emphatically object to such an ignoble use of York electrical execution law will be put into thoroughly scored by the electrical forced by grass or some other succeient feed, press, and by the fraternity at such as good corn silinge.

Large he is looked upon as a Tipperary man looks upon an "informer." It is said small. There is just as much look of judgethat the Auburn prisen officials have decided to admit representatives of the press associ-

and the second second second

lighted elect loally is the Strassburg Cathedral. Arc lights have been used outside with grand effect and inside with incandescent lamps. It was feared that the electric light would spoil the dim religious aspect, but the interior, as a whole, is said to be highly satis-

FARM AND GARDEN.

THE BEST BREED OF CATTLE.

This is a question often asked, and as eften

1. The experiments seem to indicate that there is but little difference in the cost per pound of raising steers of the different breeds under the same conditions. The superlority of the beef lies in the early maturing qualities which enables the feeder to turn tuem off well ripened, at two instead of three

years.
2 That calves brought up on the pail, when properly fed, will make as much growth and be equally as valuable for feeding as if they wore allowed to suck their dams.

3. That there is likely to be a wide margin of difference between the judgments of the feeder, the butcher, and the consumer, when they pass upon the bullock in the live classes. in the carcass competitions as well as in the testing of the edible qualities of the meat. 4. That the prejudice resulting from a lack

of information may be, too oft in is, the basis of our estimates of the comparative value of the breeds

The early maturing breeds may be kept until ripe, thus leasening the value of the carcass for the consumer.

6. The lesson is very emphatically taught that all average native steers, weighing from to 800 lbs. more at the same age, may. Toe value of good blood for beef production cannot, then, he overestimated. It only can with good care and skilful feeding, in these and with the present markets, bridge the margin bet veen loss and profit for the grower and feeder.

7. That the quality of beef produced by s combined grain ration, in which wheat, bran, oats and some oil meal form the principal part, is preferable to that produced by a corn ration exclusively. I believe these animals would have had a much less percentage of meat valuable to butcher and consumer if corn had entered largely into their grain ration.

S. The lesson is plainly taught that early maturing breeds may be sold with most profit, perhaps in one year, if pushed from the start. The cost per pound of production is farm; jut nobody; that was all. Fidelity greatly increased with each succeeding year. is the only true test; for it is the only one 0 months at latest. This iso ha madi fied in ordinary feeding by the fact that the yearling steer will need more expensive food than older ones. The latter will consume more rough fodder profitably than the

9. That the largest per cent of dressed to live weight does not always indicate the best life. quality of meat, nor the most profitable caroass for the dealer or consumer. So that the commonly received epinion that the steer that shrinks least in killing is the best for the butcher must be more or less modified by other conditions. - National Stockman and Farmer.

INFORMATION ABOUT BEEKEEPING.

Attention is called in a builetin from the Rhode Island Experiment Station to the decision of the supreme court of Arkansas as to the unconstitutional.t/ of prohibiting beekseping; also to laws lately passed in Germany which give all land owners the privilege of keeping bees anywhere, promise protection by civil right and law, as well as punish the destruction of bees by poison or any other way. No one need refrain from keeping bees on account af opposition due to ignorance, fear, jealousy or the ili-will of his neighbors, though all reasonable precautions should be taken to prevent accident." Quotations from crop and other reports of the United States Department are given to show the importance of this industry. The value of bees as honey and wax producers is pollen from flower to flower, thue fertilizing and causing the fruit to set and mature, is censidered, and many opinions and facts presented. The desirability of the cross fertilization of flowers and the aid rendered by insect; in this work is shown, as well as the adaptability of the bee to the flowers of the known in those old times as "lady blush." most important fruit and vegetable crops dependent upon insect visits. The question as to whether bees injure fruit is presented; the opinion of the Government Entomologist that they do not, and an account of the experiments carried out under his direction to settle the matter, are given. The views of Profs. Packard and Gray, as well as of flowers and clouds of Venice gold, silver and preminent fruitgrowers in Rhode Island, are silk. The fore part of one dress was white also given, GOOD MILK.

There are many differences of episien regarding what constitutes good milk. At creameries they use the lact meter, etc., as a dictator, when it should be used only as a guide, as the chemist can prepare counterfeit milk, resembling the original in appearance only that the lactemeter will pass as good, even above the average, but chemical analysis will detect at once, hence is the only infallible criteries of a pure article. The results of two hundred samples analyzed give the fellowing average component parts of good milk :

Water..... 840 parts Phosphate magnesia..... NOTES.

We cannot tee often repeat to inquirers Meltons and French washing cheviet; are effect next week. No one is more fully aware after the best dew feed, says the Jersey

of the certain and instantaneous life-dastroy. Bulletin, that no one food known will either ing power of electricity than the makers and bring or keep a cow up to her best work in handlers of electrical apparatus; but they butter-making. Short fine, not it one grass deplore the progress of this enactment which is as good or better than any other one thing. is liable to cause exaggerated and needless but the best of grass needs to be reinforced

small. There is just as much look of judgment in endeavoring to cover ten acres with the manure that should go on one acre, as in on ten acres than on one. Cencentrate your The Electrical World of the 5th linet, says labor, concentrate your manure, and you may that the first German Cathelic church to be | concentrate your crops without lessening the quantity.

Food values and analyses are well enough, but the farmer who keeps a sharp eye on his stock, and notes the appetite of each animel, will know more about how to feed and what to give them than all the learned "professors" In the country. We do not meen to infer that the tables of feeding values are useless, or that the effects of scientists are futile, but animals differ in characteristics, and the only way to know is by practical observation.

Dr. Heskins well says : "How completily has the idea of the inexhaustible nature of the soils of the level West been exploded! answered in one way or other by the partisans of different breeds. The experiment reached the point where they are utterly stations have sought to dec'de the question by feeding experiment; and while they have not reached positive conclusions they have the farm lands of New England are much at least drawn some inferences that will be surer of to most western prairie land. Easy of value. Prof. Johnson of the Michigan tiliage is its chief superiority, while for en Agricultural college gives the following as durance and easy renewal, the valley land of his conclusions after testing most of the a hill country are, and always will be super-Too wash of the hills and the overflow of the streams are a perpetual renewal which the prairies can never enjoy. 'We will litt' up our eyes to the hills, whence cometh our

help." The skin of the potato is a layer of cork cells, and when injured it heals by the formation of a new layer of cork. When the tuber grows in water, or in a wet soil, the cork layer thickens at various points. producing many little warts on the surface and ren dering the cuticle less resistant of decay. If the excess of water continues for a considerablatime decay sets in and the starch and tissues of the tuber become discolored. But if the decay is arrested the cark layer forms between the decayed and healthy parts and the potato is "scabby," The trouble is, therefore, the result of excessive moisture

from a wet sell or wet weather. Spasmodic salting is all wrong for any animal and especially for horses. 1: may cause colic and often does. The horse cas too much salt at a time, is only salted now and then, and when this is the case, the coals of the stomach are irritated and congestion takes place, and excessive thirst. The horse FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS, then drinks too much and a chill follows, and this makes more congestion, and inflammation may follow, and celic and a set back, if not doath. What is the use of such doings ! It is just as easy and easier to be more acuerble and to keep salt before the horse all the time and then it will partake se directed by all its instincts, and only a lick will be est in. Prepare the horse for the constant sup; ly by piving it a little every day for a week, and them no harm will come. - Farm Journal.

Teach Boys Sense.

Let us stop teaching boys that their caroors will be failures unless they become rich or famous, and that life consists of it miracles. There are higher positions in your square mile than the Presidency of the United Seat s. The best part of history is not written at all. Your father, on whose memory you love to dwell, was not known beyond the Certainly under most favorable conditions that can be universally applied. Perhaps to they should reach the limit of profit at from is not as much the parent; as it is outsiders with these erroneous ideas. But, however they get them, far too many have them. They jump at the "big prizes" and fail. where a leaser aim might be reached But, after all, it may be in this way that the unduly ambitious can learn the lesson of

Lesson the Water Drops Taught.

A little Spanish boy, wearled with the drudgery of learning, ran away from school. As the sun grew hot, he sat down to rest beside a spring that gushed from a rock. While reclining in the shade, he not ced that the const int dropping of the water had scooped a hole in a hard stone beneath. " If the light drops can, by continual falling, accomplish so hard a task," he thought, "surely by con-stant effort I can overcome my unwillingness to learn." He returned to school, persevered in his studies, and became ismous in after years as a great saint and doctor of the Spanish Church.—St. Isidore, of Seville.

The Wardrobe of Queen Bess. An inventory taken in the year 1600 of the wardrobe of Queen Elizabeth enables us to estimate the sumptuous attire with which the virgin queen at once delighted and astonished her subjects. She had at the date named 99 robes, 126 kirtles, 269 gowns (round loose and French), 136 foreparts, 125 petticoats, 27 fans, 96 cloaks, 83 saveguards, 85 doublets and 18 lap mantles.

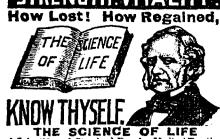
Her gowns were of the richest and costliest materials—purple, gold tissue, crimson, satin, cloth of gold, cloth of sliver, white velvet, cloth and sating of dove celor, drake color, horse flesh color, and a very popular color Some of the queen's dresses are worthy of special note, says the London Lady. A freck of silver cleth, checkered with red silk like bird's eyes, with demi-sleeves, a cut of orimson velvet twisted on with silver and lined with crimson velvet, A French kirtle of white satio, out all ever, embreidered with loops, satin, embroidered very fine, with border of the sun, meen and other signs and planets of Venice gold, silver and silk of sundry colors with a border of beasts beneath likewise em.

broidered. Other gowns were adorned with bees, files, spiders, werms, trunks of trees, panales, eak leaves and mulberries, whils some were resplendent with rainbows, suns, clouds, foun-tains and flames of fire. Her buttens were of fantastic devices, some being in the shape of flowers and butterflies, and these on one gergeeus dress were in the similitude of birds of paradise. Altogether, the Virgin Queen when arrayed in all her glery, must have resembled a preliminary edition of "The History of Animated Nature."

A LUCKY MAN. Wm. Klein, ei 931 Enterprise alley,

Capitol Hill, was the helder of one-twentleto of ticket No. 64,385, which drew the first capital prize of \$300,000 in the drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, on the 11th of this month. Learning that his ticket drew a prize, he gave it to the First Nat. Bank, for collection, and in a week's time the check for the amount duly arrived. McKeesport (Pa.) News, February 28.

THE GLORY OF MAN STRENGTH. VITALITY!



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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.

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

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them immediate relief.

Churk, to Figure, J.P., of Mount Femple, co. Dublis, Heary Cole Bowen, E q., M.A. J.P., barrister-at-law, of Bowen's Gurk, to Figure, I sahelle, daughter of the late Figure, J.P., of Mount Femple, co. Dublin.

Irish Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

ALLEN-Wallace-April 7, at St. Mary's Courch Athlone. Thomas Allen, Bank of Ireland, Maryboro' son of Richard P. Allen, Pall Mall, London, to Ellen Mary, youngest duranter of the late William Wallace, soli-

citor, Athlone.

Daubin.

Daveraux - Hughes - April 7, at St. Mary's Cadogan street, Dublin, by the Rev. David Dewer, Nucholae Devereux, eldest son of the late Laurence Devereux, of Rocklands Cottage, Wexford, to Annie, only daughter of F. D. Hurbes.

KIRIN-McGREAL-April 8, at the R. C. Oburch, Wesport John Kirby, Head-Constable R. I. Con-tabulary, Westport, to Mary second daughter of John McGreal, Bridge street, Westport.

Power Corlett April 6. at St. Olaf's Chuch, Wat rford, Robert J. Power of London, to Eliza J. Corlett, eldest daughter of Jo-eph Corlett, Waterford.

WILLIAMSON—McCULLCCH—April 9, at St. Thomas Courch, Dublin, Thomas, son of the late Thomas Williamson, Dundalk, to Anna, eldest daughter of the late Wm. H. McCulloch, of Mount Reilly, Dundalk.

DIED

BRENNAN-March 31, at his residence, Cloh-togue, Camolin, after a short illness, James Brennan, aged 60 years, Banny-April 8, Richard Barry, at his resi-

dence, Currabegh House, Kilmurry, county Cork. BINCHY-April 7, at Charleville, co. Cork, Owen

Binchy, aged 68 years.
Bunky—April 4. Mary, wife of Thomas Burke,
Weighmaster, Castleisland, co. Kerry.
Chonin—April 11. at the North Infirmary,
Cork, Denis Oronin, Inchirabilly, second some
of Richard Cronin, Scart, aged 52 years.
Contril D—April 5. Mr. Parrick Contril 4.

CONTRILIO-April 5, Mr. Patrick Costello, 4 Castle et., Nenach, aged 49 years. CLEART-April 1, at Mill road, Ennis, John Cheary, aged 60 years, late Assistant Secretary to the Grand Jury of the co. Clare.

Daly-April 11, at her residence, 61 Glasthule road, Kingatown, Mary, the beloved child of Patrick and Mary Daly.
DELANEY - April 11, Patrick Delaney, 21 Palm-

erston place, Broadstone, Dublin, at the advanced age of 56 years. EARL-March 26, at Monamolin, co. Wextord, Edward Earl, aged 85 years. EDMONDS—April 6, at 2 Clonturk avenue, Drumeen vs. Daolin, John M. Edmonds,

Drumeen vs. Davin, John M. Edmonds, aged 85 years.
FARY-April 10, as her residence, Shronsbehy, Barteer, co. Cork, Ellen Fahy, wife of the late John Fahy.
FOLLENCS-April 7, at her residence, Rush, county Dublin, Mrs. Ann Follenus.
Gilligan—April 6, at his residence, Kilbride,

county Cavan, Mr. Wm. Gilligan, at an acvanced age. GRAY -- April 5, at Lie residence, Mullinaghtar,

Gray, P.J., aged S5 years.
Gray, P.J., aged S5 years.
Grown-April 9, at her residence, S8 Magdalene atreet, Unogleda, after a linguing illness, Mrs. Ellen Grogan. HASKINS -- April 11, at her residence, 9 Pleasant

etrent, Dublin, Alice, wife of William Has-kins.

kins.

KAVANACH - April 7. at her residence, MoneyRetrow, county Wexford, Anne, wife of
Michael Kavanagh.

KENNY-April 11. at Knocklong, county
Lumerick, Rev. Patrick Kenny, C.C., after a

himerick, Rev. Patrick Reuny, G.C., after a brief illners.
Ketty - April 10, at Leidlip, Mrs. Mary Teresa. Keely, widow of Mr. Peter Keely, late of Hill Farm, Leiklip.
Kenoz-April 5, at her residence, Weavers' rquare, Dublic, Mary, wife of Michael Kehoe, and eldest daughter of Mr. Peter Byrne, Nauton B. Physican.

NewYown, Rellytore,
KANANGH-April 9, at her residence, Warf
Tavero, East road, Dublin, Elizabeth, the
beloved wife of Garrett Kavanagh, Lacy—April 5, at his residence, Clone, county Wexford, Mr. Lacy. Wexford, Mr Lacy. Lysen-April 7, as her residence, Virginia.

county Cavan, Mrs. Bridget Lynch, aged 7t. Years. Listswitters-At 12 Vincent street, South Circular road, Dublin. Theresa, wife of Williams

Ledwidge, ag at 66 years. Moudassey—April 2, at the Convent of Mercy, Wexford, in the thirty-second year of her religions profession, Sister Mary Augustine

Murrissey
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Murris aged 63 years.

Main-April 2, at Bangor, Margaret Grace, widow of Lieut-Colonel, Philip Mair, late

99th Regiment, aged 8' years. McDonnell-April 6, at 32 Upper Fitzwilliam. street, Dublin, Charity, wife of Dr. John McDonnell. MOORE-April 7, at his residence, Kila house, Drogheda, James Wilson Moore, son of the

late Isaish Moore,
MAGINN—April 9, at Alphoneus' Chapel Honse
17 Great Hamilton st., Glargow, Rev. Michael McWhinnie-Amil 6, at Brighton, England.

Penelope, widow of John Sidney McWhinnie, in the 81st year of her age.

MOONEY—April 9, at his daughter's residence; 18 Leath st., Dublin, Patrick Mooney, aged 72 years, late of Capel st. MARTIN—April 4, at his residence, Sugarlosi, Belturbet, co. Cayan, William Martin former-

ly of Tanvally House, co. Down, sged 85 vears. NEARY-April 10, at the residence of her nephew, Cookstown house, Ardes, Judith Neary,

aged 81 years. Nugrat—April 11, at 83 Meath street, Dublin, Daniel Nugent.
O'riaba—April 7, at Portarlington, Queen's County, Thomas O'Hara, Esq., M.A., aged

63 years. Quintan-April 8, at Doneraile, county Cork. Jeremiah Quinlan, aged 90 years Quinn-April 11, at 100 Marlborough street, Dublin, Patrick, eldest son of John Quinn,

Button, Killucan.
REDMOND—April 6, at her residence, Ballygarrett, Clonevan, after a short illness, Mrs.
Birtle Redmond, aged 78 years.
RITCHIE—April 10, at 66 Kenilworth rquare,.
Rathgar, Dublin. Annie, wife of D. C.

Rischie.

Roach—April 9, as his residence, 30 York:

ROACH—April 9, at his residence, 30 Yorks street, Dublin, after a lengthened illness, Wm. Roach, aged 38 years

SCULLY—April 7, at Loughlinstown House, county Dublin, Emma, wife of Vincent Scully, Esq.

SWEENY—April 5, at her residence, Eyre court, county Galway, Margaret, aged 40 years, the beloved wife of Patrick Sweeny.

TUOHY—April 9, as Cork, Lizzie, wife of Edward Tuohy, in her 29th year.

TIMMINS—April 9, as her residence, Stradbally, Mrs. Mary Timmins, WHELAN—April 11, at her residence, 8 Albert place, East Dublin, June, wife of Maurice Whelan.

WILSON—April 4, as Prodstown House, Tara,

Wilson—April 4, at Prodstown House, Tara, county Meath, Rachel, widow of the late Francis Sillery Wilson, Eq.

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