A PLUCKY TELEGRAPHER.

SOME OF THE ADVENTURES OF GEORGE KENNAN.

Three Years Beyond the Pale of Civilization How the Catastrophe to De Long and His Comrades of the Jeanette Expedition Might Have Been Averted.

[Special Correspondence.]

New YORK, March 13,-So much attention has been attracted of late to the subject of Siberia and the Russian exile system by the writings and lectures of Mr. George Kennan, and there being a movement on foot in America to ameliorate if possible the condition of the unfortunate victims of Russian rule, that it seemed to me recently an interview with the now famous traveler might unearth some bits of his personal experience that are not known to the general public.

Mr. Kennan is apparently between forty and forty-five years of age, but possesses that peculiar elasticity of movement, not to say temperament, which makes him appear much younger. His figure is slight but sinewy, indicating a good deal of reserve power mingled with that peculiar nervous force that is often found in journalists and telegraphers (he belongs, by the way, to the latter school), and his face is strongly marked with the resolution that has carried him through dently a keen observer, retentive in his memory, exact in his facts and admirably descriptive in his style of narrative.

I asked him to give me off hand a brief story of his life and how as a young American he became so much interested in Russian travel. Plunging into the subject, in medias res, as the lawyers say, he answered:

My father is probably the oldest living telegrapher in the United States, being now 87 years of age. As the manager of an office on the Wade, Speed and O'Reilly line in Norwalk, O., where I was born-the first line built in the west-he taught me the Morse alphabet, and on my sixth birthday, before I was dispatch. At the age of 12 I was regularly employed in a telegraph office, At the outbreak of the war, though but a mere boy, I went to Wheeling, Columbus, and finally to Cincinnati, being all the time auxious to get into the tele graph corps at the front, then under the control of Gen. Staeger, an old acquaintance of my father. In this, however, I

Mr. Perry Macdonald Collins mean-

while had projected an overland line from America to Europe by way of British Columbia, Behring straits and Alaska to Siberia, the object being to obtain communication with Europe without employing the ocean cable, which at that time was not working with regularity. After surveying the route he came back, interested the Westera Union company, and an agreement was made with the Russian authorities to construct a line to California, thence to Behring straits, up through Alaska and on to the mouth of the Amoor river. Here the Passian government was to meet us with its lines from St. Petersburg. This enterprise attracting my attention, I wrote to Gen. Staeger, asking for a position in one of the exploring parties to be sent out. He did not reply to the letter, but one night came to the instrument in his office and, being a practical operator, inquired for me. answered over the wires. He asked: "Can you get ready to start for Alaska in two weeks?" "Yes," I replied, "I can get ready in two hours." "You may go!" was the message that came back.

I was then 18 years of age: Proceeding to California with one of the parties of the expedition, I remained there until July, 1865, when with three others I started on a small trading vessel for Kamehatka, landing on its peninsula after a tedious voyage of forty-seven days. Then began a life of adventure and hardship which lasted two years, and took me over Siberia from Behring straits down to the Okhotsk sea, our object being to locate the most desirable route to the mouth of the Amoor river. During this period I traveled six or eight thousand miles on dog and reindeer sledges, horseback and in canoes, frequently camping out of doors six weeks at a time in winter.

After the successful laying of the secand Atlantic cable, I received notice in the autumn of 1867 that our enterprise had been abandoned. As the circumstances have not been published, they may be of interest. We had a large force of men at work, and were cut off from communications from the civilized world. Occasionally, however, a vessel would come into the Okhotsk sea, and every spring we would go down to the coast to watch the horizon for the smoke that rose while the crew were trying out their whale oil, hoping to get news from the civilized world. We had a whale boat in which we could go out a short distance to sea, and, in the summer of 1867, observing in the far distance a welcome cloud that indicated the presence of a whale ship, we manned our little craft and started to board her.

As we approached the captain paid little or no attention to us, thinking we were only a party of natives. Finally, however, we succeeded in climbing on deck, and walking aft I said to the captain: "Good day, sir. What is the name of your vessel?" You never saw a man look more astonished, for, being dressed in the costume of the country, he did not expect to find in me one of his own race, or hear his own tongue spoken. As soon as he could catch his breath he exclaimed: How did you get here? What are you doing?" And then followed a welcome and Tories.

the warmth of which you must imagine. of newspapers, some of them a year old. new our asquaintance with the outside through in triumph. - J. H. B.

world. In the course of an hour or two one of the party stumbled upon a paragraph in a San Francisco journal stating that, in consequence of the success of the second ocean calde, all work on the Russian-Amer an telegraph had been abandoned. This was the first notification that our duties were as an end. During the following September one of our company's vessels arrived with orders for our return to the United States.

There being still some hope that the Russian government might be induced to build the line clear up to the Behring straits, in which case it was thought the American company would go on, I was left in Siberia, meanwhile collecting and chipping to San Francisco the vast mass of material then on hand,

About the beginning of winter I received orders to return to the United States through Siberia, and with another American named Price made the journey to St. Petersburg, a distance of nearly six thousand miles, using sleighs and reindeers, and traveling the last four thousand miles night and day. In that city we learned that the enterprise had been entirely abandoned, and accordingly returned to the United States, reaching home in March, 1868.

During these two years and a half I had learned the Russian language and become interested in Siberia and the Russian people. Since then I have made a number of trips to the Russian empire on my own account, made a critical study of the country and its institutions, so many difficulties. Withal, he is evi- taken its periodicals, and remained in close touch, so to speak, with the principal events that have occurred there.

When the Jeanette sailed through Beliring straits and disappeared in the Arctic ocean in 1882, I had an instinctive feeting that she would be lost, and strongly urged on Mr. Bennett the importance of organizing a system of relief whereby natives along the coast would be notified by the Russian government to keep a sharp lookout for the survivors of the expedition if any were found. Not only that, but I proposed to him directly, also through the manager of The Herald, then Thomas B. Connery, and through Chief Justice Daly, of the American Geographical society, to make able to read manuscript, I sent my first a personal search along the northern coast and with the facilities which I knew I could command, do all that man could do to rescue those in peril. The proposition, however, did not meet with approval and the matter was dropped.

Lieutenant Commander Gorringe, who brought over the Egyptian obelisk, then became so much interested in the subject that he proposed, not having the ready money, to sell his collection of Egyptian curiosities in order to procure a fund of say \$5,000 in order to provide the means for making a trip to the north ern coast, but I declined to take the money from such a source and at such a sacrifice when more wealthy people could easily stand in the breach.

After this Chief Justice Daly suggested the matter to Mr. Charles A. Dana, of The Sun, and for a time there seemed to be a prospect that he would bear the expense of an expedition for the rescue of the survivors of the Jeanette, but while the negotiations were pending President. Garfield was shot, and attention thus being diverted the idea was abandoned. In the meantime the living and dead were found on the Siberian coast after the disaster, as I predicted, and I shall always believe that if my plans could have been carried out the worst consequences of the catastrophe might have been averted.

The sad event, however, was not without its compensations. The letters to The New York Herald from Mr. John P. Jackson, who was sent to Russia; his description of Siberian seems along the route he traveled, the narrative of Engineer Melville and the investigation before the congressional committee, all served their purpose in making Amer icans more or less acquainted with a region comparatively unknown. My own public addresses showed in the popular interest they elicited that the people were eager to know more concerning this wonderful country and its institutions, especially that part of its political system connected with the history of the Siberian exile, and the interest is by no means abating.

While there has been much exaggeration with regard to the treatment of Russian prisoners of state, it is not in many cases as severe as it has been described. In all of my trips I have met political exiles who were in comparatively comfortable circumstances, and they are not by any means exceptions to the rule Therefore I have defended the Russian government when it has been misrepresented, at the same time that I have presented the shadows of a most hateful picture. That these efforts are bearing fruit is proved by the fact that concerted measures are now being taken by a number of philanthropic citizens of Philadel phia, who have begun the circulation of a petition throughout the United States asking for an amelioration of the worst evils of Siberian exile, and the document will be presented some time next year to the proper Russian authorities through the International Prison association, at its meeting in St. Petersburg. And in my judgment, concluded Mr. Kennan, the ezar, who is not so bad as he is painted, will give heed to it.

F. G. DE FONTAINE.

The Calhoun Settlement. In 1733 James Calhoun, scion of an eminent Scotch-Irish family whose name is variously spelled, went from Donegal to Pennsylvania, taking his son Patrick, and in 1756 the family founded the noted "Calhoun settlement" in Abbeville district, S. C. There Patrick's son, John Caldwell Callioun, was born March 18, 1772. His mother was the daughter of "Good Lord! Has the universal Yankee | an exiled Irish Presbyterian. There was got up here? Where did you come from? fighting stock on both sides, and Patrick won fame in conflicts with the Indians

Of the political career of the son this His name was Capt. Hamilton, and his is not the place to speak, except to say bark the Sea Breeze, from New Bedford, that his first move in congress indicated On parting the captain gave us a bundle the spirit of the exiles toward England. As chairman of the committee on forand presented us with a liberal supply of | eign relations, in the congress of 1811-13, provisions. As soon as we reached shore he brought in the act declaring war we built a camp fire and sat down to re- against Great Britain and carried it

A GOOD STORY OF BEAVER.

What Came of an Effort of the Governor to Teach Etiquette to a Private.

Governor Beaver is known by every Pitts burg boy in the national guard to be a very strict disciplinarian in military etiquette and the drill. Austin Curtin, of the governor's native town, told this war reminiscence about him last night to some of the delegates at the G. A. R. encampment: While lieutenant colonel of the Forty-fifth regiment, Beaver was one day sitting in front of his tent, when a slouchy looking soldier with ill fitting uni-form came along, stopped and inquired: "Vere ish der doctorf

"Is that the way to address your superior officer, sirf' roared Col. Beaver. The German stared at his superior officer

in blank amazement, but said never a word. "Here, sir; take this chair, You be the colonel, and I will teach you how to address an officer."

'Vas me der boss of der regiment!" "Yes; take this chair, and I will show you

how to not." The soldier sat down in front of the tent. Col. Beaver walked off a few paces, turned about, returned to a position in front of the officer pro tempore, squared himself around made a military salute and inquired. "Colonel, can you inform me where I can

find the surgeon of the regiment?" The soldier arose and, looking seriously and straight at Beaver, replied: "Hanged if I know where he is!"-Pitte burg Dispatch

They Took the Hint.

An inside car full of travelers was toiling up one of the long hills in the county Wick The driver leaped down from his west in front and walked by the side of the borse The poor beast toiled slowly and wearily, but the six inside were too busity engaged in conversation to notice how slowly the ear progressed. Presently the driver opened the door at the rear of the cur and slammed it to again. The passengers started, but thought the driver was only assuring himself the door was securely closed. Again the fellow opener the door and siammed it to again. The trav elers turned around angrily and asked why he disturbed them in that manner. "Whist, whispered the fellow, "don't spake so loud she'll overhear us," "Who is sheft" "The mare. Spake low," he continued, putting he hand over his nose and mouth. "Sure I'm desavin' the crature. Every time she hears the door slammin' that way she thinks one of yez is gettin' down to walk up the hill, and that rises her sperrits." The insiders took the hint,-Exchange.

Charmed Him Still.

"Fweddy, I cawn't see what you find to ad mish in that Miss Gollinghouse. She's dwead fully pitted with the smallpox "Bah Jove, Cholly, she caught it, don't ye

know, while she was taking care of that wich old uncle that died and left huh a gweat big bundwed thousand dollahs, bah Jove!"-Chicago Times

The Shrewd Farmer.



And He Didn't Break It.

Mamma-What is the matter, Tommy? Tommy-I had the rule of the school brought against me for being bad, Mamma-Well, you mustn't be bad. What rule was brought against you? Tommy (with a fresh outburst)-Why, the

great big yellow one. - Philadelphia Times, Still They Got There.

"There are two members of the United States senate with but one leg apiece," remarked Larkin.

"When they were elected they didn't get there with both feet, then," replied Simeral. -Yenowine's News.

In a Hurry, Too. Harry-How did that love affair of yours

come out: Willie-The love affair and I came out together. I came out of the window.-Winnipeg Siftings.

His Opportunity. We quarreled o'er a wishing bone! Just when I thought I'd won me My fondest wish, I found the fact. Of winning had undone me.

My little lady rose in wrath: Her silken train she swished it, As she snapped out, "I've lost my wish! I wish I'd never wished it:

"You chose the best side of the bone. Oh, yes, you did, the longest! And then the way you pulled! Oh fie, For shame, when you were strongest "You men are horrid, hateful things,

know you meant to cheat me And then my little lady looked Quite mad enough to eat me "I hope to heaven you'll never get

The wish that you were wishing and spitefully, adown the hall, The silken train went swishing And then I swore I hope so, too,

Since Saian's self was in her;

I hoped I wouldn't win, since I'd But wished that I might win her! Ah, wardy and well, for what I'd waited long, had I fished: She melted, as she nonmured: "Why You wretch, that's just what I wished!"

-M. N. B., in Boston Globa.

ODDS AND ENDS

A man must get right down to his work in order to get up in the world.

There is a new Eiffel tower on the banks of the Neva, near St. Petersburg, constructed entirely of 10,000 blocks of ice, with restaurants, observation platforms and other attractions. It is 130 feet high.

In the British navy in 1888 the sick list included 987 men out of every 1,000 in the service, and that was the best showing the navy had made since 1856. The death rate was

Scientific farming in Italy is to be undertaken this year by a company owning a capital of \$30,000,000. If the operations prove successful the old wooden plow, pulled by Mr. C. Spurgeon, oxen, that has held the field since an era before the Roman Cresars, will probably have

In the chain gang at Atlanta, Ga., are two ly, who are serving out sentences for theft.

and month disease existed in nearly every part of the German empire, and during the third quarter of 1889 attacked the following number of animals: 78,501 cattle, 58,536 sheep, 729 goats and 15,917 swine.

"The Americans' love of gigantic tombstones and monuments," says Lendon Truth, "is highly profitable to the Aberdeen granite merchants, who send £60,000 worth of stone every year to the United States, nearly the whole of which fluds its way to the cemeteries in which wealthy Americans are bur-

Monthly police reports of foreign visitors in the hotels and boarding houses are made at Paris. On Feb. I the official number wa 27,503, a slight decrease from the preceding month, but with slight variations the number remains about the same for each month, excluding August and September, the dul-

stands first in the United States as a wheat wine's News. growing state, having produced the past year 45,000,000 husbols. California comes post with 40,000,000 bushels. The Dakotas produced 42,000,000 bushels, ranking third. Minnesota had 3,100,000 acres in wheat; Califormia, 3,200,000; the Dakotas, 4,400,000.

Out of the Seine there were fished last year the following dead animals: 2,021 dogs, 977 cats, 2,257 rats, 507 chickens and ducks, 210 rabbits and hares, 10 sheep, 2 horses, 71 pigs. 49 goese and turkeys, 10 calves and goats, 1 monkeys, 1 snake, 2 squirrels, 3 porcupines 1 parrot, 609 birds of various kinds, 3 foxes. 130 pigeons and partridges, 3 hedgebogs, peneocks and I seal.

The origin of the word grippe has been traced back to the year 1743. In an old number of The Journal de Medeeme there is an account of the winter of 1743, during which apoplexy and catarrhs were very common. The colds are described as similar to what were called folette the preceding year, but in 1743 they were called grippe. Few persons escaped the malady, and it readily attacked the weak chested.

It is poetry to think a girl looks pretty when she sleeps, but she don't. Her hair is tied up in hard, tight little knobs all over her head to give it the fluffy appearance that you admire so much during the day; her face s covered, all but the eyes, nose and mouth, with a white, ghostly piece of muslin, called a face mask, to improve the complexion, and her hands are incased in greasy looking gloves to make them soft and white. If you think a girl looks pretty at night it is be cause you have never seen one whose ambition in life is to be pretty in the day.

Stepniak, the Nibilist.

Stepniak, the Russian Nihilist, who is spending some years of exile in London, is not as presperous as he might be, although he has recently been paid a big sum for his new work on Nihilison. He is one of the most industrious workers in London; he is always through the big books, make piles of notes, and then the great socialist goes home and to work. He is passessed of a wonderful constitire day in the museum, he dines very frugally, then goes into his little study and remains there until daybreak. But somehow with all his hard work, he does not seem to make as much headway as he should.

He is recommenly seen at the clubs and at the theatre, but he does not make a practice happy. He is perhaps the best informed man in Engined on the Russian question. He has been asked to come to America and take Sie lecture platform, but I doubt whether he would be a success here. He could bardly tell us anything new, and his use of English is not such that our public would be pleased is not such that our public would be pleased with. He seems to recognize this fact, $m_{\rm c}$ goes on pladding, studying and writing, hepling that the sun may break through the black clouds that obscure him, and that he may wake up some morning and find that the Russian dynasty is a thing of the past.—Philadelphia Times.

The Exponention of Palestine.

The quarterly statement of the Palestine Exploration fund, which has just been issued, although it does not record any extraordi hary discovery, yet describes much interesting work that is in progress. Two cisterns have been found near the Damascus gate, the smaller of which would contain about three thousand skins of water. It is entirely hewn in the rock, and before it was made into a eistern was rock cut Jewish tombs. In the rock ceiling is a square 13 feet by 13 feet, very nicely worked, with a kind of cornice round it exactly as in the tombs of the kings. By the excavations made on the eastern

brow of Zion it has been found that there were in ancient times caves and dwellings excavated in the rock, which in later times were converted into cisterns. Herr Schick describes a church which has been discovered in the village of Silwan, which has been hewn in the rock, and which contains a Greek inscription, in which the name of the Prophet Isaah is mentioned. Herr Schack thinks it by me that unless you appear at my office of probable that Isaiah's tomb may be under this chapel, and hopes by further digging to find an entrance to the cave which is under the control of the cave which is under the control of the cave which is under the cave which is under the cave which is under the cave of the cave which is under the cave of the cave which is under the cave of the rocky court and is at present full of earth, and to discover rock cut tombs. He thinks that the rock out chambers of the church were Jewish tombs before the Christian era, and that afterwards they were converted into chapels by the Christians, -Jew-

attached to the axie boxes of the cars, and cleared the six inches of snow and ice away so effectually that the car moved smoothly and without diminution of speed. -Hartford Courant

Puzzling Posters.

Advertisers on posts and fences no doubt do their utawas to have their announcements so clearly expressed that "he who runs may read," but now and then the haste with which the bill sticker does his part of the work soriously interferes with things. Here are two cases in point, given by The Examiner, of Cork, Ireland

As an illustration of the indicrous results produced by bill stickers pasting one bill over another, Mr. C. Spurgeon, son of the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, mentioned in a lecture that on one occasion in London, when he and another gentleman were advertised to preach special sermons, he was astonished to read the following announcement: "£10 Reward. Lost Two Fat Heifers. Mr. J. J. Knight and

Another reads as follows: "Pigs fattened in six weeks on The Englishman, edited by Kenenty Price 2d weekly, and kills fleas, beetles, insects and all kinds of vermin, colored hals, aged 11 and 12 years respective. Pat Perkurs' Painkiller cures smoky chimnevs, and notice to mothers, feed your in It appears from official statistics that foot fants on Bond's marking ink, 64, per bottle."

Why He Denounced the Needle.

A little boy was once playing with a pin cushion, when a pin pricked his finger. drew his hand quickly away, but said nothing After a while a needle can its sharp point into his hand, and thereupon he began to denounce the needle in a most emphatic

What do you mean, Johnny!" asked his "You said nothing when the pin hurt you?"

"Well," replied Johnny, "I can't blame the pin but this needle has an eye and when it saw my hand coming should have gotten out of the way."-Philadelphia Times.

An Extension

Physician's Wife-Are your affairs in very bad stores John!

Physician - Very ; but I hope to pull through. My creditors have extended my paper to the From statistics just published Minnesota middle of the watermelon season. - Yeno-

On a Dark Night



Voice (from upper window) - Is that you. Harold, dear!

Gugginson dn a disguised votce)-Yes dearest. Voice-Papa's asleep in the library, and if

you'll take my trunk and jewel box we'll be off to the minister's, Gugginson-All right, love; jest let 'm down aa' wait till I get 'm over th' fence. (To himself) - Howlin' mastiffe! what a snap.

Croup may be prevented by giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as soon as the child shows the first symptom of the disease, which can always be done if the remedy is kept at band. Hoarseness is the first symptom of croup. Sold by A. L. Shrader.

The best stock of boots and shoes ever sole at bankrupt prices at 1129 O street.

writing or studying. He spends hour after find anything more prompt than St. Patrick's hear in the British Museum, accompanied Pills. They are a pleasant cathactic and a usually by his charming wife. They ransack good medicine. Sold by A. I. Shrader. good medicine. Sold by A. L. Shrader.

Ladies may order anything in the grocery line by telephone (198) of the Gulick Bakery tution, for frequently, after spending an en- and depend on getting the best at reasonable prices delivered at their door.

Notice of Sale in Partition by Referees.

In the District Court of Lancaster County, Nebraska Famile Quackenbush ,

Isobella Bordman, et al.5 of going much into society. He writes Eng-lish with case, but in speaking often seems lost for the right word. He has a small army of friends who stick to him loyally, and in their society and that of his books he seems harmy. He is replaced by the lost of the plant of the point of the plant of the pla day of April, 1890, at the hour of 2 p. m., at the east entrance to the Court House on Tenth street, in the city of Lincoln, in said county and state, after for sale at public auction the following described read estate, to wit: The southeast quarter [8, E.], of Section Number Five [5, In Township No. Jen [10]. North of Range No. 8ix [6], east of the Sixth [6th P. M. in Lancaster county, Nebraska. The terms of sale being one-third [1], eash, one-third [1], day of April, 1890, at the hour of 2 p. m.

3-1w5 Notice.

District Court, Lancaster county, Nebraska, George W. Hubbie, plaintiff, Vs. Fannie Hubble, defendant.

To Fannie Hubble, non resident defendant: To Fannie Hubble, non resident defendant: You are hereby notified that on the 30th day of January, 1890, your husband, George W. Hubble, filed a petition against you in the dis-trict court of Lancaster county, Nebraska, the oldest and prayer of which is to obtain a divoice from your on the ground that you have wilfully abandoned the plaintiff without good cause for the term of two years last past. You are required to answer said petition on or before Monday, the 17th day of March, 1890.

GEOUGE W. HUBBLE.

2-1w41 By Pound & Burr His March. By Pound & Burr, His Attorneys,

James Mathers, his heirs and devisces, will Cochran, a justice of the peace in and for Lar coeffan, a justice of the peace in and for Lan-caster county. Nebraska, that the judgment rendered in the action of Hass and Zeh against James Mathers for the sum of \$18.51 and \$9.35 costs, against the defendant, before A. G. Scott, a justice of the peace in and for Lan-cister county. Nebraska, on the 8th day of May, 1875, has become dormant by lapse of lime, and is unpaid. It is therefore ordered

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 6, 1890.

Notice.

n Justice Court of Lincoln, Lancaster county, Nebraska, before J. H. Brown, Justice of the Peace in and for said dity, county and state The Wessel Printing Company, Plaintiff,

rected into chapels by the Christians.—Jew ish Curonicle.

E ectric Cars in the Snow.

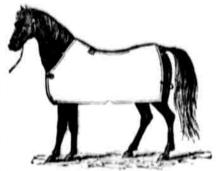
The prevalent opinion is not well founded, it seems, that an electric car cannot run in the snow. Mr. T. R. Snovari, master car builder of the Hartford and Wethersfield Horse Raniway company, make some experiments with some new sleet scrapers on the electric cars in Wethersfield. They were attached to the axie boxes of the Cars. der said order, Said cause was continued to the 17th day of

THE WESSEL PRINTING CO.

By Houston & Baird, Plaintiff's Attys.
Dated Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 10, 1880, 2-15w4

DR. ROLAND LORD, Veterinary # Surgeon

Graduate of the Royal Veterinary College, London.



All Diseases of the Domesticated An mas Carefully Treated.

Office, Room 3, Webster Block, 236 South 11th St.,

Also at Palace Stables, M near Eleventh LINCOLN, · NEBRASKA.

Calls Out of the City Attended.

INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! Over A Million Distributed.

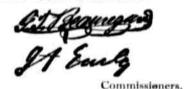
ouisiana State Lottery Comp'y. Incorporated by the Legislature for Edu-cational and Charitable purposes, and the franchise under a part of the present state constitution in 1879 by an overwhelming pop-

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

Orleans, La. Famed for Twenty Years For Integrety of Its Drawings and Prompt Payment of Prizes.

Attested us Follows:

We, do hereby certify that we supervise
the arrangements for all the Monthly and
Semi Annual Drawings of The Louisiana
State Lottery outpany, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves,
and that the same are conducted with honesty fairness, and in good faith towardall
parties, and we authorize the Con. pany to use
this certificate, with fac-similies of our alguaarcs attached, in its advertisements."



We, the undersigned Hanks and Bankers will pay all prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lotteries, which may be presented at our counters.
R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres't Louisana Nat B'k
PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National B'a
A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nati Bank
CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank

Grand Monthly Drawing. At the Academy of Music, New Orleans,

Tuesday, April 15, 1890. Capital Prize, \$300,000.

\$5; Tenths, \$2; Twentieths \$1 LIST OF PRIZES. PRIZE OF \$100,000 is PRIZE OF \$100,000 is PRIZE OF \$0,000 is PRIZE OF \$5,000 is PRIZEOF 50,000 is ... PRIZEOF 25,000 is ... PRIZESOF 10,000 are PRIZES OF 5,000 are...

25 PRIZES OF 1,000 are... 100 PRIZES OF 500 are... 200 PRIZES OF 300 are... 500 PRIZES OF 200 are... 100,000 APPROXIMATION PRIZES. 100 Prizes of \$500 are. 100 do. :00 are : 100 do. :200 are : \$ 50,000 30,000 20,000 200 are ... TERMINAL PRIZES. 999 Prizes of \$100 are.

3,144 Prizes amounting to \$1,054,800 Note-Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not entitled to terminal Prizes.

tion desired, write legibly to the undersigned clearly stating your residence, with State County, Street and Number. More rapid re-turn mail delivery will be assured by your en-closing an Envelope bearing your full ad-

AGENTS WANTED.

For Club Rates or any further informa-

IMPORTANT. Address M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

Or M. A. DAUPHIN.
Washington, D. C.
By ordinary letter containing Money Order issued by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Draft or Postal Note.

Address Registered Letters containing Currency to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK New Orleans, La.

REMEMBER 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 all imitations or anonymous schemes.

ONE DOLLAR is the price of the smallest part or fraction of a ticket ISSUED BY US in any drawing. Anything in our name of-fered for less than a Dollar is a swindle.



horthand, and Typewriting is the best and largest chege in the West. 60 Students in attendance last ear. Students prepared for business in from 1 to 9 nonths. Experienced faculty. Personal instruction, cautiful illustrated extalogue, college journals, and sedimens of peninsmahlp, sent free by addressing. LILLIBRIDGE & ROOSE, Lincoln, Neb.

