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T. J. HOLT.

Montgomery, Ala., June 25, 1885.

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is a secret aid to beauty. Many a lady owes her freshness to it, who would rather not tell, and *you can't* tell.

IN SANTA CLAUS' TIME.

Ingenious Substitutes for Christmas Trees.

Devices Which May Take the Place of the Time-Honored Observances—A Magic Well, Chinese Shop, Cave of the Snow Queen, Etc.

Boston Globe: Children do not get tired of a Christmas tree till they are a long distance beyond their babyhood, and on many accounts this is by far the prettiest and best method of arranging Christmas gifts for distribution in the family or Sunday school. It has the advantage of long association and old habit, so much so that it might be called the classical way of doing things.

But those who have the charge of getting up those things from year to year often sigh for something new in this line, and to them the following suggestions may be agreeable.

It is a very good idea, especially for a public church or Sunday school tree to have the Christmas tree in connection with some other small entertainment. One of the prettiest affairs the writer ever saw was a little play, in which figured some characters well known in the children's literature. On a small stage was a very large shoe in which were several small children and a good many big dolls, while older and larger children were all about the shoe. The mother of these children was of course the "old woman who lives in the shoe," and she was very poor. The children were clamoring for Christmas presents but the mother told them they need expect none as Santa Claus would not come to them. The children had more faith, however, and hung up their stockings around a large fireplace, which (with an inconsistency that the children did not notice) was at the back of the stage. Then they disappeared, presumably, to bed, and in a short time, after much ringing of bells and stamping of small boots, Santa Claus himself came down the chimney in his scarlet coat, fur cap and long, white beard, with a big pack of presents on his back. He soliloquized in an edifying and amusing manner as he studied the stockings full to overflowing with toys and goodies, greatly to the delight of the small folks in the audience. Then he disappeared, and it was not long before the children awoke and came running in, in their long white night gowns to get their presents. Hardly were the stockings pulled down, however, and the little ones exclaiming over what they had found when the walls of the room parted and disappeared, while behind was discovered two of the loveliest, biggest Christmas trees you ever saw, with Santa Claus himself to distribute the gifts to everybody.

THE MAGIC WELL

is a great delight to most children, and does not involve much trouble. The well can be made of a large wooden tub, the sides of which may be covered with evergreen, mosses, blocks of cork or stone. Sand and stones are scattered in the bottom of the well around a piece of looking glass, and the sides hidden by ferns, mosses or evergreens. The presents must all be tied up very neatly in a package and a certain ring is fastened on the string so that it will stand upright on the package. The packages are then arranged in the well with the ring on top. Then make rods of sufficient strength to hold these packages, have cords tied on and hooks of bent wire on the end of these. The children may draw lots as to who shall fish first, or the turns may be arranged by some older person.

A CHINESE SHOP

is another idea for the distribution of presents. Any small room, preferably a back parlor or a small room opening from a larger one, can be used for the purpose. Two or three ordinary wooden tables will serve as counters, and may be covered and draped with liquid serim, red turkey cotton or other oriental looking stuffs. A few boxes, also covered, on the tables will make raised shelves on which the presents may be displayed. Hangings on the walls and an embroidered three or four-fold screen will add greatly to the picturesque appearance. Chinese lanterns should be used to light the rooms, and pastilles or joss-sticks burnt to give a foreign perfume. The children should have imitation money given them with which to purchase presents, the latter all being marked with the names of the persons for whom they are intended. Two good natured young men can be prevailed upon perhaps to act the part of the heathen merchants. The "get-up" is not difficult to manage. With burnt cork or crayon give a few upward twitches to the corners of the eyes and eye-brows; wear a silk skull-cap from beneath which hangs a long pigtail made of black braid; and make a long gown of cretonne or chintz, or a "sharm" of blue cambric. The shoes can be got at a "Chinese supply shop," or need not be considered at all, as they need no show behind the tables.

FOR THE CAVE OF THE SNOW QUEEN.

A small room leading out of a large one, or a very large alcove or closet is necessary.

A cave should be contrived by means of screens, in front of which innumerable boughs of trees and evergreens should be arranged. These should be sprinkled with tufts of combed-out cotton wool to look like snow. The floor should be either covered with something that is brownish in color or else covered with pebbles. A large snowball should be placed at the entrance to the cave, made of several ordinary wooden hoops, fixed inside one another crosswise, so as to give the rude framework of the ball. This must be covered over with common white calico, leaving a long opening at one side to admit of the presents being put in and taken out again. Over the calico, wadding should be lightly tacked, which would give it exactly the appearance of snow.

A pretty little girl should personate the Snow Queen, dressed, of course, entirely in white, with as much "sparkle" as possible about her. Her business is to take the gifts from the snowball and hand them to the children as they come forward to receive them. If there is something like a white stuffed bird about the house, to be perched somewhere about the cave, it will form a great addition, as will also a white fur rug, or any other treasure of the sort.

THE DOLL BABIES

can be given away at any public entertainment, where there are a good many of them, by the "old woman who lived in a shoe." The latter can be made of lasting, stretched over a wooded framework, with eyelets worked in yellow floss, etc. The little old woman should be dressed in a quilted satin skirt, with a much bunched-up chintz or flowered satin overdress. She should wear mitts on her hands, a mob-cap on her head, high-heeled shoes with buckles, and should carry a small birch rod.

THE EXPRESSMAN

can bring the presents into the children of the family in a toy express wagon. They should all be wrapped up in paper, tied, and marked with the name of the person who is to receive it. The expressman should have a book and make the receivers sign for their parcels, and if he is clever he can make a good deal of "funny business" out of the task. A good deal of fun may be created by finding when the first wrapper is taken off the package that the contents are directed to some one else, and so on, the last person named being of course the proper recipient. A person dressed in the uniform of a postman, with a leather pouch on back might also bring in the gifts and distribute them with amusing talk as he did.

STRUCK IT RICH.

A Senatorial Group Which Made Money in Colorado Mines.

Mr. R. C. Kerens has returned to St. Louis from Leadville, Col. says the St. Louis Globe Democrat, where he has been for some time attending to duties as president of the Small Hopes consolidated mines. He has just installed two St. Louis men in the mines, Maj. C. M. Donaldson, until a few weeks ago secretary of the St. Louis Cotton Compress Company, as manager of the mines, and Seely Mudd, until recently with the St. Louis Smelting and Refining Company, in charge of the ore department. Mr. Kerens was receiving the congratulations of several friends when a Globe-Democrat reporter entered his office to inquire as to his success which had been reported on the street. He said that the Small Hopes was a close company in 1880, and the first strike was made in December, 1883. The mine commenced to pay in 1884, and since February of that year $2,600,000 in bullion have been taken out, and $1,800,000 paid in dividends, which number 35, being paid twice a month. The ore is all sold to the Pueblo smelting works, assaying variously at 285 to 300 ounces to the ton. The mine is provided with vast machinery of the most approved character, all of which has been paid for out of the output of the mine. At present 140 to 150 men are employed in the mines. There are three shafts on the property—the Elkins, the Kerens and the Cary. The former is the only one being worked, the others simply being developed. The Cary was put down only a few days ago, and three acres of ore, forty-five feet high, have been blocked out. Another shaft is to be sunk soon.

"What is the permanency of all this, Mr. Kerens?" asked the reporter.

"As to that," he replied, "the feeling is better than it has ever been before, and old miners say the permanency of Leadville is assured. For the first time deep mining is the feature of the camp. Several shafts have been run down to the lower contact, and in every instance they have struck ore."

"Is there much St. Louis interest there?"

"A great deal more than one would imagine. There is the Tip-Top, for instance, which is looking fine, and also other properties."

"What is the stock of your company worth?"

"I can't tell you, because there is none of it to be had. A Chicago syndicate bought a lot of it, the Denver interest, a short time ago, the general solicitor of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad being a prominent party in it. I do not know the price paid, but I think it was on a basis of $3,000,000 to $1,000,000 for the property, the par value being $5,000,000. Chicago capitalists are going wild over it."

Mr. Kerens also referred to the Henrietta and Maid of Erin, the strikes which were noticed in a special to the Globe-Democrat a few days ago, as an evidence of the growing prosperity of Leadville.

Jake Raises His Father.

Detroit Free Press: "I like to shpeak my mind a few times," said Mr. Dunder as he entered the Central Station yesterday.

"Well, go ahead," replied Sergeant Martin.

"I goes in an auction shtore dis morning to see if I find some bargains in saloon tumblers. My son Shake he goes along, too. Dot Shake he knows all aboudt der latest shtyle in peer glasses, und nobody can sheat him. When we goes in der auctioneer he puts oop a great big oil painting und cries oudt:

"'Now how mooch to shtart dis fine landscape? It vhas wort $200, und who vhill shtart him at $20?'

"Vhell, Shake he vhas a great poy to feel sorry for poor folks. He doan' like to see some mans come here from New York und loose so mooch money ash dot all at once, und so he says to me:

"'Fadder, make him a bid of $40. Dot bleases him und doan' hurt you.'"

"I make dot bid mit a loud voice, und dot New York mans shmiles und bows und vhas glad. Pooty soon somebody bids feefty dollars. Dot makes me a leetle madt, und I goes oop to sixty. Den somebody bids seventy und I goes oop to eighty. Pooty queek somebody says ninety und I shumps to one hundred. I look aroundt to ask Shake if I goes more, but I doan' see him, und dot picture man gries out:

"'Once—twice—three times, und sold to Carl Dunder, who has der biggest bargain ever vhas.'

"Vhell, dot make me almost faint avhay und I try to run out door. Somebody grabs me und dot picture man says der haw vhas on his side und I must pony oop. He finally lets me off if I pay ten dollar for his trouble, und he calls oudt:

"'Dot man who bid ninety dollar can take der picture. Let him come oop.'

"Sergeant, who vhas dot man?'

"I don't know."

"Vhell, it vhas my son Shak! He shtands by der door und raises der bids on his own fadder to get him in a scrape. He gets me in all dot trouble to haf some fun. Sergeant?"

"Well."

"If some polecemans passes my door und hears groans und shrieks und yells, tell him not to come in. I haf some solemn dooty to perform by dot boy Shake. If I doan' shtop him now he breaks down a gallows und doan' live oudt half his days."

A Classically Educated Porter.

Atlanta Constitution: There is a young negro man acting as porter in a cotton room in this city who has the best university education. He construes Greek perfectly, and often labels his cotton tickets in Greek characters. His classical education is fuller than that of any person in the building, and yet he can find nothing better to do than such work as a cornfield hand might expect to do. Out of his class of perhaps thirty, all but two have dropped back into just such work as he is doing. It must be remembered that the north does not furnish even equal opportunity with the south for the advancement of the negro into even the better mechanical or industrial pursuits. The suggestion forces itself therefore that perhaps there is a good deal of higher education wasted. It is hardly fair to listen to this suggestion for some years, by which time it may have answered itself.

The Missing Link.

There has just been an interesting discovery in Paraguay of a tribe of Indians furnished with tails. One day a number of workmen belonging to Tacura Tuyu were engaged in cutting grass when their mules were attacked by Guayacuyan Indians, and some of them killed. The workmen pursued them and succeeded in capturing a little boy eight years of age. He was taken to Senor Francisco Golcochoa, at Posedas, and it was then discovered that he had a tail ten inches long, and has in consequence excited a good deal of interest. The boy says he has a brother who has a tail as long as his own, and that all the tribe have tails.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

ALL ABOUT SEALSKIN SACQUES

An Interesting History of the High-Priced Garment.

When It Came Into Fashion—Where the Fur is Obtained—How the Sacques are Made—Their Cost.

The demand for the genuine Alaska seal-skin, manufactured into sacques, dolmans and wraps, increases faster than the call for the cheaper and inferior qualities of skin and imitation skin. This is the time of year the furriers are busy supplying the ladies who come to buy new garments or have old ones repaired.

Sealskin was first utilized as a garment in 1867 at London. Forty years ago the skin was considered to have little value. A boy's cap that now costs $18 could then be bought for $1. For the introduction of the skin into America the credit is due to C. B. Camp, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who, in 1868, had several capes made by manufacturers in New York. Mr. Camp got his idea in 1867 from Revillon of London, who was the first man to make up the skin. Revillon has now an extensive establishment in Paris as well. The first garments made were little garments that covered the shoulders. In 1874 jackets began to be made, but they were without any fit or style except in the rich appearance of the goods. In 1876 sacques were made to fit, and in 1880 the first long Newmarkets were put on the market. Since 1882 cloaks and sacques have been made with as much care as to fitting as any cloth garment, and the seal sacque is the standard and fashionable wrap of the day.

The process of manufacture is interesting. The raw skin goes to London, where it is dyed and dressed. This labor consists of two dyeings, with a plucking of stiff and gray hairs in between. Good dyeing is performed with a comb and brush, and requires great patience. Women are the best workers at this, as their touch is more delicate than a man's. An entire day is necessary to properly dye a skin. The process of dipping a skin into the dye works harm to the hairs and materially injures the skin. As yet Americans have not perfected the art of dyeing and dressing, and the London people have most all of that business, although a firm in Albany and another in Brooklyn do very good work and are steadily improving. Dealers say there is no doubt but the time will soon come when dyeing and dressing will be done here as well as in England.

Manufacturers here can manipulate other skins with better results than the Londoners. Only about 700 out of every 1,000 skins can be used for dressing. When the dressed skin arrives here the manufacturer stretches it and nails it to a board, with the fur inward, and a search for imperfections is made. These can only be discovered on the skin side, and it takes a keen and experienced eye to find most of the blemishes. They are generally shown in minute, almost imperceptable discolorings of the skin, which, if not immediately cut out, will extend and rot the fur above them until the hairs drop out. Sealfur must have healthy skin. When discovered these spots are cut out and skillful hands are set to work to sew up the incision. Few men can do this properly. Often a cut six inches long has to be made to get rid of a spot not much larger than a man's head. To bring the pieces together again, without puckering and without visible seam, requires the utmost delicacy. After this is done a paper pattern is placed on the skin and it is cut accordingly. Then the skin is finished and lined, and the garment is ready.

It is stated that there were never so many inferior skins on the market as at the present time. Thousands of seals are caught on the coasts of China and Japan and the skins sent to London for dressing. These are of the same shape and general order as the Alaska seals, but they do not wear on the edges, and they turn red and soon begin to look shabby.

It is estimated that some of the sacques can be sold at a profit as follows. Made of Lobos Island skins, $600; Japan (known to the trade as "cape") and China, $40; Victoria Island, $100; and Copper Island, $120. They are bought by the New York manufacturers at from $13 to $16 per skin, after being dyed and dressed. It requires from three to four skins to complete a sacque, according to the size. The English dressed Alaska skins cost from $40 to $50, dyed and dressed, and the cost of manufacturing a sacque between $25 and $35. Then there are the imitations of sealskin plush and kindred materials, but these are not so popular as formerly.

It is considered in the trade that the Hudson Bay otter skin, when plucked dyed, is fully as handsome and far more durable than even the Alaska sealskin. These are all American dressed and dyed. Sacques made from otter cost from $150 to $600.

Fur lined and trimmed sacques are also growing in favor. Mink and sable are the popular furs for lining, and Kamschatka, Lake Superior, and Hudson Bay beaver and natural otter, unplucked, are preferred for trimming. More expensive trimmings are found in the silver-fox skins and the sea otter. The skin of a silver-fox is worth $150 and of the sea otter from $150 to $300.

The employes in fur manufactories can command good wages. Cutters average $100 a month, and the sewing girls $10 per week. More sealskin goods are now used in New York than any other city in the world, and to illustrate the quality of work done by New York houses goods are shown that have been made for parties in Montreal and Toronto and a coat and sacque made for St. John Peck and Lady Peck of London.

Gen. Crook and the Indians.

St. Louis Republican.

The report of Gen. Crook, commanding the department of Arizona, has been printed with the reports of his subordinates, in a neat pamphlet, the whole forming a very interesting collection of testimony bearing on the Indian question. The bulk of Gen. Crook's own report was published some time since in the newspapers. His theory that a divided responsibility and control in Indian management are inevitably dangerous, is well known. His correspondence shows that in February last, after the police control of all the Indians on the San Carlos reservation had been taken from him, he warned the war department that trouble would follow and asked to be relieved of the responsibility. This control he had then been exercising for about two years without any depredations occurring. The correspondence also shows that dissensions between the military and civil officers at the reservation began in December last, and that the new agent stopped the Indians from work on irrigating ditches begun under the military rule, and took from them a number of tools. Further, it appears that at various times certain white men on the reservation were active in arousing the fears of the Indians who could speak English, spreading reports that measures recommended by Gen. Crook would bring an attack of rangers on the reservation, and otherwise exciting the suspicion of the savages and endeavoring to impair the influence of the military commander. Gen. Crook's views are clearly and temperately expressed and one who takes the trouble to read the little pamphlet in which it is embodied will hardly fail to conclude that he is intelligently and faithfully trying to deal with an almost hopeless problem and getting very small thanks for it. In fact his position is a most thankless one in every respect. He assumed the responsibility of policing the reservation on condition that he should have sole control. His plan and his success were based very largely on his personal knowledge of the Indian character and his personal influence with leading chiefs who had confidence in him. Although the power to carry out his views was taken from him, public opinion, ignorant of the changed conditions, continued to hold him responsible, and all the disasters of the outbreak have been recklessly charged to his management, when there seems good ground to believe that, had his advice been followed, there would have been no outbreak at all.

As to the inability of the troops to deal with the savages effectively after the raid began the general practically pleads guilty. Twenty separate commands of cavalry were scouring the country in pursuit of the renegades, yet it is thought they escaped into Mexico without losing a warrior. One company of cavalry followed the trail sixty miles the first day without rest and without sighting the hostiles. In following the trail afterwards it was found that the Indians had covered 120 miles before stopping for rest or food. Naturally, in dealing with such agile and interesting creatures, the general thinks it easier to prevent these forays than to suppress them.

Bright Kids.

Johnny—"Teacher, what is an orchid?" T.—"An orchid is a queer little plant with a funny flower that does not look like a flower." J.—"O, I'd like to see one. I never did." T.—"Why, yes, Johnny, you've seen one. A lady's slipper, you know." J. (instinctively slipping his hand behing him)—"O, yes."—The Judge.

Three little girls under 4 year old were busy at play, when one of them was overheard to say to the rest, "My grandpa is sick." "My grandpa is dead," said the second. "Well, my grandpa is a Democrat," piped out the third.—Harper's Bazar.

Little Miss Malaprop went to see "our Mary" as Rosalind the other afternoon, and now she tells her companions: "I've been to Mary Anderson. She played Shakespeare's play 'how do you like it,' and I think I liked it very well."—Boston Record.

Mrs. Peterby was reading to her little son about the North Pole and the Esquimaux. "The Esquimaux are not remarkable for neatness and cleanliness, as they neither wash themselves nor their children more than once a year." "Oh, ma," said Mrs. Peterby's little boy, "how I wish you was an Esqui-ma and pa was an Esqui-pa! Taem's the kind of parents I need.

On board the Erie train No. 4, which left the track at Scio recently, was a little boy traveling with his father. When the train jumped the track and the cars went in all directions, the youth who had been making notes of matters of interest to "write to mamma about," jumped from his seat in great glee, and holding on to the arm of the seat for dear life, shouted: "Papa, here'll be something big to write about, won't there?"

Military Decorations for Young Ladies.

Philadelphia Press: "What's all that cordage and trappings that the girls wear dangling from their shoulders this season?" was asked yesterday of a ladies' tailor.

"Those, my boy," was the answer, "are aiguillettes."

"That's something military, I suppose?"

"Yes; they're worn by officers in full dress. They're made of gold lace then."

"And why should ladies in street dress wear part of an officer's uniform in full dress?"

"My customers now all have brothers, or cousins or sweethearts, they tell me, in the national guard. It's got to be quite the thing to hold a staff commission; in fact they tell me that none but young men of the best social position are now allowed on the brigade and regimental staffs, and so as my customers all wanted to wear something military, I picked out the prettiest part of the uniform for them. They then set the fashion and the rest followed.

The Bee Hive.

H. C. Dodge in Goodall's Chicago Sun.

Observe
these busy little bees
a laying up their honey
and try to be as wise as these
by saving all your money. You
smoke say, five cigars away, and
drink, say six times daily; cards, pool
and billiards, too, you play, and treat
the fellows gaily. In twenty years this
fun will cost, according to good scholars,
with interest and time that's lost, just
$20,000. But if you count your loss
of health and self-inflicted trouble, you'll
find this foolish waste of wealth will figure
more than double. Then, when it's time no
more to s'ave, but pleasure take, so sick you
will feel because you didn't save, you'll
wan't some one to kick you. So imitate
these busy bees, and all your pennies
treasure, and then, when older, take
you ease, with forty years of pleasure.

The distressing disease, Salt Rheum, is readily cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier. Sold by all druggists.

A Maiden's Memory Not to be Trifled With.

It is so natural that it will be done, in spite of the æsthetics of good breeding. They met on their weekly shopping tour, and the greetings were most cordial.

"Why, Cleely, dear, how delighted I am to see you."

"Isn't it delightful, and you have on your last season's bonnet, too. Why, it looks almost as good as new, that I've put on for the first time to-day."

"For the first time! That's the same feather you had three winters ago."

A woman's memory is not to be trifled with.

A little girl suffering with the mumps declared "she felt as though a headache had jumped down into her neck." St. Jacobs Oil would have removed it.

Changed Her Mind.

A Cincinnati girl told her young man she would never marry him until he was worth $10,000. So he started out with a brave heart to make it.

"How are you getting on, George," she asked at the expiration of a couple of months.

"Well," said George, hopefully, "I've saved $2."

The girl dropped her eyelashes and blushingly remarked: "Well, I reckon that's nearly enough, George. We are both of age, and a license will only cost 50 cents."

PILES PILES! PILES

A sure cure for Blind, Bleeding, Itching and Ulcerated Piles has been discovered by Dr. Williams, (an Indian remedy), called Dr Williams' Indian Pile Ointment. A single box has cured the worst chronic cases of 25 or 50 years standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions and instruments do more harm than good. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment absorbs the tumors, allays the intense itching, (particularly at night after getting warm in bed), acts as a poultice, gives instant relief, and is prepared only for Piles, itching of private parts, and for nothing else.

SKIN DISEASES CURED.

Dr. Frazier's Magic Ointment cures as by magic, Pimples, Black Heads or Grubs, Blotches and Eruptions on the face, leaving the skin clear and beautiful. Also cures Itch, Salt Rheum, Sore Nipples, Sore Lips, and Old Obstinate Ulcers.

Sold by druggists, or mailed on receipt of 50 cents.

Retailed by Kuhn & Co., and Schroeter & Becht. At wholesale by C. F. Goodman.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN OMAHA TO BUY

FURNITURE

IS AT

DEWEY & STONE'S

One of the Best and Largest Stocks in the U.S. to Select from.

No Stairs to Climb. Elegant Passenger Elevator

M. BURKE & SONS,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

GEO. BURKE, Manager,

UNION STOCK YARDS, OMAHA, NEB.

REFERENCES:—Merchants and Farmers' Bank, David City, Neb.; Kearney National Bank, Kearney, Neb.; Columbus State Bank, Columbus, Neb.; McDonald's Bank, North Platte, Neb. Omaha National Bank, Omaha, Neb.

Will pay customers' draft with bill of lading attached, for two-thirds value of stock.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000

Tickets only $5. Shares in Proportion.

L. S. L.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

"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-similes 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

J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louisiana National Bank.
SAMUEL H. KENNEDY, Pres. State National Bank.
A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans National Bank.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present state constitution adopted December 2d, A. D. 1879.

The only lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any state.

It never scales or postpones.

Its grand single number drawings take place monthly, and its extraordinary drawings regularly every three months instead of semi-annually as heretofore, beginning March, 1886.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE.

1st Grand Drawing, Class A, in the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, Jan. 12th, 1886—106th Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions in Fifths, in Proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES:

1 CAPITAL PRIZE			$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2 PRIZES OF		$5,000	10,000
5	do	2,000	10,000
10	do	1,000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.			
9	Approximation Prizes of $750		6,750
9	do	do 500	4,500
9	do	do 250	2,250
1965 Prizes, amounting to			$305,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter, currency by express all sums of $5 and upwards at our expense, addressed

M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address registered letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

OR

Ord & Hitchcock, 319 Farnam st., Omaha Neb.

A FINE LINE OF

Pianos and Organs

—AT—

WOODBRIDGE BROS'

MUSIC HOUSE

OMAHA NEBRASKA.

Florida

The Land of Oranges, Sunshine, and Tropical Scenery.

LOOK! A lot 40x100 feet, in Silver Springs Park, Florida, only $10 *for 60 days only.* Every man, woman and child should own a lot. High, dry, rolling land. No swamps, or malaria. Houses, stores, hotel, already built. Several trains daily. Five-acre orange grove tracts, $200 each. A plat of the town, showing streets, 4 church sites, depot, &c., &c.; also fine Orange Grove in eight brilliant colors, with elegant, 48-page descriptive book of our town, and a long printed list of over 600 land purchasers, All Sent Free. Population 75, and new arrivals weekly. REFERENCE.—*Wm. H. Oakley, Pres.* National Citizens Bank, New York. Address, for full particulars L. N. SCHWY, PAESIDERS, 179 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Branch Office: Chicago, Ill., Silver Springs Fla.

RIDGE'S FOOD

A child is properly nourished upon Ridge's Food and a joyous childhood is the result. Thousands of children are peevish and fretful, because they are being slowly starved, owing to the inability of mothers to supply the proper nourishment. Ridge's Food will supply the deficiency better than any other article, thousands have been raised on Ridge's Food alone.

Infants & Invalids

FOR

Man and Beast.

Mustang Liniment is older than most men, and used more and more every year.

U. P. MAP

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP THAT THE

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY

By reason of its central position and close relation to all principal lines East and West, at initial and terminal points, constitutes the most important and continuous link in that system of through transportation which now connects the Atlantic and Pacific by the most direct and fast freight and passenger route, the final operation of all its lines. Other specialties of this route are its Magnificent Depots at all Central Union Depots, and the unsurpassed comforts and luxuries of its Passenger Equipment.

The Fast Express Trains between Chicago and Peoria, Council Bluffs, Kansas City, Denver and Atchison, are composed of well ventilated, finely upholstered Day Coaches, magnificent Palace Sleepers of the latest design, and unsurpassed Dining Cars, in which elaborately cooked meals are served ala carte. Between Kansas City and Atchison, there are also run the celebrated Reclining Chair Cars.

The Famous Albert Lea Route

Is the direct and favorite line between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, where connections are made in Union Depots with all lines for all points in the British Provinces. Over this route Fast Express Trains are run to the watering places, summer resorts, sportsmen's resorts, and the great farming grounds of Iowa and Minnesota. It is also the most desirable route to the rich wheat fields and pastoral lands of interior Dakota.

Still another DISTINCT LINE, via Seneca and Kankakee, has been opened between Chicago, Indianapolis and St. Louis, Kansas City, Leavenworth, Minneapolis and St. Paul, and intermediate points.

For detailed information, see Maps and Folders, obtainable at all ticket offices in the United States and Canada, or by addressing

R. R. CABLE, Pres't & Gen'l M'g'r. E. ST. JOHN, Gen'l T'k't & Pass. Ag't.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

NEVER FAILS.

IS UNFAILING AND INVALUABLE IN CURING *Epileptic Fits, Spasms,* Falling Sickness, Convulsions, St. Vitus Dance, Alcoholism, Over Eating, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Syphilis, Scrofula, and all Nervous and Blood Diseases.

To Clergymen, Lawyers, Literary Men, Merchants, Bankers, Ladies and all whose sedentary employment causes Nervous Prostration, Irregularities of the Blood, Stomach, Bowels or Kidneys, or who require a nerve tonic, appetizer or stimulant, *Samaritan Nervine* is invaluable.

Thousands proclaim it the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained a sinking system. $1.50 at Druggists. For testimonials and circular send stamp.

THE GREAT NERVE CONQUEROR.

THE DR. S. A