## CALIFORNIA! DISCOVERIES. OURES ASTHMA. COUGHS, AND Bronchitis. CHEST, and LUNGS - Sold on GUARNIE Send for circular, \$1, per bille 3 pr 22. ABIETINE MEDI CO. ORDVILLE, CAL Santa Abie : and : Cat-R-Cure For Sale by

Goodman Drug Co.

## PURIFY YOUR BLOOD.

Impurities in the blood produce diseases, Bodily and mental health depend upon a healthy condition of the blood. The blood, particularly in the spring and during the hot summer months, becomes clogged with impurities, which poison it and generate disase. A harmless blood purifier, without a particle of mineral poison in it, such as mercury or potash, is necessary to remove these impurities and to restore the healthy tone of mind and body. The lest purifier and tonic known to the world to Swift's Specific (S.S.S.). In regard to its wonderful purifying and tonic powers we give a few testimonials as follows: Mr. Wm. A. Siebold, with Geo. P. Rowell &

Co., 10 Spruce Street, New York, writes March 20th, 1881; "I feel it my duty, for the beneat of others who may be afflicted as I was, to write you this letter, which you can use as my testimony in any way you choose. I will answer any inquiry from others in relation to the facts herewith stated. In February last I suffered great pain and inconvenience from boils, all over my neck; I could not turn my head without scute pain and my blood was in poor condition. After trying all the usual remedies in such cases, and finding no relief, by the persuasion of Mr. J. W. Fears, Manager of your New York Office, I used one bottle S. S. S. and I improved rapidly and very soon I was entirely relieved of my "Job's Comforters," Now not a sign of my affile ion can be seen. I feel strong and cheerful. S. S. S. Is a fine tonic as proved in my ease. Is eep soundly and my appetite is good. Dr. J. N. Chency, a well-known physician writes from Ellaville, Georgia: "1 use S. S. S. suits. It will, in my judgment, prevent sum-mer dysentery, if one will take a few bottles in the spring, thus preparing the bowels for

the strains of summer. Mrs. Scott Liston, 116 Zane street (Island), Wheeling, West Virginia, writes: "Having need S. S. S. for the blood, I can safely say that it beats anything I have used to cleans the blood and make a new being out of a per-

Mr. S. Hamlin, Winston, N. C., writes:
"I use it every spring. It always builds me
up, giving me appetite and digestion, and
enabling me to stand the love, trying, enervating hot summer days. On using it I soon
become strong of body and easy of mind."

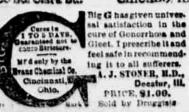
Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases malled





Works on Chronic, Nervous and Delicar's Diseases. Consultation, personally or by sitter, free. Cousuit the old Boetor. Thomsands cured. Offices and parlors private. 45 Those contemplating Marriage and for Dr. Clarke's celebrated guide male and Fernale, each 15c, both 25c, itamps). Before confiding your case, consult Dr. CLARKE. A friendly letter or call may save future suffering and shame, and add golden years to life. 45 Book "Life's (Secret) Errors," 50c. (stamps). Medicine and writings gent everywhere, secure from exposure. Hours, 8 to 8; Sundays, 9 to 12. Address, F. D. CLARKE, M. D. 186 SG Clark St. CHICAGO, ILL.

Rig G has given univer-



A SUNKEN FORTUNE.

Millions of Wealth to Be Dived For off Delaware Breakwater.

Globe Democrat: A big steamboat loaded with ocean charts, maps and nautical instruments will start from Dialogue's Camden Shinyard Philadel-phia, for the Delaware Breakwater to begin a search for the treasure sunk just outside the breakwater on board the British sloop-of-war Braak, in 1798. The expedition is to be in charge of Capt. Charles A. Adams, of the navy, who has been in the service for twenty-five years, and Lieut. George P. Blow, who has just eft Fortress Monroe to assist Capt. Adams. The Government, which is in-terested in the expedition, furnishes all the instruments necessary for the exploration of the sea bottom at the point where it is supposed the vessel sunk. On two distinct occasions the search for this hidden treasure has been a failure. and Dr. Seth Panchast, of 931 Arch street, sunk \$12,000 in two years in trying to locate the treasure, but the expiorations were not made on scientific principles, and the present expedition is to be the final and scientific attempt.

A syndicate, composed principally of Philadelphians, has been formed, and and James G. Kane elected President. Dr. Pancoast, who has so persistently worked to find the treasure, organized the syndicate, delivers the shares of stock and receives the money. hundred shares of stock are to be sold at \$300 a share. About eighty shares have airendy been sold. Dr. Pancoast left for New York yesterday to negotiate the sale of the remaining shares. The steamer is named City of Long Branch, and has been fitted up at a cost of \$7000. The boat is a stern wheel steamer, 183 feet long and 35 feet breadth of beam. Capt. Adams, who will command the expedition, obtained a leave of absence from Secretary Whitney to investigate the matter, and he is now one of the most enthusiastic of the explorers. After a thorough survey has been made divers will go to work to search for the

The Debraak was a Dutch vessel cantured by the French. Her maiden name was Brank, the French adding the prefix "De." When the war broke out between England and France she was lying in Falmouth harbor, and was detained by the English Government. She was subsequently condemned, and on June 3, 1797, commissioned and ordered to the Western Islands. When com missioned the "De" was dropped and her maiden name retained. She was commadded by Capt. Jas. Drew, with a complement of eighty-six men, and carried sixteen guns.
The Porcupine Gazette of May 28.

1798, published in this city, stated that, "Mr. Low, a courier, arrived here this evening from Cape Henlopen, bringing the sad news of the loss of H. B. M. sloop of war Braak, Capt. James Drew, commander. She was overset in Old Kiln Roads, about 4 o'clock last Friday afternoon the 25th. She was at the time under mainsail and reefed topsail just about to east anchor a mile from the ight house, her boats alongside waiting or the captain, who intended to go ashore at Lewistown. A sudden squall of wind laid her on her beam ends, when she immediately filled and went down with the captain and his lieutenant and thirty-eight officers, seamen and ma-The rest of the ship's company, including the boatswain, escaped in the ship's boat and a pilot's boat, which was waiting to take the pilot ashore. The Braak parted with his Majesty's fleet off the Western Isles in chase of a strange sail. About twenty-Lve days ago she fell in with and captured a Spanish ship from La Plata, bound for

Spain with a very valuable cargo. Capt. Charles Sanborn, a noted submarine diver, who in 1867 contemplated securing a concession from the Government for raising this vessel, visited Halifax for the purpose of getting information. He secured a newspaper published in 1798, giving the following account of the loss of the vessel:

"H. B. M. sloop-of-war Braak, we are informed, was capsized of the capes of Delaware, returning from a successful cruise on the Spanish main. She had on board seventy tons of copper and an immense amount of treasures, consisting of gold and silver bars and precious

Capt Sanborn afterward went South with the intention of returning the following spring and commencing operations. While there he was taken sick and died. It was his belief that the treasure was valued at \$20,000,000. Capt. Gilbert McCracken and a Capt. Allen were pilot partners a hundred years ago at Lewis, and Capt. Samuel McCracken a grandson of Capt. Gilbert McCracken says that his grandfather put Capt. Allen on board the Braak, and then came into the harbor and remained in his boat in Old Kiln roads for the purpose of taking him off after piloting the vessel in. After the pilot was received on board he passed into the cabin to see the captain, who then invited him to partake of refreshments, after which he was shown the contents of the locker, Capt. Drew remarking. This is my last voyage to sea; it has been a remarkably successful one and when I return home I am going to buy a title and live like a lord."

After going ashore Capt. Allen, in referring to what he saw in the locker said there was an immease amount of gold and silver in bars, a large number of doubloons, and iron chests containing precious stones, which was private property. The crew and Spaniards who were saved confirmed what Capt. Allen had stated.

Last summer Dr. Pancoast visited a number of the oldest inhabitants of Leas. and they were all of the opinion that a large amount of treasure went down in the Braak. Dr. Pancoast, in speaking

of the search, said: 'In commencing operations in the fall of 1886 we laid out a half-mile square, which we buoyed. We worked from the northeast portion of the square to the southwest. Near the center of the square the grapple which we used came in contact with something. The water was so rough the divers could not go The grapple was buoyed, and down. through neglect the bearings were not taken. After the weather had moderated and the water calmed, we found that the grappling irous had become de-tached and the buoy had carried them some distance away. If the land bear-ings had been taken at the time the location would not have been lost. After the grappling irons were raised they were found to be covered with verdigris, supposed to have come from the copper or brass cannons of the Braak. This is no myth. We know the vessel is there, and we also know that she had immense treasures aboard. The searching for this vestel must not be compared to the visionary schemes we frequently hear of in trying to find Capt. Kidd's buried treasures. It is a legitimate business

The delicious fragrance, refreshing coolness, and soft beauty imparted to the skin by Pozzoni's Powder, commends it to all ladies.

operation."

A handsome bracelet consists of seven alternate diamonds and rubies, each in a separate box-setting, and all mounted on a knife edge band of Roman gold.

Are you weak and weary, overworked and tired? Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine to purify your blood and l-give you strength.

## THE AMERICAN CRAZE.

Just Now it is Exemptified in the Saveral Games of Chance So Liberally Patronized.

The North Takes to Stocks and Grain. While the South Helistofts beloved Louisiana State Lottery.

Something About Gen. Jubal Early, the Old Co fe lerate Lader, and Els Connect on with Los teries.

New ORLEANS, La., June 14, 1888. - Last Tues lay morning no one was on the street who could by any possibility remain in-doors. Those who were out walked slowly and hugged the shady side of the street. It was loo clock when an old man bushed aside the swinging doors of a house on St. Charles street and stepped out to the sidewalk.

It was old Gen- Jubal Early of Lynchburg,

Va., and the Louisiana lottery, Although not a resident of the city Gen, Early s perhaps as well known a figure here as he is n Lyncaburg, for he comes here every month to superintend the drawings of the state lottery. and so, as he crosses the sumpy street with two little cotton bags carried in one hand behind the bent back, everyone in sight stops to look at him. People crane their neck out of the street car windows to get a glimpse of him: hep-keepers leave their counters to gaze at the hep-keepers leave their counters to gaze at the ent figure, a confederate rather Time, picking is way across the colobestones. The old gen-leman makes straight for the Academy of flusic, which is on the opposite side of the street country building he has just left—the office of

from the building he has just left—the office of the Lonislana State Lottery.

A party of us had been sitting in the Com-mercial slub the night before discussing every-thing from politics down or up to the decisions when the conversation turned upon the lottery, and the passion of the latin races for the games of chance. A young man from lower remarked that in Louislana, at least, the lottery seemed to have a legitimate business status, that it was recognized as a factor in the commercial world.

have a legitimate business status, that it was reversilized as a factor in the commercial world.

"And why not?" broke in Col. Dan Wilson, twisting his huge bulk about to a more comportable position in his favorite easy chair. "The lottery has been re-orgalized by the state government for a quarter of a century, and its contributions to the school and general fund of the state have been such that the latter could not very well maintain certain necessary institutions without its aid. The proprietors simply turned the public a inherent passion for chance to the account of the state and themselves, guaranteeing the proprietors simply turned the business of the lotery upon strictly business principles. There is no room for sentiment in this matter. The passion I have spoken of exists everywhere, and the incorporation of the lottery company simply, as I say, protected the people from actual fraud. Previous to this title public had been swin-lied out of millions of dollars by irrespons ble people who conducted lotteries in an underhand and fraudient way, and who often decamped with the cash without even turning the wheel. It is not strange, then, that a responsible body of men should organize an institution which would stand between the people and the scamps who would cheat them, and it is still less s'range that the state, having the interest of the people at heart, to say nothing of substandal actualities, received annually should not only authorize but foster an institution of his kind. The act under which the lottery was incorporated is an interesting one as showing under what circumstances the lottery came into existence. Here, John, bring me the statues, that big shrep sein book," and when the near old about the law-book the colonel opened it and real:

Altricus I. The name and title of this corporation are:

1. The protection of the state against the treat bases heaved we have incurred by sending

orporation are:

1. The protection of the state against the 1. The protection of the state against the great losses heretofore incurred by sending large amounts of money to foreign countries for the purchase of lottery tickets and devices, thereby impoverishing our own people.
2. To establish a solvent and reliable home institution for the sale of lottery policy, and combination tickets, devices, and certificates, frational parts thereof at terms and prices in just proportion to the prizes drawn, and to insure perfect fairness and justice in the distribution of such mices.

tion of such pitzes.

3. To provide means to raise a fund for educational and charitable purposes for the citizens

3. To provide means to raise a fund for educational and charitable purposes for the citizens of Louisiana.

Arte Let 3. The capital stock of this corporation shall be \$1,80,000, represented by ten thousand shares of \$100 each.

There were provisions for a board of directors composed of seven stockholders, and the corporation was given all the corporate rights to sue and be sued, etc. The duration of its existence was fixed at twenty five years. In consideration of the privileges this granted and guaranteed, the company on its part agreed to the following.

Article 5. Sec. 1. The corporation shall pay to the state of Louisiana, the sum of \$2,000 per annum, which sum shall be payable quarterly in advance from and after the 1st day of January, 1869, to the state anditor, who shall deposit the same in the treasury of the state, and which sum shall be credited to the educational fund; and said corporation shall be exempt from all other taxes and licenses of any kind whatever, whether from state, parish, or municipal authorities.

Secricy 2. The corporation shall furnish bonds to the auditor in the sum of \$50,000 as secrety for prompt and punctual payment of the sum set forth in the preceding section.

"And so on, and so on, continued the colonel. "The election of oil certs is provided for, and the company is given the sole right to maintain a lottery in the state of Louisiana for twenty-five years from January, 1863. About eleven years

lottery in the state of Louisiana for twenty-five years from January, 1869. About eleven years years from January, 1809. About eleven years ago, however, the new state constitution was adepted. By this the mon poly privileges of the company were abrogated and the business thrown open, provided each charter of privileges shall pay not less than \$40.00 per annum of money into the treasury of the state; and provided further, that all charters shall cease and expire on the 1st of January, 1855, from which time all loctailes are prohibited in the state.

he state.
"The \$40,000 per annum now provided by law "The \$40,000 per annum now provided by law to be paid by the Louisiana State Lotery conjung according to the provisions of its charter, granted in the year 1808, shall belong to the chartiy hospital of New Orleans, and the charter of said company is recognized as a contract binding on the state for the period therein specified, except, its monopoly clause, which is hereby abrogated; and all laws contrary to the provisions of this articlears hereby delared null and void, provided said company saali file a written renum lation of a I its monopoly features in the office of the secretary of state within sixty days after the ratification of this constitution.

a written remain lation of a I its monopoly features in the office of the secretary of state within sixty days after the ratification of this constitution.

"If the additional sum raised by licenses on lotteries the hospital of Shreveport shall receive \$19,000 annually, and the remaining sum shall be divided cach year among the several parishes in the state for the benefit of their schools.

"So, Sir, you see why the Louislana state lottery is a recognized factor in Louislana commerce, and if you can go snywhere o central and find a set of mea whose commer in standing in the community in which they live is any better than that of the latery directors you are welcome to their acquaintance, and are to be congrainted."

It was croposed that we visit the drawing of the day following, and Col. Wilson extended an invitation to sit with the commissioners on the stage and observe at close range the manner in which the drawing was done. There would be an additional interest, he said, from the fact that I was a grand drawing, with the capital prize of \$20,000 in the wheel. This is the way that I came to be crossing St. Charles at eet instead of Junial Early hobbled along with the two cotten bags in his hand. One of these sucks contained the Siz prize—that is, the 11 ke's with the amounts printed thereon; the other contained the kild prize of the son the fact the numbers of which draw the prizes at the last monthly drawing. Both these bags were filled a month ago, the nexts is ed with cord and bound with slips of paper of the inside folds of with a return the autographs of Gen. Farly and featuregard, and sealed with wax and stamped with a private signet. They have remained or ked in a private value in the lottery office until the flund of Gen. Early look them up once more and carried their across the street.

Every one in New O feans buys lettery tickets. The sale is not co flued as some people imagine to the low or the ignorant, but is common to all classes. Fortions of the same ticket are of the held by merchants in the pill. At hundreds of potuts about the city you can see fixed to walls and telegraph poles little time show-cases containing the alluring tlekets string on wir's and offered for sale. There are men who do nothing else but sell the chances, and you can see their signs, "Lucky Chance Store," "Lucky Number Agency," etc., enticing people to try their luck in the lottery. Each agent keeps account of the prizes drawn on tickets sold by him, and lists of such numbers and prizes are seen, shown outside the window, as an advertisement and an inducement to buy at that particular place. The day before the drawing the tickets are hawked about the sireets by peddiers, who call out: "Here's your lotters tickets! Drawing tomorrow."

People invest in the lottery as a matter of fact. For twenty nine and one-half days they live in hope, exhilarating, buoy ant hope. For half a day they are somewhat disappointed, but, pah! what have they lost? Only a dellar generally, and they try it again, who knows but they will win next time. Did not Ambrose Patin, the locksmith on Toutous street, win \$5,000. To be sure he lost it next week on a cotton-exchange, but that was his own fault; and there was Mme. Sophie Bols, who used to work

ow could she have started that magnificent neertaking establishmony on ha axin estreet she had not won \$1,000 has July. And so anther twentieth tick t is bought and we live gain in to be for another mouth. They say, it mean in 16 be for another month. They say, it need never run a man—a dollar a month is only two bits a week. That means one pint less of St. Janan a month or a few less eigers, and then look at the possibilities, ma fail. Who would hesitater No one ever seems disheartened or downcast at his monthly failure to win a prize, trough months may stretch into years of investigan.

Jules, leaning over the table in the cafe, says

Jules, leaning over the table in the cafe, says to Aristile: "What luck?" His friend replies expressively with a shrip of the shoulders.

Marie, meeting her friend Lucilie at Spanish Fort, kisses her raptarously and says: "Congratulations, matcherie. Your bon fortune still attends you, I see." Lucilie has been lucky and Canal street will soon see some new costumes. The tickels are spoken of as a staple article of food would be in other localities. They almost pass for legal tender. The negroes, with their usual love of chance, are large and regular burers, mostly of the twentieth tickets. The porter as he brushes your clothes insumates that he is saving all his tips to purchase his regular monthly ticket; the bootblack shining your boot-wear hints that he only lacks a quarter to make up the sum necessary to buy his "lot ry chance," the barber scraping your chin asks if you have boment your chance yet, and at last, wearied of the continual repetition and amazed at the power of the lottery scheme, you invest a dollar in it his to discover where the power of the rasefination lies—and you find out.

We followed the oil confederate leader lind the theater down the middle able and up a temp wary incline to the stage where the work of the drawing was to take place. There waiting him sat General Beauregard and the assistant commissioners, the recording clerk, and the four little boys who, blindholded, take the prizes and the tile kets from the wheels. To the right of the stage stood a "wheel" over four feet in diameter, it was more like a bass drum than a wheel, the circle being formed or a continuous strip of wood about clinhteen inches wide: the sloes are of glass, it is held up free from the floor by a stout frame of iron and wood and a wheel, the circle being formed of a continuous strip of wood about eighteen inches wide; the sides are of glass, it is held up free from the foor by a stout frame of from and wood and kept in position by an iron axie, on each end of which was a stout crank. Iwo negrous dracted upon the stage a pair of large boxes, out of which they took eight huge bags, each with a capacity of over a bushel. Each bag was brought to Gen. Early, who carefully examined it, especially the seal, and then out the attings which bound the neck. Each bag had papers around the necks of the small bags brought in by Gen. Early. The autographs on these slips of paper were closely scratinised. As he mished the inspection of each bag it was lifted by the negroes and empited into the large wheel through a door in the woolen rim. This operation was closely watched by the old men. When they were all empited the wheel was just hair full of tickels. These tickets are slips of stout paper, four inches long by two inches wide, each one containing a number from 1 to 100,001. The figures are printed in large full-face characters which, when the teket is held up, can be plainly distinguished by a large part of the audience. Each tleket is thehly rolled and thrust into a tray hollow cylinder of gutta percha about the thickness of a lead pencil and about an inch and a half long. The last to be put in was those which had been drawn out against the prizes at the last drawing, and which had been preserved separately since that time. The little door was then shut and the darkies were told to "roll." The wheel was vigorously turned both ways several times, the little door was then shut and the darkies were told to "roll." The then shut and the darkies were to id to "roll." The was vigorously turned both ways several times, the little olack cylinders being thoroughly mixed in the operation. The other little bag was then given to Gen. Beauregard, who paid his sole attention to the prize wheel. This is about two feet in diameter, and has a rim of brass instead of wood. The prizes were dumped into the small wheel and the door closed. These tickets merely contained the money figures for the various prizes and were inclosed in similar india rubber cylinders. There are 85 of these prizes, divided as to amount in this way:

I capital prize of \$30,000 is. \$50,000

I capital prize of \$30,000 is...... I capital prize of \$10,000 is..... i capital prize of \$50,000 is I grand prize of \$55,00 is I large prizes of \$10,000 are 5 large prizes of \$5,000 are

180 prizes of \$3.0 are 180,0.0 prizes of \$30 are 180,0.0 prizes of \$30 are 180 prizes of \$30 are 180 prizes of subtlessed there are 2.28 other prizes, or rather chances to win money without having your number drawn out of the big wheel. This is adjusted ac ording to the numbers which draw the \$30,00, the \$100,00, and the \$30,000 prizes. These approximate of terminal prizes, as they are called, are distributed as follows:

1.0 prizes of \$600, approximating to \$320,000 prizes. prize, prize, prize of \$300, approximating to \$100, 30,000

ON prize 100, approximating to \$100,-100 prizes of \$200, approximating to \$50,000 prize 20,000 for terminals \$100 decided by \$100,000 prize 20,000. That is, if your ticket's number is within fifty numbers more or less than the \$30,000, \$100,000, or \$30,000 prizes you will receive \$500, \$300,000 or \$30,000 prizes you will receive \$500, \$300,000 style 20,000 prizes you will receive \$500, \$300,000 style and the case and in the style and the same awarded to the holders of all trickets the last two numbers of those two capital prize tickets, Thus in all there are 3,134 prizes, amounting to \$1,004,800. Gen Beauregard gives the prize-wheel a whirl and the \$30 little black rolls dance around merrily. There is a vast difference bearound merrily. There is a vast difference be-tween the contents of the two wheels. A pigmy to a giant, a mole hill to a mountain, a bellows to a cyclone, and yet with the difference in plain sight there are not wanting people to purchase 100,000 tickets a month.

signt here are not wanting people to purchase 10,000 tickets a month.

All this time the theater has been gradually filling up. Silently the people have filed in and found scats for themselves wherever fancy or hearing suited. There is about the same atmosphere in the house that there would be were they there to witness a play instead of a drawing. Many are acquainted, and they chat with their friends while the preliminaries are being performed. The operation of filling the wheels, opening the sacks has no interest for them. It is an old story to them. They have seen it every month for years. It is not till the commissioners' voices are heard that they pay much attention to what is going on upon the stage. The four small boys on the sofa are squirming about in kittenish play, an that they pay much attention to what is going on upon the stage. This four small boys on the sofu are squirming about in kittenish play, an older had his seated himself upon the stage about where the prompter's box would ordinarily be, with his back to the audience. Before him is a small chest, on the upper side of whose orened hid are compartments for the various prizes. A signal is given and a boy comes forward to Gen. Early and another to Gen. Beautegard. The men tie handkerchiets about the boys heads so that they cannot see. The recording clerk gets his book ready; the tally-man sits with pencil poised above the sheet; Col. Wilson, assistant, stands by Beauregard, J. A. A Rousseau is at Early's side. The generals open the little doors.

"Braw!" says the tally-man, Each boy inserts his right hand into his respective wheel, takes out a roll and hands it to the officer, who pulls the rolled ticket from the cylinder and drops the latter in a box before him. Gen. Early unrolls his ticket first.

"Twelve thousand and seventeen," says the old Virginian in a piping voice as he hands the ticket to Mr. Rousseau.

"The hundred Gollars" says Beauregard.

"Twelve thousand and seventeen," says the old Virginian in a piping voice as he hands the licket to Ur. Rousseau.

"Two hundred follars!" says Beauregard, giving his ticket to Col. Wilson.

"Twe-ve thousand and seventeen," repeats Mr Rousseau, turning his ticket so that the audience may read the figures.

"Two hundred dollars," says Cot. Wilson, also holding his slip up that the figures may be seen. Both assistants then hand the tickets to the boy who sits in front, who rolls them up together and drops them into the proper compertment of the box. The drawing thus procee is, the number of each ticket being recorded by the clerk, together with the prize, and the number of tickets drawn being kept by the tally-man. The audience remains impassive. Some of the ladies are whispering softly to each other. A man with a lewisn cast of face sits in the front row of the parquet, next to the incline leading to the stage. He was the first man in the building. He locks straight at the stage without incoving a muscle of his face. He drew a prize twelve years ago, they tell me, and has never missed a month since, attending every drawing as if it was ceremony in his synagogue. a prize twelve years ago, they tell me, and has never missed a month since, attending every drawing as if it was ceremony in his synagogue. There are quite a number of ladies present, all in the charming white costumes common to New Orieans. A faint odor of patchouli is wafted to the stace. The fans are the only things stirring. When the drawing had gone on some time Mr. Rousseau repeats:

"Twenty-seven thousand to' hundred and twenty-five!"

"Ten thousand dollars!" says Gen. Beauregard. Something like a sigh is heard from the Jew in the front row. For every prize of \$5,900 or over a special slip is sent by a messenger to

or over a special slip is sent by a messenger to the lottery office that the holders of the ticket may be looked up timediately. When nine teen drawings have been made the scorer calls

"Holl on the next draw!" and both which are vigorously rolled about and the tickets thoroughly shuffled. When fifty-nine tickets are drawn the err is: "Roll and change boys on the next draw," Whereupen the tickets are again rolled and the boys are relayed by their fellows in the rear. The assistant commissioners change also. ers change also.

The drawing proceeds. The voices of the con missioners break the slience monotonously. Here and there a man in the audience yawns but they kep their seats bravely, a few of their making notes of the larger prizes. The ladies fan more vigorously, for the heat is becoming more intense. The Jew is as immovable and the state of the larger prizes. as a sphinx.

"Forty-uine thousand, five hundred and sixty-six," says the quavering voice of Sheridan's old

enemy, Gen. Beauregard paused a second and then

said:
"Fifty thousand dollars!"
There is a slight movement in the audience and a low buzz of conversation is heard. A little man with a sallow face and a long black moustache gets out of his seat in one of the moustaine gets out of his seat in one of the back rows and wakt out quietly. He is a French tailor on Dryade; street. He stops at the door, strikes a match, and lights his cigar-etts, pauses a moment to blow a cloud of smoke out, and then saunters leisurely down the street. He has won the prize, Frenchman to the core, he would have lost the same sum with equal equilibrity. equinimitalty.

equilibraty.

The boys, like little blind gods of fortune that they are, dip in their hands and deal out wealth in blocks large and small, giving this one spending money for a week, and making that one independently rick for the rest of his life; here is

is a man already wealthy, there it is one who has feit the damnable grand of poverty all his life; there it goes to a man who will waste it before the night is over, here it enriches a man who will invest it till it repay him a hundre fold. The boys change, tol. Wilson sits down to nurse a rheumatic knee, and his place it aken by J. P. Houx, Housseau gives way to Ald, Hodgson. The drawing continues. Mos of the prices, of course, are from \$250 to \$500 an occasion no comment. The announcement of

and they go ou, stepong the way.

"Ninety thousand, fo' hundred, and fo'ty-three," says Gen. Early.

"Ninety thousand, fo' hundred, and fo'ty-three," says Capt. Hodgson.

"Gen. Beauregard, who had been looking at the ticket in his hand, says in a sharp, distinct

tone:
"Three hundred thousand dollars!" This is a "Three hundred thousand dollars!" Severa

tone:

"Three hundred thousand dollars!" This is a little too much even for that andience. Several people rise to their feet and put their hands to their ears to catch the repeat of Mr. Roax. The latter says, taking both tickets in his hand:

"Ticket number 10,443 wins the first prize of \$50,000.
The drawing is practically over. The interest ceases when the great capital prize announced, and most of the people go out. A few remain, however, for the second prize has not been reached. The prizes yet remaining in the smaller wheel could be held in the hollow of a man's hand. Over eight hundred tickets have been taken out of the larger wheel, and still it seems a full as it did before the first order to "foll" was given. Col. Wilson yawns capaciously. Gen. Early draws a watch and fob from his pecket. It is twenty minutes after I. Capt. Hodgson repeats the remark attributed by listory to the governor of North Carolina. Then the \$10,000 prize is reached, and the andience soes out as one man, all but the Jew, who sits like Mennon turned to stone. The other prizes are announced to him, and the drawing is over. Then the laborious task of scaling up the ticket's begins. It is faithrainy supervised by two commissioners, who, with their own hands, put up the ticket's lie and seal the bass, and see them safely stowed away in the boxes. Gen. Early locks the chest, which the boy in front has ginarded, and the way in the boxes, the street to the vanits of the company. Just before the jaintee locks the doors the Jew walks gravely out. He has wen no prize, but he is not disappointed.

By the time we have crossed the street the

of the lottery is carted under their escort across the street to the vaults of the company. Just before the jamitor locks the doors the Jew Walks gravely out. He has won no prize, but he is not disappointed.

By the time we have crossed the street the place of sale of the lucky tickets has almost been determined by the clerks. The large prizes had already been located as follows:

No. 10, 145 which drew the capital prize, \$20,000, was sold in New Orleans, Hoston, Mass., Cakland, Cal., Key West, Fla., Galveston and Honham, Tex., and Guatemala, C. A. No. 11,658 which drew the second capital prize, \$10,000, was sold in New Orleans, Hoston, Mass., Chicago, San Francisco and Los Angeles, Cal., Charleston, S. C., Memphis, Tenn., Jackson, Mich., Galnesville, Ga., Babylon, N. Y., Sobago Lake, Me. Hot Springs, Ark., Parls and Blossom, Tex., No. 49,566, drawing third capital prize of \$26,000, was sold in New York, New Orleans, San Francisco, Boston, Jackson, Mich., Houma, La., Middleton, Ma., and San Marchal, N. M. No. 80,632, drawing \$2,000, sold in New York, San Francisco, Kansas City, Mo., Gainesville, Ala., Lynden, Washington, D. C., Chicago, Dallas, Texas, and Dow City, Iowa.

The three-story granite building on St. Charles street is owned by the lottery company and presentate the drawing, It is filled with clerks from top to bottem. It has the usual court extending haif way into the structure, and containing a fountain with a four foot allantor, and mass of green reliage and piants. There are about one hundred clerks and fifty folders employed in the work of recording the correspondence, tracing letters and prizes and folding and mailing circulars. The system of checks that a mistake or a discrepancy can not pass one set of clerks who a f discrepancy can not pass one set of clerks with-out being detected. The payment of prizes is made in coin check, or draft, by another class of clerks. The mailing and folding depart-ment is an important one. The printed list of prize drawings has been to every patron by nightfall on the day after the drawings. In ornightfall on the day after the drawings. In order to prevent delay, and also to maintain regular habits among its clerks, the company spreads a eles of lunches, beginning at 11 o'clock, to which the clerks go, twenty at a time, till all have dined. It takes a good deal of the manager's time to keep sufficient tickets ordered un. The tickets are ingeniously printed with delicate water marks that defy counterfeiting. One ager's time to keep sufficient tickets ordered up. Tae tickets are ingentously printed with delicate water marks that defy counterfeiting. One clark does nothing but devote his attention to the "old hoss" department. This is the dead-letter department of the lottery, where all the unsigned remittances are received. Hundreds of letters unsigned, without any locality clue to the writer's identity, are received every year, and these letters with the money they contain are deposited in two large chests in one of the vaults. Before putting it away for good, however, every effort is made to trace the writer, several thousands of dollars have now accumulated in this way, and it is rapidly increasing.

The Louisiana lottery is merely another phase of the speculative in American human nature. There is taste in speculation as in other things. We in the north use grain and provisions; here in the south the lottery is the basis. They know the chances and they perceive the advantages of their system. As one creole said to me.

Why should not I buy lottery tickets? I know the scheme is safe. Our best men are stockholders; two of our old generals are the commissioners. There are one hundred thousand tickets and three thousand prizes. Thirty to one. That is not bad, Then, too, the working goes on in plain sight. I once gave a broker in your town \$150 to do what he could for me in wheat. Two days later he came to me and said: "You were on the wrong side of the market. You lost." That is all the consolation I had. Here we can see the tickets shuffled and the prizes drawn, and we are willing to take our chances in a thing that we understand and which we have confidence in. "Truly, why not?—[Chicago Ills.) Times, July 5.

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