

A QUESTION ABOUT BROWN'S IRON BITTERS ANSWERED.

The question has probably been asked thousands of times...

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED! CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY Incorporated by the Legislature in 1868...

Grand Semi-Annual Drawing in the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, Dec. 13, 1887, CAPITAL PRIZE \$300,000...

Remember that the presence of Generals Bonaparte and Early...

Remember that Four National Banks guarantee the payment of Prizes...

DR. DEWITT C. FRANKLIN, Dentist, Office: Sutton Street, next door to Postoffice.

DR. W. S. MOORE, DENTIST, Office Second Street, over Ryan & Hocker's dry goods store.

T. H. N. SMITH, DENTIST, Nitrous-oxide, or laughing gas used for the painless extraction of teeth.

SOAPS AND TOWELS.

GRAVE RISKS RUN BY GUESTS OF AMERICAN HOTELS.

The Perils of Using Cheap and Pasty Toilet Soaps—Disastrous Effects on the Skin—Disease Germs in the Public Wash Rooms.

The writer has had a wide experience among the great establishments of New York, and in only two has found a toilet soap that was really of superior quality.

A cake taken from a second rate Broadway house is a good case in point. It has a neat oval form, a strong but pleasant odor, lathers freely, and is of a handsome rich brown hue.

The writer once experimentally rubbed it on his face and allowed the thin saponaceous film to remain ten minutes before washing it off.

A person suffering from a skin complaint or from some blood disease, which manifests itself in cutaneous disorders, ulcers of other sores, uses the cake, and by the mere friction of rubbing loosens scales and pieces of diseased matter which are retained by the glutinous surface of the soap.

More objectionable yet are the unwieldy roller towel, the saloon towel, and the long and broad towels of the wash room.

Fighters Don't Quarrel. "Why don't you ever see fighters with bunged up faces?" asked a reporter of Billy Edwards in the Hoffman house...

REVIVAL OF SNUFF TAKING.

The Story that Comes Across the Atlantic—Practice in Colonial Times.

The report comes from Paris that the practice of snuff taking will be resuscitated during the coming winter by the dandies of the French capital.

In colonial times, during the revolutionary war, and for many years afterward, the use of snuff was very common in this country.

The use of snuff has been steadily declining in almost every country in the world during a period of fifty years.

The Banjo's Successor. Women are worse than the ancient Athenians in their love for a new thing.

How can the lower animal be taught? The best animals must first be separated from their kind, those showing the highest mentality mated with each other.

I have no method to offer. I shall be content to so present my data that those more familiar with the lower animals can effect the result.

Chemical Confusion. "What is the matter, Dr. Otis?" "I am mad; mad at chemistry and the drug business.

Russian Officers Studying English. A considerable number of officers of the Odessa garrison, chiefly first lieutenants and captains of companies, are suddenly evincing a remarkable knowledge of English.

HUNTING FOR RIVER THIEVES.

Creeping in a Boat Along the Wharves and Piers of New York City.

It was a poor night for river thieves to be abroad. They generally come out when fog and rain and mist are thickest.

Into the basin between the twin "Dover docks" crept the police boat. Giant floats laden with freight cars rose and fell slowly with the tide, like sea monsters asleep.

Through and under all the open piers the police boat threaded its way. Ships and barks and brigs lay at their moorings on every hand with not a man on guard on their decks.

Shall the Lower Animal Talk? How can the lower animal be taught? The best animals must first be separated from their kind.

Quite Another Matter. A Wisconsin court has decided that a hus band may open his wife's letters. That is all very well so far as it goes, but what the country wants is a law to protect a husband who forgets to mail his wife's letters.

List of the Pequot. A reporter met on the streets of Birmingham, Conn., a short time ago, a man who was selling claims from a wagon.

Roman Camp Fortified by Earthworks. A Roman camp fortified by earthworks has just been discovered near Czernowitz, the capital of Rukovina.

POVERTY OF PARIS.

SOMBER SIDE OF LIFE IN THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

A Census of the Existent Indigency—One Hundred and Forty Thousand People Enrolled for Public Charity—List of Paupers of Foreign Birth.

Who has not in his mind's eye linked the name Paris with gaiety and pleasure? Who has not conceived Paris a vast haven where the cares of earth are cast aside, where misery and misfortune are unknown, where human enjoyment has reached its climax, and where fountains of pure silver have an unceasing flow?

But Paris without riches and poverty, with and virtue, happiness and misery, would, indeed, be a strange anomaly of human association.

As to the existent indigency more rational data can be obtained. Every three years a census is taken of the population enrolled at the beneficence offices of the twenty districts into which Paris is divided.

According to the previous register there were enrolled for public charity 51,881 heads of families, representing 140,585 persons.

In all the districts the number of assisted women is far greater than that of the men. For every 24 males enrolled there are 41 females.

The native Parisians are by no means the majority of those whose names are on the dependent rolls. For every 1,000 Paris and its Department of the Seine registers 227 of the provinces, 706 foreign, 67. Taking 1,000 names of those of foreign birth, the Germans lead with 407; Belgians, 356; Dutch, 173; Italians, 53; English, 10; Spaniards, 2; Americans and Turks, 0.

In general the German emigrant is a model of industry, economy and of irreproachable customs, and putting in practice the French proverb that "there are no senseless occupations, there are only senseless people," have undertaken almost every department of labor and trade.

The judgment of the army of paupers in Paris forms an interesting study. More than a fourth part live almost gratuitously, confined in grotto, caverns and cellars; one half pay from 100 to 2,000 francs rent per annum.

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