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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 2121 1/2.

COL. GORE 10112—Chestnut, 16 hands, 1200 weight, 4 years old of extra bone and substance and great power.

1st dam Red Rose by the great Sir Red Wilkes the sire of the great Campaigner Princes Wilkes 2121 1/4.

2nd dam Bet Boyce by Corbean 98 by Black Corbean.

3rd dam McGinnis Mare Sally by Tom Hale by Braxton, dam of Billy Boyce 219 Saddle 214 1/4.

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

5th dam Daughter of Mountain Leader.

MAJOR EDSALL 211, record 2:29, winner of 15 Races out of 31 starts all on half mile tracks.

CORBEAN 98, by Black Corbean. Sire of Billy S. 214 1/4.

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 is the sire of 2 foals owned by Geo. A. Singlerly 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.

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, Trainer and Agent.

August 15th, 1890.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

AN UNFOUNDED REPORT THAT THE COFFEE PLANT IS DYING OUT.

The Ceylon Source of Supply May Have Failed, but the Berry Flourishes Elsewhere—The Methods by Which Coffee is Prepared for Use.

[Copyright by American Press Association.] Somebody living in Colombo, Ceylon, has written to an American friend, and it has been freely given to the press, that "the time is not far distant when coffee will have ceased to be the beverage of the people."

The statement was of such importance as to warrant an investigation, and it has been promptly met by the assurance on the part of some of the best representatives of the coffee market—men like Maj. John C. McNulty and Mr. F. B. Thurber—that the crops of Central America and Brazil, whence we derive our largest supply of coffee, are 25 per cent. larger than they have been for several years past. In fact



more coffee is being raised than ever before. The district of Santos Paulo, in Brazil, will alone, it is estimated, produce 30 per cent. of the entire consumption this year, and a corresponding increase elsewhere will cause no excess of ten million bags of the average weight of 130 pounds, and with the exception referred to there is no report that the crop will in any wise be diminished.

This Ceylon disease has been known since 1869, when a fungus appeared upon the leaves for which no remedy has been found; but neither in the quality nor the amount of coffee produced can this misfortune to one locality possibly affect the general supply. Besides, better coffee comes from other countries, for the range of culture extends over almost the whole of the tropical belt of the globe, the plant thriving in localities differing as much as 20 to 30 degs. in average temperature. In Brazil alone no fewer than sixteen species are distinguished as growing in a wild state. The limit of productiveness is about thirty years, but the trees are replaced on the plantations every twenty years.

This process of replanting goes on constantly, the trees being raised from seeds in the nurseries and transferred to their final positions when about a year or eighteen months old. They are usually set at intervals of eight or ten feet, and begin bearing at the age of four years, their product annually increasing. When about eight feet high the tops are cut off, which causes them to spread instead of growing taller. The average diameter of the trunk in a full bearing tree is about the size of a man's wrist. The leaves are of dark green and glossy, and the fruit forms on the young stems at the base of these leaves. When ripe the berry is red in color, resembling a large cranberry or medium sized cherry. Dissected it is seen to consist of five different parts covering the two beans, which lie face to face. First is the outer skin, second a soft pulp, third a glutinous substance saccharine in character, fourth an envelope, called by some the parchment, and somewhat thicker than the husk of wheat, and finally a thin, gossamer like film resembling the thin skin which covers the white onion and designated "silver skin."

Picking begins in Java in January and lasts three or four months. In Brazil they commence gathering in April or May, and continue until September. Women and children are largely engaged in gathering the fruit, carrying it from the field in baskets to the mill house or terrace, where the preparation of the berry for market begins.

Mr. Thurber says: "There is no item which enters into the supply of our table, unless it be butter, which is so easily injured in flavor as coffee, or which exhibits such a tendency to absorb surrounding odors. Vessels from South or Central America often arrive with mixed cargoes of coffee and hides, in which the former has been almost ruined by absorbing the smell of the latter. Roasting in a measure dissipates the 'hide' smell, yet to an extent it is very perceptible, enough remaining to destroy the delicate flavor of the volatile oil or caffeine."

The extreme sensitiveness of coffee to surrounding odors is further demonstrated by the readiness with which roasted coffee absorbs the flavor of the wood when put



DR. JOHNSON AT THE CHESHIRE CHEESE.

At a pine box or bin. Roasted coffee, therefore, should never be kept in anything except a tightly closed tin box, or better still, an air tight glass or earthen jar. Different varieties show a great diversity in flavor, and different seasons produce different qualities.

Unquestionably a most important factor in a cup of good coffee is the process of roasting the bean, and in this respect a revolution has taken place in the United States during the last twenty years. Formerly not one pound in thirty of roasted coffee was sold the consumers doing the "roasting" in an iron pot or skillet over an

ordinary fire. Now, however, there are large coffee roasting establishments using steam power in every city of considerable size in the country.

The first complete apparatus for roasting and grinding coffee was set up in Wooster street, New York, in 1831, opposite Washington square. Other establishments followed, and wholesale grocery houses now, as a rule, run mills of their own, thus securing uniformity in their product and a better result in every way. Where parties attempt to roast their own coffee their object should be to produce a rich chestnut brown, but for making black or French coffee the bean should be roasted higher than usual. No coffee should be kept long, however, or exposed to the air. Of late years roasted coffee packed in one pound papers has come into favor with consumers, the large dealers, from their knowledge of the characteristics of coffee and the flavors which harmonize in blending, having succeeded in producing grades adapted to the taste of different sections where coffee is largely used.

In reference to this subject the celebrated chemist, Baron von Liebig, wrote: "On roasting depends the good quality of the coffee. It contains a crystalline substance named caffeine or theine, because it is also a component part of tea. This matter is volatile, and every care should be taken to retain it. For this purpose the berries should be roasted until they are of a pale brown color. In those which are black the essential parts of the berries are entirely destroyed, and the beverage prepared from them does not deserve the name of coffee. As the berries lose every hour somewhat of their aroma in consequence of the influence of the oxygen of the air, it is better when the roasting is complete and the vessel is yet hot to mix with the berries some powdered white or brown sugar (half an ounce to a pound of coffee is sufficient). This sugar melts immediately, and spreading over the berries gives each one a fine glaze, which renders it impervious to the atmosphere."

"How to make coffee?" answered Mr. Thurber in answer to a question. "Why, there are as many recipes as there are countries. I have one of my own which is plain, good, economical, and produces the best results. It is this: Grind moderately fine a large cup of coffee; break into it one egg with shell; mix well, adding enough cold water to thoroughly wet the grounds; pour upon this one pint of boiling water; let it boil slowly from ten to fifteen minutes, according to the variety of coffee used and the fineness to which it is ground. Let it stand three minutes to settle, then pour through a fine wire sieve into a warm coffee pot. This will make enough for four persons. At table first put the sugar in the cup, then half fill with boiling milk, add your coffee, and you will have an ideal beverage that is a revelation."

"Coffee deteriorates if left steaming upon the stove, and this is one of the principal reasons why that which is served at the hotels and restaurants is so often unfit to drink. While in Constantinople I investigated the mysteries of the far famed Turkish coffee. When a cup is wanted there the requisite amount of finely powdered coffee is put into a little brass, long handled pot, fitted with a grooved spout, but without a cover. Water enough to fill the pot is then poured in, and it is set upon live coals until it boils up just to the boiling point. It is then, without straining or settling the grounds, poured into a tiny cup. The composition is thick, muddy, and the lower half consists of a paste which is swallowed by the Turks with the same relish they show for the beverage itself. I am convinced that the reputation of Turkish coffee is principally due to the great care observed in roasting, not more than a twenty-four hour supply being purchased at one time."

It is a curious and endless study for a foreigner to observe life in the French cafes, for it has been remarked that Paris without cafes would be like a landscape without water or a bride without a veil. It is there that he takes his first cafe at



COZY CORNER, OLD COFFEE HOUSE.

laid in the morning, his demi-tasse or black coffee at dinner to assist his digestion, and after the theatre meets his friends to enjoy his smoke and bumper of wine. In England the old fashioned coffee houses, of which we have read so much in connection with Pope, Addison, Steele, Dryden, Fox, Dr. Johnson, Goldsmith and others, live only in tradition. The English, from the coffee point of view, have rather fallen into bad ways, and tea has been permitted to outstrip the Arabian berry in their affections. In colonial times and the early days of the republic New York had its Bunn's coffee house, Merchant's coffee house, on the corner of Wall and Water streets, the Tontine coffee house, Brown's coffee house, in Water street, and other places of the kind, where Irving, Paulding, the Astors and old merchants of the city were wont to assemble. But these institutions have all long since passed from memory, and even their histories have been obliterated. People now drink their coffee if not at home in the restaurants and dining rooms and the real delights of the beverage are seldom enjoyed.

F. G. DE FONTAINE.

Searching Out Word Meanings. A work which is expected to revolutionize the system of dictionary making at present in vogue is just being published at Paris by Delagrave—the "Dictionnaire Generale de la Langue Francaise," of which the late Professor Arsene Darmesteter, of the College de France, and Professor Hatzfeldt are the authors. It represents the first attempt in any language to trace the historical development of the various meanings of words and to reduce them to one or two primitive significations. The word "bureau," for example, is provided with a complete pedigree, the new dictionary showing that it was applied originally to a particular species of woollen stuff named bure, with which desks and tables were covered. Then it came to be attributed to tables themselves, afterward to the room in which the table was placed, and finally to the persons assembled in the room at the table in question.

At the age of 80 Lord Tennyson announces that he intends to write one more poem and then throw aside the pen forever. He has indicated a desire to have Lord Lytton succeed him as laureate. It is said, however, that the quest for the Poet of the Future and Lord Salisbury each has a candidate in view.

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For information in reference to lands and towns owned by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway company write to H. G. HAUGEN, Land Commissioner, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

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 direction will be assured by enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

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

Or M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La. 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 charter rights are recognized in the highest courts; therefore, beware of all imitations or fraudulent schemes.

REMEMBER that the present charter of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, which charter is the subject of THE T. S. has decided to RE-CONTRACT with the State of Louisiana and part of the Constitution of the State, 1848. NOT EXPIRE UNTIL THE FIRST OF JANUARY, 1891.

The Legislature of Louisiana, which adjourned on the 10th of July of this year, has ordered an AMENDMENT to the Constitution of the State to be submitted to the People at an election in 1892, which will carry the charter of THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY up to the year NINETEEN HUNDRED AND NINETEEN.

Ladies Use Dr. Le Duc's Periodical Pills from Paris, France. That positively relieve suppression, monthly derangements, and irregularities caused by cold, weakness, shock, anemia, or general nervous debility. The large proportion of pills to which ladies and misses are liable is the direct result of disordered or irregular menstruation. Suppressions continued result in blood poisoning and quick consumption. \$2 a package or \$3 for \$5. Sent direct on receipt of price. Sold in Lincoln by druggist H. P. Sherwin, O Street, and Stevenson & Co., Wholesale Agents, Chicago.

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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 25th Anniversary Drawing takes place Semi-Annually (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWING takes place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all draw in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

PAID 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 facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

Wm. C. Walker, Pres. Louisiana Nat. Bk. Pierre L. A. Naux, Pres. State National Bk. A. Ballou, Pres. New Orleans Nat. Bank. Carl Kohler, Pres. Union National Bank.

Grand Monthly Drawing, At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, October 14, 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 \$100 are 100,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES: 100 Prizes of \$50 are 5,000 100 do. 30 are 3,000 100 do. 20 are 2,000 999 Prizes of \$100 are 99,900 999 Prizes of \$100 are 99,900

1,134 Prizes amounting to \$1,054,800 Note—Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not entitled to terminal Prizes.

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