A PHYSICAL AND MENTAL WONDER. Things for Which Bismarck Is Famous

Outside of Politics. Some time ago, while Prince Bismarck was still chancellor of the German Empire, his physician warned him that if he wished to live he must reduce his consumption of wine and tobacco. Bismarck's reply was characteristic. "A man's life capacity," he said, "is ten thousand bottles of champagne. I exceeded that limit long ago."

The prince undoubtedly spoke the truth, for besides an iron will and iron nerve he had an iron stomach, particularly in his younger days, when he shone preeminent at all the student drinking bouts. At Gottingen university he was indeed to his classmates and friends what he was destined afterward to be to the German people—a leader.



Among other things he gained much fame as a duelist, and in all of his encounterswhich were many-was never wounded save once, and then accidentally by the breaking of his adversary's blade. Although little seen in the professor's lecture room he is said to have had an intimate acquaintance with the career, or university jail. His dress in those days was striking. He wore high boots, a velvet jacket, and a little round visorless cap, decorated with the colors of his club or fighting corps. His porcelain bowled pipe, a yard in length, and ornamented with a tassel, was seldom out of his mouth. Besides other things Dominus de Bismarck had a reputation as a skilled brewer of punch, which spread beyond the limits of Gottingen and procured him an invitation from the students of Jena to visit the university by the Saale and teach the inmates how to concoct the delectable drink. A professor at Berlin, where Bismarck finished his education, once said: "He did me the honor to place his name on my class roll, but I never saw him in the lecture room." Yet the future chancellor passed his state examination with credit, having crowded the work of six semesters

Even when busied with the affairs of a nation the prince loved to recall the days when he was exuberantly reckless, and to bring about him the friends of his youth. One of these, John Lothrop Motley, when United States minister at Vienna, received a letter from the prince which began "Jack, my dear," and continued: "Why do you never come to Berlin? When can you come, and when will you? I swear that I will make out the time to look with you on old Logier's quarters and drink a bottle with you at Gerolt's, where they once would not allow you to put your slender legs upon a chair. Let politics be hanged and come to see me."

It was while a student that Bismarck purchased his first hound, a race from which he has chosen his canine companions ever since. Being summoned before the dean of the university to receive a reprimand, he went, and took his dog with him. The ferocious animal terrified the professor so much that the to "get that beast out of the room."

count's student career it was milk and water compared with the orgies of which he was the hero after taking possession of his estates. He the next, anguish depicted on his features, he would wander gloomily about the walks of his private grounds. His neighbors thought him crazy and called him "Mad Bismarck." But even then he was imperious and masterful to a degree. Soon after receiving the post of assistant judge at the Berlin city court he roared at an attendant who annoyed him: "Sir, behave yourself, or I shall put you out of the room." The presiding judge remarked: "My young friend, the putting out is my The annoyance being repeated, Bismarck cried: "If you don't behave I will have the judge put you out."

That, in his later years, the chancellor could take as well as give verbal rudeness is shown by his interview with a physician who was attending him in illness. "You ask too many questions," said the prince. "If you do not want to be interrogated, go to a veterinary," replied the doctor. The distinguished patient remained mute a minute and then exclaimed: "If you are as clever as you are rude, you will go far." The medi-

cal man, Schweninger by name, cured him. While staying at Marienbad, a few years ago, Bismarck was assailed by a woman who accused him of trespassing, and placed him in charge of an officer, who, on learning his prisoner's name, tried to flee. The prince, however, insisted on being taken to the station, where he charged himself with the offense and paid a fine.

All in all it is a wonderful character, that of the man from whose hands the reins of power have so recently dropped. He has of thousands, several miles away to quaffed deep draughts from every imaginable fount of pleasure, and still retained health and intellect capable, for nearly two generations, of coping with the most tremendous problems of national ice, national unity and the preservation of the monarchial idea in

government, into his retirement he carries fresh honors, for he is no longer Prince Bismarck, but the Duke of Lauenburg, colonel general of cavalry and field marshal general.

George Leo von Caprivi de Caprara de Montecuccalli, who succeeded Bismarck as chancellor, has passed a life wholly military

VON CAPRIVI. in experience, save for a few years when he was at the head of the navy, and he has no known record as a statesman. He has distinguished himself in many battles, but his mark as a minister is yet to be made. Ca-

Heavy Footgear.

A pair of soldier's boots found in a cupboard of an ancient building in Bagshot park, Surrey, about 1839, are described as weighing about ten pounds each, being made of the thickest of hide, lined and padded, with very thick soles and large roweled spurs, attached by steel chains. Charles XII of Sweden were boots of this kind. The footgear of the reign of William III was remarkably solid and heavy. - London Tit-Bits

STORIES O' G. W. CHILDS. wo Occasions on Which He Is Known to Have Been Angry.

(Special Correspondence.) PHILADELPHIA, April 10.-Mild, genial and gentle as Mr. G. W. Childs, of The Philadelphia Ledger, is known to be, there are at least two occasions on record recording angel has let fall a couple of tears that blotted out the record of those two lapses from his usual serenity of manner and gentleness of speech, for it is pretty certain that he felt himself fully justified, which doubtless had its weight in the judgment of that good angel.

On one occasion the writer of this was in his office and for an hour watched him as he received the motley collection of unfortunate persons who came there for aid. Mr. Childs sat in his chair, and each person came forward from the outer office to the small inner one, which only held himself and the one person.

"And what do you want?" he would say kindly and sympathetically, and then the person, man or woman, would tell his tale of sorrow or suffering, and Mr. Childs would say nothing more than to ask how much money was needed, and then, without a moment's hesitation, hand out the sum required and cut short the thanks almost brusquely and hurry the person out, to go through the same formula with another.

No unworthy person could withstand the mild and trustful kindliness in those eyes, that were full of tears more than once that day as some simple but sorrowful tale of misery was told him. He had an obituary poem put into the paper for a poor old woman's dead grandchild, and he gave a broken down printer money to start a job office, and no small sum, either, and he gave a man money to bury his wife and new born baby, and a newsboy money to buy a bootblack's kit for a little friend who did not put in his appearance. All these applicants and very many more, from the broken banker to

the sick book agent, went away rejoicing-After there had been many of these visits there entered a lank and oily, long haired man, who at once opened out on the evils of giving money to beggars and persons who might go right off and spend it in riotous living, if not in wine bibbing, and wound up by asking Mr. Childs to give a thousand dollars to help a missionary church society. Mr. Childs rose up in his place, and his usually rosy color gave place to one still rosier, while his eyes fairly snapped fire as he said: "Not a cent, sir, not a cent; get out!"

The other time was when the political kettle was just beginning to simmer, before the nomination of Hayes, and there was a party very anxious to obtain Mr. Childs' consent to a nomination for president, and among all those brave men there was not one who dare broach the subject to him. So they found a woman who knew Mr. Childs, and who did not know his deep rooted aversion to office holding, and who thought that the word she brought was going to bring him pleasure, and she was proud to be the bearer of so important a message.

The good man listened as the lady unfolded her tale, but she grew frightened lad was let off with a small fine on agreeing as she proceeded, observing that instead Erratic and dissipated as was the young feeling that it was but a just and deserved expression of the sentiments of his good friends, clouds gathered over | mon was born in oscillated between the wildest carousals and his usually benign features, and she July, 1812, at Whitefield, Me., and went to fits of melancholy. One hour he would be the grew confused and frightened at her Chicago in 1835, where he passed the remainleader in the revels at a garrison mess table, temerity, but persevered until her errand

was done. "You tell those-those-cowards, who put an ignorant woman to do what they dare not come and say themselves, that I'll see them — I mean—abem, well for reasons of my own I decline-irrevocably and entirely. And now, my dear madam, you needn't be so frightened, for you've done no wrong, only you've been made a catspaw of. Let me advise you to keep out of politics forever, as I shall. Good day."

HELEN ASHTON.

The Chinese in San Francisco. SAN FRANCISCO, April 5. - No one vould suppose to look at the Chinamen here gabbling, gossiping, talking, laughing, and always apparently in a good humored frame of mind, that they were so bitterly hated by a large proportion of our race. They do not seem to take it to heart at all. They keep on busying themselves with their own affairs, laying new plans for business, importing more of their own wares, setting up new stores, while even now the city authorities are seriously agitating the question of the removal of the entire Chinese quarter, with its hundreds, if not thousands, of stores, and population by tens

South San Francisco. Certainly they are the queerest problem we ever confronted. Among us and not of us, here in our midst now over a generation, and no more assimilation than between oil and water, stigmatized as "heathen," "pagans" and a "lower race," yet quiet, orderly, industrious, skillful, persevering and generally successful in anything they undertake, taking immediate hold of American inventions, such as the sewing machine, and using it to profit and advantage; keen in business, their leading men carrying on large commercial transactions-and here they are seemingly determined to stay. Theirs seems a quiet, undemonstrative kind of determination, but it's very de-

termined for all that. Disliked, abused, insulted, persecuted, with load after load shoved on them; their privileges constantly curtailed, their residence here rendered yearly more precarious and uncertain, yet they seem to go on and go ahead with that sort of progressiveness which seems to privi is a native of Eerlin, and was born in ignore entirely failure and difficulty of any sort. They seem to have a happy faculty of forgetting the unpleasant of the past. They jog on and trot in after the last blow, the last mountain put in their pathway, as if it was all right and nothing more than : y expected. They seem like the coral meets, which build for mere sake or love of building, and if the whole reef is destroyed set to work on the ruins immediately, without the least feeling of discouragement.

PRENTICE MULFORD.

FOR FORTY YEARS A FIGHTER.

The Long and Arduous Military Career of the Late Gen. Crook.

The great cavalry leaders of the war on the side of the northern states of the Union have nearly all "joined the majority." Sheridan, Custer and Kilpatrick live now only in history, and the recent demise of Gen. George when he has shown something akin to an- Crook adds a fourth to the distinguished ger, but it is more than probable that the recording angel has let fall a couple of typical American soldier. Born at Dayton, in 1829, he entered West Point in 1848, and his life from that on till its close was nearly always filled in with active and arduous work. His first experience in the field was during the Indian wars which mark the early history of California.

In 1857 he broke the power of the const Indians, and during the nine years preceding the civil strife he came in contact with near



ly every savage Rocky mountains, In 1861 be entered the service of the north as commander of an Ohio regiment, and gradually rose through yarious grades to that of major general of volunteers and brevet briga-

GEN. GEORGE CROOK. dier general in the regular service. However, his actual rank was the same at the close of the war as at the beginning-he was still a captain. In 1866 he he was made heutenant colonel of the Twenty-third infantry, and in November of that year the general, who had lately controlled the movements of 60,000 men, was engaged in leading sixty soldiers against the savages

His campaigns against the Apaches and the Sioux cover the years from 1875 to 1886, and as an Indian fighter his name will ever remain inseparably connected with the history of the west. At the time of his death he held the rank of major general, and was in command of the department of the Missouri with headquarters at Chicago.

Six Cents for a Blighted Love.

An ungallant jury awarded damages recently in the small sum of six cents to a middle aged maiden lady who claimed to be the victim of misplaced confidence. Despite her threescore years she had succumbed to the tender passion and vowed to wed a musical gentleman of half her age. The marriage day approached and the trousseau was ready, also right of the hall, are two windows and a the lady, but at the last moment the wooer grew cold and cried off from his bargain. Then the law was appealed to, but it has granted little satisfaction; for how can a paltry sixpence compensate for the loss of a hus-At any rate, though, the verdict has placed the lady in a proper light before the world and once again shown that "men are gay deceivers ever.'

J. Y. Scammon's Eventful Career.

The career of the late Jonathan Young Scammon, who died recently at Chicago, was of that varied nature which characterizes the life history of may prominent men, particularly those who are Americans. He began as a lawyer, drifted into railway construction, identified himself with the cause of education. went into politics,

managed a bank, founded an insurance company, established three newspapers, saw his great wealth swept away by the disastrous fire of 1871, and spent the closing years of his life in an endeavor to pay his debts and achieve a compe

J. Y. SCAMMON. der of his life. Besides the business enterprises with which he was connected, several public institutions owe their existence to his care and munificence. He endowed the Chicago Hahnemann hospital, paid for the erection of a Swedenborgian church, donated an observatory to the Chicago university and defrayed all its current expenses for several years, and was an ardent supporter of and contributor to the Chicago Historical society. Yet a little before his death he told a friend that he "didn't know where to place his hand

on a \$5 bill he could call his own." Has Killed Many Million Hogs. The champion hog sticker of the country is probably John Wesley Haslett, of Kansas City. He has spent fourteen years as a pack ing house employe, and regards the killing of 2,000 hogs a fair day's work. Figuring on that basis, and allowing 300 working days to a year, it would appear that during his career Haslett has presided at the obsequies of nearly 8,500,000 porkers. The largest number ever slain by him in ten consecutive hours was 4,618. Despite the fact that his hands are daily dyed in blood, Haslett is a mild mannered man of domestic habits, whose peaceful dreams are never disturbed by the ghosts of his innumerable victims.

A Knife Blade in His Brain A pin prick may kill a man, and again he may survive the most serious injuries. This is so well established as a surgical axiom that the doctors are not often surprised. But the results of a post mortem at the London hospital recently gave ample cause for astonishment. The "subject" had died of phthisis. On opening the head the brain was found to be normal, but protruding through the left side of the temporal bone and lying between the convolutions of the brain the operating sur-geon discovered part of the blade of a knife. The bone had healed on the surface and there

were no marks on the skull. A curious accident partially blockaded traffic on Broadway, New York city, the other day, for several hours. An ice wagon and a truck collided. The horse hitched to the former vehicle slipped against the guard to a man hole, pushed it aside and fell in, so that only the head and fore legs remained above ground. After the horse had died the body was hauled out with a derrick. The

scene attracted thousands of spectators. William L. Hilton, of Franklin, Ky., when on his death bed last June, threw a package containing \$200,000 into the fire rather than leave anything for his wife to inherit. It was supposed to have been consumed, but recent developments go to show that it was rescued, and detectives and lawyers have stepped in and are now searching for the fortune so strangely missing.

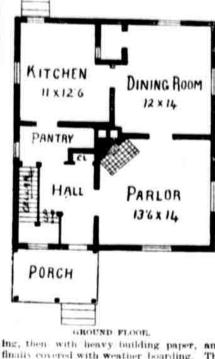
A Milanese inventor is said to have produced a simplified phonograph which reproduces all sorts of sounds with marvelous accuracy, and which is neither costly in con- plush, plain or prettily embroidered. struction nor liable to get out of order.

The big coal strike in Yorkshire, England,

A \$1,600 HOUSE.

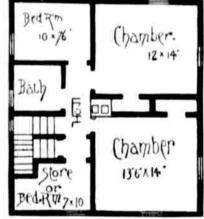
Nine Rooms, Well Constructed, and a Con venient Residence.

This house (designs of which are printed in Louis H. Gibson's "Convenient Houses," Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., N. Y.) was finshed at a cost of less than \$1,600. This in cluded, besides the house itself, a woodshed. well and cistern. There is a cellar under the hall and parter. The building has a brick toundation and the wood work begins two feet above the grade. The stud walls of the exterior are lined first with dressed sheath-



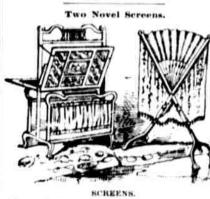
ing, then with heavy building paper, and finally covered with weather boarding. first and second tiers of joists are 2 by 10 inches; the ceiling joists of the second story are 2 by 8 in hes. All of the studding is 2 by 4 inches. The windows have box frames, with iron weights and cotton cords. The first story is 10 feet high, the second 8% feet. The interior finish is of pine, part of which is varnished and the remainder stained and varnished. The front door and stairway are of quartered oak.

The front porch is 10% feet wide and 7% feet deep, the hall 10 by 10%. It is an easy house to care for, because there is no waste space, and the rooms are readily accessible without extra steps. In the parlor, at the



SECOND FLOOR grate; one window is in the front and th other at the side. The dining room is similarly equipped. It has a large china closet which connects with the table in the kitchen by means of a slide. The kitchen is 1114 by 12 feet. It will be seen that there is a space for the kitchen range or stove near the flue, which does not conflict with the use of any other part of the kitchen. The pantry is quite

convenient to the kitchen. As to the bedrooms, there is a convenient place for bedroom furniture in all of them. There is at least a choice of two places for each bed, a space for a dressing case where it will get the best light, and room for a washstand. There is a closet in each bedroom of ample capacity.



In the design given on the left of the picture s a new combination of newspaper rack and screen. That which in ordinary circumtances would be the central division of the rack is beightened and made to assume the character of a screen frame. The uprights should be about an inch or an inch and a quarter in thickness, in order to allow for the half inch movable frames, which would back up to one another, the faces being flush with the surrounding wood work. Closed, the article would become an ordinary screen. It could be instantly converted into a portfolio stand by opening the screen panels upon the angle and securing them by brass chains and nooks. A convenient table is next obtained by further lowering the frames, which would then be supported upon the dwarf partitions in the front and rear of the central screen frame. Thus, without being at all compliplicated in construction or expensive in line, the combination would fulfill a threefold pur-

The other screen is designed upon less pretentious and costly lines. It represents an extremely simple application of the fan principle, and answers the requirements of a foldng screen. Upon the face of it, the action is so simple that it is not necessary to indulge in a lengthy description. It is pretty and effective in appearance.

A Fine Fauteuil. There is at present a great demand for draped articles of furniture and knickknacks



companying for a drap-1 fauteuil comes direct from the showroom of a leading Paris upholsterer. The side under draperies are in dark goods, while the hangings are light enough to avoid somber effect. The square top piece can be in light

A singular case of insamity is reported from Nebraska. A young man named Post was involves the idieness of 280,000 miners. An sunstruck about four years ago, and each equal number of workers in other trades are winter since then he has become insane, his also unemployed as a consequence of the dif- mind nearly righting with the return of

LITTLE MINNIE PALMER.

Mrs. Mel R. Colquitt Writes of Her Knowledge of This Artiste. (Special Correspondence.)

CHATTANOOGA, April 10.-I lived for two or three years in the same hotel with Minnie Palmer and was intimately acquainted with the winsome little woman, When I first met her she was playing Dorothy, in "Daniel Druce," with Law rence Barrett, and a sweeter personation was never seen than resolud Minnie in the staid and somber Quaker character and dress. It was my complete satisfaction with her performance that led me to approach her charming mother and express my admiration of Minnie. Mrs. Palmer, a fascinating and cordial woman, met my advance in such gracious way that it led to a long and pleasing association.

I soon met Minnie, and continued to see her frequently. She was quite young then-an apparition of girlish loveliness -rose bloom and grace and dimples. Nothing could exceed the modesty of her conduct in the hotel. She was always attended by her bewitching mother (now Mrs. Kate Palmer Stern, so well known in the movements for the help of working women), and was as free of vanity and as simple as any ordinary schoolgirl of seventeen. She usually dressed in dark colors; short skirts up to the tops of her shoes; her lovely nut brown hair falling down her back in a thick braid. She was always bright, amiable, friendly. She was blest with high spirits, but never crossed the boundary line of refinement and good breed

She was a hard student, and gave many hours to the study of music and dancing, giving careful attention to every branch of her art. She learned ular vote her parts rapidly and was rarely idle. doing plain sewing or fancy work when nothing more urgent engaged her time. While I knew Minnie Palmer she filled various roles-Dorothy, a leading part in "Engaged," supporting Agnes Booth; the principal part in "Baba," in Baltimore, Philadelphia and elsewhere, and afterwards the charming creation in "My Sweetheart," which has added so much to her popularity. She enjoyed her stage triumphs and successes, and loved her profession, but was exceedingly indifferent to the personal admiration and attentions of men. They annoyed her no little by their impertinent and persistent efforts to meet her, and she not only snubbed them right and left, but whenever possible brought them to open ridicule.

I remember her telling me with great glee of how she once silenced a young aspirant. She was acting in some opera bouffe with Fortescue. One young man in the audience tried night after night, by notes, gifts and every known means, to gain her favor and acquaintance. Finally he sent, in a note, three violets, begging her to wear them on her left breast if she would meet him after the performance. Fortescue, as was usual in these burlesques, took the part of a woman, and to him Minnie gave the violets. He pinned them on his ample bosom, and when he appeared in front found occasion to say: "I will meet you; oh! I will meet you." It is useless to state that there was one crestfallen capital Prize, \$300,000. ing, and that, as his friends soon learned of it and nicknamed him "the three violets," it was some time before he tried his fascinations upon another actress.

The last time I saw Minnie Palmer, in public and in private, was during her tour through the south just before she went to Australia. She was performing in "My Sweethert," supported by Graham. Since then she has made her trips to England, Scotland and Ireland, where her successes, both social and artistic, have been pronounced. She has merited all her triumphs, for she is gifted, conscientious in her art and in character a sweet woman, devoid of professional jealousy, high toned and generous. I am sure, too, that amid all the enticements of the stage she has kept "herself unspotted from the world," and the heart of her husband may securely trust in her. MEL R. COLQUITT.

On a recent visit to Iowa, Mr. K. Dalton of Luray, Russell county, Kansas, called at the laboratory of Chamberlain & Co., Des Moines, to show them his six year old boy, whose life had been saved by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, it having cured him of a very severe attack of croup. Mr. Dalton is certain that it saved his boy's life and is enthusiastic in his praise of the remedy. He says it has an excellent reputation in his vicinity; that farmers come fifteen miles to his store for it and that many of them, like himself, are never without it in their homes. For sale by A. L. Shader, druggist.

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For further particulars apply to the nearest coupon ticket agent, or address George W. White, Western Passenger Agent, 150 Farnam street, Omaha.

Notice of Sale in Partition by Referees. In the District Court of Lancaster County, Nebraska Nebraska. Fannie Quackenbush

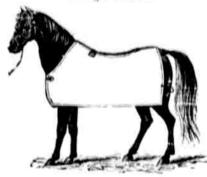
Isabella Bordman, et al. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court of Lancaster county, Nebraska, in an action wherein Fannie Quackenbush is plaintiff and Isabella Bordman et al. are defendants, we, the undersigned referees, duly appointed by said District Court, will on the 2d day of April, 180, at the boar of 2 h m. at the pointed by said District Court, will on the 2d day of April, 1800, at the hour of 2 p. m. at the cast entrance to the Court House on Tenth street, in the city of Lincoln, in said county and state, offer for sale at public anction he following described pear estate, to wit. The southeast quarter, S. E. 1, of Section Number Five 5, in Township No, fen 10, North of Range No, Six 6, ensted the Sixth oth, P. M. in Lancaster county, Nebraska. The terms of saic being one-fluid 1, cash, one-third 1, mone year and one-third 1, in two cores. of sale being one-third 's wash, ame-third 's in one year and one-third 's wash, ame-third 's in two years, with interest on deferred payments at the rate of seven 7 per cent per annum, with approved security, for said deferred payments.

S. M. MELICK
JOHN H. McCLAY Referees
J. C. McRRIDE

Houston & Baird, Attorneys for Plaintiff

DR. ROLAND LORD, Veterinary & Surgeon

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We, do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi Annual Drawings of The Louislana 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 towardall parties, and we authorize the Corapany to use this certificate, with fac-similies of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."



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PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National B'k
A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nati Bank
CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank

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At the Academy of Music, New Orleans. Tuesday, April 15, 1890.

100,000 Tickets at \$20; Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths, \$2; Twentieths \$1. LIST OF PRIZES. PRIZE OF \$300,000 is PRIZE OF \$100,000 is PRIZE OF 50,000 is PRIZE OF \$5,000 is e 2 PRIZES OF 25,000 is e 5 PRIZES OF 10,000 are 25 PRIZES OF 5,000 are 100 PRIZES OF 500 are 290 PRIZES OF 500 are 500 PRIZES OF 300 are 500 PRIZES OF 300 are 100 Prizes of \$500 are...... \$ 50,000 300 are 30,000 20,000 989 Prizes of \$100 are 989 Prizes of \$100 are

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