We are Showing a Complete Line

OF

Clothing, Hats, Caps,

AND

Furnishing Goods

At Low Prices.

CALL IN AND SEE US. STORES AT

1017-1019 O St., LINCOLN, NEB.

Beatrice, Neb.

Falls City, Neb.

Weeping Water, Neb.

and

Wilber, Neb.

Herman Bros.

A. M. DAVIS & SON,

Spring Carpets

And Draperies

1112 O St. Telephone 219.

ICE

AND NOW'S THE TIME TO

PLACE YOUR ORDER

—WITH THE—

LINCOLN ICE CO.

1040 O ST. PHONE 118.

PURE CLEAR ICE!

Prompt Delivery.

ROBINSON MERCANTILE CO.

NEW LOCATION

206 South 11th St., Montgomery Block,

—WHOLESALERS AND RETAILERS OF—

SHIRTS, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, ETC.

—CALL AND SEE OUR—

Superb Line of Flannel Shirts!

Outings, Cloth Shirts, Cashmere Shirts, Silk Shirts. A full line of Lincoln Knitting Mills Co. Goods at Special Prices to the trade and consumer. Agents for Lincoln Knitting Mill Co., Lincoln Suspender Co., Rockford Socks and Carter's Slippers.

HAVE YOU SEEN

Pyle's New Soda Fountain?

ITS A BEAUTY

And from it they are now drawing the Finest and Most Delicious

CREAM SODA

With all the popular Flavors made from pure and wholesome

FRUIT JUICES.

1123 O Street. Chapman's Old Stand.

FAMOUS, THOUGH BLIND.

THE SIGHTLESS FEW WHO HAVE TRIUMPHED OVER MISFORTUNE.

John Milton, Francois Huber, Governor William West, Homer, Saunderson, Dr. Blacklock, Professor Fawcett, Blind Tom, Laura Bridgman and Others.

[Copyright, 1890.]

If asked to give their views as to the capacities of the blind nine persons out of ten would probably reply that the loss of sight of itself stimulated the other senses; that those born blind suffered much less than those blinded in middle life; that the blind have a special aptitude for music or mental arithmetic or some other pursuit, and that they learn

HOMER RECITING HIS POEMS.

to distinguish colors by touch. Yet they would be wrong on every point. The error is like that of assuming that men who lost the right arm in the war learned to write with the left with comparatively little trouble. They did learn, many of them, but it was because they had to; there is every reason to believe, however, that it cost them more labor than it would have cost them when they had two good arms.

Similarly of the blind. They have, indeed, accomplished marvels—but only those who would have been equally capable and much more active with sight. It is carelessly assumed, for instance, that their musical ability is great. Well, there are (as near as can be determined now) something over 22,000 totally blind persons in the United States and about 32,000 in Great Britain; in all these 54,000 how many noted musicians are there? How many who have even a state or provincial reputation? So very few that if you consider how powerfully the blind are impelled towards music as a means of livelihood you must conclude that their average ability is considerably below that of others. Yet America has produced one marvel in this line and England another.

Blind Tom is an idiot—the physiology or psychology of his achievements must forever remain a mystery—but Stanley, the English organist, was a man of marked ability in many directions. One of his achievements astonished musical circles all over the world, though it is now almost forgotten. At a public performance of one of Handel's "Te Deums" the organ was found to be a half note too sharp for the other instruments, whereupon, instead of requiring that the violins should be screwed up to the organ's pitch, Stanley at once transposed the whole piece, to suit them, into a lower key. This was the more wonderful as the new key was the remote one of C sharp major.

His fine sense of voices was equally remarkable. To test it, a gentleman, who had not met him for twenty years, came up to him

BLIND TOM AT THE PIANO.

in the midst of a great throng in Pall Mall, and in a feigned voice said, "How do you do, Mr. Stanley?" The musician hesitated an instant and said, "Why, God bless me, Mr. Rivers, when did you return from Jamaica?" That he could tap his cane lightly on the floor of a room and tell how much furniture there was in it is strange, but many blind men have had this power. A blind porter employed in Edinburgh used to adopt this and other like methods of determining the furnishings and general condition of houses to which he was sent with packages, and often gave the dealers valuable hints as to certain people's capacity to pay.

"Aye, aye, sir," he would sometimes say, "ye'll get the siller. The leddy of the house is an honest leddy; I'd put my life on her voice." In a similar way the learned Dr. Thomas Blacklock, being led by a dog, noted the pattering of the animal's feet on the boards which partially covered an old well, and was thus saved from falling into it. This once noted genius was born at Annan, Scotland, in 1721, and at the age of 6 months became totally blind. By hearing others read he soon became a boyish expert in English history. He was then taught Latin, and at the age of 12 produced creditable verses in that language. He acquired a classical education, preached many years with marked success, and produced several philosophical and theological works. We are not, however, to conclude that he would not have done equally well, or even better, with sight.

At this point it is well to consider a fact often mentioned in the official reports, but still a puzzle to scientists—the great disproportion of the blind in different countries. They are fewer in the United States than in any other country in the world, never rising above 1 in 2,700, while in Nova Scotia they are about 1 in 1,800, the same in Prince Edward's Island, 1 in 900 in France, 1 in 2,000 in Bavaria, 1 in 1,400 in Sweden and 1 in 550 in Norway. In Great Britain recent statistics are not available, but the totally blind several years ago were about 1 in 1,160. Going southward and eastward the ratio increases to a point which, to English speaking people, seems horrible. Including Egypt and adjacent coasts, the ratio of the blind to the whole population in the zone from 20 degs. to 30 degs. north latitude is believed to be 1 in 100, while in considerable sections the partially blind are one-fifth of the population.

Two facts are self evident: the north temperate latitudes, say from 35 deg. to 55 degrees, are most favorable (or is it only because the people are more civilized?), and the British-American race has the best eyes in the world. In Ireland, however, the ratio is nearly three times as great as in the United States, and the local medical authorities attribute it almost entirely to the comparative American exemption from smallpox. It should be added that the "1 in 2,500" above set down means native Americans; immigration has noticeably increased the ratio, though the immigrant lands with apparently good eyes, for, as has been well said, "Many not born blind are born to become blind." In China alone, on the other hand, there are at least 1,000,000 totally blind, and in India about 400,000. The number in the whole world is thought to fail but little short of 3,000,000.

The most wonderful blind man of modern times, probably, was Nicholas Saunderson, born in Yorkshire in 1682. At 1 year old he lost his sight by smallpox, yet early in life he mastered Greek, Latin, algebra and geometry. He taught mathematics and optics at Cambridge and perfected a "Method of Fluxions." His skill in antiquaries was great, and by touching a coin with his tongue he could declare its era and national coinage. Dr. Willard, of Deerfield, Mass., who became blind while a young man, soon acquired a minute knowledge of his little farm and could gather his fruit, prune his trees and lay out and plant his garden even to the age of 84. The affecting story of Laura Bridgman is well known. As she was dumb, deaf and blind her friends might well have despaired; but Dr. Howe found means to communicate with her, and, if such a phrase could be used of man, one might say that he created an intellect in this isolated and unfortunate girl.

It was long the fashion to speak of Homer as the blind poet of classical antiquity, and Greek legend relates that he lost his sight in early manhood; but it is doubtful if "Homer" does not mean a title instead of a man. John Milton was among the greatest scholars of his time, and wrote many able treatises and elegant verses before passing middle life. He almost ruined his sight by excessive study in early manhood, but apparently recovered; at the age of 42 his eyes began to fail, but he neglected the advice of his physicians and was soon totally blind. Ten or twelve years

MILBURN PRAYING FOR CONGRESS.

later he began to write, or rather dictate, his great works, "Paradise Lost" and "Paradise Regained," and, according to Thomas Ellwood, the genial Quaker who cheered and advised him, much of them were composed in the midst of domestic, political and personal troubles which might well have distracted a young man with two eyes.

Francois Huber lost his sight in boyhood by excessive study, yet he became famous for his researches into the habits of bees. His wife is largely to be credited with his success, aided by Herr Burnens, his devoted friend. His son Pierre completed the father's work, and thus the name of the Swiss Hubers is ever famous in natural history. Henry Fawcett, the English economist and statesman, lost his sight at the age of 25 by an accident while hunting; yet he has lived to serve in parliament, to be postmaster general and to produce several works of great value. "The Blind Preacher," William Henry Milburn, now chaplain of the United States house of representatives, as he was in 1856, is a conspicuous example of genius triumphing over misfortune. He also lost his sight in boyhood. The Hon. William West, of Ohio, long noted as a popular political speaker, is an instance of resolution triumphing over loss of sight. He had fairly good use of his eyes during early manhood, but became totally blind in the prime of life.

The common idea that the affliction seems greater to those who could once see is not borne out by their testimony. They are emphatic in expressing satisfaction that they once could see and that they retain perfectly clear ideas of form and color. Even those who lost their sight at as early an age as 10 years insist that they remember distinctly what they once saw, declare that no treasure would induce them to part with such knowledge, and speak with unaffected pity of all who were born blind. And there is sound philosophy in it, for under the most favorable circumstances the minds of the latter can never have that breadth which even a few years of sight would give. Even Saunderson was able to give no better idea of sight than that it was "like a lot of little threads running from the object to the eye."

The melancholy truth is also impressed on those who study it that blindness is an even greater misfortune than it seems to those who can see. The cloud under which the blind

MILTON DICTATING TO HIS DAUGHTER.

live is, indeed, deep and dark, and despite all that can be done for them they must dwell for the most part in a region of thought apart from others. Instead of thinking it strange that out of so many blind there should be so few who have attained eminence, there is cause for amazement that there should have been so many.

J. H. BEADLE.

The dangers of the professional vocalist would seem to be as serious as those that environ the reckless rider or the enthusiastic climber of a perilous mountain side. Sir Morell Mackenzie in a recent lecture dwelt upon this fact, and cited the case of Signor Rubini, who was taken suddenly ill after unusual vocal exertion. An examination showed that the extraordinary respiration incident to reaching the high notes had fractured his collar bone.

THE PUZZLER

No. 179.—Charade.

FIRST.

I am a humbug; trust not me,
I am not what I seem to be,
But something false—a trick, a fraud,
By honest folks despised, abhorred.
I cheat, I imitate, I ape,
And am not good in any shape.

SECOND.

I'm something solid, and 'tis sad
To be allied to one so bad
As First; indeed, 'twixt First and me
There's nothing of affinity.
Although you call me hard and dense,
I'm still a refuge and defense.
That I'm like man you may discern;
I'm made of dust, to dust return.

WHOLE.

I'm not a thing that's very rare.
I grow in pastures everywhere.
Who would suppose the Trinity
Had anything to do with me?
And yet Saint Patrick by my aid
An illustration of it made;
And showed how easily 'tis done
To make one three, and make three one.

No. 180.—Rebus for Little Folk.

No. 181.—A Famous Artist.

In peerless water lily, with heart of glowing gold,
In bonnie daffodil, kissed by the sunshine bold;
In creamy snowdrops, fair pearls on winter's brow,
In cheery pansy, which seems to smile and bow;
In dainty arbutus, pink tinted as a shell,
In timid violet, perfuming the ferny dell;
In golden dandelions, stars on nature's skies,
In fragrant honeysuckle, the honeybee's paradise;
In fragile anemone, fairest of the wildwood crew,
In blushing tulip, with cup of sparkling dew;
In sweet forget-me-not, robed in bonnie blue.
My whole is the name of a famous lady artist.

No. 182.—Double Acrostic.

The primals and finals give the name of a celebrated explorer. The primals give his original name; the finals his present name.

1. The public hangman (Eng.). 2. A dungeon. 3. Occidental. 4. An instrument for measuring the rise of water. 5. A kind of pudding. 6. (Astron.) A constellation in the northern hemisphere. 7. (Bot.) A species of anemone. 8. A genus of diminutive aquatic plants. 9. Preternatural straitness. 10. Evening. 11. A particular kind of plum. 12. Earthly.

No. 183.—Enigma.

In Germany I'm always found,
And there appear in green;
Whene'er you hear the trumpets sound,
With generals I'm seen.

I in the front of guards appear,
And there I bear the bell;
In fighting I am in the rear,
If I the truth must tell.

Sometimes I closely do engage,
But ne'er amongst the slain;
Although no coward, yet, in rage,
I always fly the plain.

No. 184.—A Hollow Square.

```
X x x x x X
x         x
x         x
x         x
x         x
X x x x x X
```

The upper horizontal is before you. The right vertical is in the Puzzler this week. The lower horizontal you are now trying to find. The left vertical of five, reading upward, another variety of the upper horizontal.

No. 185.—Conundrums.

1. Why is a lame soldier the most marvelous phenomenon?
2. At what point do armies generally enter hostile cities?
3. Do you think I can tell you of what parentage was Napoleon the Great?
4. Why is a drummer the fastest man in creation?
5. Why are lawyers like shears?
6. What poem of Hood's resembles a tremendous Roman nose?
7. What is that which you can go nowhere without and yet is of no use to you?
8. Why are laundresses good navigators?

Conundrums Answered.

A blind beggar had a brother, who died and went to Heaven. What relation was the blind beggar to the person who went to heaven? Brother? No. Sister? Yes.

What time of the night will cats come in at the front door? When they find it open.

Which go fastest, a horse's fore legs or his hind ones? His fore ones; the hind ones can't ever catch 'em.

What would be a good thing to remember before driving vicious horses? That it is preferable to look after the bits of your horses than to have to look after the bits of your carriage.

A Scriptural Riddle.

When Eve told Adam to chastise his son, what five scriptural names did she use? "Adam," Seth Eve, "Cain Abel."

Key to the Puzzler.

No. 172.—A Numerical Enigma: The basis of all excellence is truth.

No. 173.—Diamonds: 1. I. N. 2. Jew. 3. Jewel. 4. New Year. 5. Weedy. 6. Lay. 7. R. II. 1. B. 2. Cam. 3. Caves. 4. Bavaria. 5. Merit. 6. Sit. 7. A.

No. 174.—A Celestial Charade: Rain-bow.

No. 175.—Double Central Acrostic: Fourth row, Daniel Webster; fifth row, Edward Everett. Cross words: 1. Condemns. 2. Paradise. 3. Downward. 4. Variance. 5. Aspersed. 6. Chaldron. 7. Showered. 8. Grievous. 9. Prebends. 10. Mossrose. 11. Pretense. 12. Greeting. 13. Courtier.

No. 176.—Illustrated Rebus: The eternal stars shine out as soon as it is dark enough.—Carlyle.

No. 177.—Word Squares.

Y A P O N	G L O V E
A G A V E	L E V E L
P A R E S	O V I N E
O V E R T	V E N O M
N E S T S	E L E M I

No. 178.—Hidden Birds: 1. Lark. 2. Sparrow. 3. Wren. 4. Raven. 5. Dove. 6. Partridge. 7. Owl. 8. Swallow. 9. Eagle. 10. Thrush. 11. Martin.

NOWS' THE TIME

TO PLACE YOUR ORDER FOR

House Decorations!

Where they will receive prompt attention and skillful workmanship. Call on

S. E. MOORE,

and see his line of Fine Paper Hangings,

1134 O STREET

—Sole Agency for—

The Sherwin-Williams Co.'s Paint.

—FOR—

Rubber Hose,

Hose Fittings,

—AND—

Lawn Sprinklers

GO TO

DEAN & HORTON,

1450 O Street,

WHERE YOU WILL GET

Wholesale Prices

In any quantity you want to purchase.

Unprecedented Attraction!

OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Comp'y.

Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes. Its franchise made a part of the present state constitution in 1879 by an overwhelming popular vote, and

To continue until January 1st, 1895.

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 Integrity of its Drawings, and Prompt 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 Company to use this certificate, with fac-similies of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard

J. A. Early

Commissioners.

We, the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lotteries, which may be presented at our counters.

R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisiana Nat B'k
PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National B'k
A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Natl Bank
CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank

Grand Monthly Drawing,

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

CAPITAL PRIZE, $300,000

100,000 Tickets at $20 each; Halves $10; Quarters $5; Tenths $2; Twentieths $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 PRIZE OF	$300,000 is	$300,000
1 PRIZE OF	$100,000 is	100,000
1 PRIZE OF	50,000 is	50,000
1 PRIZE OF	25,000 is	25,000
2 PRIZES OF	10,000 are	20,000
5 PRIZES OF	5,000 are	25,000
25 PRIZES OF	1,000 are	25,000
100 PRIZES OF	500 are	50,000
200 PRIZES OF	300 are	60,000
500 PRIZES OF	200 are	100,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Prizes of	$500 are	$50,000
100 do.	300 are	30,000
100 do.	200 are	20,000
TERMINAL PRIZES.		
999 Prizes of	$100 are	99,900
999 Prizes of	$100 are	99,900
3,134 Prizes amounting to		$1,054,800

NOTE—Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not entitled to terminal Prizes.

AGENTS WANTED

For Club Rates or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and Number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

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.

REMEMBER that the SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES has decided that the Louisiana State Lottery Co. has a CONTRACT with the State of Louisiana, which DOES NOT EXPIRE UNTIL JANUARY 1st, 1895.