to "the tables which he had exhibited,

clusion. The committee of the house agreed on the proviso of the bill, and it has been thoroughly examined by the committee and by some members of this body. The law before 1879, which ex-

tended the benefits of this system to the

settlers on the public domain, was intended to reach the actual settlers. It

applied only to the agricultural interest, to the settlers on the public domain. It

provided that the certificates might be

used by pre-emptors within the township surveyed. Then came the legislation referred to; and it was developed that these certificates were on land to be lo-

cated, until in a little over one year \$2,-000,000 were abstracted from the public domain. In New Mexico 700,000 acres

were surveyed, on which there was not a single ranch or corral, no improvements,

no settlement-showing this to be an ab

solute fraud on the government. This system has been a sort of political hos-

pital out upon the prairies and in the mountains. If the land is to be preserved

to the settler, is he not protected by al-lowing the certificate of deposit to be used within the land district? They are

trict, and they are to be placed anywhere in Nebraska. What more should be asked?

The honest settler will be protected by

allowing the certificate to be used within the land district where the survey is made

to say that this measure has cut down the cost of surveys fully one-third, by cutting off all unnecessary surveys.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER RAILROAD LANDS.

Senator Van Wyck introduced a bill for the relief of settlers and purchasers

of lands in Nebraska which was referred

to the committee on public lands. He reported it from that committee with an amendment, and on May 9, 1882, submitted a report from the committee. The

bill provided for reimbursing those who

under the homestead, pre-emption or other laws had settled on lands within

the grant of the Northern Kansas railroad, but against whom decrees have

been or may be entered on account of

the priority of the grant, and appropria-ted \$150,000, the amount due being ad-justed at \$2.50 per acre. Mr. Van Wyck submitted a tull report. The lands, until

withdrawal were subject to entry. Settle

ment was not to be discouraged by any sudden and arbitrary withdrawal with-

out due notice to the public. The rail-road company from 1866 to 1870 slept upon its rights; and not till pioneers had

so peopled the country that the railroad would be a success did they move in its

location. On March 28, 1870, they filed

their map of road, and on April 15th

the secretary ordered the land withdrawn.

improved the same in many cases with

Nearly ten years passed with no intima-

tion of adverse claim. Then suits began

against all having title-patents. If the

Mr. McMillan desired some further ex-

all the lands from market by April 15,

THE TOWN OF SOUTH OMAHA | SENATOR VAN WYCK'S RECORD

Fine Business Lots at the South End, and Beautiful Residence Lots!

In the north end of this Town. Two and one half miles from the Omaha pos

1,000 LOTS

FOR SALE.

These are Quarter Acre Lots.

One Quarter Down,

Balance in 1, 2 and 3 years at 7 per cent.

The Finest Suburban Lots,

Around Omaha. 20 feet above the Missouri River. Nowhere else about Omaha are located such hand-

Before a Higher Appraisement is made. DON'T BELLEVE's word of his until you have thoroughly investigated it.

CONSIDER:

That this property is only two and one half miles from Omaha's but That the altitude is high.

That maple trees are planted on each side of the streets

That each lot contains 9,000 square feet with 20 foot alley. That the streets are 80 and 100 feet wide. That there are six dummy trains each way, besides the regular trains.

That the street cars run to within one half mile of there. That the price is one third less than is asked for property the same distance in other direction

That the price is one third less than is asked for properly the same dista That the lots are one third larger than most others. That they are backed by a syndicate representing \$40,013,013. That there has already been expended between \$1,003,013 and \$1,013.013. That there is a fine system of waterworks, furnishing pure spring water.

That the railways all center there.

That it has its own railway station.

In Fact

thasveeryt hing tomake the property the very best paying investment in Real-Estate to lay.

Examine It Carefully Look Into It. Don't Buy a Lot.

Until you are convinced that there is no possibity of incurring a loss. The handsome residence lots are one mile this side (directly north) of the UNION STOCK YARDS where are located the Immense Dressed Beet,

Fork Packing and Beef Canning Establishment

Which in ten years will be the LARGEST INDUSTRY in the west and will make property worth per - foo what is now asked for a lot. The drainage of the above institutions is perfect and flows south from the town THE ABOVE DESCRIBED LOTS ARE SIMPLY PERFECT.

Any real estate agont will sell you lots. Man with horse and carriage at the Globs-Journal office, at the "Summit," South Osmaha, has maps and price lists and is always ready to show property. For further information maps, fice lists and descriptive circulars, address,

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Property of every description for sale in all parts of the city. Lands for sale in county in Nebraska. A complete set of Abstracts of Titles of Douglas County kept. Maps of the City, State or county, or any other information desired furnished

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Haines' Golden Specific. It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it, is absolutely harmiess, and will effect a permanent and apeedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It never fails. The system once impregnated with the Speciac, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist.

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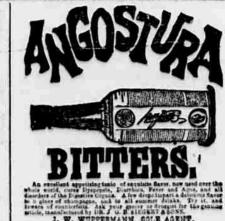
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No nauseous doses of cubebs, copalia or oil of sandalwood that are certain to produce dyspepsia by destroying the coatings of the stomach, Price \$1.50. Sold by all druggists or maided on receipt of price. For further particulars sent forcircular. P. O. Box 1592.

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PILES Instant relief. Final cuire in 10 days, and never returns. No purge, no salve no suppository. Su fiers will arn of a simple remedy free by addressing C. ONSMA 87 N sau st., N. Y. apri4eodsin



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The Original and Only Genuine,
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(atamps) to us he particular in latter by roture mail
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Sold by Druggists cresy where. Ask in "Chiches
tor's English" Pennyroyal Pills. Take ne other.

A Caustic Review of the Fees Paid Lawyers in the Star Route Cases.

OPPOSING POLITICAL TAXES, ETC

Reforming the Methods of Public Land Surveyors and Advocating Relief for Settlers on the Kneavals Lands.

SPECIAL ATTORNEYS IN THE STAR ROUTE CASES.

A speech which excited general attention was that in which Senator Van Wyck exposed the conduct, by Attorney General Brewster, of the star route cases. Mr. Van Wyck took the floor March 2, the senate having under consideration the vill with reference to Alabama mineral lands. He said that the senator from Alabama (Mr. Morgan), was suggesting that there were certain frauds connected with the administration, either of the public surveys or the location of the public lands. He would suggest that there were other matters that are subject to the same criticism. From reports already printed it appears that, while \$95,000 was paid for regular assistants, over \$100,000 was paid for special attorneys, and of this \$85,000 were paid in the District of Columbia. In view of what the newspapers had alleged, it had seemed to him necessary to apply by resolution to the secretary of the treasury, and yesterday the information was furnished. The vouchers to which I shall refer are samples of the large number on file. I find that attorneys were each receiving even more than \$100 per day, and that the attorney-general approved them. Here is a bill by Mr. Bliss for 108 days, including Sundays, for which he gets \$150 a day, with expenses from New York and back. This would amount to more than \$54,000 per annum. Mr. Merrick, whose time is about 100 days, makes a charge of \$15,-000. It is perfectly plain now why the suits continue as they do. It is an outrage that ought not to be tolerated in any country. Such charges are equally as infamous, and will be so considered by the American people, as the star-route methods themselves. In the one case the plunder is by expediting; in the other it is by delay. The star-route frauds were exposed by the energy of a former postmaster-general, and not by the money taken by these fees of lawyers, at \$150 a day. When the attorney-general is willing to have paid, from money drawn from the pockets of the people, as much for one year's service as he receives for his entire four year's service, does that

Several interesting colloquies occurred while Mr. Van Wyck had the floor, among which were those with Mr. Logan and Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Van Wyck, after making the statement referred to above, asked where is the protection of the treasury, and of the people of this country, when the head of the department of justice not only tolerates but inaugurates this outrage upon the

not affect disastrously the administration

of justice?"

Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania,-Do you mean to say that he ever got a dol-. Van Wyck-Oh, no.

Mr. Cameron-Then be careful how The Presiding Officer-Does the senator from Nebraska yield to the senator from Pennsylvania

Mr. Van Wyck-Certainly; I am glad the senator comes to the defense of his Mr. Cameron-I do not come to anybody's defense; to accuse him as you are

doing is not proper.
Mr. Van Wyck-I accuse no one; the facts accuse him.

Mr. Cameron—Now, stop here! The Presiding Officer—Does the senator . Cameron-Now, stop here! from Nebraska yield? Mr. Van Wyck-Certainly; 1 like to near the senator.

Mr. Cameron-Then stop! Mr. Van Wyck-1 cm glad that my friend from Pennsylvania comes to the I tried to do it but the facts cerlified to by himself are against the attorney-general. Mr. Cameron-Oh! you are a-I will

Mr. Van Wyck-I have not said that the attorney-general took this money.

Mr. Camerou—You have talked too

much; do not talk any more.

Mr. Van Wyck—When he made a con tract to pay \$15,000 for one hundred day's work, including Sunday, he did what he must know to be wrong.

Mr. Cameron-He never did a thing in his life that he knew to be wrong.

The Presiding Officer—The senator from Pennsylvania will not interrupt the senator from Nebraska without address-

ing the chair.
Mr. Van Wyck—I most cordually yield; I do not ask that the senator from Pennsylvania shall go thorough the courtesy of first addressing the chair.

The Presiding Officer—The chair sees proper to preserve the rule of the senate. Mr. Cameron-The senator from Pennsylvania means to make no harrangue. He does not talk—
The Presiding Officer — The senator

from Pennsylvania will address the chair, and let the chair ask whether the senator from Nebraska will consent to be inter-Mr. Van Wyck-I desire to be inter-rupted, for it is information I am seeking.

Mr. Cameron-I am afraid that you know more about it than others. Mr. Van Wyck-No, sir; only to com-municate to the country the facts in this matter, approved by 'Brewster, Attorney-

In the course of his reply to Senator Logan's question, Senator Van Wyck said: "I said that the payment of such a per diem was a temptation, an in-ducement to protract the trial of a case. I said further, that in any country where justice was decently administered it could not possibly be that an ordinary criminal prosecution could protract itself so long as this one has done. I desire this matter of taking these extravagant fees from the treasury to stop. Do you suppose the attorney-general, in his own private business, would employ an attorney at \$150 per day and then pay all his expenses? I say that any public of-ficer who will not administer his trust with the same lidelity, with the same hon-esty and the same diligence that he would his own private matters, is subject to the charges that very follow from pursuing such a course. Suffer this to go on, how will it effect the administration of justice in this city. I ask that these things shall

stop! POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS. A resolution by Senator Pendleton in regard to the collection of assessments for political purposes from government employes being under consideration, Senator Van Wyck called up a resolution offered by him June 5th, that

WHEREAS, Printed circulars are being sent to officers, clerks and employes in the United State's service asking for contributions and

WHEREAS, Congress enacted in 1876 that

no such contribution should be re-ceived or collected by one officer from anand the reason he gave why we should agree with the house provision." In answer to these suggestions, which were seconded by Mr. Windom, Senator Van Wyck said that the facts stated were so established that the committees of both branches have come to the same con-Resolved, That the committee on civil ser-

Resolved, That the committee on civil service report whether such notices are received in the naval and military service; what amount would be realized by the assessment of ten per cent on annual salary; whether payment will not be a violation of the statutes, and by what authority it is alleged that such assessments will not be objected to in any official quarter.

The senate, having resumed the subject June 26, Senator Van Wyck said: "Senator Hale has alluded to the fact that the system of political assessments

that the system of political assessments was exercised to a greater extent in the days of the democracy than now. But that is no justification for a weaker exercise of the power. When a circular is sent to private citizens no amount is designated, but when sent to a government employe the hope is expressed that not less than a certain sum be sent. I think I have a right to say that it is not prudent for the republican party to act upon a policy which largely contributed to the destruction of the democracy. I choose as a republican, differing with all my associates to take warning from the past. I do not like the mockery of telling a man whose salary would not give bread to his wife and shees to his children, that it should be a pleasure and a privilege to him to do this thing. I do not suppose I am be be arraigned here or anywhere because I am a republican, and I protest against such injustice. Your circular does not pretend to be voluntary, but it is a demand from the administration which requires their allegiance and their dol-lars, and nothing else. I say to my friend from Maine that the republican party is not imperiled so much as to render it necessary to extort a few dollars from the hard earnings of these men Mr. Alisson-I agree with you thor

oughly,
Mr. Van Wyck—It is a sort of high
tariff all the way through. In further
reply to Mr. Hale he said that the democratic party was bolder than we are. I beg to be excused from following demo cratic methods. It was a thorny road for them, and I propose not to wear that kind of stones in shoes. I think we can do more in twenty-four hours for the republican party than by such a system, even if the office-holders should respond. If we would take a little of the burden off the people of this nation it would help us far more; if we could reduce our tariff it would aid us more than to raise a few dollars from the employes of the government. At the beginning of the session we had thousands upon thousands of petitions praying us to regulate inter-state commerce. Just a little healthy legisla-tion in that direction would have helped the republican party more than the few thousand dollars which we collect in

that way." In answer to a question, Senator Van Wyck said he wanted to keep the republican party a little better than the democratic party was kept. I should like a civil service that would preserve the purity of the ballot-box and the freedom of every man who is in the employ of the government. Postmaster-General Howe said, in arranging Hayes' administration, that they were inquisitors,; yet when these same men became the administra-tion they suddenly take the same views of all administrations. I am with the administration; I am with the republican party necessarily. I cannot go anywhere else. The terrible record produced by my friend from Maine, of democratic

Patents had issued; the land had been sold and resold; pre-emption owners had corruption, precludes any alliance there. I am in the republican party, claiming the same privileges I have always en-joyed in that organization. Mistake is valuable buildings, fences and orchards, and paying taxes thereon, increasing the value in some cases to \$25 an acre. The railroad company acquiesced by taking indemnity lands from March, made when men think the administra-tion is greater, higher, and beyond the 1873, to December, 1881. The rail-road passed to another organization, As a firm friend and supporter of the administration, I am not here to atand the lands in controversy were con-veyed to Kneavalls, Mitchell and Parker. tack it. I only wish to show the employes of the government that those who can and those who cannot pay the assessment will have perfect freedom in the exercise of their discretion.

government has given deeds to different parties to the same land it must be re-DEPOSITS FOR LAND SURVEYS. Jan. 26, 1882, (Seffator Van Wyck subsponsible. mitted a resolution that on account of ouses and frauds in land surveys allowed by deposits, the secretary of the interior be directed to instruct surveyor-generals to approve no more applications for March 28, 1870, filed a map, and the secsurveys under the deposit saystem," and retary of the interior at once withdrew directing the committee on public to inquire into alleged abuses and frauds, and find what redress may be had for any 1870, the land offices, however, being kept open and certificates issuing until that loss sustained by the government, and what legislation is necessary to prevent a recurrence. Feb. 24th he called up this entries between those dates should be withdrawn, and the commissioner deciresolution, made a motion to refer it, and spoke at some length upon it. He said ded with the railroad company. But the secretary of the interior reversed that dethat "the act of 1871, allowing settlers to cision, and patents were issued giving have townships surveyed in which they lived, on depositing \$600 and receiving persons titles to the lands they had en tered. They remained in peaceful pos-session for a number of years, building houses, barns and fences and planting certificates which could be used to pay for lands pre-empted in the township was intended as a benificent measure, but orchards. The railroad company acqui it grew into great abuse and greater frauds, until in 1879, the law was amendesced in the decision, and began taking indemnity lands; they did not advertise ed so that the certificate could be assign ed and used in payment for pre-emptions and homesteads of any government lands. Under the guise of regard for these lands nor pay taxes on them; they knew that the owners were paying taxes and occupying and possessing them. The company passed into the hands of settlers, they appeared in congress, and another organization; its land grant the bill was scarcely challenged. This passed into the hands of trustees who began to issue deeds for the land payable in bonds of the road, and in script or stock. The holders of these papers came to the land with claims to title to the passed the senate, and was sent to the house, the public land committee of which struck out all after the enacting clause and inserted the timber-culture bill, which was then reported and passed, but was not sent to the senate. Near the close of the third session the schemers reappeared lands entered between March 28, and April 15, 1870. In the suit against Hyde, Kneavalls did not proceed against the men who held the land—not against the in the house; the speaker announced that the bill had been lost, and it was ordered homesteaders who were occupying and that a copy of the senate bill be requested some of whom had patents. Just before the statutory limitation for real estate in It was obtained and promptly passed and the plotters at once extended their plans Nebraska would expire, the first intimawith dummies and straw men and by tion came to these men who had been paying taxes for ten years—a demand for the land, and service of notice of the judgment against Hyde. What would the government do? It had given to the collusion with some surveyors general. These ardent friends of the settlers increased the deposits; sold the certificates at minety and ninety-five cents; had sureying contracts made to themselves or farmers title to their their lands; they in their interest and got the work done had entered upon them in good faith; the secretary of the interior had decided that their title was good, and that the at forty or lifty per cent of contract price These deposits swelled from a small amount during the last year to two mil claim of the railroad was not valid. lions of dollars. The present commissioner, Judge McFarland, soon began to have government is in a position to respond in some way to protect the titles which it glimpses of the frauds, and on Sept. 5,1881 gave in good faith, and which the settlers had accepted in good faith. After the issued to surveyor-generals a circular warning them of the great frauds, and directing the manner of detecting so as to bill bringing the matter before the supreme court was introduced, it was statannul fraudulent contracts. Operations had been carried on when townships of good land could be surveyed, but the ed that the person claiming title was willing to accept a basis of settlement; willing to accept a basis of settlement; that the government pay the minimum price for its own lands within railroad limits; by doing which, and paying to the settlers \$2.50 per acre, they would effect a compromise with the persons holding the titles sanctioned by the decision of the district courts. The senate, June 23, 1882, great object had been to survey worthless land and use the certificates where lands are good. Notwithstanding the circular many surveyor-generals continued makmany surveyor-generals continued making contracts. In Colorado about \$600,000 worth has been surveyed in eighteen months; and later they invaded Nebraska from the west, knowing that secresy was important to prevent suspicion. There is a depository at Omaha, but they made all deposits at Chicago. The amount of deposit for surveys in eight states and territories for eighteen agreed to the bill, which was passed, but it did not pass the house. In the Forty-eighth congress, Mr. Van Wyck introduced the same bill, except that the price per acre was made \$3.50, in consequence of a settlement made between Kneavals and the settlers, and the appropriation was increased to \$250,000. It passed the eight states and territories for eighteen months down to 1882 is \$2,193,000. congress sanction the delegation of its power to an irresponsible syndicate for senate, but again failed in the house. Early in the present session of the Fortythe expenditure of millions? Often the surveys are farmed out by the surveyorninth congress, Senator Van Wyck intre duced the same bill, which, some weeks ago, passed the seemte unanimously, and generals, with no idea of their mode or correctness, to a few favorities who ex-pect to retain one-half of the appropriais now in the house for action.

tion as profits, making the whole sys-tem a sort of political hospital with no regard to efficient and economical expenditures. One object of the resolution I have offered is to effect a remodeling of the entire plan, and to have annulled con-tracts that may be illegal." The subject again came up Aug. 1st in

cyclones," said a passenger from Ransas, you folks ought to go out there and see one. I won't tell you any cyclone stories, because you wouldn't believe one if I did, and I hate to be thought a liar by men who doesn't tell me what they think. I'll just tell you something about our common every day winds out there. When The subject again came up Aug. 1st in the shape of amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill, which provided that no certificates shall be received in payment for land except at the land office in which the lands surveyed are subject to entry. Senator Van Wyck again addressed the senate in answer to the request of several senators. Mr. Cockerell inquired what had become of Senator Van Wyck's resolution, and Mr. Beck said that the senator from Nebraska can throw a good deal of light on the question, and called his attention

House Cleaning in the Wild West,

Chicago Herald: "Talking about

said a passenger from Kansas,

that business was suspended, the front doors locked and the street lamps lit. Whenever one of those sou westers came along the St. Joseph folks used to shut their houses as tight as they could get 'em and live in the cellars. I told my friend that I didn't want to go any further west than this, but he urged me to go out on the Kansas prairie, and said it was nice and clean and quiet there. was nice and clean and quiet there. "Well, I went, took a homestead and put me up a little house. Had it nearly finished, all but the clapboarding on the north and east sides, when one of those

sou'western howlers come along. It wasn't a cyclone—just a good, stif, common wind—but when I went out to that house next morning what d'ye s'pose I found? She was packed full of sand from cellar to garret. I couldn't get inside, and couldn't see the ceiling through the winders-it was sand all the way up. The wind was all calm then, and I got a shovel and started digging the dirt out of my house when a neighbor came along and saw what I was at.

and saw what I was at.

"That ain't the way to do it, you darned fool," he said; "rip off the clapboards on the north and east sides and wait for another breeze. It'll clean your house out as slick as a whistle in fifteen minutes. Nobody but a tenderfoot wouldn't go and clapboard the north and east sides of his house first, anyhow," he growled as he moved off.

'I followed his advice, -waited twentyby the bill allowed to be assignable, and to be used anywhere within the land district. New Mexico is a land district; they get the bene-fits of them. Nebraska is a land disfour hours for a wind, and in half an hour found the house all clean. That ain't all, either. The inside woodwork was polished up so smooth and pretty that it fairly glistened, and my wife said shed have me take them clapboards off every house-cleaning."

This provision protects the settler and it protects the public domain. The amendment to strike out the proviso embodying Senator Van Wyck's resolution was rejected, after a speech by Mr. Plumb in its favor, to which Senator Van Wyck replied. It is within bounds

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OVER HALFA MILLION DISTRIBUTED

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In the Academy of Music, New Orleans,
Tuesday, June 15th, 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

anation of the bill from Senator Van Notice, Tickets are \$10 only. Halves, \$5 Wyck. In reply Senator Van Wyck said Fifths, \$2. Tenths, \$1that under the act of 1865 the railroad on CAPITAL PRIZE OF \$150 000 1 GRAND PRIZE OF 1 GRAND PRIZE OF 2 Lange Prizes of 4 Large Prizes of 20 PRIZES OF 50 100 4 The railroad then claimed that 000 APPROXIMATION PRIZES, 100 Approximation prizes of \$200....

> 2,279 Prizes, amounting to \$592,500 Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the company in New Or For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary let-ter, currency by express at our expense ad-

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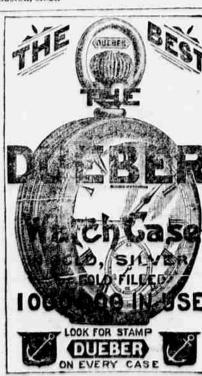
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