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THE STANDARD BRED LINCOLN HORSES--1890.

McCONNIFF 11773—Bay, 16 hands, 1200 weight, 3 years old. By Chelton by the great PRINCEPS by WOODFORD MAMBRINO 2217½.
1st dam Flash by Mr. Bonner's Nubourne trial 2:26, own full brother to Nutwood 2:18½ and out of the dam of Mr. Bonner's Maud S, 2:08½ best on record to date.

McConniff unites the blood of seven of the greatest mares of the greatest families and every animal in his pedigree for three generations back of him is STANDARD.

Bred and raised at Great Meadow Farm, New York. He is one of the Grandest Bred Young Horses in the whole Country. McConniff is the sire of bay filly now at Great Meadow Farm, out of Verdure by Harold the sire of Mr. Bonner's Maud S, 2:08½, best on record.

COL. GORE 10112—Chestnut, 16 hands, 1200 weight, 4 years old of extra bone and substance and great power. By the Great Campaigner, Robt. McGregor 2:17½ the sire of Bonnie McGregor 2:13½ and about 14 others in the 2:30 list. His SONS are producing and his GRAND SONS are performing. He is the greatest Grand Sire living today, opportunities considered. He has been in the stud in Kentucky but 5 years. His oldest get there now coming 4 years, and his get of two seasons in Rock Island, Illinois, already stamp him a Second George Wilkes; his family is already established and recognized as one of the greatest of the present day. His fee in Kentucky is \$500, and he himself was recently sold for \$50,000.

1st dam Red Rose by the great Sire Red Wilkes the sire of the great Campaigner Prince Wilkes 2:14½. Red Wilkes' fee was raised Aug. 15th, to \$1,000. She was fast at 2 years old doing a mile in 2:32 and at 3 years old a half in 1:11½.

2nd dam Bet Boyce by Corbean 98 by Black Corbean. Full own sister to Billy Boyce the great pacer 2:19 Saddle 2:14½ best on record to date in a race. Also full own sister to Rose Standish trotting 2:29. Dam of Corbean Medium by Happy Medium.

3d dam A. Ginn's Mare Sally by Tom Hale by Braxton. Dam of Billy Boyce 2:19 Saddle 2:14½.
" " Rose Standish 2:29.
" " Lady Gregory the
" " Jeremiah 2:22½.
" " Konantz 2:29½.
" " Sanforth Keith 2:32½, and also dam of Martha who is the dam of Charley P. trotting 2:25½ Charley P. pacing 2:17½.

Lady Gregory is full sister to Billy Boyce 2:19 saddle 2:14½ and also to Rose Standish trotting 2:29.

4th dam Daughter of Harlan's Eclipse by Potomac.

5th dam Daughter of Mountain Leader.

The McGinnis Mare Sally and her daughter Lady Gregory are both now in Wallace's "GREAT BROOD MARE LIST" the most exclusive of all lists. Martha also takes high rank as a brood mare.

MAJOR EDSALL 211, record 2:29, winner of 15 Races out of 31 starts all on half mile tracks. Grand Sire of Major Wonder 2:17½, Grand Sire of about 15 in 2:30 list. Sire of Clayton Eddall the sire of Jewel 2:29½. Sire of Robt. McGregor 2:17½. Major Edsall was Campaigned all his life, never in the stud.

CORBEAN 98, by Black Corbean. Sire of Billy S. 2:14½. Sire of Billy Boyce 2:19. Sire of Billy Boyce Saddle 2:14½, and of 3 or 4 others in 2:30 list. Also Sire of Lady Shellbark the dam of Bonnie Boy 2:29½. J. K. 2:19½.

Sire of the Dams of Valkyr 2:19½, and of 8 others in 2:30 list. Grand Sire of Frolic the dam of Genesee, 2:26½.

Great Grand Sire of Libby S. 2:19½. He has Two Sons Sires of 4 in 2:30 list. One Son Sire of Rosa Wilkinson the dam of Wilkin, 2:27½.

LADY SHELLBARK dam of Two Pacers in the 2:30 list is also one of the "Great Brood Mares."

COL. GORE unites two of the greatest of Modern trotting families, and Robt. McGregor and Red Wilkes are recognized as two of the coming "Greatest Sires" of the day. Col. Gore through his producing dams, the wonderful and extreme speed of the Corbean family, (the Pilot Junior of his day) well backed up by thoroughbred and old Kentucky saddle stock is one of the strongest and most fashionably bred Colts in the entire state—bar none. He is a high priced and very valuable young horse, is now in training and quite speedy. His fee, and also McConniff's, for 1891, will probably be advanced, of which due notice will be given—both horses, however, after training will make a FALL SEASON this year at present terms.

COL. GORE is the sire of 2 foals owned by Geo. A. Singler Editor Philadelphia "Record" and a crop of youngsters in Kentucky this year some 13 of which after inspection are pronounced really first class in every particular. So far advice state, balance not yet heard from.

Both colts the property of James E. Smith Lincoln, Nebraska, are located at Fair Grounds, intending visitors whether interested or not, will be cheerfully shown the horses and are cordially welcome to inspect them. Ask or write for circulars and fully tabulated Pedigrees.

ROBT. MCGREGOR at this writing is the leading sire of 1890, having put 6 in the 2:30 list, leading even the great Electioneer who is next with 5.

CHAS. SCULLY,

August 15th, 1890. Trainer and Agent.

JOHN BULL, JOURNALIST

THE CONSERVATIVE METHODS OF
ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS.

An Interesting Description of the Manner
in Which the Great London and Provincial
Dailies Are Conducted—"Fine
Writing" at a Discount.

[Copyright by American Press Association.]
That English journalism is insufferably
dull is the unanimous opinion of Americans
who have spent any time abroad. There is a heaviness about the make up of
the newspapers, a leadiness in the style of
composition, and a sameness in the treat-



THE LONDON TIMES BUILDING.

ment of news which justifies this verdict.
But these offensive characteristics are exactly
what the British public demands. Stolid in
their mental graces which form the chief
charm of their neighbors across the channel
the Englishman has no relish for "triviality"
in the discussion of passing events. He
resents any approach to humor in leading
articles; he despises anything like literary
embellishment in the narration of facts. He
wants nothing but the dry bones of news, and
he gets what he wants. The English newspaper
is but a reflex of British character—slow, solid
and dull.

It would seem therefore a simple task to
run an English journal, but such is not the
case. Slow, solid and dull as he is, the
Englishman has a shrewd eye to the main
chance. There are too many of him for the
narrow bounds of his little island. He has
to cast around for an outlet for the results
of his plodding industry. His eyes look
greedily for new territory in which to trade,
and as a colonizer, an eager aspirant for
profitable investments in other lands, he has
no equal in the world. As a result of his
grasping spirit he has many enemies and few
friends in the family of nations. He has to
be continually on the alert to avoid attacks on
his "rights." He sleeps with one eye open so
as to be ready to repel any encroachments on
his vested interests in international commerce.
France, Germany, Russia and even little
Portugal are regarded as jealous rivals, and
on the affairs of each he keeps a watchful
eye. Consequently his newspaper must keep
him posted as to the doings and intentions
of foreign governments, even to the neglect
of minor, if interesting, domestic events,
which he has to lumbering notion will take
care of themselves.

The editor of a British journal has to
bear constantly in mind the vast ramifications
of British interests in every quarter of the
globe. He stations correspondents at the
various capitals of Europe and the western
hemisphere, whose instructions are to telegraph
news of "general" interest, such news consisting
invariably of political changes and complications.
Ordinary occurrences, such as crimes, accidents
and social happenings, are rarely touched,
but cabinet changes, wars and rumors of
war call forth columns of dispatches and
load the editorial page with solemn, portentous
articles. It is this feature of English journalism
more than anything else that emphasizes the
general dullness of which Americans complain.
It demands a peculiar order of editorial talent.
The manager of an English newspaper must
have his finger on the pulse of the world, domestic
affairs, except those which infringe on the international
concern of his citizenship, are of secondary
importance so long as he keeps abreast of the
political life of rival nations.

This is especially true of the London
newspapers, which evince a supreme indifference
to the every day affairs of the great metropolises.
With a population of 5,000,000 to cater for
one would naturally expect them to devote a
page or two to local events; but we find nothing
but a few miserable paragraphs relating to fires
and other casualties, civil and police court items
and more or less lengthy reports of the
gatherings of charitable and benevolent
associations. Parliamentary debates, political
speeches, foreign telegrams, stock
meetings and the proceedings of the Race
Exchange cover the rest of the space not
set apart for advertisements. But the work
is admirable, of its kind. The reports of
speeches are finished specimens of verbiage
and condensed reporting; the city
article is a careful review of the financial
transactions of the day; the law reports are
concise, accurate and judicial in their
tone, and the editorials models of correct
English. These editorials follow a general



JOHN WALTER, PROPRIETOR TIMES.

plan. They are exactly a column in length,
and are always divided into three paragraphs.
After a little study the reader is able to tell
from the beginning what the end will be. The
first paragraph sets forth the proposition in
stately periods, the second consists in natural
deductions therefrom, and the logical conclusions
roll forth in the third like the thunder of a
verbal Niagara.

There is more variety but the same quality
of dullness in the provincial press, which
pays better attention to local affairs. Reports
have the same stereotyped appearance. A
meeting always opens in the same way. If it
is the weekly gathering of the city council the
mayor is in the chair, as usual, and the minutes
of the previous meeting are always read and confirmed, no ac-

count of the proceedings would be complete
without this important statement. When John
Jones is brought up on a charge of assault
and battery the policeman is always sworn
and gives his testimony before the facts of the
crime can be described. Not the slightest
attempt at description enters into the account
of the affair, which is only developed by the
evidence of the witnesses. A fire always breaks
out "at a quarter past 9 o'clock," as Henry
Atkins was passing the corner of such and such
streets, he noticed flames," etc. Every speaker
at a public meeting is "greeted with cheers,"
and "on their subsiding he spoke as follows," etc.

The same dreary monotony is carried
through every department. It appears as if
the reporters were furnished with printed
blanks and had only to fill in pages, places
and results in order to furnish their daily
copy. But, as already set forth, this is the
class of journalism which the Englishman
requires; if there should be any variation
from those monotonous precludes he would
send an indignant protest to the editor and
probably stop his paper on the ground of
mischievous innovation, which might disturb
the peace of the island. Imaginative writing
is only tolerable in foreign dispatches and
accounts of battles, and even then it must be
tempered so as not to shock by vigor or
displeasure by exuberance. The Britisher
wants but little fancy here below, nor wants
that little strong.

English journalism resembles our own in
one respect—it is aggressively partisan when
occasion requires. Politics runs wild at
times in Great Britain, and broken heads
and noses are quite common on election
days. It is the best that the Englishman
brings himself to listen to hot invective and
abuse of his opponents, but even in those
moments his newspaper cannot forego its
dignity or completely dispel its dullness.
High sounding epithets are often employed,
but they are carefully chosen and their
edge taken off by judicious qualification.
The British journalist has a wholesome
fear of the law of libel, which is by no
means a dead letter in the old country,
where juries are uncommonly pig headed
and take the keenest delight in sitting upon
daring journalists. Libel suits invariably go
against newspapers, and editors are forced
to restrain themselves at the very time
when their readers are prepared to enjoy
a departure from the beaten path of dullness.

The Times of London, which is still
"The Thunderer" of the British empire
despite its unfortunate experience in the
Parnell matter, adapts its policies to that
of the administration of the period. It is
Liberal when the Liberals are in power and
Tory under Tory rule. While inconsistent
on its face this policy has its good features.
As the recognized mouthpiece of the British
people it supports the government of



LABOUCHERE, PROPRIETOR TRUTH.

the day as the formally endowed representative
of the empire. Change of administration
is brought about by the will of the people,
and the Times, in accommodating itself to
popular will as expressed at general
elections, maintains its high stand as
"The Thunderer" of the nation. But, just
as the people change during the unceasing
march of politics, the Times is not servile
to the people, and it reserves the right to
criticize and attack, and is often as bold
and uncompromising toward government
measures as the strongest opposition journal.
Statesmen bow their heads when "The
Thunderer" roars and take speedy
steps to patch the holes in their statesman-
ship.

Editorial work in England is not as
perfect as it is in the United States. The
British editor rarely troubles himself with
the details or general appearance of his
paper. After he has mapped out the day's
programme he is content to leave its elab-
oration to subordinates. These are care-
fully chosen of course, and as well able to
take care of the task, but even they do
not evince the same painstaking care to
produce a good paper as our night editors,
city editors, telegraph editors and copy
readers. Copy reading is in fact an un-
known art in the English newspaper office.
Manuscript is simply glanced over to as-
certain its value and fitness. Its orthography,
orthography or vagueness of punctuation
receive no editorial revision to speak of.
The compositor and proofreaders have to
attend to those matters, and really do work
usually performed in the editorial depart-
ments of our newspapers. In many in-
stances bad manuscript is given to the
printer to set up before the matter is
passed upon by the editors, who are unable
to decipher it.

Some of the leader writers, correspond-
ents and reporters write miserable hands.
They despise anything in the nature of
punctuation, and contract words in a way
that would drive an American compositor
to distraction. Everything has to be recti-
fied in the composing and reading rooms.
The compositor is held responsible for
"outs," repetitions and ordinary gram-
matical blunders. If he has sporting or
commercial "cases" he frequently has to
make tables out of straight matter. Rules
about "spacing" are very stringent. An
em quad and a thin space are the most
thick allowed in the worst emergencies of
"making even."

One or two subeditors look over the copy
at night and write brief summaries of
news. Their duties, thanks to the intelli-
gent compositor and proofreader, are very
easy. In ordinary times not more than
two or three columns of telegraphic news
is received; the bulk of the work of the
provincial correspondents comes by express
in time for use. Bills for telegraphic ser-
vice are insignificant compared with those of
American journals. At times, however,
those tolls jump to enormous figures.
During the first week of the recent revolu-
tion in South America The London Times
paid \$35,000 for cable dispatches.

JOHN W. POSTGATE

A Flower of Changing Colors.

On the isthmus of Tehuantepec a flower
has been discovered that possesses remark-
able characteristics. In the morning its
color is white. This changes to red at
noon and to blue at sunset. Only at mid-
day does it exhale perfume. It grows on a
small tree and is by no means common.



No. 348.—A Letter Puzzle.
An M, an S, an H, a T,
An A, two Y's and double E,
An R, two N's and letter L—
Put these together and you'll tell
A name which is held in honor high
For many a great discovery.

No. 349.—Anagram.
My hero, Gus Mohr, an unfortunate lad,
As reared in a canebrake and went to the bad;
He was thrust through a mill and completely un-
jointed,
And his blood, it's said, many pancakes anointed.

No. 350.—A Picture Puzzle.



A cat and kitten ran after four little
mice. One mouse went down the hole in
the floor. Where did the remaining three
mice get to? Find them.

No. 351.—Ten State Capitals.
1. An overseer and a weight.
2. A man's nickname, a male child.
3. Minute, hard substance.
4. Boy's name, a fortification.
5. A portion of the foot, a point, a vowel.
6. A line, kind of vehicle.
7. Source of a stream, an inclosure.
8. Angry, myself, a male child.
9. A month, a vowel.
10. Not cooked, a general.

No. 352.—A Shopping Problem.

A man just married agrees to go out
shopping with his wife. She takes him to a
big bazaar which has four doors. They go
into the first door, paying for the privilege
75 cents for the man and 25 cents for
his wife. While inside the man spends
one-half of all the money he has with him
(she has none), and it costs them 75 cents
for the wife to come out and 25 cents for
the man. The wife has forgotten to buy
a dress. They go back in again, pay-
ing at the second door 50 cents each. The
dress takes one-half of what the man has
left, and it costs them 30 cents each to get
out. Then the wife must have a bonnet,
and again they pay 30 cents each to get in
the third door, spend one-half of their
money for the bonnet and 50 cents each to
get out. The fourth and last door is left,
and the wife needs gloves. They let the
woman in for nothing at this door, but
charge the husband \$1. When the gloves
are bought they find they have only a
trade dollar left, and the doorkeeper re-
fuses that until he is told it was given in
the store. Reluctantly he lets them go,
and they have to walk home. How much
have they spent during the expedition?

No. 353.—Numerical Enigma.
1, 8, 11, a color seen on earth and in the
sky.
12, 13, 14, 2, a color which is the emblem
of truth.
3, 9, 4, 10, "morning."
5, 9, 6, 13, an exclamation of welcome.
12, 9, 10, 10, 15, 1, a flag.
The whole is the name of a patriotic
song.

No. 354.—Enigma.
Green an tin spring.
Late in summer yellow,
In the autumn red,
When the days grow mellow.
You on me may read,
and you may write;
Green, red, yellow though I am,
I am always white.
Wrinkle not my face,
Let me live in clover;
Look, but handle not;
Yes, you may turn me over.

No. 355.—Curtailments.
1. Curtail a drove and leave a pronoun.
2. Curtail a plant and leave a border.
3. Curtail a trick and leave an interjec-
tion.
4. Curtail to turn and leave a noise.
5. Curtail a kind of meat and leave an
insect.

Puniana.
A cool proceeding—driving an ice cart.
How to get along in the world—walk.
A bat that flies without wings—a brick-
bat.

A dead heat—cremation.
First Wheel—How are you? Second
Wheel—Tired.
An undertaker—the underground rail-
way.
Sound investment—buying a telephone.

Key to the Puzzler.

No. 357.—Curtailments: Bath; bath;
bat.

No. 258.—Numerical Enigma: No one
wounds me with impunity.

No. 259.—Geometrical Cities: Singapore,
Bombay, Bagdad, Suez.

No. 260.—Chadules: Rose-wood, Round-
head, Land.

No. 241.—Anagram: Looking Backward.

No. 242.—Metagram: Lave; cave; save;
have; wave; rave; pave.

No. 243.—Mental Arithmetic: Three times
ten are thirty.

No. 244.—An American Poet: John
Greenleaf Whittier.

No. 245.—A Favorite Flower: Pansy.

No. 246.—Word Building: 1. I, it, tie, bite,
tile, bestir, blister, blades. 2. I, in, din,
dine, fact, define, refined, friend. 3. A,
ash, mat, team, steam, master, matters,
mistress, tasters, snappers. 4. O, on,
one, note, stone, honest, horns, shorts.

No. 247.—Conundrums: 1. Because I
has not a spark left. 2. Because we cannot
be wed without it. 3. Because it's too ap-
parent (to a parent). 4. Because you can
only see a little bit. 5. Because it is a bon-
ny part (bonaparte). 6. When it is (two-
7. Because he makes notes. 8. General
Wain. 9. Baccus (black-us).

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constitution in 1879 by an overwhelming popu-
lar vote, and

To continue until January 1st, 1895.

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Semi-Annually (June and December), and
its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWING takes
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Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana
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age and control the Drawings themselves,
and that the same are conducted with hon-
esty, fairness, and in good faith toward all
parties, and we authorize the Company to use
this certificate, with fac-similes of our signa-
tures attached, in its advertisements."

Ed. J. J. J.

J. H. Early

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We, the undersigned Banks and Bankers
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State Lotteries, which may be presented at
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PERIERE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bk
A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat Bk
CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank

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1 PRIZE OF \$25,000 is 25,000

2 PRIZES OF \$10,000 are 20,000

1 PRIZES OF \$5,000 are 25,000

25 PRIZES OF \$1,000 are 25,000

100 PRIZES OF \$500 are 50,000

500 PRIZES OF \$100 are 50,000

100 Prizes of \$50 are 5,000

100 do. 30 are 3,000

100 do. 20 are 2,000

100 Prizes of \$10 are 1,000