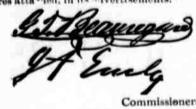
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WASHINGTON NOTES.

TWO OF THE PRETTIEST FAMILIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Beautiful Daughters of Chief Justice Fuller-Pauline, Who Recently Eloped. Said to He the Handsomest-Inadequacy of Congressmen's Salaries.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, March 28 .- A conductor on the Fourteenth street line of horse cars tells of a notable load of passengers his car carried on one of his trips during the holidays. On one side of the car sat eight girls and young ladies, the youngest being about 6 or 7. Though some had black hair and some golden, there was a family resemblance between all the eight, and all were more or less pretty and piquant. On the other side of the car were nine girls, in age from 5 upward, and also looking much alike. The girls on one side looked at the girls on the other with much curiosity, and the few other passengers who were able to find seats in that vehicle gazed at both sides with ill concealed amazement.

The eight girls were sisters, daughters of Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller. The nine girls were also sisters, daughters of a Mr. Solomon, one of the wealthy Hebrew residents of Washington. Probably these are the most numerous and prettiest families of girls to be found in the Capital City. It is one of these Fuller girls, and perhaps the prettiest of them, Pauline, who has lately created a sensation by running away to be married. The Solomon girls are not often seen on the streets or in public conveyances, as they live an exceedingly retired life and are privately educated. GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING tired life and are privately educated.

They are said to be very refined, accomplished, and every one a beauty, making, when all together, an array of girlish loveliness not to be excelled by any family in America. The conductor and driver of the car which was honored with the presence of so many beauties have not yet recovered from their enthusiastic admiration for their seventeen passengers.

passengers.

The chief justice's daughters are very popular in Washington for their simplicity, vivacity and hearty manners. There is no affectation in the Fuller household. A few weeks ago, when the social season was at its high tide, Miss Grace Fuller introduced two of her callers. One was a hot house attache of a foreign legation in Washington, a pretty, delicate thing, with a drawl, a lisp, high collar, thick cane and much affectation of indifference and social superiority. The other was a young newspaper man from the west, not very tall but as muscular as an athlete. At the introduction the westerner extended his hand in the fashion of his country. The attache merely bowed and drawled,

'Ah-glad to see you-ah- Uh"-But to such cold formality the westerner had not been accustomed. He believed in shaking hands when introduced to gentlemen, and so he stood with his arm outstretched. The haughty aristocrat saw the hand of his new acquaintance, but turned his head in a pretense of not seeing it and endeavored to continue the conversation. Now the westerner's dander was up, and he said to himself he would make the scion of aristocracy shake his hand or know the reason why. A glance at the smiling face and twinkling eyes of his hostess assured him of her sympathy and approval, and, thus encouraged, he stepped in front of the now excited young attache, again extended his hand and awaited results. His antagonist, in this somewhat amusing but momentarily serious struggle, looked first into the face of the hostess and then into that of the westerner. He blushed and stammered, and finally, with as good grace as possible under the circumstances, grasped the proffered hand.

Miss Fuller, who had keenly enjoyed the little combat, clapped her hands in glee and smiled on both victor and vanquished. For a second or two the latter also smiled, as it dawned upon him that this was a wild western joke; but his satisfaction was of short duration. In a twinkling he found his delicate little hand in the grip of a giant; the athletic victor closed his muscular fingers about the soft and flabby digits of the attache. and relentlessly ground them together till joints cracked and an exclamation of pain escaped the sufferer's lips. He kept his temper, however, and there was no "scene" in the chief justice's drawing oom. Senator Coke, of Texas, is a man of room.

great adaptability. In the great state which he has the honor to represent in the senate he is a Texan, not above sitting on a fence to talk politics with his neighbors, and prone to slap men on the back and occasionally to extend or accept, in hearty western fashion, an invitation to go out and take a drink. But in Washington the senator is quite a different sort of man. Here he believes in doing as the Washingtonians do-wearing good clothes and a great deal of dignity. Some of his constituents are not aware of the change which a journey from Texas to the District of Columbia makes in the senator's deportment, and several amusing incidents illustrative of the incongruity of prairie freedom with capital dignity have lately occurred. Three cattle men from a frontier county in Texas were in Washington a few days ago, and decided to call on Senator Coke at his house. A servant opened the door for them, and from the hall they espied the senator in an adjoining parlor. Without removing their hats or bothering with the formality of sending in cards they bolted into the parlor, shook both of Coke's hands at once, called him "Dick," slapped him on the back and altogether overwhelmed him with the familiarity and warmth of their greeting. As soon as the senator could recover himself, he thus addressed his visitors: "Now, see here, friends, in Washington we don't children had amused themselves for a do business this way. You should have removed your hats in the hall and sent

the hall, remove your hats, tell the ser-

vant your names, be announced in the proper way and come in like gentlemen." The astonished visitors did as they were told, and after keeping them waiting about five minutes the senator ordered them admitted. They filed in, looking daggers at their host, and prepared to give him a round cursing, as an aristocrat who had disgraced the good state of Texas. But when they beheld on the parlor table the familiar demijohn, with four glasses conveniently at hand, their anger softened; and when the senator gave them a hearty greeting, passed the glasses and laughed at the joke he had played on them, they became entirely reconciled and accorded their host full forgiveness. By this neat stroke of diplomacy the senator gave his friends a esson in Washington etiquette and senatorial dignity which they will never forget, and without any offense to them.

In this Lenten season society's devotees, resting from the gay whirl of the past, talk much of the season that is to come. The great question is the social leadership of the future, which generally is accorded to Mrs. Morton. The departure of Mrs. Whitney, the recognized leader under the Cleveland administration, is sincerely regretted by all, for she was popular with both Democrats and Republicans. Mrs. Whitney is not only a social leader of wonderful tact and grace, but she is a devoted wife and mother. When the season was at flood tide and the wonder was how she could find time to attend to her multifarious duties, she rarely neglected to drive her husband to the train or to drive to meet him on his return. At the Baltimore and Potomac station one day a throng of persons waiting for the New York train were surprised to see a short woman, with Niblo's, and had come in to see if she had a fresh young face and gray hair, clad in a rich sealskin, playing along the platform with a little dog. She romped like a school girl, now running forward as fast as she could go, the dog after her, now backward at an astonishingly nimble pace. It was Mrs. Whitney, the society queen, waiting for her husband, the secretary, with whom she presently walked away, as light hearted and gay as a bride.

Some of the senators are eager to have their salaries raised. The pay of men in public life is ridiculously inadequate. Very few senators and not more than one-half of the representatives are able to live within their salaries, and as for saving anything out of a senator's or representative's salary, that is out of the question with men who have families to support. A great many congressmen eave their families at home because they cannot afford to bring them here. It is and herself, before she accepted a position she not at all uncommon for a senator to pay was hardly able to fill. She said one or two for rent alone more than his salary. A western senator, living alone and rather modestly in a boarding house, and not in a hotel, pays \$350 a month for his parlors and board. His salary is only a little more than \$400 a month. Another senator lost \$2,000 recently in a The prisoners were, of course, discharged at law suit, and, though an economical man in his manner of living, was nearly forced into bankruptcy by this judgment. Probably a score of quiries about the girl and had verified all her senators and representatives could be named who have been in congress from six to fifteen years, and who have been unable to save a cent out of their salaries. cab that evening with his bride, he said: 'I There are scores of members who can't told you I would not go alone." -Chicago keep up with their tradesmen's accounts. Herald. If a congressman had simply the ordinary living expenses to defray his difficulty would not be so great. But he must entertain visiting constituents, expend a great deal of money for postage on private letters, travel to and from his either damaged or adulterated, and are dear district, pay his election expenses, and, in many cases, hire a clerk to help him out with his correspondence and to run some of the errands which his constituents are continually asking him to do for them. The average congressman is not at best much more than an errand boy and clerk for the people of his district. by the addition of coloring. Meats that are and clerk for the people of his district. respect over representatives, for each of them has a secretary on the government pay roll, and some of them have besides a committee clerk whose services they command as a reward for having secured the clerk's appointment. There are plenty of newspaper men in Washington whose incomes exceed those of senators and representatives. In President Cleveland's cabinet there was but one man who lived within his salary, and in all probability every member of President Harrison's cabinet will spend each year

pays him for his services. A prevalent notion throughout the country is that government employment in Washington is equivalent to financial prosperity. Yet there is no other city of the size of the capital in which so few of the residents own their own homes. Government clerks are not like mercantile employes, tradesmen, mechanics and professional assistants in other cities. They rarely buy or build houses, or acquire bank accounts. Efforts to build medium cost houses here and sell them out on the installment plan have not met out on the installment plan have not met with much success. Many suburban ally the first to get down. "Oh," she replied, town sites have been laid out, but it "I came in on 2." "Didn't know that train seems impossible to coax the salaried population out of the rented dwellings and boarding houses in the heart of the city, where rents are out of all proportion to the value of the property and conveniences of the houses or apart-

a good deal more than the government

A congressman who would surely go bankrupt if he had no income but his salary is William Mason, of Chicago. Mr. Mason has seven children, all lusty and destructive. Shortly after the adjournment of congress Mr. Mason went to the postoffice and bought 1,000 stamps, with which to answer the letters of office seekers. A thousand envelopes were sent to him from the house stationery room. Twenty-four hours later not a stamp nor an envelope could be found in the house, and an investigation developed that the congressman's younger whole afternoon putting the stamps on the envelopes, writing letters to their in your cards or names by the servant. friends and playmates in Chicago and I want every man of you to go out into posting the missives in a letter box near WALTER WELLMAN.

THE JUDGE'S BRIDE.

How It Happened That He Did Not Go to California Alone.

"I never come to Chicago but I think of a romantic incident in the life of a former resident of this city," said George H. Latimer a few days ago in the Leland hotel. "If you want a story I will give it to you. You may call this a chestnut, or perhaps even a cocoa-nut, for the time the incident happened was in 1862. I was then boarding at the Metro-politan, in New York, kept at that time by my old friend, Lewis Leland, here, and the judge—he is the Chicago man the story treats of, you must let me skip his name for reasons you will soon discover—used to come to New York frequently. At the time I speak of he came almost on purpose to induce me to go to San Francisco with him. Well, I couldn't go just then, and when I told him so, he said: 'Well, I am going to start for California on Monday night, and I am not going alone, either.' He meant by that, I suppose, that he would yet succeed in coaring me to go. He did not do that, nor did he go alone, as yet will see Saturday wints. be go alone, as you will see. Saturday night came, and the judge went out in the evening to make some calls. About midnight I was awakened from sleep and found a policeman at the door with a letter from the judge. On the way home he had got into some row with a drunken patrolman, and had been pulled in, When I reached the station he was the hottest judge you ever saw; but I soon fixed things so he could go into the captain's room and be more comfortable. On the way to this room, going through the long corridor, we were startled by the most piteous cry of anguish and supplication I ever heard in my life, and the most solemn protestations of innocence. A ring of truth in the tone struck me forcibly, and I asked the attend-ant who it was. He carelessly replied that it was some girl brought in for stealing at Niblo's Garden. Having made the judge fairly comfortable, I was going over to the hotel to get some brandy and a lunch, when I met a railroad man I knew well. He said he had been robbed by a girl that evening at given up the money. 'So, this is the accuser of the piteous voice,' I said to him, and then explained that I had heard the girl protest her innocence in such a way that I could not believe her guilty.

"Niblo's Garden in 1862," said Mr. Latimer. lighting a fresh cigar, "was just next to the Metropolitan, and I asked Mr. Accuser to come with me and talk it over. The more he talked the less I believed in the girl's guilt, and when we got there, knowing the watchman of the theatre well, I persuaded him to let us in. My companion showed me where he sat. The seat there at that time were very peculiar, having an arm like a sofa, all being upholstered, and down in the crevice between the arm and seat I found the man's pocketbook. You may be sure it did not take us long to get back to the station, and I soon accomplished for the girl what I had for the judge-got permission for her to sit in the captain's room. It was nearly 3 o'clock on Sunday morning now, and I only stayed long enough to hear the girl tell a story of want and hunger for a mother, a crippled brother bitter things to the man who had been the cause of her arrest, but after all, in every word, proved herself a lady. I noticed that the judge, who, by the way, was a widower, watched the young woman with keen in-terest, yet, I must confess, I was a good deal astonished at what transpired the next day. judgeship again until evening. Then he came to my room, said he had been making instatements, and wound up by asking the use of my room to be married in. Sunday in the captain's room had done the work begun by sympathy, and as the judge rolled away in a

Cheap Food. It is a false economy that induces people to use cheap butter, cheap meat, cheap flour, and other cheap articles of food. In nine cases out of ten, cheap articles of food are at any price. They are seldom what they purport to be, and if not really dangerous to use, generally prove unsatisfactory to the purchaser or consumer. Of all cheap things, cheap articles of food should be most carefully avoided. Bread that is heavy or sour has passed the bounds of redemption. Butter that has become rancid cannot be regenerated stored to their original condition, and the secret of infusing freshness into stale vege-tables and decayed fruits remains undiscov-ered. To use low priced stuff for food is not only extravagant and foolish, but criminal. It is a flagrant violation of the laws of physiology and hygiene, and a reckless de-flance of disease and death. Beware of low priced articles of food.—The Kitchen.

Various Locations of the Capital. The capital of the ! ited States has been ocated at different t as at the following places: At Philadelphia from Sept. 5, 1774, until December, 1776; at Baltimore from Dec. 20, 1776, to Marca, 1777; at Philadelphia from March 4, 1777, to September, 1777; at Lancaster, Pa., from Sept. 27, 1777, to Sept. 30, 1777; at York, Pa., from Sept. 30, 1777, to July, 1778; at Philadelphia from July 2, 1778, to June 30, 1783; at Princeton, N. J., June 30, 1783, to Nov. 20, 1783; Annapolis, Md., Nov. 26, 1785, to Nov. 30, 1784; Trenton from November, 1784, to January, 1785; New York from Jan. 11, 1785, to 1790; then the seat of government was removed to Philadelphia, where it remained until 1800, since which time it has been at Washington .-New York Telegram.

True Stories About Animals.

"How did you come down so early?" asked was due in the morning," replied the dog.
"Two wings," explained the duck, "but how did you come up?" "Oh" said the dog, with a hoarse laugh, for he was a great wag, "on the great four track route." And thus with light raillery they went into breakfast, the duck first, while the dog contentedly re-mained outside, with a few of the feathers.— Bob Burdette.

Our Postal System.

I think we can pride ourself on our posta! service, after all. I doubt if in Europe such a thing could happen, and in England, small as it is, the postoffice would probably return a letter so wildly addressed. But Mme. Modjeska last week received a letter from Europe addressed "Countess Bozenta, Modjeska Ranch, America." It was duly delivered at her home in Southern California. -San Fran-

Children's scalps are often badly affected with dandruff. A correspondent advises the following remody: One ounce flour of sulphur and one quart rain water. Shake several times and let stand over night, or for several bours. Strain the clear liquid, which use as an ordinary hair dressing. Before using give the hair a good brushing with a good bristle brush.—Herald of Health. Afraid of a Word

An unfamiliar word may contain volumes of terrible meaning when heard under alarm-ing circumstances. The author of "Letters from Majorca," or "Mallorca," as the word runs according to native pronunciation, had a disagreeable en counter with an unknown term when, on landing at Alcudia in the morning, he sought a dirty little inn there.

Enter a couple of rufflanly looking men. and I was immediately attacked with what seemed to me a horrible, incomprehensible word. This word was not "abracadabra;" it was much worse. It sounded like "karrawakky," pronounced with strong "k's" and

'r's" and deep thr ated vowels.

The air seemed full of karrawakky; it flew about the room like sparks from an anvil; the two men hurled it at each other and shouted it at me.

What could they want? What was the meaing of that word? Was it Alcudian for mur-der and sudden death? Had I been captured by brigands? Was a price set upon my head, and would the English government pay it! trembled. Suddenly entered one who was apparently

he lord of the establishment, and the scene changed. He, too, made use of the word 'karrawakky," but with him it had quite a new sound; it came down, as it were, from capitals to small type. The ruffians were urned out, and went on with their quarrel in the open air.

He then made me understand that "karra wakky" was Mallorean for "conveyance, vithout which I could never reach the train I wished to take. The ruffians had rival karrawakkies, and hated each other with an carnestness worthy of a better cause. Youth's Companion.

Each winter in this city seems to develop

A Late Begging Dodge.

ome new and ingenious form of begging. About the latest dodge was encountered by a reporter last evening. He had occasion to take a down train on the elevated road at Ninth avenue and Twenty-third street. He was walking quickly on the south side of the street, when his attention was attracted by hearing a loud "halloa!" from the north side. He turned and saw a young woman becken-ing wildly to him. The reporter stopped and the woman hurried across the street. When she came near he saw that she was young and plain looking, and was dressed in a leng, shaggy ulster and had red woolen mittens upon her hands. Her hat was black and of a cheap kind. Altogether she presented the appearance of a house servant who had been belated on her way home. She wrung her hands and said in a distressed tone: "Oh, sir, I lost my change out of my glove. It is now a quarter of 10 and I have got to be at Fiftythird street by 10 o'clock, or the house where I am employed will be closed and I will b locked out and lose my place. For the love of God, give me ten cents."

The reporter handed her the money and walked on. Curiosity impelled him to linger on the corner, and within fifteen minutes h saw her collect nearly as many dimes from gentlemen whom she accosted in the same way as she had addressed him.-New York

Holding Letters for Postage

The recent amendment to the postal laws in reference to holding letters for postage is a great relief to this department and a great benefit to the general public. The amount of kleking that it will put an end to can be ap-preciated only by those who have been in the business. The amendment modifies the regusiness. The amendment modifies the regular law, so that a letter mailed in the city and addressed to some person inside the city will be delivered without stamps, the postage to be collected from the person to whom it is delivered. Heretofore a letter that had not the required amount of postage would be held, and the person to whom it was ad-dressed would be notified by card to call and get the letter, thus often causing a long delay of very important information. It was not of rare occurrence to see some influential business man enter the office, mad with rage, and ready to abuse us for holding his letter for one cent postage. The object of the original law or regulation was to prevent an evil that might have existed; that is, to prevent people from spiting their enemies by sending letters without stamps, and having the satisfaction of seeing the receiver lose his few cents for nonsense, which would naturally create a grand kick.—St. Louis Globe-Demo-

She Was Forced to Vacate. When Chief Justice Chase left his seat and tepped forward to administer the oath to Grant an unknown woman stepped out of the crowd behind the chairs and took his place. When he turned to resume his seat he saw that it was occupied. Beckoning the marshal of the supreme court he said: "Clear my seat." "Madame," said the marshal, turning politely to the woman, "you have taken the seat of the chief justice, and he wants it again." "I don't care," she responded sharply, not budging an inch; "I am a free born American citizen, and I have as much right to it as the chief justice, and I won't get up." "Your honor," he said, turning to the chief justice, "you hear what she says."

"Clear my seat," said the chief justice firmly, and a look which meant "or I'll have your official head struck off." Moved by the look, if not by the words, the marshal turned to the woman and said: "Madame, you must surrender this seat. If you don't I shall have to ammon two negro messengers to remove you by force." This brought her to her feet. "Take your old seat," she said, with a stamp of her foot and a mounting color in her cheek as she disappeared in the crowd, while the chief justice took it with a sigh of triumph, echoed by the marshal's sigh of relief.— Washington Letter.

The King of Game Fish.

The tarpon is the king of game fish. His home is in the Gulf of Mexico and in the western Atlantic. He occasionally appears as far north as the Jersey coast, and is met with around the West Indies, but is most frequently caught in the bays and harbors of the Florida coast. In his prime the tarpon is a six footer. He weighs from 100 to 150 pounds. He is remarkable for his great beauty. When first landed his scales shine as though plated with silver. He has a long bony projection at the dorsal fin, which is often seen scooting along the top of the water while the fish is out of sight beneath. The tarpon is known in Georgia as the "Jew fish," and in Texas as the "Savanilla." In other places it is called "silver fish" and "silver king." The French speaking people of the Gulf coest call it the "grand ecaille," owing to the size of the scales. - New York Telegram.

The Boy and the Jug. A Boy who was carrying a Jug across a Field stambled and Fell, and the Jug crisd out against the carelessness which thus Threatened to put an End to his Usefuiness. "But you received no injury," replied the

Boy. "Yes, but I might have been Broken to Pieces," persisted the Jug. "Oh, well," observed the Boy as he continued his way, "the Tumble proves how good is the material of which you are made,

and I value you twice as much as before." MORAL: Men value that which stands the test of the unexpected.—Detroit Free Press. MISSTON'S HAIR DRESSIN

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