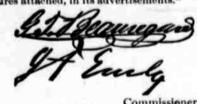
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TO LEAVE WASHINGTON.

LEGISLATORS WHOSE TERMS WILL EXPIRE ON MARCH 4.

One Term in the Heuse of Representatives Is Only an Apprenticeship-Some of the Old Senators Whose Faces Will Be Missed-Delaware's Four Bayards.

Washington, Feb. 21.-In a few days the semi-centennial congress of the Unites States will come to an end after fourteen months of work. At the close of every congress a lage number of statesmen retire from public to private life, a few of them to reappear when the conditions shall prove more favorable to their personal ambitions, but the great majority to pass the remainder of their "We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good failt toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similies of our signatures. So far as is definitely known senators. So far as is definitely known the same are senators. days in comparative obscurity. On only five senators are to retire-Bowen of Colorado, Palmer of Michigan, Sabin of Minnesota, Saulsbury of Delaware, and Riddleberger of Virginia-though it is possible Chandler of New Hampshire and Kenna of West Virginia will fail of re-election. In the list not one great historic name appears, unless it be that of old Uncle Eli Saulsbury. The remaining four outgoing senators are single We, the undersigned Banks and Bankers sill pay all prizes drawn in the Louislana State Lotteries, which may be presented at ate six years ago. Palmer did not care ate six years ago. Palmer did not care to remain longer in the senate, Sabin and Bowen were defeated for renomination, while Riddleberger has entirely lost his grip upon the politics of Virginia. Saulsbury, on the other hand, has been in the senate eighteen years, and before his advent the seat was for many years occupied by his brother Willard. After March 4 the state of Delaware 100,000 Tickets at \$20; Halves \$10; Quarters will not be represented in congress \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1; by either a Bayard or a Saulsbury, \$300.000 the first time such a thing has happened for nearly half a century. There have been two Saulsburys and four Bayards in the senate from Delaware, the latter occupying one seat for fifty years. The retiring senator is nearly 72 years old, and one of the quaintest old figures in congress. Considerably more than six feet tall, he is very thin, and time has bent the top of his figure till he greatly resembles a shepherd's crook. It is a habit of his to pace up and down in the rear of the senatorial chairs with his head half interlocked upon his back. He is an old fashioned man, very obstinate, and his under lip protrudes like that of a bull dog, giving his face an expression

> Bowen is a man whose career has been full of vicissitudes and surprises, and he has such a remarkable facility for shifting his base and bobbing up serenely from below that he may be expected to come back to congress from Oklahoma or Alaska, or almost any place.

> of resoluteness and determination that

is not often met with.

Palmer likes his ease and his stock farm too well to remain in public life,

Another noteworthy fact is the small number of members of congress from the south who have found it necessary to retire to private life at the end of this term. There is a belief that the people of the south secure the services of abler representatives than the north for the simple reason that in the southern states men are generally chosen to go to congress on the score of ability alone, wealth having less influence there than in other sections of the country. It appears that when the people of the south get an able and honest man in the house they delight in keeping him there, and thus enabling him to grow stronger and more influential as session after session adds to his experience and prestige.

Certainly this theory is borne out by the figures which the close of this congress brings before us. Of the 76 senators, 825 representatives and 8 delegates in the present congress, 409 in all, a little more than one-fourth, or 118, retire after March 4. Of these 118 disappearing statesmen only 86 are from the states commonly classed as of the south, and of these 36 precisely two-thirds, or 24, hail from the "border states" of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, leaving but a dozen changes in the delegations from the south properthe two Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas-or an average of but a little more than one change to each state. Four of these dozen changes are in North Carolina. South Carolina continues her whole representation, Florida makes but one change, only one new face will appear in the great delegation from Georgia, Alabama sends two new men, Louisiana two, Arkansas but one, and every one of the thirteen senators and representatives from Texas retains his seat.

Political ambitions and rivalries must be keener in the north, for here the changes are surprisingly numerous. Fifteen new men will sit in the next house from New York, where only five men out of thirty-four have remained more than two terms. More than one-half of the new delegation from Pennsylvania, or fourteen out of twenty-seven, will be amateur statesmen. Of Massachusetts' nine representatives in the present house only three are returned. New Hampshire makes a complete change. Only one of the present members from Connecticut is re-elected. Four of seven from New Jersey do not return. Illinois sends six new men, Iowa five, Michigan four and Minnesota retains but one of her five present congressmen.

The northern states which make no changes in representation are Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island and Kansas.

With few exceptions the retiring men have been here for but one or two terms, and hence have had no opportunity to

distinguish themselves. A single term in the house is a mere apprenticeship at the trade of statesmanship, and few men marked extent till after they have served four or five years. New men are usually placed upon the least important committees, and at the foot of the lists. Without a good committee a congressman anxious to win distinction is likely to find himself badly handicapped, and there is a tradition of the body restraining him from appearing too often or too conspicuously upon the floor.

Few if any of the veterans of the house fell in the storm which raged last November, but a number of interesting and successful men will find it desirable or necessary to leave their seats on the 4th instant, not to return for at least two years. William Walter Phelps, who is one of the most popular men in the house, will be as much missed as anybody, though it is not likely he will retire to private life. Mr. Phelps hopes to go to Paris as the minister of the United States. Governor Long, of Massachusetts, a quiet little man with a bald head and an intellectual face, will remain at home in the hopes of making some money at the law. He was never acclimated to the confusion and babble of the house. Warner, of Kansas City, will be very popular in Oklahoma and among the Grand Army men. Pat Collins, of Massachusetts, is not coming back to congress. Baker, of New York, will be here. Though a Republican congressman, Baker is said to be on better terms with the outgoing president than any other man in the Capitol.

Tim Tarsney, of Michigan, will retire, but his seat is to be kept in the family, for his brother Jim is one of the new members from Missouri. Another case of this sort is found in the Stephenson family. Ike Stephenson, of Marinette, Wis., returns to his lumber yard, while his brother Sam, of Menominee, Mich., leaves his lumber yard to come to congress. Several happy chumships are to be broken up March 4. Senators Palmer and Manderson, who are now together as much as possible, will have to seek new companions after the death of this congress, for Palmer is going back to Michigan. Oklahoma Weaver, the filibuster, will have to go and leave his dear friend Springer in possession of the field. "Dick" Guenther, of Milwaukee, and "Bob" Vance, of Connecticut, men who look much alike, both having red hair and blonde mustaches, are great chums. Both retire, as does a third member of the practical joke coterie, brilliant Amos Cummings, the New York newspaper man. Mr. Cummings has had a good deal of fun in congress and at the same time has managed to make a good record, but says a newspaper office is the place, after all, for a newspaper man.

Quite a number of men known the country over for one thing or another are among the disappearing contingent. William L. Scott, of Pennsylvania, President Cleveland's manager at St. Louis, will retire from politics and the house. Dunham, of Chicago, who has won fame by looking like John A. Logan halls of congress. The most conspicuous of the half dozen Illinois members who quaint old fellow, who wears collar and choker of the crop of 1840, and whose neck appears to be so stiff that he can't turn his head without moving his body. In Baker the house will lose what the senate is to lose in Uncle Eli Saulsbury -a statesman of the good old school. Knute Nelson, the Minnesotian of brains and strong convictions, who looks like a farmer in haying time, will not be in the

tiring members and delegates may be mentioned Johnston, of Indiana, who always gets excited when he speaks and spoils his voice; Senator Voorhees' son, Delegate Voorhees, who has just brought his bride to the capital; Foran, the laboring man's friend from Ohio, and O'Neill, the champion of toil, from St. Louis; Leopold Morse, the clothier of Boston, whose ten dollar suit figured conspicuously in the tariff debate; Bourke Cochran, the orator; Taulbee, of Kentucky; another man from Kentucky bearing the beautiful name of Laffoon; Hayden, of Massachusetts, whose chief claim to fame is that he is to be succeeded by a former speaker of the house, Gen. N. P. Banks; Allen, of the same state, who is known and feared for his instantaneous camera, which he carries upon the floor with him concealed under his waistcoat; young Mr. Ford, of Michigan, whose investigation of the immigration question has given him a broader reputation than new members usually get; Dr. Gallinger, of New Hampshire, who wants to go to the senate to succeed Chandler; Beriah Wilkins, of Ohio, the best poker player in the capital, and the man who was so unwilling to leave Washington that he bought a newspaper to keep him here; Hovey, of Indiana, who became governor of his state, and Matson, who didn't; Anderson, the parliamentary fighter from Iowa, who goes but leaves his family well represented, three Andersons remaining; Dougherty, the flerce member from Florida, who always says what he thinks and wears no suspenders; Norwood, of Georgia, the only retiring member who was formerly a United States senator; Gifford, of Dakota, who will undoubtedly be a senator from one of four years has been pointed out as "the man that beat Frank Hurd," and Capt. Thomas, of Illinois, who is the dean of the retiring contingent, and in his committee on naval affairs one of the most

useful men in congress. Presidents, cabinet ministers, senators and representatives come and go, but good old Uncle Sam we always have with WALTER WELLMAN.

The first power foom for weaving carpets was set in motion by E. B. Bigelow, of Boston. Ten yardsa day was its original capacity.

FRIDAY'S FERRY.

have the force to assert themselves to any IT IS NOW KNOWN, HOWEVER, AS CCLUMBIA, S. C.

> 'A New Voyage to Carolina, with a Journal of One Thousand Miles Inland"-The Public Buildings and Educational Institutions of South Carolina's Capital. [Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.-It was in 1708 that a certain John Stevens published, in his collections of travels, "A New Voyage to Carolina, with a Journal of One Thousand Miles Island." This quaint narrative, issued the following year in separate form, was the personal experience of John Lawson, surveyor general of North Carolina, among the Indian nations of that province and adjacent territory. In 1712 he was captured and killed by a predatory band of these first settlers. When he visited South Carolina, in 1700, there were probably three thousand aborigines within its colonial boundaries. They consisted of Cherokees, Catawbas, Uchees and Creeks or Muscogees, the latter being divided into twenty minor tribes. Lawson found the Congarees on a river of that name. Their town of a dozen huts was in possession of the squaws. Only one man was to be seen, and the women were occupied in gambling. Near this primitive and uninviting settlement was afterward established "Friday's ferry," and in 1786, on the 22d day of March, the legislature of South Carolina passed two important acts. The first was to make a road from Friday's ferry on the Congaree to the town of Augusta, on the Savannah river; and the second was to establish the seat of state government at Friday's ferry, to lay out a town there and to call it Columbia.

Today this town (long a city) has a population almost double that accounted by the census of 1880, when a total of 10,036 was returned. Since the terrible night conflagration of Feb. 17, 1865, when over fourteen hundred buildings were destroyed. Columbia has put on many architectural graces. Its site, a beautiful one, about 350 feet above sea level, was originally timbered with giant pines, oaks and hickories. Col. Thomas Taylor was first owner of the lands. His descendants still reside upon them. The town was laid out in 1787. It is on a granite promontory, 200 feet above the east bank of the Congaree at its junction with the Broad and Saluda rivers. What are known as the "Great falls" of the Congaree begin at the upper end of the town, and within less than three miles descend thirty-six feet, in an extreme river width of one-third of a mile. The city is two miles square, with rectangular streets, lined with fine shade trees. Richardson street (commonly called Main) is 150 feet wide, its roadway macadamized and sidewalks neatly

Columbia is not only the capital of South Carolina, but also the county seat of Richland. Its natural advantages are unquestioned. That it has of recent years become the winter residence of opulent Northerners, whose modern villas dot its suburbs, is ample testimony and driving the best span of horses in of the locality's healthfulness. An un-Washington, will no more be seen in the ceasing supply of spring water, that issues from a valley between town and are not to come back is Jehu Baker, the at the rate of a million gallons per day. The city drainage is good, and, with a porous soil, an equable temperature, two daily newspapers, electric lights, three first class hotels, and only ten cents omnibus charge to and from the union depot (for a traveler and his gripsack), there is no doubt that Columbia will have a radiant future, whether Engineer Holly's wonderful canal be completed next year

or a few months subsequent thereto. When I asked about that canal a spry young citizen drove me out to take a look at it. This is the history and prospect in brief: Seventy years ago the state of South Carolina dug a waterway from the Broad river, above Columbia, to a point five miles distant, on the saffron tinted Congaree, below the city. The two rivers were thus connected by a channel along the western edge of the town, and for very many years this canal was used for purposes of navigation. The work of enlarging it so it could be made available as a factory water power was begun in 1882, and in five years nearly \$140,000 were expended upon it. Then, half completed, it was ceded to the city; \$200,000 of 6 per cent. thirty years' bonds have been thrown upon the

market. Five trustees, appointed by municipal authority, hold title to the canal, and are vigorously striving to secure a mill driving capacity equal to 15,000horse power. During the past ten years local manufactures have shown a fivefold increase. As early as 1802 there was a cottonseed oil mill, a ropewalk and a profitable vineyard at Columbia. In 1880 there were fifty-two mechanical and manufacturing industries enumerated with an annual product of \$850,000. The city has now two of the largest cottonseed oil mills in the south. There are many foundries, a hoslery factory, an ice factory, a large cotton compress, a shoe factory, a canning establishment, two extensive cotton mills in course of erection, railway and machine shops and several flour and grist mills. The quarrying industries are on a large scale.

In its railway facilities Columbia resembles Atlanta. There are four main lines which center at the union depot, with numerous day and night trains, east, west, north or south. The passenthe Dakotas; Romeis, of Ohio, who for ger and freight stations present lively scenes at hours of arrival and departure. A city street railway has several miles of track and is well patronized. There are two national banks (each having a creditable surplus fund) and three money institutions of smaller capital. The deposits, in all, reach a million dollars. Tax rates on real and personal property are low. The city debt is easily handled at a nominal interest. Factories are exempted from taxation for a limited number of years. Free tuition is furnished by the graded schools to nearly 2,000 children, black and white. The Columbia Female college is a famed and most

successful institution. Private academies for both sexes are found located here and doing well. The Presbyterian Theological seminary has a national rep-utation. State aid is given to the Winthrop Training school for teachers. The South Carolina college, with a magnificent library of 25,000 volumes, is being gradually converted into a grand state university with six separate colleges, including an experimental farm. There will be thirty instructors.

When finished, the state house, which s a noble edifice of granite, will represent a total cost of six million dollars. In the office of the secretary of state valuable historical relics are preserved. The sword of Marion, "the Swamp Fox," can be seen there; also the framed parch ment containing South Carolina's ordinance of secession. The Palmetto Tree monument to heroic volunteers who bit the vile dust of Mexico in 1846 and 1847, stands in the state house grounds; and there is a sky-towering shaft to commemorate the boys in gray who died where Stonewall Jackson led, or where Wade Hampton's tone of command rang

A federal building, used by the post office and United States courts, is built of Fairfield granite as snowy as Italian marble. There is a fine asylum for the insane, a handsome city haft, an opera house that seats eight hundred persons, many ornate churches, spacious private dwellings, two picturesque cemeteries, a public riverside park of twenty acres, extensive agricultural fair grounds, the state penitentiary and workshops, a fire alarm telegraph, gasometer, telephone exchange, and last, but not listless, a board of trade.

Commodious steamers will soon be plying between Columbia and Charleston and Georgetown on Winyaw bay. Transportation facilities will then be largely increased, freights cheapened and lucrative new business channels de-HENRY CLAY LUKENS. veloped.

TWO TALES OF A TRAVELER. Remarkable Body of Salt and a Pro-

hibition Spring. [Special Correspon NEW YORK, Feb. 21,-While making a tour through southwestern Louisiana last summer I saw the most remarkable body of salt in the world. It is on the isle of Petit Anse, 125 miles due west of New Orleans. The deposit is of pure crystal salt. It covers 150 acres to an unknown depth and has been explored 150 feet lown. The surface of the bed undulates from one foot above to six feet below tide level. The earth covering the salt ranges from 10 to 23 feet in depth, one bill rising 183 feet, showing that an after formation took place. On the top of the salt beneath the earth have been found the remains of the mastodon, mammoth sloth, toed horse, tusks and bones intermingled with Indian relics, such as arrow and spear points, tomahawk heads, paint pots, mortar and pestle and pot-tery of all kinds. The dip of the salt is

eight degrees. There is a deposit of pink sandstone quite decomposed, a coal formation thirteen to seventeen feet thick and 72 per cent. earbon, the lignite cropping out 100 |). feet above the sea. Over the salt come pink and yellow clay beds, the sandstone, then clay, each stratum trending towards the . There are also so The salt is a conglomerate mass of crystallizations, which in the mine look like dark salt, but when exposed to the light are seen to be white. By analysis the salt is found to be 99.88 per cent. pure, the remainder being made up of sulphate and chloride of calcium. The position of the salt shows it to be older than the coal and limestone which lie above it, and also than the mastodon and contemporary animals.

The deposit was discovered during 1862, while a well was being excavated. It was seized first by Jefferson Davis during the war and the salt used for the Confederate forces. Admiral Farragut seized it next. The land is owned by the Louisiana Averys, who lease the bed to a New York concern and receive a royalty of from \$1,000 to \$5,000 per month, according to the demand and supply. It lies next to the great estate of Joseph Jefferson, the actor.

There is some water that will not mix with whisky, however absurd this may seem. Such water is the very strongest alkali. I often heard while in the south of a spring that killed men, or at least gave them apoplectic or other fits who ventured to drink its water and whisky at the same time. I was told that pollticians and men accustomed to hard drinking periodically visited some Indiana spring to recover from the effects of whisky in order to brace up for another year of debauch. I had supposed these stories were myths until one day in Louisville I got tangible evidence of the whereabouts and positive existence of this wonderful water. The name of the spring was given as Pluto and its location in southern Indiana at an obscure place called French Lick, eighty miles northwest of Louisville. I went up to French Lick, having nothing more interesting on hand. The spring was certainly ordinary enough in looks, but while there I had ample opportunity to see its powers tested. The second day Monarch of the Dailies! after my arrival a man came there full of bluster, declaring that he was not afraid of the water. In spite of the warnings of a local physician he got full of whisky and took a glass of Pluto Delivered to any part of the water. Within an hour's time he was prostrated with horrible convulsions such as I hope never to see again. Before sunday in the year Leave subdown he died the death of a maniac in terrible agony. In less than a week another fool thought he could mix the Pluto water with a single glass of whisky and ascertain the effect in a mild way without any serious consequences. He took the draft and not long after was stricken down with convulsions and fits. For several days three doctors worked faithfully to save his life and finally got

the effects of alcoholism if the patient abstains from drink while using it and for twenty-four hours before beginning to take it.

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