



FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

The Housekeeper.

Lemon Pies.—Juice and grate rind of one lemon, one teaspoon of sugar, two eggs, one cracker, and one-half of a cup of milk.

Fried Tomatoes.—Take cold stewed tomatoes, well seasoned, add to them sufficient rolled cracker to enable you to form into cakes, fry in batter to a light brown.

Pumpkin Pudding.—Pare the pumpkin and put it down to stew, strain it through a colander; two pounds of pumpkin to one pound of butter, one pound of sugar and eight eggs beat to a froth; add half a wine glass of rose water, one teaspoonful of mace, cinnamon, and nutmeg all together.

To Broil Fish.—Split the fish down the back and rub it over with melted butter. Let the coals be clear and bright, and the grid-iron a wire one that can be turned without disturbing the fish.

Hominy Fritters.—Two full teacups of cold boiled hominy, add to it one scant teacup of sweet milk and a little salt, stir till smooth, then add four tablespoonfuls of flour and one egg, beat the yolk and white separately, adding the white last.

Ammonia for Cleansing.—Ammonia is invaluable to the house-cleaning. A few drops in a pail of water will remove dirt from paint without much scrubbing.

Genuine Scotch Cake.—One and a half pounds of flour, three-quarters of a pound powdered sugar, three-fourths of a pound of butter, quarter of a pound of lard.

Veal Cheese.—Take a shoulder of veal, take out the bone, cut it in small pieces with just water enough to cover it, stew until tender, take out all pieces of gristle, mince it fine and return it to the liquor it was boiled in.

Potatoes with Cream.—Put an even tablespoonful of butter into a bright pan, and when it melts, add an even tablespoonful of flour; mix well, then add by degrees half a pint of sweet cream, and a tablespoonful of chopped parsley.

Cure for Dropsy.—This is said to be a sure cure: One and a half pounds of burdock roots, one-half pound parsley roots, half a pint of black mustard seed; put the whole into a gallon jug with two quarts of cider, cork it up tight, then put it in a kettle of water and boil it six hours.

The Little Folks' Column.

Catching a Lion.

Once there was a showman who wanted a new lot of animals; for the old ones had got pretty well used up, being banged around the country in wagons, and punched up with irons every day to show off before folks, and kept hungry all the time so they would roar awfully when fed, just to give little boys and girls the worth of their money.

"Now," said the showman, "don't you catch me any toothless old grand-daddy lions, nor any cripples, nor young whelps, but a real savage chap, with long whiskers and a shaggy mane, that will lash his sides with his tail, and prance around in the cage, and roar till every boy in the show shall drop his peanuts and run from the ropes to the highest seat in the tent."

The hunters promised and started across the ocean. They sailed, and they sailed, for about three months, and finally came to the coast near the lion country. They found some native hunters, and told them what they wanted—a big, savage lion, alive.

But the hunters were bound to try, and so they dug a deep pit right in the path where the lions came down the mountain to drink, and thought they would be sure to catch one; but the cunning beasts smelt something wrong, and jumped right over the light brush the trappers had spread over the top.

Then they set a big bear trap, and covered it carefully with dirt; but the lion that got caught the trap broke it with his great teeth and got away. And then they laid in weight and shot a big lion, thinking to wound him so they could capture him, and then wait until he got well.

Finally one of the hunters said; "Well, if Mr. Showman is so very particular about his lions, he had better come and catch them himself; I don't propose to make lion meat of myself just to give him a noble lion for his old circus."

When the captain of the ship heard this, he said he would come out after lions, and a lion he was bound to have, even if he had to catch a sea-lion; but he said he preferred an African lion, and if they'd all got through he would try his hand.

The next day he took ten of his best sailors, and gave them each a pistol and short sword for arms, and long slip-nooses made of strong rope. Then he took out his stoutest net, such as they use in catching the biggest fish, and they all went up to the mountain.

About an hour after the moon rose they heard the leaves rustling, and in a minute more a great shaggy lion, with a mane as dark as a buffalo's, came trotting out. The captain gave a sharp whistle, which made the old fellow stop and prick up his ears.

broke one cord another caught him, and the more he tore around and rolled over to free himself, the faster he was caught.

The captain and his men rushed out, and as fast as the lion got a paw through the netting they put a slip-noose over it and drew it tight. Pretty soon they had a rope around each leg, and two strong men hold of the end, and the king of beasts was as helpless as a mouse in a trap.

How to get him down the hill was the next question. But the captain was smart enough for that. He sent one of the sailors back, and had the crew bring a small boat from the ship. Into the boat they rolled the lion, and then scooted him down the hill "a-kiting."

They carried him to the ship, dumped him into a cage, and then reached through the bars with a long pair of shears and cut off the net. And the lion wasn't hurt a bit. So, after that, they always called the captain the "Old Lion Catcher."

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CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

OFFICIAL.

To the Qualified Electors of the State of Louisiana.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, STATE OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, July 17, 1878.

In pursuance of article 147 of the constitution of this State, publication is hereby given to the voters of this State of the proposed amendments to the constitution of this State, agreed to by two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the General Assembly, at its session of 1878, and which are required to be published, three months before the next general election for Representatives to the General Assembly.

WILL A. STRONG, Secretary of State.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

ACT NO. 73, R. S. OF 1878.

Number One. The seat of government shall be established at the city of Baton Rouge or at the city of New Orleans, as the majority of the voters of the State may determine at the next ensuing election.

Number Two. Representatives shall be chosen on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, every two years, and the election shall be completed in one day. The general assembly shall meet on the first Monday in January, 1879, and biennially thereafter, on the first Monday in January, unless a different day be appointed by law, and their sessions shall be held at the seat of government.

Number Three. After the year 1878 the general assembly shall not have power to levy in any one year for all State purposes more than one per centum taxation, nor shall any collection of more than one per centum taxation be made in any one year, on the actual cash value of all real or personal property liable to taxation except in case of a foreign invasion or a domestic insurrection, and in that event any additional taxation shall only be for the immediate purpose of repelling invasion or suppressing insurrection.

Number Four. The members of the general assembly shall be paid a salary of five hundred dollars (\$500) per session, and actual traveling expenses by the nearest practicable route, not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50) for any one member; provided, that if two sessions are held in the same year that year a salary of only two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250) and actual traveling expenses by the nearest practicable route, not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50) for any one member.

Number Five. The general assembly shall not pass any local or special law changing the venue in criminal cases, changing the manner of persons legitimating children, vacating roads, streets, or alleys, remitting fines, penalties, and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury; affecting the estates of minors; or persons under disability; exempting property from taxation, creating any monopoly, legalizing the authorized or invalid acts of any officer or agent of the State, or of any parish or municipality; granting any compensation to any public officer, agent, or contractor, after the service has been rendered or contracted for; changing any parish seat, or creating new parishes, except by the assent of the majority of the qualified electors of the parish, or parishes, to be affected; in all other cases, where a general law can be made applicable, no local or special law shall be passed.

Number Six. The governor shall receive a salary of seven thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly, on his own warrant. (Strike out article fifty-six.)

Number Seven. The Lieutenant Governor shall receive a salary which shall be double that of a member of the general assembly. (Strike out article fifty-seven.)

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Number Eight.

Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the Governor; if he approve it, he shall sign it; if he does not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it originated, which shall enter the objections at large upon its journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration, two-thirds of all the members present in that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present in that house, it shall be a law. But in such cases the vote of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of members voting for or against the bill shall be entered upon the journal of each house respectively.

Number Nine. No officer, whose salary is fixed by the constitution, shall be allowed any fees or perquisites in office.

Number Ten. The judicial power shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, and justices of the peace. The district courts shall have original jurisdiction in all civil cases where the amount in dispute exceeds one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest. In criminal cases and in all probate matters, their jurisdiction shall be unlimited. They shall have appellate jurisdiction in civil suits from justices of the peace, when the amount in dispute exceeds ten dollars, exclusive of interest. The justices of the peace shall be elected by the electors of each parish in the manner and with the qualifications to be determined by the general assembly. They shall hold office for the term of two years, and their compensation shall be fixed by law.

Number Eleven. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall receive a salary of seven thousand dollars per annum, and the Associate Justice of the Supreme Court shall receive a salary of six thousand five hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly on their own warrant.

Number Twelve. The general assembly shall divide the State into judicial districts, which shall remain unchangeable for four years, and for each district one judge, learned in law, shall be elected by a plurality of qualified electors thereof. For each district there shall be one district court, except in the parish of Orleans, in which the general assembly may establish as many "district courts as the public interest may require, not to exceed the number now authorized by existing laws, except by a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to both branches of the general assembly. Until otherwise provided by law, the district courts now existing in the parish of Orleans shall have the jurisdiction at present conferred by law; no redistricting or change shall be made so as to take effect during the incumbency of any judge. The number of districts in the State shall not be less than thirty nor more than forty-five. The general assembly shall provide by law for at least four terms annually of the district court in every parish. The general assembly shall have power to create circuit courts, to be constituted by grouping the district judges into circuits, and composing the circuit court of the judges of the district courts within such circuits. To direct the place or places of meeting of said circuit courts so constituted, and to vest said circuit courts with appellate jurisdiction from the district courts within the circuit where the amount involved exceeds one hundred dollars (\$100) exclusive of interest, and does not exceed five hundred dollars (\$500) exclusive of interest. The general assembly shall have power, by a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to both houses, to restrict the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to causes where the amount involved exceeds one thousand dollars (\$1000) exclusive of interest; and in case of such restriction, the circuit courts so to be created shall have appellate jurisdiction of the class of cases thus excluded from the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. The clerks of the district courts shall be elected by the qualified voters of their respective parishes, and shall hold their office for four years. (Strike out article eighty-three.)

Number Thirteen. Each of the district judges shall receive a salary, to be fixed by law, which, except in the parish of Orleans, shall not be less than two thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly on their own warrant, and which shall not exceed five thousand dollars per annum, to be provided by law upon the basis of representation in the House of Representatives, and payable quarterly on his own warrant. He shall be a citizen of the United States, and who shall have been a resident of the State, and practicing and licensed attorney at law, for at least two years. He shall receive such compensation from the State, in addition to the salary provided, as may be established by law. He shall be elected at the same time with the judges of the district courts, and shall hold his office for the term of four years.

Number Fifteen. In every case where the judge is recused, and when he is not personally interested in the matters in controversy, he shall select a lawyer, having the necessary qualifications required for a judge of his court, to try a case; and the general assembly shall provide by law for the trial of those cases in which a judge may be personally interested, when he may be absent or recused. (Strike out article ninety.)

Number Sixteen. In order to provide for the maintenance of the judicial system created by the above amendments, and to provide the costs of an interregnum, to be borne by the people of Louisiana, the following amendments, immediately to be adopted by the people of Louisiana, which meet the first Monday in January, 1879, shall, in accordance with the foregoing amendments, immediately restrict the State, and provide for the authority of clerks, and the election of criminal jurisdiction of judges of peace.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

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Number Eighteen. The Superintendent of Public Education shall receive a salary of three thousand dollars, payable quarterly on his own warrant.

Number Nineteen. No license tax shall be imposed by the State, or any parish or municipality, on any mechanical trade, or factory or factory, except such as require police regulations, in incorporated cities.

Number Twenty. The Legislature is authorized to exempt from State, municipal, or taxation household goods, such as furniture, wearing apparel, tools of the profession and family pertaining, feeding in aggregate value the sum of five hundred dollars.

Number Twenty-One. Strike out the first part of article 147 of the constitution of 1868, which reads: "A university shall be established and maintained in the city of New Orleans. It shall be composed of a law, medical and collegiate departments, and appropriate facilities. The general assembly shall provide by law the organization and maintenance of the university. The university shall be maintained. It shall be composed of a law, medical and an academic department, and such other departments as may be established by law, each with its appropriate facilities; provided, that the law and medical departments already organized shall continue in the city of New Orleans, and the academic and other departments may be located elsewhere in the State."

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