GRAND TRUNK RY.

Exhibition Excursions, 1890

From Montreal

TO TORONTO AND RETURN:

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Station, Oity Since, Windsor Hotel.

JOSEPH HICKSON,

General Manager.

A HORRID PRACTICE.

Next to the woman who wears a lownecked dress, I think I despise the woman whe carries a deg. My dear, these wemen will be the death of me yet. I cannot endure them. If I could, without causing remark, whenever I met a weman carrying a dog I should shake her with all my strength. Carrying a deg ! when you haven't ambition or force enough to make your own bed. Carrying a dog ! when the world is full of orphan bables, when chil iren are being beaten te deat1 by human fiends every day. Carrying a deg when there is net an hour in the day but some mether is laying away ent ef her arms her beautiful first bors, and mourning to think how lenely her darling must be even in beaven without her. Make and enforce a liw that to carry a dog is a finable effence, Mr. Mayor, and I will swing my bat for you next election day .- Chicago Herald.

MR. GLADSTONE'S OPINION.

In the course of some remarks made to the Burlington High School children recently, Mr. Gladstene alladed to the type of "Grenadier Women," as fellaws :

"I de not believe in the unsexed woman caline woman The destiny of the advanced woman is doubtful. The blue stecking, the and fry in boiling fat. business woman, and the female politician is a superfluity." He referred to the saloon raiders as unlevely, called the political reformers his " shricking staters." and number ed the "female bull-fighters and female leaguers" among the intelerable evils of society. His observation led him to believe that "the greatest need of the world is home women and home girls to make that sacred spot beautiful, wholesome, levely." He thought the world too big and tee bad for anyone club, one organization or one community to reform. Home is a little place and there a good woman can make a heaven, rear this wise old parliamentarian said, shaning Mrs. Gladstene, who listened attentively and think that saything which attempts or affects hash, to be served on toast. te altar fundamentally the relation which the Almighty Himself has estatlished, the dewemen out of their own sphere, would ever encceed.

A lady now in London, who was a guest at this delightful garnering, is slyly stealing the epinions of Mr. Giadetone on the woman question, which she will publish when she comes back. Some of his views are most discorraging. He has "the great sat admiration for the woman who has done semething in any line provided she kept away from the pablic," but has yet to meet the heroine of a esteer who is not brazen or tiresome. "It is not her fauit," he says, "but the result of continuination; no encloan allow the street crowd without losing some of the sweetness we prize in women " He taluke that the gain that comes from the outer world, from the shop, the restrum, and the public procession is more than overpowered by the loss of modesty, gentleness, faith, and womanly dig-When asked what woman should do he said : "Marry, make homes, mind their ohildren, keep the honeymeon from eclipse, and keep off the atreets. Any referms they want to make should be made through the husband." When told that all women could not marry, he said-"It is their own fault then. A sweet woman cannot be resisted.' which means that too many of our girls are being educated and trained on a wrong

THE KITCHEN.

To bell meat put it into boiling water; bring the water quickly to the beil again and keep it so for ten minutes; then lower the temperature so that it bubles or simmers only. The true temperature for boiling meat is to have the water at 170 degrees. Keep It there till the meat is changed from

In making meat atews there is a combina-tion of soup-making and boiling. Take the inferior parts of the meat and cut into pieces an : bell at 170 degrees if possible till tender. Half an hour pefere serving season it in any

Ne mode of cooking meat has so many variations as stews and ragents. The flavor of meat being used to season vagetables of every sort, also doughs as in dumplings, or in the crust of meat ple.

WITH POTATOES.

One half hour before the most is done lay en top of it peeled petatues, all of the same Mize, and serve when done with the meat and

MEAT PIE.

When the meat is cooked tender, thicken the gravy and pour ail into a pie or pudding | 3,740 annually. dish. Cover with a common pie crust or one of mashed potatoes, and bake half an hour. You may also mix sliced raw potatoes with the staw in layers.

POTATO CRUST.

One cup of mashed potatoes, one egg, two tablespeone butter, one cup milk, salt. Baat together till amouth, then work in enough finr so that you can roll it out. It should be half an inch thick, and as soft as you can

FLAVORS FOR STEWS.

Stews are variously flavored; enlon, salt and pepper are always in place. A little

licious flaver, or even a sablespeonfal of vinegar may be used. Any herbs, a piece of oarret, a clove or a bit of garlic may be used for

variety. Cataup is also good as flavor. Add to meat when tender one quart tematoes to two pounds meat. Thicken with flour and stew five minutes.

CORNED BEEF.

Wash it well, put in plenty of cold water an i bring it slewly to the simmering peint. Cook three or four hours. Turnips or cab-bage are most often eaten with corn beel. They should not be boiled with the mean but la a separate pot.

BERF LIVER.

If from a good animal, beef liver is eften is tender as calf's liver. It is best broiled. Soak an hour in celd water, wipe dry, slice and dip in melted fat. Breil slewly till thoroughly done; then salt and butter. When pre-pared as above for b oiling the slices of liver may be fried in a pan with a little beef fat. This gives an opportunity for more flavors, as onions may be tried with it, a little vinegar added to the jaices that fry out, may be thickened and used as gravy. If the liver is not quite tender it can be made into a stew, er it may be chopped fine, mixed with bread crumbs and egg, and baked half an hour.

BEEF'S HEART.

If fire is no object you may boil a beel's heart but it will take all day. Put in cold water, bring it slowly to a simmering point and keep it there. Next day it may be stuffed with well sessened bread crumbs and baked three quarters of an hour.

Cut in strips, seak in salt and vinegar half a day, wipe dry and fry in hard lard. It may also be stewed.

RR-COOKING BREF.

To serve a roast beef the second time Heat the gravy, put the reast in it; after trimming it into shape again cover closely and put into a hot even for ten minutes er less, according to size of place. Or, cut in slices and lay in het gravy only long enough to heat them through.

HASH.

Being effull flavor, such meat may be chepped and mixed with from one third to one-half as much chapped or mashed petatoes, bread crumbs or belled rice. These mixtures may be warmed as hash or made into cakes or balls to be fried en a griddle or in beiling

Mix the chepped meat with petatees, bread crumbs or rice as above, add salt and pepper and make quite meist with water or seap. Put a good piece of butter or beef fat into the spider, and when it is not put in the hash. Cover and let it steam, then remove forms on the bettem. Or, stir till het and dish immediately.

HASH BALLS.

"I de not believe in the unsexed woman into little cakes; dust with flour and fry to a upon it.
and I am not in sympathy with the mast nice brown in a little beef dripping on a griddle. Or, egg and bread crumb the balls,

RE COOKING SOUP MEAT.

This meat, though made tender by long cooking, has given much of its flavor to the soup. It has not to the same degree, however, lost its nutritive value; if we can make it taste good again, both palate and stemach. will approve it. It will not do to mix this meat with natural substances like potatees and bread. It needs addition rather than aubstraction. In any case first chop the meat fine.

PRESSED SOUP MEAT.

Season the chopped beef well with salt and a threes and reign a goddess. In cencluding pepper, and some other addition as celery sait or nutmeg, or some of the sweet herba his eyes with his hand and looking towards Meisten with sonp or stock, pack in a square, deep tin, and place in the oven for a short applanded with approving smiles; "I cannot time. To be aliced cold or warmed as meat

MEAT CROQUETTES.

When so good a dieh as this can be made etitation and capacities, or which draw out of soup meat it is worth a little trouble. Take two cups of the chapped beef, one tablespoon butter, one tablespoon flour, one egg, half of a lemon er one tablespoon vinegar, a few gratings of nutmeg and half a cup of stock or milk. Cook the flour in the butter and add the stock or mik and seasoning, then the beef, and cook, stirring all the time till the mass cleaves from the side of the kettle. Let it get cold, then make into little egg shaped balls; let them dry a little, roll in beaten egg and bread crumbs, and fry in boiling fat. To vary-add one third as much chopped salt or fresh pork as you have meat. -Prize Essay on Cooking of the American Health Association.

SANITARY NOTES.

HEARTBURN.

That phase of indigestion known as heartburn may be relieved instantly by drinking a little cold water in which half a tempooniul of table salt has been dissolved.

POISON.

The simple rule when pelson has been swallewed is to get it out of the stomach as quickly as possible. Mustard and salt are very good emetics, and they are always obtainable. Put a teaspoonful in a glass of water and let the person swallow it immediately. The dese should be repeated in five minutes if vomiting does not set in. The whites of two or three eggs should be given after vemiting.

DRAW THE LINE,

Dr. Eles of Boston, says that when a little wine means too much wine, the only safe course is total abstinence. Between a little and too much there is a danger line that the mederate drinker frequently approaches with-out knowledge to himself. Man addicted to drink gradually throws off the restraints with which education, habits, conscience and timidity surround him, and then a lower nature and the baser passions assert themselves. Hence the drunkard is truly assigned as one who is truly designated, as one who is brut l zid.

AND MORTALITY DOES NOT LESSEN.

Medicine has a strange fascination for the youth of the United States Whereas Germany, with a population of 45,000,000, can do with 30,000 doctors, or one to 1,500 of the population, graduating 935 annually, and France, with a population of 38,000 000, with 11,995, or one to 8,167, graduating 624 annually, the United States, with a population of 60 000,000 has 100,000 doctors, and graduates

SQUINTING.

A cure for squinning, which is not so unsightly as the method at present adoptedblack geggles with a hole in the centre-is highly recommended. Let the person afflicted take any pair of spectacles that suit his sight, or even plain glass, and in the centre of one lens let him gum a small blue or black wafer about the size of a 10 cent piece. The result is that the double image vanishes and the eye, without fatigue or heat, is forced to look straight, and with time and patience is cured.

CONSUMPTION'S VICTIMS. In a paper on Tuberculosis in Belgium,

tions, that, in comparing the mertality from consumption, of bachelors, married men and widewers, the last are very much more sub-ject to this disease than either of the ether classes. The same statement holds good for all ages, and it is, they say, also true that widews are more liable than single women to die of phthisis. The authors do not think this is to be explained except by direct contagion of wife to husband or husband to wife. They cannot think irregularities and excesses indulged in by widowers can be answerails for it, for advanced age does not seem to make any difference. They would ascribe it te infection occurring during married life, the disease claiming its second victim some time after the death of the first.

DUTTERMILK IN VOMITING. Dr. Stauley M. Ward writes in the Thera peutic Gazette that be has found fresh but:ermilk very serviceable in relieving vemiting of various forms, even at times the vemiting of pregnancy. The remedy is administered ice celd, in deses of about half a teaspoonful repeated every fifteen or twenty minutes. In the case of children with cholers infantum he has often succeeded in quieting the stemach by interdicting everything else and using a few drops of fresh ice-cold buttermilk at intervals varying in length according to the severity of the case,

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST CONSUMPTION.

In a circular on Precaution against Consumption, published by the State of Board of Health of Pennsylvania, the following advice is given: "The duster, and especially that petont distributor of germs, the feather-duster, should never be used in the room habitaally econpled by a censumptive. The fivor, woodwork, and furniture should be wiped with a damp cloth. The patient's clothing should be kept by itself, and thoroughly belied when washed. It need hardly be said that the room should be ventilated as theroughly as is consistert with the maintenance of a proper temperature."

A HINT FOR EANDSMEN. A French military surgeon has been mak ing researches en wind instruments which had been used by phthisical bandemen, and warns musicians of the importance of alsinfection. He recommends that instruments should be filled with a five-per-cent. solution of carbelle acid, or, in the case of metallic instrument, that they should be dipped into beiling water. These precautions are of the utmest impertance when phthisical persons have used the instruments; for it ase found in such cases that liquids used to wash them out presented a virulence similar to that of a pure culture of taberculesis. Fortunately, the danger is small as long as the interior is thethe cover and let dry out while a brewn crust | reughly moist, which, of course, it usually ie; but when an instrument has been lying by for some time, so that the interior has become dry, there is real danger of air containing dried germs of the disease being drawn Make not quite as moist as fer hash; form | into the lungs of the person who next plays

THE FARM.

NUMBER OF PLANTS PRODUCED FROM ONE OUNCE OF SEED.

Asparagus, about 500; breccoli, about 2,000; cabbage, about 2,000; cauliflower, about 2,000; celory, about 3,000; egg plant, about 1,000; endire, about 3,000; kule, about 2 000; leek, about 1 000; lettuce, about 3,000; pepper, about 1,000; temato, about 2,000; sage, about 1 000; thyme,

PACKING FGGS.

It is no uncommon occurrence in cities to see a gracer unpacking eggs, many of which have been broken, thus distiguring many others. This is a matter to which these who are sending eggs long distances to market able mat risk and should always be sweet and ary. Put three inches of this at the bot tom of the pickage, then a layer of eggs with no: touching the side by an inch or more; then put on several inches of packing, pressing down gently with a follower; remove all but an inch in depth of the package and put in anoth-r layer of eggs in the same way as the first, taking care that the packing is pressed between the ends of the eggs and the side of the package, and so continue unt i the last layer is in, which should be covered with at least two incomes of packing and an inch of hay, and the cover of the package pressed down clearly. Eggs packed in this way can be transported long distances without injury;

CHEAP AND EFFECTIVE.

J. B. H. writes Orange Judd Farmer :- I scatter pulverized hen droppings on my plant beds and behold the bugs immediately took French leave. A short time after a rainfall. I dispovered that the hen manure not only acted as a bug exterminator, but that it also preved to be a fertilizar of great worth, aiding the growth of plants to a wonderful degree. In subsequent trisis on different kinds of vines, choumbers, squasher, etc., the same desirable effect obtained in both particulars. As a big exterminator this remedy has never tailed me, and as a fertil zer it has no cquel, I would suggert that gardeners, having a henhouse, provide a good-sized key or watertight barrel or a tab, and keep it nearly filled with hen droppings. Cover them with water occasionally and stir with a stout stick, to thoroughly mix before using it.

WEEVIL IN CORN.

A Tex in recommends the following method of keeping weevil out of the corn crib: Make a bring of one bushel of coarse salt and twenty-five gallens of Water. Boil half an hour, then add a quarter of a pound of saltpetre. Claan the crib of all corn, shucks and When the first load of new corn is put in sprinkle well with the brine, using a broom or bundle of shucks.

SWAMP, LAND AND MUCK.

Mr. Niles of Wellington Unt., writing in the Country Gentleman on the above subject says, with reference to 150 acres of cedar swamp swied by him. "Three years age I the land new pave about 100 acres under cultivation. The stumps are easily pulled, esprobably if the brush is burned at the proper time, or when soil is dry enough to burn off about three inches of the top woody substance. This leaves the samps on top of the muck ; they are then very easily turned over, piled and burned. I have grown on this ground very nice winter wheat, and seeded with timethy, and this season have the finest stand of timethy in this part of the country. I find that barley, short-strawed peas and fedder corn do nicely on this soil. This season I set out a vegetable garden as an experiment, and to-day have about two sores of as fine cabbage, cauliflewer, beete, turnips, mangolds, celery, beans, carrots and onlone, as will be found anywhere. It cost me about \$1,200 to drain this swamp, and it does the work effectively. Regarding the use of muck for top dressing, last fail I drew six wagon loads of muck, and during the winter threw on it about 15 bushels of ashes, and two or three bushels of hen droppings. This was of which we have spoken were completed. lemon julce added as it is served gives a de. MM. Destrée and Galimaerts come to the put near the house and my farmer's wife and already opticians are at work on a lens

conclusion, as the result of their investiga. | tarew on it all the sespends from the house. | greater than all three of these lenses, which This spring these ingredients were theroughly mixed, turning them over several times. It was my desire to plant corn on a place of about two scree that was very much imporlahed. I had my men get too land in good order, nicely maked out, not just before planting put a tescapitit of ones muck thix-ture in every hill; then planted the corp, using a planter. The result has automored me. I have now as fine a piece of corn as I have seen in a long time, with the exception of a courle of rows in which I did not put the fertilizer; these are small and sickly.

REMEDIES FOR BLIGHT.

Crude carpolic acid made into an emulsion with sear, and diluted in proportion of one cunce of acid to a gallon of water, has been highly recommended. Iron chips, fillings, old pieces of stove-pipe or refuse iron; the refuse of a blacksmith shap, seem to and to the vigor of a pear tree. Causes the fruit to grew larger, and gives it a beautiful color. Copperas (sulphate of iron) and dissolved salspetre has been used with beneficial effect. Applied in season it will promote healthy keenly. Astronomers are in the position of increase their fruitfulness. Six pounds of sulphur and a half bushel of lime, dissolved in eight gallons of boiling water, has been used with good effect at the Experimental Gardens of the Department of Agriculture at Washington. The application was made two or three times during the growing season. In one of the reports of the American Pomological Spolety, the committee on the cause of pear olight said-"Peculiar methods of culture undoubtedly influence the cause of blight but upon this there exists a wide range of opinion. Clean culture and repeated stirring of the sell, while it may in many instances be conducive to mest beneficial results, will ofcen cause a total destruction of a pear orchard. In seasons of zymotic fangeld or bright blight highly cultivated trees fall early victims to the scourge, while those cultivated in grass, with an annual top dressing of manure, usually escape the centagion.

DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

THE LAST OF THE ELEPHANTS

It is estimated that there are fewer than 10,000 whid elephants left in all the countries on the globe, and that five of these will be killed off where one is born. It is a matter of only a few years when the last one must

APPLICATION OF THE TELEPHONE TO DOGS

Most Manchester readers will know Traffora Park, but few, we think, have any idea of the magnificent kennols there. Sir Hum-phrey de Trafford built there keonels in a very elaborate tiple, surpassing in their general structure, completiness, comfort, and anitary arrangements any erected elsewhere. They are a lasting proof of how great a love Sir Humphrey has for his canine friends, and now how zealous he le for their welfare. Built up close to the kennels is the kennel min's house. With kindly thoughtluiness for his servants, Sir Humphery has litted up this house with a cort of tel phone arrangement, connecting it with each kennel; by means of this the kennelmin can, in case the dogs ere nelsy at night, speak to them without l:aving his room.

THE KANGAROUS FLASH JUMPS.

When brought to bay, the kangaree jumps like a fish for the hunter's chest and tries to crush it in with his forefeet. To prevent this, each man wears across his breast a two or three-last thick mattleg. Armed with a spear, with a club assachment at the other end, they ride upon ewift horses into a hord. With the agility and equipoles of circuriders, they stand erect upon their harses and use their spears and clubs. The kaugareo is able to jump clear over a horse. As the game is bagged it is skinned, and the skin is should give the closest at ention. Never use istretened on the ground and pegged down to chaff. Oats are good, but rather coally. Fine prevent shrinkage. Ine firsh furnishes most on nay or arraw are the best and most avail for the camp. Each man places has private mark upon his booty, and when they have 100 aciece they return back to civilization. There are twenty varieties of kangaroes, among the end towards the side of the package, but them the blue, red Wallaby, black, gray, and forester, the latter furnishing the heat leather. af it lives mainly in wooded sections. When the shipping ports are reached the hunters dispose of the skins by auction to the highest bidders, the sains being now in constant demand. Kingaroo hunters make large profits. One man is known to have cleared 4.500 dola, free of living expenses, in a single year.

THE WONDERS OF THE TELESCOPE.

The progress of astronmy depends on two things—lustruments and men who use them, Gableo created the astronomy of observation by constructing his telescope which he pointed towards the heavens and by letting the world know what he had discovered through it. Bat for Galileo and his lavert . gating, inquiring, independent mind the telescope invented before his time would have done nething. But, on the other hand, without that lavention Galileo would have discovered neither the mountains in the moom nor the stars in the Milky way, nor any other of the great discoveries for watch the world is indebted to him. In one word, he would not have trasformed the science of astrone-

According to the value of the man so la the value of his instrument. But if men capable of using instruments are necessary, instrumente are also necessary. S.r William Here. ohel, Schroeter, Francoofer, Arage, Lassel, Dawee, Lord Ross, Warren, De La Rue, Seochi, Carrington, Huggins, Hall, Burnham, Jamesen, Schlaparelli, Pickering and their rivals in astronomical observations only made their brilliant discoveries because they had at their disposslinstruments of greater perfection than those used by their predecessors. We are just now traversing a great epoch in the history of science. After remaining atationary during more than half a coutury, the science and the art of optics are at present making great and majustic atrides forward.

Three great telescopes have recently been specessially constructed the like of which would have seemed a fantastic dream to our predecessors. All three of them were con-structed in 1886. One at the Observatory commenced cutting the timber and clearing of Nice has a free opening of 74 centimetres and a length of 18 metrie; the second at the Observatory of Bonlkous, Russia, has the same diameter, but a semewhat smaller opening, which, by reason of the character of tne mounting, only measure 70 centimetres in a little shorter focal distauce and in length 15 metres ; taird at the observatory of Mount Hamilton, California, has for its objective a lens with an opening of 97 centimetres and a fecal distance and length of 15 metres. These magnificent instruments, we see, from the very fact of their successful construction, have proved that it suffices to be bold in order to succeed and have demenstrated that we should not be satisfied with them; that it is possible to go even further. Is it not a natural ambition for an astronomer to penetrate further and further into the depthe of the infinite, and above all else to determine the nature of other worlde? To lift up a corner of the veil that hides from us the immense mystery of creation.

It is hardly four years since the instruments

will have a diameter of more than a metre. The lens of the Observatory of Mount Hamil ton measure 36 mobes, or 91 centimeter, of free aperture. Now a lens of 40 inches, or 1 metre diameter, is desired, and is being con-structed. The objective is composed, as every one knows, of two lenses, one of flint the ctaer of crown glass, juxtaposed, mutual ly completing each other by their optic properties, producing as perfect achromatism as is possible.

The objective lens is being made for the University of Cal formia and for the Ooser vatory of Mount Wilson, not far from Les Angeles, where Mr. Pickering has recently obtained some expellent photographs of the me a, S.turn and Mars. On one of these later, a neavy fall of sunw lap arcelved, which 11-24 hours covered, on the planet Mais, an expent of parface as vant as the area of the Ushed States. It is easy to understand that mos of intelligence and feeling, who understand the true grandeur of humanity, should take a deep interest in such progress as this Moses when he was within eight of the prom

For example, we have Mare before our eyes. All the observations made thus far long up to thank that this planet must be inhautted as is our own, and, pernaps, oven better lausbited. We see in it comments, seas, coasts, capso boys, rivers, waters, snows and clouds. We witness all the effects produced by the ceasons. We see distinctly reculines lines extending from seas to e.a., and, patting them in communication, which seem to be canals. Is has even been thought that crilliant points, geometrically makinged have been observed, which may be but adea as sign. I from that glanet to our. How, then, is it possible not to wish for complete conquest and to attain at last to a solution of the enigma?

Well, now, if that of jectica leas of farty inches is calt and successfully completed a new and gigantic stride forward can be made It is no longer anything more than a question of meney to conet un an quatorial telescope with a drameter of one metro and fifty centl m tres and a length of twenty-five metres, make avrec in a cupola larger than the dome of the Paris Pantheen, anti with a magniff ng power of four or even five thousan:

To what unexpected discoveries would this suprame effort of your great nineteenth ce stury lead? This is a question which it is impossible to answer, but we have the right to dwell on the word "unexpected." It must net be forgotten that it was when searching for the limits of the colors in the solar succ trum that Fraunhofer discovered apoc rum analysis, and that it was while sacking the parallax of the stars that Sr William Herschel discovered the orbits of double stars, and it was when socking for Asia that Caristopher Columbus discovered America.

In any event, such a telescope will enable as to see for the first time the seventeenth magnitude stars which must be scattered over the depth of heaven in a carpet of SIS 000,000 stars, while the moon will be prought, so to spoak, within touching distance. - Camille Flammanton, in Paris

Irish Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

COLL-McSweeney .- August 4, at St. Saviour's, Dublia, by the Rev. C. H. Condon, O.P., Mr. Caseles Coll, Londonderry, late of Australia, to Kate McS concey accoud daughter of Jonn McS.veeney, Esq., Rissmore, Coshel, Co. Tipperary.

CLANAGAN-SHERIDAN -Angust 6, at the CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000. Pre-Cathedral, Daulin, by the Rev. Nimelas C. Healy, Timothy Flanagan, Bank of Ireland, Castlenar, to Mary Frances (Ma.), eller daughter of Joseph Speridan, of Spea cer Psry, Co. Mayo.

MCLAUGHLIN-MCJABE-Agust 6, at St Kavin's, Davie, oy the Rev. J. Baxter. C.C., Piter McCaughlin, Inland Rev, enue. Workshop to Sarah, Cauchter of the late Loomas McCabs, Baillehoro', County Cavar.

PCROXLEY-FLYNN-August 5, at Saint Agatha's Church, Angustus O'Crowley, there eldest son of Jeremian O'Crowley, Cork, to Mary Anno (Mainte) Flyno, youngest daughter of the late Denis Flyon, Waterford.

IWOMEY-GAYNOR .. Ang G. at the Pro-Cathedrai, Doblin, by the Rav. J. O Kueife, T. M. Twomey, of New York, to Katte, second daughter of Lake Gaynor, of 29 Hardwicke street, Dablia,

DIED.

ATKINSON-August 6, at her residence, Bloomfield Cottages, S. O. R., Annle, the beloved wife of Thomas H. Atzinson, aged 4S years. BYRNE-August 10, at Clonmel, Wm. John,

the beloved and only son of Mrs. Marianne Byrne. DONNELLY-August 6, at Dublin, Jesephine Mary, infant daughter of Maryanne and

Jerome Donnelly, aged 11 menths. Dillon-July 31, at the Convent of Our Lady of Mercy, Ballinasioe, Sarah Dillon(in religion Stater Mary Catherine), nione to late Rev. Archdeacon Dillon, B. Ilinashoe, and eleter to the late Mrs. Pelly, Guitymaiden.

Affney-August 6, at St. Helen's, Malanide, Michael, eldest son of Thomas Gailney, aged 28 years. GAFFNEY-August 9 at Malabide, Thomas

Gaffney, aged 73 years. HART-Auguste 12, at Rathkenny, Mrs. Maryanne Hart, slater to Rav. Richard Kelen, F.P., Kilman, R. I. P. Kelly-August 11, at Dublin, Elizaboth, widow of Wm. Kelly, and daughter of the 1sts George Watson, J. P., of Garry Ken-

nedy, County Tipperary. KEANY—At Tebawn, Dowra, County Cavan, of paralysis, John Keany, aged 74 years, father of the Rov. Timothy Keany, C. C., Lower Drummrelly.

MALONE-August 5, at the Meath Hospital,

Patrick Malone, formerly of Dandrum, at an advanced age. NoLAN-August 8, at Dablin, Patrick Nolan.

PURFIELD-August S, at Balbriggan, Michael Parfield, aged 45 years, sitter a short illness. REYNOLDS-August 5, at O'dtown, Margaret

Raymoids, aged 43 years. Rourke-August 8, at Fitzwilliam lane, Michael Rourke, aged SO years. SHANAHAN.—At the Huspice, Haroidscross, William Shanahan, son of Martin Scanahan, late of Castl stown-Geoghegan, County

TROY-August 8, at the residence of George Ross, Blessington, Mary Troy, after a long illnoss. R.I.P. WALKER-August 4, at No. 6 Lainster at leet,

Westmeath.

North, Sarab, the beloved wife of William Walker, late of Kingsend Coastguard Station. R I.P. WILKINSON-August 7, at Kilcarty, Kilmes156 N. 2d Street, Philadelphia, Pa

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100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each Haives \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1. LIST OF PHIZES LIST OF PRIZES

1 PRIZE OF \$300,000 is. \$300,000

1 PRIZE OF \$300,000 is. 100,000

1 PRIZE OF 50,000 is. 50,000

1 PRIZE OF 55,000 is. 50,000

2 PRIZES OF 10,000 are. 20,000

2 PRIZES OF 10,000 are. 25,000

25 PRIZES OF 1,00 are. 25,000

26 PRIZES OF 5,000 are. 50,000

27 PRIZES OF 1,00 are. 50,000

28 PRIZES OF 300 are. 50,000

200 PRIZES OF 300 are. 50,000

100,000

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THEST OF JANUARY, 1895.

The Legislature of Louisiana, which "djourned on the 19th of July of this year, has ordered an AMEND-MENT to the Constitution of the State to be submitted to the Propie at an election in 1852, which will carry the charter of THE LOUISIAN STAIL LOTTERY COMPANY up to the year MINETGEN HUNDRED AND MINETGEN.

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