

I sell more bottles of Dr. Seth Arnold's COUGH KILLER than of any other cough Medicine kept in stock, al-though I keep fifteen varie-

F. M. Robertson, Coyville, Druggists, 25c., 50c., and \$1.00.



SI PER YEAR

Eight Large Pages

Are filled every week with carefully collected news, correct market reports and miscellaneous interesting resaing. The illustrated special articles have attracted universal praise. THE RERALD'S pictures excelling those of any other newspaper. New features are being added from time to time, and continually increase the interest in the home circle. Be sure to SEND FOR A FREE SAMPLE COPY before subscribing for any other newspaper. ADDRESS CHICAGO WEEKLY HERALD,

Chicago, Ill.

Ciscago's Best Morning Newspaper Is

THE

DAILY HERALD,

8 PAGES FOR 2 CTS. Sold by newsmen everywhere or sent by mail for 50 Cents per month. ADDRESS THE CHICAGO HERALD. JAMES W, SCOTT, Publisher.

The BUYERS GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. It is an encyclopedia of useful infor-mation for all who purchase the luxuries or the necessities of life. We can clothe you and furnish you with all the necessary and unnecessary appliances to ride, walk, dance, elect, eat, fish, hunt, work, go to church, or stay at home, and in various sizes, styles and quantities. Just figure out what is required to do all those things COMFORTABLY, and you can make a fair estimate of the value of the BUYERS' GUIDE, which will be sent upon receipt of 10 cents to pay postage, MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

"TIME!"

The best illustrated humorous newspaper. The effect of the unustration is heightened by the use of four colors. Also The effect of the illustrations is printed on coated paper.

Time is Staunchly Republican

It vigorously advocates the maintainance of a protective tariff; and it speaks in no uncertain voice for Republican principles, and for doctrines of the party as set forth in the Republican platform of 1888.

Such a paper, speaking directly to the eye of the voter directly through its simple and powerful cartoons, as well as to the mind through its editorials, will be of positive value to you during the present campaign.

This being a campaign of education, in which it is necessary to teach the voter the plain facts of the situation by every means within reach,a paper such as TIME should be found weekly in the reading room of every Republican club in the country. Single copies, ten cents each; subscrip-

tion, 3 mos., \$1.25; 6 mos., \$2.50; one year \$5.00; sample copy by request. Ask your newsdealer for TIME.

TIME PUBLISHING CO.

14 & 16 Vesey street, New York.

E. T. ROBERTS & SON



Undertakers ⊕ and ⊕ Embalmers.

212 North 11th Street, Windsor Hotel Amex,

Telephones,-Office 145. Residence 156

Open Day and Night.

Reopened 1033 O Stree

esgaged the sorvices of one of the best finishers in New give each customer entire and to produce superior work to any we have

Notwith-

Cabinets, \$3 per Dozen. subdivided by sections of the city, and all

MAKING NEWSPAPERS.

A GLANCE AT THE BUSINESS AND MECHANICAL DEPARTMENTS.

The Golden Stream That Pours to for the "Want" Advertisements-The Elaborate Arrangements of a Model Composing Room-Other Matters.

[Special Correspondence.] CHICAGO, Oct. 18-The making of a newspaper is a process in industrial magic. There is nothing dull or monotonous about any of its phases. Even the mechanical and financial departments of a great newspaper are full of interest. It is 6 o'clock of a Saturday evening in the office of The Chicago Tribune. The big building, whose red sandstone walls were among the few that passed safely through the crucible of the great fire whose seventeenth anniversary recently occurred, is ablaze with light. In the editorial rooms everybody is at work. The managing editor and his immediate and departmental assistants are sending big rolls of copy to the com-posing room on the fifth floor. The city editor and his score of assistants are sending up other rolls. In the telegraph room, where the special wires from New York and Washington, and the telegraph company's regular wires are delivering thousands of words to six operators, half a dozen telegraph editors sit, reading the copy, connecting it, throwing some of it in the waste basket, putting in omitted words, classifying it and adorning it with head lines. Telegraph messengers come and go, the instruments rattle, type writers keep up a continuous clatter as the operators, discarding the slower pencil, transcribe the words which the wires bring, and bundle after bundle of copy pours in upon the tollers in the composing room. All over the world, literally, men are at work at this very moment preparing or dispatching news, and all over the city and suburbs reporters at work gathering the home news of the day.

Down stairs in the business office is another busy scene. Here the most important contributors of all are at work. The advertisers are sending in their copy. Long desks are occupied by hundreds of people writing out their wants. Half a dozen clerks are receiving their copy, and in a golden stream the money rolls over the counter. These are the small or classified advertisements—the help and situations wanted, rooms to rent, real estate for sale, boarders wanted, articles to sell, etc. Few of these advertisements are longer than four or five lines, but for each line the paper gets twenty cents over the counter, and what a lot of them it does get! In ordinary times one full sheet of the Sunday paper, or eight pages of seven columns to the page, is completely filled with them. In the busy season of April or December thirteen pages are often filled. Each column helds about 300 lines, or \$60 worth of advertisements. Thus the thirteen pages of the busy season bring the paper a revenue of more than \$5,000. All this from the little advertisements. Add to so great a sum the thousands paid on the same day for the large advertisements of the merchants—and Chicago merchants pay more money for advertising than those of any other city in the world—and you get an idea of the wonderful revenue from advertising enjoyed by a newspaper like the one I am writing about To contain all this advertising and the news of the day and special Sunday reading, the Sunday paper will have to consist of thirty-two, or thirty-four, or sometimes thirty-six pages. It is a cyclopedia tient, make plate after plate of hot, soft of the world, made in a night, metal, which quickly cools and hardens, and at an expense almost fabulous. But who cares for the expense, with golden stream pouring constantly in? It is a fact that the advertising earnings in a single Sunday paper have been large enough to defray the expenses of a whole week, not counting the cost of the white paper, with a few thousand left for profit. Regularly the Sunday advertising pays the week's publication expenses. In a single issue The Chicago Tribune has printed advertisements for which it received \$10,000. The cost of running the paper a week, everything but white paper counted, is about \$7,000.

No wonder the profits are great. Look over the huge pages of advertising and you will not marvel that, though as much money is spent in making the paper as is expended upon any other paper in the world, the proprietors are able to divide yearly profits amounting to \$300,000.

The great newspapers of Chicago which have reduced their prices—The Tribune, Herald and Times—now sell on week days for two cents and on Sunday for five, and The News, which sells at a cent, will make as much money at the reduced rate as they before made at higher prices. It is the advertising that does it. They do not expect to make any money on their circulation, or at least very little. Printing from eight to sixteen pages during the week and from twenty to thirty-six on Sunday, the cost of the white paper is almost equal to the sums received for the printed copies. A tweeze page paper costs the publishers nine mills, and is sold for a cent at wholesale, while a sixteen page paper costs twelve mills, or more than it is sold for. A thirty-two page Sunday paper costs two and a half cents, or all that the dealers pay for it, yet all these papers are making money.

But let us go to the composing room and take a hasty look at the mechanical process by which all this marvelous quantity of news and advertising is taken care Up here, under the roof, 110 compositors are at work setting the type. They fill the whole floor of a large building and still are crowded. Each second 100 pieces of type drop into the iron sticks under the shaded gas lights. In standing the three minutes these men will set a column fact that Fhotographs have twenty minutes they set a page. But been reduced even at this rate they could not get the to about half whole thirty two pages ready when the former wanted, were it not for the fact that much price we have of the type for the Sunday paper, the exgaged the special, literary and illustrated articles,

services of one | have been set earlier in the week. But how is it that all these hundreds of different news articles, and these thou-York to take sands of advertisements, can be put in charge of that department or department of the studio, our from Europe, or the ten or twelve columns efforts shall be on the street car strike, or the pages of untiring to real estate advertisements does not come in all together. Their copy straggles in all through the evening. Yet in the paper next morning all the cabic news is together, properly displayed with head lines, and neatly arranged with reference to the importance or relationship of the occurrences described. All the real estate advertisements are together, classified and arranged by sections of the city, suburban, etc. All the houses to rent are together,

under their proper heading, likev ise clas-

All this is done by a piece of newspaper legerdemain, as it seems, but for which organization is a better term. Nowhere on the earth's surface is there better or ganization or more skillful workmen than in the composing room of a great news-

In the center of the huge room stands little box. Inside it is filled with pigeon holes, and there are two or three small windows. Into this little apartment, called the copy cutters' box, all the product of editorial rooms, telegraph wires and business office pours. It comes by the bushel. Here stand two men who do nothing but "cut copy." One man handles all the news. Suppose it is 11 o'clock at night. He has before him a lot of copy marked "add cable." This means that cable news is already in type, and that this is to be added to it. It is late, and the pages on which the foreign news is to be printed are soon to be closed, so be cuts a column of copy into twenty pieces, numbering them consecutively. He puts them all on a hook, by one of the windows, and opens the window. The printers come one after another and take off these pieces of copy, and quickly put them in type. There are about ten lines for each one. In twelve minutes or so that column of news will be in type, on a galley marked "add A boy takes a proof of it and carries the proof, along with the original copy, to the proof room. Here we come upon another department of newspaper making. Seven men and seven boys at long tables. One of the men takes the proof, one of the boys the copy. The man reads aloud, marking all the errors as be comes to them. The boy follows him, to see that the type and the copy correspond. All the other men and boys here are doing the same thing. Everything that goes into a newspaper is thus read over. Then the proof goes back to the printer for correction. Often the proof reader will mark his proof "revise," meaning that another proof must be taken and submitted to him, that he make sure the corrections have been properly made. To follow one column of news, as soon as it has been corrected it goes to the 'make up" table, where the foreman and five or six assistants are arranging type in brass forms made just the size of a page. The column of cable news is put in its proper place along with the other news of like character, the page is filled out and locked up and hustled away to the elevator. Down it goes to the stereotyping room, where a papier mache cast is made from it, and from this a concave

metal plate which fills the cylinder of the But I must tell you how the 3,000 or so small advertisements are cared for. The copy comes in small bundles from the business room down stairs. The man in the copy box classifies it by throwing it into the many pigeon holes before him. The boxes are marked "Male Help Wanted," "Female Help Wanted," "Rooms to Rent," "Real Estate—South Side," "Real Estate—West Side," "Part-ners Wanted," "Personal," etc. Thus he distributes the copy. As soon as five or six of a kind have accumulated they are given out to a compositor, and after being put in type, read in proof for errors and the errors corrected, come to the classified "make up" men, who add "real estate" to "real estate," "help wanted" to "help wanted," each after its kind throughout the long list of human wants as expressed in the "classified" columns. But this is not all they have to do. Many of the advertisements must be classified alphabetically, necessitating the handling of many hundreds of them singly. Thus the columns come and the pages grow and all are closed, and the stereotypers, hot, red shirted and impatient, make plate after plate of hot, soft and take their places upon the presses

At 1 o'clock the last of the pages must go to the stereotypers. Then there is a rush and a scurry. Compositors set takes" of but four or five lines each, that they may the sooner finish. The night editor, in charge of everything and everybody—a man who rapidly grows gray haired under the weight of detail and responsibility-is directing the throwing together of the last pages. Not in a day could I tell you of the wonderful skill, zeal, organization, by which every thing in this vast workshop is brought out in the right place just at the right minute, but soon we bear the half dozen big presses, which cost a cool bundred thousand dollars, turning out papers in the basement. Λ dozen men attend these monsters, and two dozen men are in a room awaiting their product. They count out huge bundles, tie them, put address and labels thereon, fill waiting wagons with them, horses are whipped into a dead run, stopping only when alongside a white mail car which a panting engine is waiting to hurry to the west, and at 8 o'clock Sunday morning, before you have finished your dreams about typesetters and reporters, and murders and copy cutters, the people of Burlington, Ia., nearly 200 miles from Chicago, are reading the Sunday paper which you saw go to press. At 'clock, or just as that fast mail train is starting, a second or city edition of the paper is put on the press, with changes in hree or four of the pages to make room

turned out at high pressure! Thirty-two pages, 224 columns, equal to a book of a housand pages, made in a night and cov-

ering the world. WALTER WELLMAN.

The Methods of a "Eleker."

I get into a street car now and then, and discover that twelve of us are packed in on one seat, while five women spread themselves over the other. A lady is picked up at the next crossing, and she looks at every man of us as she holds to the strap. I bob up, point to the other seat and tell her there is room for five more. The women have to move along, then, but they do it grudgingly, and I hear them say to each other:

"There's a genuine crank for you! I wish I were a man for about three min-

I simply break up a selfish plot on the part of the five, and that is the reward. I can go into a grocery and order and pay for \$10 worth of goods in five minutes. Is there a woman on earth who can order \$5 worth in fifteen minutes? If I find one ahead of me I leave the store. I leave it because a man should always be waited upon first, his time being more valuable, and I know that she will sit and gossip and ask prices and paw goods over and inally leave the order for her husband to bring in next morning. The greer gives it away on the quiet that I am a crank. A crank because I won't stand around on one leg and wait the will and pleasure of a weman who is simply making an excuse of trading, and who is not yet out of the store when I have filled my order, eaten my dinner and returned the flats or apartments to rent are also on foot .- M. Quad in Detroit Free Press.

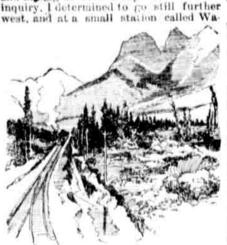
IN THE MOUNTAINS.

O'CONNOR POWER'S TRIP TO BRIT-ISH COLUMBIA.

Through a Region Abounding in Lofty Penks, Rushing Streams, Dark Forests, Quiet Glades, Wonderful Vistas and Deep Canyons.

[Special Correspondence.]:

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.-I have spent the summer months in traveling through several provinces of the Dominion of Canada, a country remarkable for the great extent and variety of its natural resources and its charming scenery. I was much interested in the new settlements on the prairie which I visited for the purpose of ascertaining how far the northwest is adapted for settlers coming from Europe, and having devoted many weeks to this inquiry, I determined to go still further



NEARING THE ROCKIES. pella on the Canadian Pacific railway I pursued my journey to Vancouver and the Pacific. Our route lay across the prairie for about 700 miles, passing through Calgary, the center of the ranch country before we entered the gap of the Rocky mountains. We stopped at Bauff, which is famous for its hot springs, and the site of the Canadian National park, a reservation twenty six miles long by ten miles wide. It is at this point that the sublime scenery of the mountains reveals itself to the traveler going westward. From the gap to Vancouver, a distance of 582 miles, the scenery of the mountain, lake and woodland forms one unbroken chain of beauty. Its varied grandeur dazzles and tires the eye while it fills the soul with images bright, glorious and imperishable. It was 5:30 in the morning when the cars pulled up at the station, and as it was the queen's birthday there was quite a number of holiday makers, who had boarded the train at various points during the night, and who alighted here, as well as some invalids who mounted a wagon destined for "The Sanitarium." The springs are about two miles from the station and several hundred feet higher up the moun tain. They are surrounded by a few small shanties, which are used as hotels and which sheltered a score or so of visitors. An equal number might be counted at "The Sanitarium," lower down in the village, but the accommodation provided

in all these places was of the rudest de-scription. The Canadian Pacific railway

has, however, opened a hotel, the arrangements of which are good. The more

important springs have been improved by

the government and picturesque bathing houses have been erected and placed under the care of attendants. From early morning till the shades of night shut out everything from our view we passed, or leaving Bauff, through scenery of the most magnificent character, innumerable lakes and waterfalls, glaciers, snow are discharging or taking in cargoes, and capped peaks and wooded heights, towering in some places for more than a mile above us, with a wild and turbulent river dities -the Kicking Horse-running below us for a long distance, and which, in the windings of the track, we crossed and recrossed no less than seventeen times. The scenery of the Rockies was grand, but that of the Selkirks was indescribably beautiful. A little way up the Beaver, within sight of a long line of



A WAYSIDE STATION. into the mountain side, it rises at the rate of 116 feet to the mile, and the river is left 1,000 feet below, appearing as a silver thread winding through the forested val-ley. Mount Carroll towers a mile and a quarter above the railway in almost vertical height, its numberless pinnacles piere-ing the clouds. Towards evening we skirted the shores of Lake Shuswap, along which the line threads its zigzag way for a distance of fifty miles. hills rise from its banks to a prodigious height, richly and densely covered with tall trees, among which huge cedars, pines and the slender silver birch were distinguishable. Several parts of the lake reminded me of Lucerne, in Switzerland; but Shuswap has nothing to berrow from Lucerne in point of beauty, and it seems to me to excel it in sublimity as well as magnitude. On the night that we sped along its shores there was one element of glory wanting to complete the leveliness of the scene. The moon, which was high in the heavens, struggled ineffectually to free herself from the thick, dark clouds which enveloped her, and which robbed the blue lake and the verdant valleys below of her sweet silver light.

As we descended towards the coast our route lay, for a good part of the way, plong the banks of the Frazer river, and through a valley of abundant and luxuri | sheep, caribou, elk, and bears, both black ant vegetation, with wooded mountains on each side, such as we had passed through the day before, but with fewer The tourist who is a lover of natural anowcaps; and there was greater variety of life and movement along the line. We passed several villages or encampments both in the old world and the new, to find of Chinese laborers employed on the call- a parallel for the matchless combination way, and were much struck with the mis- of rugged grandeur and peaceful leveliorable character of the tents and hovels in which they dwelt, as well as by the fact that they appeared to be all exactly of the same size (short and compactly).

O'Connon Power.

made), and that they were so much alike in feature and dress as to be quite indis tinguishable one from another. The old government road is visible from the cars all along the Frazer and Thompson valcliffs it comes down to the river side in some places, and in others it is forced to a height of a thousand feet above the river, and is planed by seem-ingly slender sticks to the face of a gigantic precipice. Indians are seen on projecting rocks down at the water's edge, spearing salmon or scooping them out with dip nets, and in sunny spots the salmon are drying on poles. The railway passes Kamloop's lake, shooting through tunnel after tunnel, and then the valley shuts in and the scarred and rugged meuntains frown upon us again, and for hours we wind along their sides looking down upon a tumbling river, now close beside us and again lost in a valley far below. At Yale the gorge ends and the river windens out, but we never get away from the mountains. A gleaming white cone rises from the southeast, It is Mount Baker, 60 miles away and 14,000 feet above us. Port Moody, at the head of Burrard inlet, was for a time the terminus of the railway. From here to Vanconver the railway now follows the south shore of the inlet, and the outlook from the cars speeding along is most picturesque. Snow tipped mountains, beautiful form and color, rise opposite and are vividly reflected in the mirror like waters. Following down the shore for half an hour, we reach Vancouver, the western terminus of the Canadian Pacific railway. I found comfortable quarters in a fine hotel, equal to any of the hostelries I had

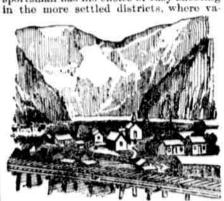
seen in the east, and its situation high ground affords a charming view of the new city and the surrounding country. Far away to the south-east the ever visible Mount Baker shows its crystal cone. At the north, and rising directly from the sea, is a beautiful group of the Cascade mountains. Looking towards the west over the straits of Georgia, are the dark, blue mountains of Vancouver island, and at the southwest beyond Frazer river is the Olympic range. The city is new; only one or two of its many buildings were here two years ago; a forest stood here then, but it has now a population of more than 5,000, which is rapidly increasing. All of the earlier houses were built of wood, but now many solid structures of brisk and stone are going up, and while



THE KOOTENAY VALLEY. the public authorities are clearing the ground to make room for more, there is a brisk time in real estate transactions. Down at the water's edge are long wharves where steamships from China and Japan, from California, Puget Sound and Alaska at the warehouses are lines of railway cars loading for the cast with teas, silks, seal skins, fish, fruit and many other commo-After spending a day and a night in

Vancouver I crossed the Straits of Georgia to Victoria, the capital of British Columbia. We had a delightful sail of about seven hours through a beautiful archipelago. Victoria is charmingly situated, with a genial climate, which has been compared to that of the south of England, and a presperous population, notwith-standing its quiet, old world habits and demeaner. Strolling through the city on the first evening of my arrival I was much impressed with the illusion that the snow capped mountains on the other side of the straits formed not only a part of the island, but of the city itself, so near did they appear to be at the end of one of the principal streets. Nothing could bring home to one a fuller conception of the height and bulk of the Olym-pian range than the fact that its mighty presence filled all the intervening space of some fifty miles of land and sea, and made one feel at that dis-tance as if drawn within touch of its awful immensity.

The physical features of British Columbia preclude the idea that it is suitable for colonization on any large scale, the amount of arable land, compared to the whole surface, being comparatively small. It is not a country for the agriculturist; but for the miner, the lumberman, and the fisherman it is one of the richest countries on the surface of the globe. It needs, however, an abundant influx of capital to open up its natural treasures, which are hidden away in its dense forests, or buried in its deep valleys and untrod-den solitudes. To the sportsman and the tourist it is a perfect paradisc. sportsman has his choice of easy shooting



MOUTH OF FRAZER CANTON. rious kinds of grouse, prairie chickens, quails, ducks, snipe and geese abound, with the common deer; or, if he loves hard sport, the mountain goat, mountain and grizzly, will give him ample opportunity to prove his prowess and endurance. scenery will have to connect together in his mind all that he has litherto seen.

Drayage and Moving

OLIVER MAGGARD

leys. Twisting and turning about the Desires to inform the public that his equipment for moving Household Goods, Pinnos Safes, Marchandise, Hony, Machinery, etc., is the best in the city. Special menand wagons are kest for the removal o-

Pianos and Household Goods,

Which are always handled by competant and experienced help, and the latest appliances used for handling Safes and other may goods. Call, address or telephone

OLIVER MAGGARD 917 O st.

Fremont Elkhon & Mo. Vailey RAILROAD

Trains leave 10:15 a.m. and 12:40 p.m.

THE ELEBORS VALLEY LINE. To free homes in Northwestern Nebraska an outhwestern Dakota.

To the Black Hills and the Hot Springs To Central Wyoming coal and on fields an cattle ranges.

To Chicage and the East. to St. Paul, the North and Northwest. For further information inquire of GEO, N. FORESMAN, Agent.

15 South 10th street, Lincoln J. R. BUCHANAN. W. F. Frren. Gen'l Pass Ag't General Mager. Missouri Valley, Iowa.

MAPITAL NATIONAL BANK C. W Mosher, President, W. J. Waish, R. C. Outcalt, Cashier, Walsh, V. Pre

N. R. HGOK, M. D., DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Jrinary and Recta. Diseases a Specialty.

Treats rectal diseases by BRINKERHOFF PAINLESS SYSTEM. Office, rooms 122, 123 and 124 ft.or Block. Twelfth and O streets. Office telephone 548. Residence 1625 Q street. Thone, 582 Office hours, 9 to 12 a.m. 2 to 5 and 2 to 5 p m sundays, 10 to 11 a.m.

C.A.SHOEMAKER, M.D. Homœopathist Physician,

Telephone No 685.

163 South 11th Street, LINCOLM NEW

NPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION Over a Million Distributed.

Louisiana State Lottery Comp'y Incorporated by the Legislature in 1888 for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present state constitution in 18.9 by an overwhelming pop-

Its Grand Extraordinary Drawings take place Semi-Annually (June and December), and its Grand Single Number Drawings take place on each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Lonisiana State Lottery company, and in person manand control the Drawings themselves.

We, the undersigned Canks and Bankers will pay all prizes drawn in the Louistana State Lotteries, which may be presented at ur counters, which hay be presented at tr. M. WALMSLEY, Pres't Louisana Nat ICK "IERRE LANAUX, PressState National ICK A. BALDWIN, Press New Orleans Nati Bank PARL KOHN, Pres, Union National Bank

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING, In the Academy of Mar'c, New Oricons,

Tuesday, November 13, 1888. Capital Prize, \$300,000.

100,000 Tickets at Twenty Pollars each, Halves, \$10; Quarters, \$5; Tenths \$2; Twenti-LIST OF PRIZES.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 PRIZE OF \$00,00 is
1 PRIZE OF \$00,00 is
1 PRIZE OF \$5,000 is
2 PRIZES OF \$5,000 are
5 PRIZES OF \$5,000 are
10 PRIZES OF \$5,000 are
10 PRIZES OF \$5,000 are
100 PRIZES OF \$5,000 a APPROXIMATION PRIZES. 160 Prizes of \$300 are TERMINAL PRIZES. 3,134 Prizes, amounting to \$1,054,808

For Club Rates or any other desired information, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stafing your residence, with State, County, Street and Number. More resid return mail delivery will be assured by your en-closing an Envelope bearing your full ad-

dress.
Send POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Send currency by Express at our expense) addressed M. A. I/AUT/HIN.
New Orleans, La. Or M. A. DAUPHIN, Washington, D. C.

Address Registered Letters to , EW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK. New Orleans, La.

REMEMBER That the presence

egard and Early, who are in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what number will draw a prize.

BEMEMBER also that the payment of the Prizes is guaranteed by Four National Banks of New Orleans, and the tickets are signed by the President of an Institution, whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest courts; therefore, beware of any initiations or anonymous schemes.



Shorthand and Typewriting. Best and largest college in the west. Standals prepared for business in from 3 to 9 months. Individual instruction. Full and ex-perienced faculty. Send for college journals and specimens of penmanship to "ILLIBRIDGE & BOOSE L/weeln, Ne's.