ALL THE

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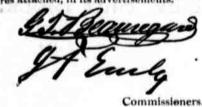
INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! Over a Million Distributed.

Louisiana State Lottery Comp'y Incorporated by the Legislature for Edu-cational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present state constitution in 1879 by an overwhelming pop-ular vote.

Its MAMMOTH DRAWINGS take

place Semi - Annually (June and Decem-ber), and its Grand Single Number Drawings take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in ta-ha" disappeared early in the fight, public, at the Academy of Music, New and when he returned to the camp at Orleans, La.

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS. For Integrity of Its Drawings, and Prompt Payment of Prizes, attested as follows: Payment of Prizes, attested as follows:
"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 faith toward all
parties, and we authorize the Contpany to use
this certificate, with fac-similies of our signaares attached, in its advertisements."



We, the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all prizes drawn in the Louislana State Lotteries, which may be presented at our counters.
R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres't Louisana Nat B'k
PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National B'k
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At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, October 15, 1889.

100,000 Tickets at \$20 each: Halves \$10; Quar-

|     | ters   | , so; Te | nths,   | 12   | Cwer    | Trick | DR #1   |          |
|-----|--------|----------|---------|------|---------|-------|---------|----------|
|     |        | L        | IST OF  | PR   | IZES    | 4     |         |          |
| 1   | PRIZ   | E OF \$  | 100,000 | is . |         |       |         | \$300,00 |
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| - î | PRIZ   | E OF     | 25 000  | is   |         |       |         | 25.0     |
| 2   | PRIZ   | ESGF     | 10,000  | are  |         |       | W. 1994 | 20.0     |
| 5   | PRIZ   | ES OF    | 5.00    | are  |         |       |         | 25.00    |
| 25  | PRIZ   | ESOF     | 1,000   | are  |         |       |         | 25.0     |
| 400 | PRIZ   | ESOF     | 500     | are  |         |       |         | 50.0     |
| 200 | PRIZ   | ES OF    | 300     | are  |         |       |         | 60,00    |
| 500 | PRIZ   | ESOF     | 200     | are  |         |       |         | 100.0    |
| 210 | 200    | APPRO    | XIMA    | TIO  | N PE    | SIZE  | 8.      |          |
| 100 | Prizes | of \$50  | 0 are   |      |         |       |         | \$50,0   |
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| 900 | do     | 100      | are     |      |         |       |         | \$99,00  |
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AN OLD CHOCTAW CHIEF.

P'ISH-MA-TA-HA: THE WARRIOR'S SEAT IS FINISHED.

Life and Deeds of an Interesting Savage Who Was a Friend of Andrew Jackson, Old Hickory Said He Was the Bravest of

[Special Correspondence.] KANSAS CITY, Oct. 3.-The Choctaws are possessed of the most picturesquely

beautiful and inherently fertile portion of the Indian territory. It may with truth be said there can scarcely be found a finer country on earth-magnificent valleys with their rich share of wooded streams, gently undulating uplands, and an elysian expanse of prairie, watered by the Arkansas, and the "Red

river of the south." The Choctaws, or, properly, Chatas, when De Soto, who was the first explorer on the continent to meet them (1540), occupied an immense region, now comprised in Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida, and, unlike their surrounding neighbors, were peaceably disposed-a nation of farmers, much further advanced in civilization than any other tribe.

This tribe has produced some of the greatest characters in Indian history, whose deeds have long ago been woven into the archives of the United States, and it has been my fortune to have known one or two intimately and many of the lineal descendants of others.

The most conspicuous of all, and the one whose memory is revered to this day with almost a saint like adoration, was Push-ma-ta-ha," which means "The warrior's seat is finished."

He was born in Mississippi in 1765, and died in Washington, D. C., Dec. 24, 1824. He had distinguished himself on the warpath before he was 20 years old! He joined an expedition against the Osages, whose country lay west of the great river, and was laughed at by the older members of the party because of his boyishness and propensity to talk. The Osages were defeated in a conflict that lasted an entire day. "Push-mamidnight, he was jeered at, and openly accused of cowardice. "Let those laugh," was his reply, "who can show more scalps than I," whereupon he took five from his pouch and threw them on the ground!

They were the result of an onslaught he had made single handed on the enemy's rear and this feat gained for him the title of "The Eagle."

After spending several years in Mexico, he went alone to a Torauqua village, killed seven men with his own hand, and made good his retreat uninjured. During the next two years he made three additional expeditions into the Torauqua country and added eight fresh scalps to his war costume.

For tifteen years afterwards he seemed to have slipped out of history, but in 1810 was living on the Tombigbee river, and had the reputation of being an expert Indian ball player.

During the war of 1812 he promptly took sides with the United States, and it Grand Monthly Drawing was through his eloquence and influence, at the great council ordered by Tecumseh, the celebrated Shawnee, for the pur-Capital Prize, \$300,000. pose of uniting all the southern Indians with the English that the purpose of the council was defeated and the Choctaws sided with our people.

That memorable council was held on the Tombigbee river, about five miles north of where Columbus, Miss., now is, It lasted ten days and nights, and at first all the warriors counseled neutrality but John Pitchlynn and "Push-ma-ta-

Tecumseh made the grandest oratorical effort of his life, and apparently had it all his own way until Push-ma-ta-ha, who was then 54, addressed the assemblage, and then the great Shawnee chief could only persuade a portion of the warriors to follow him.

The proceedings of that famous council must have been solemnly impressive, but no official record, of course, was kept, because the Indians who participated at that time were "untutored sayages," and without a written language. for it was not until ten years afterwards that Se-quo-yah, the Cadmus of the Cherokees, completed his alphabet.

Some of the spectacular features of the mighty gathering were told to me six or seven years ago by the son-then an old man-of one of the earliest Baptist missionaries to the Choctaws, who was present (the Rev. Mr. Cushman), and who often related the story to his family.

One of the ceremonies particularly interested me, because it resembled the sacrifice of the Jews during the administration of Moses-but I am not one of those who believe in the theory that the Indians of America are descendants of my conviction of an indigenous origin for the primitive peoples of this continent, which many of their traditions confirm. The ceremony referred to was the demand made by the prophet of the tribe-so called, and who in the Choctaw same relation to his people as the "medicine man" of today among the Plains Indians. This prophet, to more definitely determine the question of neutrality, or whether the nation should side with the English or Americans in the 'a spotless red heifer" with which to His desires or advice on the vexed ques-

The required animal was shortly produced, a huge altar of logs constructed. the beast with much ceremony slaughtered by the prophet, its naked carcass dedicated to the flames, and while the thick smoke of the offering was ascending to the clouds, he took the bloody hide, and commanding every warrior to throw himself prone upon the ground, face downward, which, as soon as he was obeyed, he wrapped himself up in and waited for a communication from the Great Spirit!

More than an hour was occupied in any danger on this score.

this curious but impressive incantation; meanwhile not a warrior moved from his abject position; not a sound disturbed the awful silence save the crackling of the logs and the sizzing of the heifer's flesh as it burnt on the high altar. Then when the sacrifice was completed by the exhaustion of materials the prophet rose,

himself all bloody, and gave the signal

for the Indians to stand erect and listen. He told them he had heard from the Great Spirit, and they were directed to ally themselves with the Americans against the English; upon which announcement they all, to a man, lifted up their tomahawks, the sign that they would obey the mandate of the prophet, the representative of the Great Spirit, and then they dispersed.

A portion of Push-ma-ta-ha's speech at that wonderful council has been preserved. Until the last day he kept silent, then rising he said: "The Creeks were once our friends. They have joined the English, and we must now follow different trails! When our fathers took the hand of Washington they told him the Choctaws would always be the friends of his nation, and Push-ma-ta-ha cannot be false to their promise. I am now ready to fight against both the English and Creeks-I and my warriors are going to Tuscaloosa, and when you hear from us again the Creek fort will be in

The Creeks and Seminoles allied themselves with the British, and Push-ma-taha made war on both tribes with such energy and success that the whites called him "The Indian General."

In 1824 he went to Washington in order, in his own phraseology, "to brighten the chain of peace between the Americans and the Choctaws." He was treated with great consideration by President Monroe and John C. Calhoun, secretary of war. A record of his communication at that time may be found in the archives of state.

After a visit to Lafayette, he was taken seriously ill, and finding that he was nearing his end he expressed the wish that he might be buried with military honors and that "big guns might be fired over his grave." These requests were complied with and a procession more than a mile in length followed him to his resting place in the Congressional burying ground.

Gen. Andrew Jackson, whom Pushma-ta-ha, it is alleged, was with at the battle of New Orleans, frequently expressed the opinion, "that he was the greatest and the bravest Indian he had ever known." John Randolph of Roanoke, while pronouncing a eulogy upon him in the United States senate, declared that "he was wise in council, eloquent in an extraordinary degree, and on all occasions and under all circumstances the white man's friend."

Many anecdotes of this celebrated Choctaw are current among the nation today, whose people never tire of talking about him.

Once, when in company with a party of young officers in camp, they began to boast of their ancestry; one was related to Lord So-and-so, another to Count Somebody, and still another a descendant of the Earl of Something. At last one of the crowd turned to Push-ma-ta-ha and asked him where he had come from. The old warrior rose in all his dignity, and striking himself, said: "A great many years ago, during a terrible storm in the forest, the lightning struck a large white oak tree, splitting it wide open, and out jumped Push-ma-ta-ha, a fullarmed warrior!" But the old chief only meant this satirically, and as a rebuke to the young gentlemen's boasting.

Once, when strolling around the camp, he came across a private soldier tied up by the wrists to a tree near the guard tent. He asked why the man was being punished in that manner; "for getting drunk," some one told him. He then took out his knife and cut the poor fellow down, remarking as he turned away: "Shouldn't tie a warrior up like that just for getting drunk; all warriors get drunk; sometimes Push-ma-ta-ha gets

Another time one of his wives came into camp-at that period the Choctaws practiced polygamy-and a private soldier said something disrespectful to her, whereupon Push-ma-ta-ha drew his sword and struck him over the head with the flat side. The general, hearing about it, asked him what he had done it for. Push-ma-ta-ha replied, "Because he had insulted one of my wives; but if it had been you, Gen. Jackson, I would have used the point!"

HENRY INMAN.

Why Hamilton Fought Burr.

Hamilton's son, Philip, a few years bofore, while defending his father from political attacks, had become embroiled in a duel. He had met his antagonist at Weehawken, opposite New York, and been killed. Hamilton at this time was so impressed with the noxious influence 'the lost tribes of Israel;" I am tirm in of the code that he published a pamphlet against it.

But there were many reasons why it was difficult for him to decline to meet Burr. He had formerly sanctioned the practice he now condemned by serving as second to Col. Laurens in a duel with cult of that period, seemed to bear the Gen. Lee. His own son had fallen three years before in (as it was considered at the time) a vindication of his father's honor. He was prominent as an aspirant for the first office in the gift of the people. Today a duel would doubtless decide the question against him. Then impending war, ordered brought to him he regarded a refusal to fight as fatal to his chances. Had he possessed a cerpropitiate the "Great Spirit" and learn tain moral strength, often deficient in some of the Hamiltons, he would have acted upon his convictions. He was too weak to do this and accepted the chal-

lenge. At a meeting of the Academy of Sciences at Paris recently, M. Mascart gave a true account of the striking by lightning of the Eiffel tower, which took place on Aug. 19, and exaggerated reports of which appeared in the daily papers. The conductor was struck, with the normal results, showing perfect communication with earth, and consequently complete safety of the structure from GEYSERS SPOUT TO ORDER.

The Mishap to a Chinese Laundrymae Turned to Account by the "Guards." Early one morning, a few years ago, Chinese laundryman pitched his tent close bedde one of the geysers in the Yellowstone National park, and supplied himself with hot water from the spring, thus saving himself the trouble of setting up a boiler and build-ing a fire. During the day he accidentally dropped a bar of soap into the steaming gey ser, and in a few minutes there was a rumbling, a roar, an outburst of steam and water, and the tent and the Chinaman were literally "blown up." The scalded Colestial did not stop running until he reached the hotel, and he was then too thoroughly frightened for utterance. Since then it has been almost impossible to induce a Chinaman to

remain in the vicinity of the geysers But the accidental discovery that a geyser could be provoked into spouting out of its time has been turned to account by some of the guides and soldiers in the park, and the result is that some of the wonderful springs have become very irregular in their action and there is a possibilev that they will cease to spout altogether.

There are seventeen large geysers in the upper basin, and some of them at regular intervals send up streams of water from ten to thirty feet in circumference to a height of 150 and 200 feet. As tourists rarely remain at this spot more than twenty-four hours, they, of course, want to see one of the large goysers play Unless they arrive on the opportune days, the only geyser they are likely to see is "Old Faithful," which spouts every sixty-five minutes. But to see the other geysers spoul is the event of the trip, and in this matter the assistance of the soldier who is placed on guard to prevent tourists from de-

spoiling public property is requested.

At every point of interest the tourist finds a soldier watching his footsteps. This espion-age is to prevent vandals and "cranks" from scrawling their names on the rocks, and to stop the relic flends from defacing the beautiful rock foundations that surround the geysers. But these fellows have learned about the accident which befell the Chinaman and his field laundry, and many of them will undertake to make a geyser spout, even if it be not its exhibition day

The initiated tourist hands to one of these guardians a five dollar note. The soldier slices a bar of soap into thin pieces, wraps the mass in a sheet of paper, and, while walking around the geyser to see that no one defaces the rocks, throws the paper of chipped soap into the steaming spring. Then he retires, and he and the tourist await developments. In from balf an bour to an bour the spring begins to spout, its action being forced by the chemicals in the soap.

Scaping the geysers makes them irregular, and finally they become extinct. The Bee Hive ceased playing on account of the soaping process. It was a very fine geyser and the irruptions were grand. The virtue of soap was again tried, and with success. Just as the spouting began I saw two tourists and a soldier emerge from behind some trees a short distance away and run to a point as near the geyser as they dared go. This spouting was a surprise to all save the initiated,

tions periodically in dispute. Every year or so the same mistake is made, and is followed by the same correction. Some one speaks of the head of the German Confederation as the 'Emperor of Germany," and then the fat is in the fire. Some one else of the "Superior Person" type writes to say that he has always been taught to use the title "German Emperor," and would be glad to know if he is wrong in so doing. And then a day or two after all the special correspondents weigh in with an assurance that the Superior Person is all right and the "Emperor of Germany all wrong. During the last day or two the disease has appeared and run its usual course The Court Circular, in its account of William Il's visit to England, spoke of him throughout as the "Emperor of Germany;" "M. P. wrote to The Times to call attention to this fact, and to ask for explanations, and the explanations are today provided by its Berlin

and Brussels correspondents. "German Emperor" is right, of course, and really it should not be very difficult to remember the fact, when the origin of the present German empire is taken into account. The head of the old German empire based his title, to a large extent, upon territorial right. But the modern head of the Germans bases his pre-eminence upon no considerations save laid down in the imperial constitution In 1871 the other German nationalities were much too jealous of the Prussians to restore the old empire for the benefit of their king. Instead they raised up a new empire, and gave its head a new title, as a standing memorial of the various forces which brought it into being. William II is "German Emperor;" it is possible that he would like to be "Emperor of Germany;" but while he may long retain the former title, he is hardly likely ever to gain the latter. - London Globe.

Bruin in the Camp.

A thrilling adventure occurred on the Los Pinos river, near the famous Toltec gorge, A party of eastern excursionists, enjoying an outing in the mountains under the guidance of the well known passenger agent of the 61 South 11th Street, LINCALN NEB Burlington, L. C. Blakeslee, were encamped near the gorge one night when a large cinnamon bear entered the camp, being attracted by the smell of ventson, which the party had killed the day before.

The alarm was given by an Irish setter be longing to the party, who at once attacked the bear and was stretched lifeless from one blow of bruin's paw. For a few moments it seemed that the party, being at the mercy of the monster, would be annihilated, as every one seemed too much scared to think of de

At this juncture Mr. Blakeslee, who had possessed himself of a breechloading shorgun loaded with buckshot, appeared on the scene and, deliberately taking aim, fired the first barrel, which seemed to have the effect of enraging the animal, who reared on his hind legs and advanced on his assailart, who again took aim and fired the remaining charge point blank into the way face of the bear, which tore his head pieces. He sank to the ground and after a terrible death struggle breathed his last. - Denver Republican.

House boats are becoming so common in England that there is talk about taxing them. There are nearly twelve thousand pleasure boats, including house boats, used an the upper reaches of the Thames.

In addition to the unequaled dining car service between Council Bluffs and Denver, the Union Pacific, "The Overland Route," will on Sunday, August 18, and daily there-after, run dining cars between Council Bluffs and Portland, Ore., on "The Overland Flyer," leaving Council Bluffs at 7:55 p. m. Omaha 8:15 p. m.

These cars are models of excellence, and the best meals the market affords will be furnished at 75 cents.

Max Stadler's Big Prize of \$12,500.

A Daily News reporter dropped into Max Stadler & Co,'s well known clothing establishment at Broadway and Grand streets. The latter held a telegraph dispatch in his right hand that read like this: Max Stadler, New York:

One-five-one-six-six drew fifty thousand M. A. Dauphin."
In the other hand Mr. Stadler held 'one-

quarter ticket No. 15,166 in the July drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery. Mr. Stadler took his ticket to his friend, Manager Hoey of the Adams Express company for collec-tion.—New York Daily News, Aug. 7.

Notice of Publication.

To Reinhard Adam, non-resident defendant: To Reinhard Adam, non-resident defendant: You will take notice that on the 7th day of September, 1889. Ernest Hoppe, plaintiff, filed his petition and transcript from the County Court in the district court of Lancaster county, Neb., against you, the object and prayer of which are to recover a judgment for the sum of 400, with interest fr in September 6, 1889, for money losued. And that said plaintiff has caused an attachment to be bisued and levied on the south half of the southwest quarter of section Thirteen, Township ten (10). Range five (5), east of the sixth P. M., in Lancaster county, Nebraska, and which he seeks to have taken and appropriated to the payment of his sidelaim. s-idelaim.
You are hereby required to answer said peti-tion on or before the 11th day of November,

Dated Lincoln, Neb., October 1, 1889. ERNEST HOPPE, 0-5-41] By Pound & Burr, his attorneys.

Notice of Publication.

To Reinhard Adam, non-resident defendant: You will take notice that on the 6th day of September, 1889, Louie Meyer, plaintiff, filed bis petition in the district court of Lancaster county, Nebraska, against yeu, the object and bis petilion in the district court of Lancaster county, Nebraska, against y u, the object and prayer of which are to recover a judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and sixty dollars, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from September 1, 1889, on four certain promissory notes signed by said Reinhard Adam, one of \$250, to the order of A. W. Jausen, dated April 17, 1889, the other of A. W. Jausen, dated April 17, 1889, the other of the return of the first National Hank of Lincoln. Nebraska, one of \$250 dated June 1, 1889, one of \$50, dated July 25, 1889, and one of \$60, dated August 8, 1889, and all of said four notes were before the commencement of said action duly endorsed and delivered to said plaintiff for value received and on which there is due the sum of \$500, with interest at 10 per cent. from September 1, 1888. And that said plaintiff has caused an attachment to be issued and levied on the south half of the southwest quarter of Section Thirteen, Township iten. Hange five, east of the 6th P. M., in Lancaster county, Nebraska, and which he seeks to have taken and appropriated to the payment of his said claim.

You are hereby required to answer said petition on or before the 11th day of November, 1889.

Dated Lincoln, Neb., October 1, 1899.

Dated Lincoln, Neb., October 1, 1889. LOUIE MEYER, By Pound & Burr, his attorneys

near the geyser as they dared go. This spouting was a surprise to all save the initiated, especially as there is a little "indicator" geyser near by that spouts as a warning that the larger one is about to play. As the visitors did not also treat the little geyser to soap it did not play.

The forcing of the water to the surface by chemical means before the periods fixed by nature destroys the regular flow. The volume of water thrown out becomes smaller, and the grandeur of the spectacle is diminishing. Finally the natural forces which and the geyser ceases to be a geyser. Thus one of the greatest attractions of the Yellow-stone park is in danger of extinction.—"J. M. S." in New York Star.

The Kaiser's Title.

Should it be "Emperor of Germany" or "German Emperor?" This is one of the questions periodically in dispute. Every year or so the same mistake is made, and is followed.

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Ith.

Residence, J.J. Imhoff, J. and 12th.

do J.D. Macfarland, Q. and 14th.

do John Zehrung, D. and 11th.

do Albert Watkins, D. bet 9th. and 10th.

do Wm. M. Leonard, E. bet 9th. and 10th.

Jo. E. R. Guthrie, 27th. and N.

do J.E. Reed, M.D. F. bet 16th. and 17th.

do L.G. M. Baldwin, G. bet 18th. and 18th.

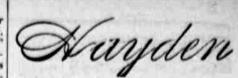
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