FROM THE STATE CAPITAL

County Treasurer Hildreth in Court for Sentence for Contempt.

LET OFF WITH A LIGHT FINE.

The Council Considers the Charges Against Officer Smith—Mr. Imhoff Negotiating for a Denver Hotel—Mention.

[FROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUREAU.]

Carson J. Hildreth, treasurer of Franklin county, who was examined in contempt of court proceedings before Judge Dundy last week, was up for sentence yesterday. Hildreth's offense was in attempting to levy for unpaid taxes on property at Bloomington belonging to R. D. Jones & Co., after the same had been put in charge of a receiver by the United States court. The case was an aggravated one, as Hildreth, when driven off by the receiver's deputy, a young man named Guerrin, had the latter arrested for assault. Hildreth told the judge he was advised by the county attorney and commissioners to take the course he did, but was sorry he had done so. Judge Dundy told him if he would return the property levied on and withdraw his charge against Guerrin, he would let him off with a fine of $50 and costs, and put him in the custody of the marshal until 10 p. m. Hildreth's fine amounted to $170, which he paid at once. The judge further advised Mr. Pritchett, attorney for the receiver, that it would be but proper to bring the commissioners into court for punishment, as they were the instigators of the contempt.

RAIDING OFFICER SMITH.

The city fathers were unusually prompt in getting to work Monday night, and the spectators who had gathered in the council chamber to take in the aldermanic show nudged each other in gleeful anticipation of a spirited and protracted meeting. To their dismay, however, the business in hand was rushed through without a clash, and before the curtain rose on the second act of the leg show at the opera house, the rulers of the city had quietly sneaked into their reserved seats in the front rows in time to hear the male balladist describe in rhyme their bald heads and shortcomings in municipal management. Policeman Smith was about the only person to whom the council while in session gave any attention. Thomas Heelan was there and made complaint that he had been unlawfully and feloniously assaulted and beaten by Smith, and finally put in jail on a charge of drunkenness. Heelan said he was sober at the time, and Judge Montgomery, on hearing the case, released him. Councilman Billingsley moved that a certified copy of Heelan's charges be served on Smith, and that he be required to show cause at the next regular meeting why he should not be removed.

Councilman Webster, of the committee appointed to meet with the Law and Order league and formulate charges of official misconduct against Smith, reported that the committee had decided to take action, and would refer the charges to the mayor. On motion of Billingsley the same disposition was made of the report as in the Heelan case.

MR. IMHOFF'S LATEST DEAL.

J. J. Imhoff and his son Hudson, have gone to Denver to inspect the New Albany hotel, for the purchase of which they are negotiating. Mr. Imhoff, it is understood, has offered to pay $65,000 cash for the furniture and fixtures, and assume a mortgage of $140,000 now running on the real estate. Unless Mr. Imhoff recedes from this offer it is likely a transfer of the property will be made before he returns to Lincoln, for the present holders are very anxious to sell. The house is without doubt the most magnificent and complete in the west, but has been a white elephant on the hands of the owners ever since it was opened. Three competent landlords have had management of it in turn only to retire bankrupt when their leases expired. The chief objection against the New Albany is said to be that it is too far from the business part of the city. This Mr. Imhoff thinks he can overcome by increasing the attractions in the way of providing better accommodations for less money. The story of how he came to open negotiations for the house is a novel one. On his way home from California last week with his wife, Mr. Imhoff stopped at Denver and put up at the New Albany for two days. When he came to settle his bill the clerk charged him $16, a rate of $4 a day. Imhoff asked whether that wasn't a little steep, and was assured by the gentlemanly clerk that there were a dozen families in the house boarding by the month who paid the same prices. Knowing from his experience with Kelley and Johnson that a first class hotel clerk would rather take a drink than tell a lie, Mr. Imhoff swallowed the bait and began dickering for the possession of the gold mine. This will probably be accepted without question by everybody, except John M. Thurston and Ed. Carus, who will naturally doubt that a man who charged them $15.00 each for board during one legislative session, should be astonished at the comparatively low rate of $4 a day.

BRIEF MENTION.

The cases of Rowenna Young against John C. Deputrin, the Lincoln Driving Park association, and Harriet Leighton, now on trial in the United States court, involve the title to forty acres of land in this city, occupied as a trotting park. The plaintiff claims ownership under a deed from Mrs. Erwin, the original holder. The defendants claim title through a purchase from one Donavin, Mrs. Erwin's attorney, and also by virtue of tax sale deeds. These latter claims are controverted, first, because the parties have not been in possession under the tax deeds ten years, and second, because Donavin had no legal right to transfer Mrs. Erwin's property without her consent, although holding an actual power of attorney, which was not revoked until after the alleged sale. This sale, it is claimed, was a fraud, as it was made for $1,000, when Donavin had previously been offered $4,000 for the same property.

N. C. Abbott is responsible to the bar of the state for having stood as God-father to five young applicants for admission to practice in the district court yesterday. The names of the aspirants for legal honors are: Edson P. Rich, W. F. Stevens, F. R. Waters, A. E. Howard and B. F. Johnson.

Thirty commissions for newly appointed notaries public were signed by the governor yesterday.

The board of public lands and buildings held a routine meeting yesterday.

The holders of passes on the Lincoln Street railway have been frozen out by the new proprietor, Mr. Frank Sheldon, who has quietly issued orders to his drivers not to accept them.

A policeman who was summoned back of the scenes at the Black Crook performance Monday night, arrived just in time to hear one of the giddy ballet girls threaten to "cut the stuffin" out of a sister leg shower. Five seconds later they were dancing hand in hand, and throwing sly glances at the jobus in the lower right hand box.

United States District Attorney Lambertson has begun suit against the Bank of Crete to recover $600 collected by the bank on one of Postmaster Hibbs' pogus money orders. This is the first of a series of suits that are to be brought, a list of which was given in the BEE some weeks ago.

Jay Patterson, the man that assaulted John Sheedy last month, was convicted in the district court yesterday on both counts in the information—one charging him with stabbing with intent to wound and the other with intent to kill. Patterson will probably go to the pen for two years. The evidence tended to show that Patterson had been ejected from Sheedy's place for being drunk and disorderly, and the assault was made in a spirit of revenge.

The mayor and city council of Crete have petitioned the railway commission not to allow the B. & M. to repair their depot at that place. The present structure is said to be a nuisance, and the people of Crete object to having anything done toward maintaining it.

STATE ARRIVALS.

John Caulfield, Bennett; A. D. McCanless, Beatrice; John Rickard, Bennett; John J. Cagney, Plattsmouth; J. A. Smith, Bennett; Dawson Collins, Nebraska City; A. F. Mansfelde, Ashland; W. H. Vance, Weeping Water; C. B. Schmidt, Omaha; Nat Brown, Omaha; P. J. Nichols, Omaha.

Too High for His Wife.

Chicago Herald.

Attention has been called in the United States senate to a peculiar case involving an officer of the army, army ethics and social snobbery generally, which, it is expected, will receive an airing before the matter is dropped. Ten or twelve years ago a man enlisted as a private and served meritoriously in the ranks until 1880, when he was promoted to be second lieutenant. Before his enlistment he had married a young lady in the east, and after his promotion he wrote her that his new rank placed him so far above her in the social scale that he felt it to be better for both of them that they should be divorced, as he could not introduce her to the society of his brother officers and their families. As she objected to this proposition he abandoned her, and later on, as she was duly informed, he procured a divorce from her in a California court, which she is now seeking to nullify. The facts in the case were communicated to a senator by the deserted wife, and through his influence the president and various senators have been induced to examine the matter fully, with a view to taking some action.

Without assuming to judge between the lieutenant and his wife, neither of whom can be known to many people, there will nevertheless be a strong disposition in the minds of most Americans to resent the idea that promotion in the army, or in any other service or profession, necessarily places a man above a wife who was good enough for him before he attained to such distinction. As this is the only excuse made by the officer it shows that either he has been uncommonly inflated by his success or that the "social scale" of the army needs an overhauling.

An army is not maintained in a republic to raise men above their wives, to encourage divorce, or to create a class of people who imagine that rank makes it better than those who have no rank. If the lieutenant's wife was good enough for him when he was an enlisted man, his action in seeking to rid himself of her for the reason given when he was promoted, shows that he was not good enough to be a lieutenant, and it is evident that the president and senators who have examined the case are of that opinion.

Postoffice Changes

In Nebraska and Iowa during the week ending March 6, 1886, furnished by Wm. Van Vleck, of the postoffice department:

NEBRASKA.

Established—Augustus, Logan County, Augustus Bolton, Postmaster; Banksville, Red Willow Co., Wm. H. Benjamin, Postmaster; Boelus, Howard Co., Leonard J. West, Postmaster; Calvert, Dundy Co., Herrick E. Wells, Postmaster; Foster, Pierce Co., Edward C. Smith, Postmaster; Jacobs, Dundy Co., John R. Jacobs, Postmaster; Neel, Dundy Co., James Neel, Postmaster; Ough, Dundy Co., John C. Ough, Postmaster; Pekin, Keya Paha Co., Daniel T. Kennedy, Postmaster.

Postmasters Appointed—Bellevue, Sarpy Co., Mary E. Hamilton; Bliss, Wheeler Co., E. J. Lefler; Gilmore, Sarpy Co., Seeley B. Knapp; Lambert, Holt Co., Livingston S. Wager; Orchard, Antelope Co., Thomas Mitchell.

Discontinued—Morehouse, Pierce Co., and Skull Creek, Butler Co.

IOWA.

Established—Anna, Beuna Vista county, Judd M. Fisk, postmaster; Bolan, Worth county, John H. Wambeau, postmaster; Canfield, Black Hawk county, Fred O. Canfield, postmaster; Ephesus, Dallas county, Mrs. Dora M. Waggner, postmistress; Lawn Hill, Hardin county, Owen A. Turner, postmaster.

Name Changed—Pennington, Linn county, to Inwood.

Discontinued—Oran, Fayette county.

Postmasters Appointed—Bagley, Guthrie county, Henry M. Woodworth; Buncombe, Dubuque county, M. Nemmey; Collins, Story county, Charles E. Campbell; Edgewood, Clayton county, O. B. Blanchard; Everly, Clay county, Eugene Eeacon; Fairview, Jones county, J. D. Secrest; Garnaville, Clayton county, T. J. Krasisnsky; Herndon, Guthrie county, Lewis G. Rice; Jamison, Clarke county, S. W. Armstrong; Kirkman, Shelby county, David Carter; LaMotta, Jackson county, Nicholas B. Nemmars; Luana, Clayton county, T. W. Burgess; Osborne, Clayton county, John W. Marshall; Plymouth Rock, Winneshiek county, Nels Ellingson; Polk, Polk county, Daniel W. Ingersoll; Prairie Hill, Boone county, Edward Crook; Rising Sun, Polk county, Edwin Porter; Smyrna, Clarke county, Adelphia E. Boor; Strawberry Point, Clayton county, R. W. Keitl; Thor, Humboldt county, Ole W. Wellickson; Zero, Lucas county, S. G. Russell.

This World is All a Fleeting Show.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: The author of the lines beginning with the quotation given was Thomas Moore, the original verse forming a part of his "Sacred Songs," where if reads:

This world is all a fleeting show,
For man's illusion given;
The smiles of joy, the tears of woe,
Deceitful shine, deceitful flow—
There's nothing true but heaven!

The title in the index is the first line of the stanza given. It has been parodied often. A song was often rendered thus:

The girls are all a fleeting show,
For man's illusion given.
Their smiles of joy, their tears of woe,
Deceitful show, deceitful flow—
There's not one true in seven!

It has been supposed that some disappointed bachelor, who went wool-hunting and came home shorn, vented his spleen in this parody. The truth, however, is that this particular pleasantry was the combined work of two whilom fun-loving young ladies—now staid matrons, by the way—who thus altered the words of Sir Thomas as a joke upon a couple of sentimental youths from whom they had received copies of the original lines of the great Irish poet.

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.

INTERESTING TO VETERANS.

A Circular from the Second Auditor of the Treasury.

Instructions of Value to Soldiers of the War of the Rebellion.

The following circular has been issued by the second auditor of the treasury,

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, FEB. 24, 1886.—By carefully examining the provisions of the different sections of this circular, any soldier or his heirs can ascertain the class to which they belong, and, if entitled, can collect their dues without the intervention of an agent.

On application therefor blank forms of application will be furnished by this office to the soldier, or his heirs not more remote than brothers and sisters.

All volunteers who enlisted prior to July 22, 1861, for three years, and who were mustered into the service before August 5, 1861, are entitled by act of April 23, 1872, to $100 bounty, if they have been honorably discharged and have not received the same for such service. If the soldier died after April 22, 1872, before receiving such bounty, his heirs are entitled—viz: widow, children, father, mother, brothers and sisters, in the order named.

Those two and three years men who enlisted after April 11, 1861, and before Dec. 24, 1863, or after April 1, 1864, and before July 18, 1864, are entled to $100 bounty under act of July 22, 1861, provided they served two years or more as enlisted men, or were honorably discharged as such on account of wounds received in line of duty before two years' service. If a soldier enlisted under this act was discharged before serving two years, on account of disease, or by reason of promotion, he would not be entitled to bounty.

If a soldier died in the service, his heirs became entitled to any bounty which the soldier would have been entitled to under the terms of his contract. The order of heirship and payment is, first, to the widow, second, to the children, third, to the father, if he has not abandoned the support of his family, and fourth, to the mother. In the absence of the above-named; the brothers and sisters of the whole and half-blood inherit equally. If the fathes, mother or more remote heirs of a deceased soldier were not residents of the United States at the date of the soldier's death, they are only entitled to such installments of bounty as had accrued and remained unpaid at the time of his death.

By the act of July 4, 1864, these rules of descent and heirship are varied, the father, brothers and sisters, and the mother, unless a widow at the date of the soldier's death, being excluded from the provisions of said act.

The time for filing claims under the act of July 28, 1866, known as the "additional bounty act," expired July 1, 1880.

Drafted men enrolled after March 3, 1863, for three years, or men who, after March 3, 1863, enlisted for three years as substitutes for drafted men, are entitled by act of March 1, 1883, to $100 bounty, if they served two years or more, or were discharged by reason of wounds received in line of duty before two years' service. Drafted men or substitutes, entering the military service for a less period than three years, are not entitled to bounty under any law.

All volunteer recruits who enlisted after Oct. 23, 1863, and before Dec. 24, 1863, for three years, in an organization already in the field, or who enlisted after Dec. 23, 1863, and before April 2, 1864, for three years, were entitled to $300 bounty, payable in installments during the term of service, as follows: $60 in advance, and $40 after each two, six, twelve, eighteen, twenty-four, and thirty-six months, respectfully. If the soldier served his full term, or was discharged prior thereto by reason of wounds, or under any of the general orders for the reduction of the army, because of termination of the war, he was entitled to the full amount. If discharged by reason of disease, or by way of favor, or to accept promotion, he was entitled only to the accrued unpaid installments actually due him at the time of his discharge. [NOTE—General order No. 77, war department, adjutant general's office, April 28, 1865, was the first order issued by the war department discharging men by reason of close of war.]

Soldiers who were discharged after nine months' consecutive service in the army prior to April 3d, 1864, were permitted to re-enlist and become veterans, and were entitled to $400 bounty, payable in installments during the term of service, as follows: Advance $25 (or $60 after September 28th, 1863,) and $50 after each two, six, twelve, eighteen, twenty-four and thirty months, and the balance at the expiration of term of service. If they were discharged to re-enlist into the same regiment they must have previously served two years in order to become veterans, and these were probably paid all bounty due for first service.

All non-commissioned officers mustered out after April 28th, 1865, by reason of being rendered supernumerary on consolidation, are regarded as mustered out because their services were no longer required, and are entitled to full bounty.

Volunteers who enlisted after July 17, 1864, and before May 1, 1865, for one, two and three years, were under act of July 4, 1865, promised $100 for one year's service, $200 for two year's service and $300 for three year's service, payable in equal installments as follows: One-third of the amount on muster-in; one-third at the expiration of half the term of service and the balance at the expiration of the full term of service. If the soldier was discharged "because of wounds received in the line of duty" or by reason of expiration of the term of service, he thereby became entitled to the full amount of bounty, but if he was discharged "because of services no longer required," or by "close of the war," he has no claim for the balance of his bounty. Nearly all those enlisting under this act were paid all due them at time of discharge. The members of the First corps United States veteran volunteers ("Hancock's corps") were paid $300 in advance in addition to the above bounty. Soldiers who enlisted subsequent to Jan. 1, 1865, are not entitled to this extra bounty.

Colored soldiers and their heirs, under act of March 3, 1863, are entitled to the same bounty as white soldiers and their heirs.

Enlisted men discharged by reason of wounds received in battle, or in line of duty, are entitled, by acts of March 3, 1865, and joint resolution of April 12, 1866, to receive the same bounty they would have received if they had served their full term of enlistment. The word wound, as used in the foregoing, is to be understood in the sense of injury, hurt, damage, as contradistinguished from disease or sickness. The bounty does not depend upon the wound, but upon being discharged by reason of the wound.

The loss of a soldier's discharge certificate does not prevent the collection of bounty, provided its loss or destruction is accounted for. A duplicate discharge is not accepted as evidence to establish a claim against the government. If a duplicate is desired, application must be made to the adjutant general United States army.

Bounty is only payable to the enlisted man or his heirs. Commissioned officers for services as such are not entitled. No law authorizes payment of bounty to soldiers for enlistments of less than two years prior to July 18, 1864.

No bounty is paid to volunteers who enlisted after April 30, 1865.

No bounty is paid for enlistments or re-enlistments in the veteran reserve corps, but men transferred thereto from other regiments are entitled to the bounty they would have received in their old regiments, when discharged after two years' service, or at the expiration of the full term of service, or by reason of wounds.

An honorable discharge is a condition precedent to the payment of bounty; but when the discharge papers are silent on this point, then the question is one of fact to be determined by the soldier's military history.

Soldiers who enlisted into the regular army between July 1, 1861, and June 25, 1863, were entitled to $100 bounty, under the same conditions as volunteers.

All men enlisting into the regular army for five years within ninety days from June 25, 1863 (the date of general order No. 190, A. G. O.), were entitled to a bounty of $400, payable in installments as cited in section 2.

All soldiers who enlisted or re-enlisted into the regular army for three years under joint resolution of January 13, 1864, and general order No. 25, are entitled to $400 bounty. By act of June 20, 1864, regulars serving under enlistments made prior to July 23, 1861, and re-enlisting between June 20, 1864, and August 1, 1864, under this act, into their old regiments for three years, are also entitled to $400 bounty, payable in installments.

No bounty is paid for enlistments in the regular army before July 1, 1861.

No bounty is paid to regulars who enlisted after June 30, 1865.

Claimants making application for either arrears of pay or bounty should state all the service the soldier ever rendered—i. e., each company and regiment in which he served after the 11th of April, 1861.

To Grand Army Comrades.

The undersigned have been appointed a committee to invite and request each G. A. R. Post in northern Nebraska to send one delegate to attend a convention to be held at Norfolk, Nebraska, Wednesday, March 10th, 1886, at 7 p. m., for the purpose of making arrangements to hold a district reunion at Norfolk during the coming fall, to accommodate the comrades in northern Nebraska who cannot conveniently attend the state reunion. Arrangements have been made for reduced rates on the F. E. & M. V. Tickets can be procured for three cents a mile for the round trip, which is less than fare one way. Same rates also on the other railroads. Arrangements have been made to entertain delegates free of expense.

It is important that each Post be represented at said convention, as questions of vital importance to the G. A. R. will be discussed by the convention. Comrades of north Nebraska, let us assert ourselves and insist upon recognition such as our numbers and location entitle us.

L. C. WASHBURN, Mathewson Post 109, Norfolk.
J. A. STEVENS, J. C. Fremont Post 68, Neligh.
C. STIEGER, Schrontz Post 70, Creighton.
JOHN CROOK, Geo. Harvey Post 182, Burnett.
DR. MORRIS, Wever Post 185, Emerson
S. C. FAIRCHILD, Kilpatrick Post 82, Oakdale.
J. C. SANTEE, Lander Post 125, Niobrara.
C. W. SNURE, S. P. Chase Post 143, Madison.

A Bargain.

How to make $8,000 with $1000 in four years. By investing in land, stock and town property, at 25 per cent less than value, warranted to pay 20 to 50 per ct. Address H. CLIPPER, Bassett, Neb.

Where Gough First Signed the Pledge

Worcester Sun; It was in the old Town Hall, now the City Hall. It was Monday night, stormy and uninviting out of doors. As he walked down the centre aisle all eyes were turned upon him. How well many remember that pale, haggard face, the long, flowing, unkempt hair of raven blackness, which Gough nervously pushed back from his forehead as he entered the meeting. His coat was buttoned at the top only. A crowd of those who had laughed at his Bacchanalian songs, his wonderful powers of mimicry, and his grotesque dancing had followed him into the meeting. As he nervously affixed his signature to the pledge a half-suppressed sneering laugh was heard by those in the rear of the hall. Gough heard it also, and as he laid down the pen he turned suddenly upon those assembled with, "Why do you laugh? Am I not a man?" The meeting was silent in an instant, and then followed one of those impassioned temperance addresses which in earlier years made him foremost among the effective workers of the temperance cause. In all his after life he never moved an audience more than in this, his first temperance address. Tears were brought to the eyes of all, and it was a sight never to be forgotten by those who witnessed the scene.

A Silver Dingus.

Bill Nye: I found something yesterday at the table that bothered me. It was a new kind of a silver dingus, with two handles to it, for getting a lump of sugar into your tea. I saw right away that it was for that, but when I took the two handles in my hand like a nut-cracker and tried to scoop up a lump of sugar with it I felt embarrassed. Several people, who were total strangers to me, smiled.

After dinner the waiter brought me a little pink glass bowl of lemonade and a clean wipe to dry my mouth with, I reckon, after I drank the lemonade. I do not pine much for lemonade, anyhow, but this was specially poor. It was just plain water with a lemon rind and no sugar in it.

One rural rooster from Pittsburg showed his contempt for the blamed stuff by washing his hands in it. I may be rough and uncouth in my style, but I hope I will never lower myself like that in company.

The people know the merits of St. Jacobs Oil, and use no other. Fifty cents per bottle.

Mr. Thurman in His Old Haunts.

Washington special; It is stated that ex-Senator Thurman has not called at the White house since he came to Washington but once, when he went to pay is respects to the president, and has not called upon his successor, Mr. Payne, towards whom he feels considerable resentment Judge Thurman visits Edmunds and Sherman more than any other of the senators, and when he goes to the capitol follows the well-known trail to the room of the committee on the judiciary, where he hangs his hat and coat on the old peg and takes a pinch of snuff from the box that is always upon the mantel. Judge Thurman and his wife have been out a good deal in society and received marked attention everywhere.

Your system is now more susceptible to the benefits of a reliable medicine than at any other season. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

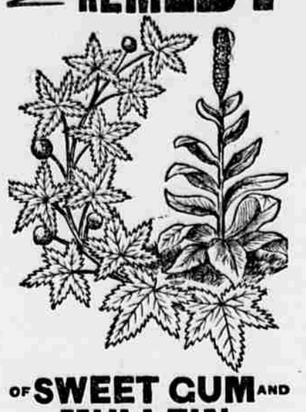
Mary Anderson to Retire From the Stage.

Louisville Times: At the close of the present season she will rest for a year or two. Dr. Hamilton Griffin, when asked this morning, said it would undoubtedly be two years before she reappeared upon the stage. Her friends here say she has not been in good health for some time and has grown rather thin from overwork.

As death grimly seizes the king as well as the commoner, so diphtheria is a foe to duchesses as well as the little dwellers in poorly kept houses. The recent illness of the Duchess of Connaught was traceable to sewer gas that got into her bed room through a hole in a pipe. Dr. Playfair scented the cause and remedied the evil. "The duchess would certainly have died," says Truth, "if she had remained in the polluted rooms for another twenty-four hours."

MOST PERFECT MADE
Prepared with special regard to health.
No Ammonia, Lime or Alum.
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,
CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS

FOR COUGHS, CROUP AND CONSUMPTION USE
TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY
OF SWEET GUM AND MULLEIN.



The sweet gum, as gathered from a tree of the same name, growing along the small streams in the Southern States, contains a stimulating expectorant principle that loosens the phlegm producing the early morning cough, and stimulates the child to throw off the false membrane in croup and whooping-cough. When combined with the healing mucilaginous principle in the mullein plant of the old fields, presents in TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY OF SWEET GUM AND MULLEIN the finest known remedy for Coughs, Croup, Whooping-cough and consumption; and so palatable any child is pleased to take it. Ask your druggist for it. Price 25c. and $1.00.
WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.

L. S. L.
CAPITAL PRIZE, $150,000.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly 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 advertisment

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.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION,
OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED
LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

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.

Its grand single number drawings will take place monthly

It never scales or postpones.

Look at the following distribution:
190th Grand Monthly
AND THE
EXTRAORDINARY QUARTERLY DRAWING
In the Academy of Music, New Orleans,
Tuesday, March 16th, 1886
Under the personal supervison and management of GEN. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, and GEN. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia.

CAPITAL PRIZE $150,000
Notice, Tickets are $10 only. Halves, $5 Fifths, $2. Tenths, $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF	$150 000....	$150,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF	50,000....	50,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF	20,000....	20,000
2 LARGE PRIZES OF	10,000....	20,000
4 LARGE PRIZES OF	5,000....	20,000
20 PRIZES OF	1,000....	20,000
50 "	500....	25,000
100 "	300....	30,000
200 "	200....	40,000
600 "	100....	60,000
1 000 "	50....	50,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Approximation prizes of	$200....	$20,000
100 " "	100....	10,000
100 " "	75....	7,500
2,279 Prizes, amounting to		$522,500

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.
Or M. A. DAUPHIN,
Washington, D. C.

Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address registered letters to
NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

ORIGINAL LITTLE HAVANA GOULD & CO.'S
IS DECIDED BY
Royal Havana Lottery
(GOVERNMENT INSTITUTION)
Drawn at Havana, Cuba, March 13-27, 1886
(A GOVERNMENT INSTITUTION)
TICKETS IN FIFTHS.
Wholes $5.00. Fractions Prorata.
Tickets in Fifths; Wholes $5; Fractions pro rata.
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Railway Time Table.

OMAHA.

The following is the time of arrival and departure of trains by Central Standard time at the local depots. Trains of the C., St. P., M. & O. arrive and depart from their depot, corner of 14th and Webster streets; trains on the B. & M., C., B. & Q. and K. C., St. J. & C. B. from the B. & M. depot; all others from the Union Pacific depot.

BRIDGE TRAINS.

Bridge trains will leave U. P. depot at 6:55—B7:35—8:00—8:40—8:50—B10:00—11:00 a. m., 1:00—1:20—1:50—B 2:00—3:00—4:00—5:00—5:30—6:05—6:10—7:00—11:10 p. m.

Leave transfer for Omaha at 7:12—B 8:15—9:30 B9:42—B 10:35—10:37—11:37 a. m.; 1:37—2:13—2:37—3:30—3:37—4:37—5:45—6:35—7:20—7:50—11:52 p. m.

CONNECTING LINES.

Arrival and departure of trains from the transfer depot at Council Bluffs:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN.			
9:15 A. M.	Mail and Express	7:00 P. M	
12:40 P. M.	Accommodation	4:20 P. M	
5:20 P. M.	Express	9:15 A. M	
CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND.			
9:15 A. M.	Mail and Express	7:00 P. M	
7:15 A. M.	Accommodation	5:30 P. M	
5:20 P. M.	Express	9:15 A. M	
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL.			
9:10 A. M.	Mail and Express	7:00 P. M	
5:45 P. M.	Express	9:15 A. M	
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY.			
9.35 A. M.	Mail and Express	6:20 P. M	
6:40 P. M.	Express	9:15 A. M	
WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC.			
2:15 P. M.	Local, St. Louis Express	Local	
8:00P. M.	Transfer	St. Louis Ex.	Transfer, 3:20 P. M
KANSAS CITY, ST. JOE & COUNCIL BLUFFS.			
9:15 A. M.	Mail and Express	7:35 P. M	
9:00 P. M.	Express	6:35 A. M	
SIOUX CITY & PACIFIC.			
9 05 A.M.	Sioux City Mail	7:00 P. M	
6:30 P. M.	St. Paul Express	9:35 A. M	

Depart. A. M.	P. M.	WESTWARD	Arri A. M.	Arri P. M.
		UNION PACIFIC.		
.....	8:30a	....Pacific Express	7:50a	.....
10:40a	.....	....Denver Express	.....	4:10a
		O. & REP. VALLEY.		
.....	2:40a	....Mail and Express	.....	2:10a
		B. & M. IN NEB.		
8:10a	.....	....Mail and Express	.....	6:40a
.....	6:25a	....Night Express	10:40a	.....

Depart. A. M.	P. M.	SOUTHWARD.	Arrive A. M.	Arrive P. M.
		MISSOURI PACIFIC.		
10:30a	.....	.....Day Express	6:25d	.....
.....	8:45b	.....Night Express	.....	6:35a
		K. C., ST. J. & C. B.		
9:20a	8:45b	....Via Plattsmouth	7:00d	.....

Depart. A. M.	P. M.	NORTHWARD.	Arrive. A. M.	P. M.
		C. ST. P., M. & O.		
8:30a	.....	....Sioux City Express	.....	5:00a
.....	5:40a	Oakland Accommod'n	10:00a	.....

Depart. A. M.	P. M.	EASTWARD.	Arrive A. M.	P. M.
		C., B. & Q.		
9 20	6:00	....Via Plattsmouth	9:20	7 15

STOCK YARDS TRAINS

Will leave U. P. depot, Omaha, at 6:40—8:35—10:45—10:55 a. m.; 2:40—3:50—5:25 p. m.

Leave Stock Yards for Omaha at 7:55—10:25 a. 12:01—1:29—4:40—5:07—6:20 p. m.

NOTE—A trains daily; B, daily except Sunday C daily except Saturday; D, daily except Monday.

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