LINCOLN NEWS AND NOTES.

Items of Interest Gleaned in the Capital City.

MR. HALL'S RAILROAD MEASURE.

It Will be Introduced in the House During the Present Week—Supreme Court Matters—General and Personal.

LINCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMAHA BEE,
1029 P STREET,
LINCOLN, Jan. 8.

The first railroad bill of any special importance will be introduced in the house one day this week by Hon. C. L. Hall, of Lancaster county. The bill seeks to regulate railroads, increase the powers and further define the duties of the state board of transportation, and to punish violations thereof.

The first section describes the common carriers affected by the bill, and applies to the same railroads designated by the act of 1887, creating the board of transportation.

Section two establishes the Nebraska classification of freight. In alphabetical arrangement this is the same classification as the western classification under which all railroads handle freight to-day.

It is provided that any classification other than this is unlawful and prohibited. In reference to individual articles this is much lower than western classification upon important products, manufactured in the state, or distributed in the state, as agricultural implements, barbed wire, apples, packing house products, butter, cheese, eggs, glass, hardware, building paper, wrapping paper, fence-posts, sweet potatoes, poultry, syrup, baled straw and hay, harvest twine and vinegar. This is the Illinois classification modified in the interests of the people of this state. In this connection it is well for the people to know that the western classification of freight has been revised by the western classification committee, J. T. Ripley, chairman, taking effect January 10, 1889, and in it classification is charged on perhaps 20 to 40 per cent, so that the rates are made higher in Nebraska than heretofore.

Section 3 establishes maximum freight rates, to be known as the Nebraska distance tariff schedule, of reasonable maximum freight rates. It establishes rates on merchandise in cents per hundred pounds, in five classes, where less than car load lots are shipped, and in five classes where car load shipments are made. It establishes rates in cents per hundred pounds in car load lots for wheat, corn, lumber, salt and similar articles, and rates in car load lots, in dollars per car, for horses, cattle, hogs and sheep, and coal in cents per ton of 2,000 pounds, all for distances from five to 600 miles. The rates on merchandise are based upon the formula which the state board of transportation once adopted and then rescinded to-wit: First class being 100 per cent, the second 85 per cent of the first, the third 66⅔ per cent of the first, the fourth 50 per cent of the first, the fifth 40 per cent of the the first, and A, B, C, D and E classes at 40, 30, 25, 22½ and 20 per cent each respectively, all based upon the first.

Evidently the classification in section 2 aims to make E the popular class. These rates on everything except coal, work a reduction on rates within this state on an average of 20 to 40 per cent, and that these rates are the identical rates which the railroads put into force in the state of Iowa May 10, 1888, and hence were in their judgment adequate rates for that state; yet the board of railroad commissioners of Iowa, July 5, 1888, promulgated a tariff of reasonable maximum rates for Iowa, which worked a reduction of at least 40 per cent on the railroad tariff of May 10, aforesaid in Iowa. Governor Larrabee stated in his speech to the house last week that the railroad managers of the trunk lines told him within the past few weeks that they would accept the commissioners tariff, of July 6, which, as said before, is lower by 40 per cent than the tariff in this act sought to be established for Nebraska, were it not for the fact that the battle in Iowa between the railroads and the commissioners had for its object, not merely the prevention of the control by the state of rates in Iowa, but to prevent such action in the neighboring states of Nebraska, Minnesota and Kansas.

Section 4 provides that all railroads touching the same point in this state where freight is received and delivered shall at pro rata cost build and maintain switches for common use for transfering freight from one road or depot to another; that whenever a shipper of freight from any point in this state to any other point must ship over two or more lines to reach point of destination, the railroad company at point of shipment shall make through way bill to point of destination, and the rate to be charged for each shipment shall not be the sum of two or more locals, but shall be the rate fixed in section 3 for the shortest mileage distance for any railroad route, from point of shipment to point of destination.

Section 5 empowers and directs the board of transportation to reduce the rates on any class or commodity in the schedule, and to raise the classification whenever it shall appear to the majority of the board just and reasonable to do so. But the board of transportation shall never change the classification so as to raise the rates.

Section 6 provides that articles not enumerated in the classification, or rated in the schedule, shall be classed with analogous articles, and where there is any conflict between the classifications and schedule the rates shall govern.

Section 7 provides that any railroad company that shall classify freights in the state of Nebraska, other and differently than by this act done, by means whereof the rate or rates on any article would be made higher and greater than by this act fixed, and any railroad company that shall charge, demand or take more for the transportation of freight than is by this act fixed and allowed to be taken, such railroad company shall forfeit and pay to the party injured $1,000, as liquadative damages, for each and every such injury, to be recovered as debt for the same amount are recoverable at law.

NEW HOUSE COMMITTEES.

The committee on rules will report the following new committees to-morrow morning when, it is understood, the speaker will formally announce the standing committees of the house: Benevolent institutions, fish culture and game, insurance, telegraph, telephone and electric companies, medical societies, sanitary laws and regulations, fees and salaries. It is also stated by one who knows that the "previous question" will be so amended as to require five members to call it. Heretofore it took but one. This accords with Ohio practice.

The talk goes that while the new committees may have been needed, their special mission is to make it possible for the speaker to take care of his friends.

SUPREME COURT MATTERS.

The following gentlemen were admitted to practice: Frank Dolezal, Thomas Crane.

The following causes were argued and submitted: Richardson County vs Smith; Rawlings vs Cobbey; Gilbert vs Merriam; Kinney vs Hews.

The following cases were filed for trial:

Joseph Burns vs City of Fairmont; error from Fillmore county.

Eli Plummer et al vs George Rummel et al; appeal from Frontier county.

CITY NEWS AND NOTES.

The proprietors of the Arcade clothing house indignantly deny that they took out heavy insurance just prior to the fire of last night, and offer in proof any or all of the insurance men doing business in the city. It is said that the street rumor of incendiarism current last night was circulated by malicious enemies of the proprietor of the Arcade, Mr. Sol Gotthelf, and THE BEE is glad to to state.

The city is again swarming with politicians and lobbyists. Mr. Holdrege's boast that the railroaders would stay at home proves to be a huge canard—a joke, perhaps.

Ed Brown, of the Press, Nebraska City, was in Lincoln to-day.

Hon. E. Rosewater, editor of THE BEE, was in the city to-day.

Oh, if I only had her complexion! Why, it is easily obtained. Use Pozzoni's Complexion Powder.

CLARK AND LOBECK

Elected Directors of the Omaha Board of Trade.

There were lively times at the board of trade Monday afternoon, and as one member remarked, it would be well for Omaha if the members threw as much vigor into the establishment of a corn exchange as they did into the election of a directorate.

"Nebraska, par excellence, is the corn growing state of the west, and it should make itself known as such to the world. If the Omaha board of trade won't advertise it, what will? Not the would-be rival states, certainly."

The board met to fill the vacancies caused by the expiration of the term of Directors H. G. Clark, John Evans and J. A. Wakefield. Three o'clock was the hour named for the polls to open, and Euclid Martin took his position on the platform as judge, with B. F. Troxell and Henry Pundt as clerks. Fourteen candidates were named for the vacant positions, and, as one after another their names were marked on the blackboard, their friends at once set to work lobbying on a quiet scale. The interest taken in the result was shown by the large vote polled, and at no time in the history of the board was it as heavy as yesterdey. H. G. Clark and C. O. Lobeck were named as first choice, with Wheeler, Heimrod, Parker and Bruce for next place, and when all was over the count showed the correctness of the slate. Some scratching was done, and for a time it was thought that no one of the candidates would receive the majority necessary to secure election, but when the result was announced it was found that the slate was correct, and that Clark and Lobeck were elected, with Wheeler a good third. One hundred and eleven ballots were cast, and distributed as follows: H. G. Clark, 66; C. O. Lobeck, 59; D. H. Wheeler, 47; R. C. Patterson, 16; Churchill Parker, 17; James Stephenson, 10; E. E. Bruce, 31; John Evans, 5; George Heimrod, 26; George M. Nattinger, 11; Thomas J. Tuttle, 10; Ben Gallagher, 14; John L. McCague, 9, and J. A. Wakefield, 5. Fifty-six votes were necessary to secure the position, and as Messrs. Clark and Lobeck polled above that number, they were duly announced as elected, and on Saturday afternoon next another election will be held, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, to decide who shall fill the remaining seat.

Mr. H. S. Clark will, consequently, succeed himself, and is already well known to the business men of Omaha. Mr. C. O. Lobeck is comparatively a new man, but has already established a reputation among the business men of Omaha. Nine years a resident of the city, he has, for three years been connected with the board of trade. He is thirty-six years of age, and came to this city from Illinois, and has ever since been engaged in the wholesale hardware trade. For six years he was on the road, representing the firm of Lee, Fried & Co., but on January 1 took a partner's share in the Omaha Hardware company. He has always been active in pushing forward the claims of Omaha, as well as the firm he represents, and his many friends consider his election a fitting tribute to his merits. The election of a secretary for the board will take place on Tuesday next.

Other Elections.

The stockhhlders of the Omaha-Council Bluffs bridge company Monday elected the following directors: J. T. Stewart, Guy C. Barton, J. H. Millard, George M. Wright, T. J. Evans and M. W. Wells. These elected the following officers for the same time; J. T. Stewart, president; Guy C. Barton, vice president; George M. Wright, secretary; and J. H. Millard, treasurer.

The Omaha Loan and Trust company reelected their old board of directors as follows: A. U. Wyman, Guy C. Barton, J. H. Millard, Thomas L. Kimball, J. J. Brown, S. W. Nash and Judge Lake. No changes were made in the official staff.

The officers of the Omaha Panorama company, elected yesterday, are as follows: F. W. Melcher, president; H. D. Van Sickle, vice president; H. D. Clark, treasurer; E. R. Perfect, secretary; W. R. Homan, J. W. Dillrance and Max Meyer.

The stockholders of the Colosseum Building association held their annual meeting at the Colosseum building at 3 p. m. yesterday and elected directors and other officers for the coming year.

Catarrh cured, health and sweet breath secured by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Nasal Injector free. For sale by Goodman Drug Co.

THE COURTS.

The Jury Remained Out.

Judge Dundy busied himself yesterday issuing orders and hearing arguments for the continuance of cases in his court. He had been informed early that the grand jury would not present any indictments or make a final report yesterday, and as a consequence, interest in this direction was permitted to lag. This morning the judge will listen to motions for new trials, wholly those of a civil character, and expects to hear from the jury, who among other things are considering the alleged crooked work on the part of a certain employe of the Harlem Cattle company and others who have become mixed up in the pending litigation.

O. H. Rothacker secured an order from Judge Dundy to be served on C. E. Yost, receiver of the Republican company, company, commanding him to appear in court on Thursday of this week to meet a claim of Rothacker's against the paper amounting to $645, which, he charges, is due him for services rendered during the republican convention and other incidentals.

Other Cases.

Judge Wakeley listened yesterday to arguments in the civil case of Hunt vs. Lipp.

Suit was filed by J. C. Cowin to recover a quantity of household effects from Alice and Thomas Collam. The articles are said to be in the Tremont house, and Mr. Cowin claims they are wrongfully withheld from him.

Schock and Gould brought action against Louis Augene and others to secure possession of several buggies and carriages in the possession of the defendants.

William Wind was another suitor, and in the bill of particulars claimed to have built a house for J. Saunders on lots 2 and 3, block 11, Orchard Hill. It was contracted for at $1,005.02, and he wants that amount.

Henry W. Yates sued Samuel M. Moxhorn and Ellen M. Moxhorn for $2,400 and interest. The amount was covered by three promissory notes secured by mortgage.

Christian Specht filed an application for a mechanics' lien for $61.35 on property owned by Thomas Cuming, and another against Fred Harris for $26.

County Court.

The largest docket in the history of the county court was that called by Judge Shields yesterday. One hundred and seventy-two actions were considered, an increase of twenty over former ones.

The following judgments were rendered: Henry Kohler, $241, against Peter Connolly M. W. and W. G. Briggs, $225.37, against F. A. Kilmar; E. E. French, $240, against F. W. Manville; John B. Grommers et al., $331.15, against Charles Barnard; John F. Sexon, $398, against James A Brown et al; G. D. Baldrick et al, $748, against F. Connolly & Co.

Call For To-day.

563—The Briggs Place Building company vs. Charles Anderson.

82—Oxley Giddings vs. Mrs. John C. Elliott.

116—Harry E. Mead vs. the Fisher Printing company.

Criminal Record.

Henry Porter, a dusky thief who just finished serving a term in the county jail, was arrested and given until 8 o'clock last evening to make himself scarce in Omaha.

Charles Hamlin, the ex-convict who assaulted Officer Bloom on being arrested Monday, was fined $27.50. Being unable to pay, he will board it out at the county jail.

Al Marx and Harry Dayton were arrested yesterday on the charge of attempting to beat their board bills at the Cozzens and Metropolitan hotels. The evidence was not sufficient to convict and they were both discharged.

Two soldiers, named Manual Custerson and William Murphy, got into a row at Madame Shoan's bawdy house, Ninth and Davenport Monday night, and the entire outfit was run in. One of the women, known as Irish Alice, pleaded guilty to being drunk on arraignment and was fined $7.50. The other four cases were continued.

Sleepless nights made miserable by that terrible cough. Shiloh's Cure is the remedy for you. For sale by Goodman Drug Co.

AFFAIRS IN CALIFORNIA.

The Fruit Growers Hankering After Chinese Cheap Labor.

FRANK NEWLAND'S ASPIRATIONS.

He Wants to Succeed Senator Jones and Buys a House in Carson City—Too Small to Succeed.

Expulsion of the Chinese.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 1.—[Special Correspondence of THE BEE.]—A lively controversy is raging between the Examiner on one side and the Call and Bulletin on the other about the labor problem, caused by the expulsion of the Chinese. The Examiner has interviewed a number of fruit and grape growers, and has elicited from them all an avowal of dissatisfaction at the prospect before them. They have hitherto relied almost entirely on Chinese labor, and they are afraid that they will not have hands enough when the season arrives. All this is true enough, but this touches the very root of the matter, and was, in fact, the basis of the opposition made to the Chinese by intelligent and patriotic men. With them there was no question of race antipathy, but a desire to see the heathen replaced in the fields of labor by white men, because the latter would marry and settle down and multiply, whereas, the Chinese came here to make a pile and go away. The fruit-growers liked to be able to go to a Chinese boss, and make a contract for so many pickers for such a time, and then wash their hands of the whole business. They preferred labor that would be absolutely like machinery. This was well known. But this was not for the good of the state, being altogether too much like slavery. We wanted the employers of labor to change this view, and as we were in the majority we prevailed. And now the asinine Examiner, the great Democratic organ of the state, proposes actually to work for a repeal of the exclusion bill, and get the Chinese back in two years, in the interests of California fruit raisers and wine industries. Not much. If these former employers of Chinese labor are disquieted at the prospect, let them buckle to, and make arrangements for introducing white immigrants.

WHERE THE TROUBLE LIES.

But they do not want to do this, not precisely because of the expense, though that is a consideration, but because white men will not come with the mere hope of getting wages. They want a living show to get a little land, enough for a house and garden at any rate. And the fools in Southern California have been booming their land until they have got it far beyond its real value. It is not right to say that because oranges can be planted so many to the acre, and an acre can be made to pay so much a year, therefore, land is to be universally appraised in that section upon that basis. But that is precisely how they figured. More than that, they have extended the limits of their cities, and have laid out town lots in localities that never will be anything but horticultural, and to which the streets of the future will never creep. No argument can convince these greedy creatures that they are simply delaying their prosperity, not working for it. They are besotted, and believe that land will always fetch from $500 to $1,000 an acre. It might if everyone was going to raise oranges or raisins, but then, everyone cannot. Some must be the servants of the others, some must do the picking, some the packing, some the hauling. When a Chinese boss could be found, all this was easily arranged. But Chinese labor is a thing of the past, and white labor has to take its place—white labor that will live on the spot, and vote, and make laws, and, perhaps, go on strike occasionally, and will insist upon living decently and bringing up families decently, and will not allow itself to be treated as mere machinery. No doubt the men who own orange groves would like to reserve all their intellectual energies to decide which is the more remunerative, a Riverside Navel, or a Valencia Late, and do not wish the labor question to invade their odoriferous retreats. But Providence that rules the world will not suffer any form of slavery, and the capitalist, no matter where he is, when he employs white labor will never be allowed to forget that he is employing flesh and blood like himself.

NO YOU DON'T MR. NEWLANDS.

Immigration to Nevada has not been active for some time and it is therefore highly gratifying to be able to announce that a large party consisting of Mr. Frank G. Newlands and his senatorial aspirations propose to settle in Carson. He has bought a house in that delectable city, to the intense delight of the editor of the Morning Appeal, who snuffs the coming battle from afar. Samuel Plutarch Davis is much more of a politician than a journalist, and there is no doubt that when Mr. Newlands comes to live in Carson, he will be greatly aided by the counsels of the veteran. In fact that is why Mr. Newlands chose Carson rather than Virginia City, where lie the interests committed to his charge. For this gentleman is the trustee of the Sharon estate, and apparently he thinks he ought to have at least a United States senatorship for his trouble, over and above his legal fees. The pear will be ripe when the legislature of Nevada meets in January, 1891, for they will have to elect a successor to Senator Jones, whose term expires in March of that year. Jones has been his own successor twice already, and it has not cost him a cent, and Newlands evidently calculates that by concentrating all the Sharon interests, and spending money freely he may oust him. But this is a mistake, as he will find out. Senator Jones not only represents Nevada in the United States senate, but he represents the interests of silver over the whole world. He is the representative silver man of this continent, and his name is familiar to every leading bimetallist in the Latin union. Who is Newlands? Nobody. What is Newlands? A third-rate lawyer. When he comes to concentrate the Sharon interests he will find that they are inextricably connected with the retention of Joues in the United States senate. At the present time, when the cause of silver is trembling in the balance, and the hopes of the silver advocates have been raised very high, the substitution of Newlands for Jones is an utter impossibility, and so he will find out. It is for this reason that neither Jones, nor Stewart are ever opposed, and both have practically a walk-over, When silver is restored to its true place in the monetary scales of the world. Jones will have filled his mission and there will be a chance for the men interested in Nevada mines to show their ingratitude, but until then Jones is too useful, too necessary, and Newlands need entertain no hopes.

UNCLE SAM BEMEMBERS CALIFORNIA.

Congressman Morrow is by long odds our truest champion and representative, and throughout the long session he has steadily served the best interests of the state. He has telegraphed to a friend in this city that he hopes to obtain an increase to the appropriation of $650,000 for a postoffice and site, and that the senate committee is in favor of making the amount $850,000. It is felt that the buildings belonging to the nation ought not to yield in appearance to those of private individuals and corporations. San Francisco is in the throes of a building spell, and many of the structures in course of erection will not only be fine in themselves, but they will not have that appearance of being stinted for space which is so conspicuous in the finest edifices in New York. The contemplated increase is for the purpose of displaying it upon all sides. Also Uncle Sam has given an appropriation of $130,000 for increasing the efficiency of the plant at the Mare Island navy yard, so as to make it suitable for the repair of steel ships. For this relief much thanks. But what we particularly want on the Pacific slope from our Uncle Samuel is a loan of Captain Zalinski for about twelve months. Steel ships are all very well, but pneumatic dynamite guns are better, and it appears to us that they hold the age. With two or three vessels of the Vesuvius type in process of building at Mare Island, and a factory for the manufacture of dynamite guns at the Presidio, and at Saucelito we should feel much more comfortable. We are totally unprotected, and the vast wealth garnered in this city is at the mercy of any foreign war vessel in the Pacific waters. Whenever Bayard blusters with Chili we are chilly down the spine, and when allusions of a warlike character are made about Samoa, we lose our appetite.

AN ARBITRATOR BADLY WANTED.

The trustees of the Lick fund have obtained permission to pay over to the California Academy of Sciences and to the Society of California Pioneers $300,000 apiece. It is painful to be compelled to record the humiliating circumstances that these two associations, both of which have the confidence and respect of the community in no trifling degree, are still squabbling about the right of way. The academy has planned to spend its bequest in a noble seven-story romanesque structure that will be an ornament to the city, but they have to build on ground over which the Pioneers have a right of way. Fifteen hundred dollars in cash and an ornamental facade at the west end in honor of the Pioneers have been offered, but the latter insist upon maintaining a fifty-foot right of way through the lot, and this will prevent the erection of the structure. This is one of those matters in which arbitrators are of real service, for they look upon the question from the point of view of equity. Of course, the Pioneers have the legal right, but the argument turns upon the loss to the public by their maintaining their right absolutely. The quarrel has now become a perfect scandal, and people are taking sides like so many Guelphs and Ghibellines. I must say that the Academy were wrong in assuming without any right so to do, and without consulting any of the Pioneers, that the society of the latter would waive their right of way. This was the real gravamen of irritation, and the Pioneers have steadily refused to consider any of the subsequent offers of the scientists. Their dignity was wounded by the bug collectors, and before the matter can be settled it will be necessary for the latter to eat humble pie. My proposition has been that the Academy should give the Pioneers a banquet, and make speeches laudatory of what they have done for this city, and offer to submit the matter to arbitration, when each man has two good bottles of Eclipse under his vest. This wine has a very humanizing effect, as I know by experience, for I have mollified more than one mortal enemy by opening a bottle and filling his glass.

THEY PAY, BUT THEY KICK.

An official of the Southern Pacific railway went up to Sacramento recently to pay the state tax on all the property owned or controlled by the company within the borders of California, including the Central Pacific and the California & Oregon, both of which are leased lines. The company has already paid the county taxes, amounting to $300,000, but besides this the state board of equalization assessed them on the value of their franchises in pursuance of the position taken thereon by the United States supreme court. This further tax amounts to $521,679.70, and this sum has been covered into the state treasury. Colonel Creed Haymond, the legal adviser of the Southern Pacific, was strongly adverse to the payment, which is natural, as he is a lawyer, and his most profitable fishing is in troubled waters. But it is generally understood that Colonel Fred Crocker insisted upon its being paid, because he is desirous that the Southern Pacific shall be appreciated by all Californians as the friend of the state, and its most active agent in the development of its wonderful resources. But though the money has been handed over, a legal protest from Colonel Haymond was lodged at the same time, for he takes the stand that the state cannot legally tax the Central Pacific and its allied roads. He claims that the right to operate and manage the railroad and to transact business is derived from the federal government, and that the state cannot by any act whatever hinder, delay or obstruct the operation or management of such road. Colonel Crocker has more sense than Creed Haymond, and sees beyond the limited vision of the legal warrior. He knows well enough that the state board of equalization considered that point amply, and decided that the Southern Pacific could not be considered as a federal road; and that the Central Pacific by going out of business and leasing its road abandoned any special privileges it might have derived from its federal franchise. When the peculiar status of the Central Pacific is considered, it is plain that, sooner or later, it will be sold by the United States, and it probably will be bought by the state, in which case it will pay he Southern Pacific to be on good terms with its competitor.

THE SECRET OF THE DRYING HOUSE.

To sulphur or not to sulphur—that is the question. People who buy California apricots are unaware that the excellent condition of the sun-dried and evaporated articles is due to a process called sulphuring. The fact is that there is a moth of small size called the miller which is particularly fond of apricots and has a weakness for laying its eggs in the drying fruit. Therefore the packer quietly burns a little sulphur in the drying room, and thereby creates sufficient sulphuric acid in the atmosphere to kill them before they can lay any eggs. If he did not do this each fruit would contain a little nest of maggots. No one ever objected to this, for no one ever knew anything about it, and what the eye does not see the heart does not grieve about. But Prof. Hildegard of Berkeley university has been lecturing about the doubtful character of the process, and has advanced the theory that sulphuring makes the fruit deleterous to the consumer. I

cannot see why. If sulphured apricots are injurious then smoked hams are injurious, and smoked herrings, and Finnan haddock. All of these derive their improvement of flavor from the empyreumatic vapors of the smouldering wood, in which they hang for a considerable length of time. Now the sulphuring of the apricot is a very short operation, and communicates no flavor to the fruit. Prof. Hilgard has simply desired to gain a little notoriety by a pretense of being zealous in the public service, and he has found a mare's nest. It is important that this should be well understood because we have just succeeded in raising some figs of magnificent quality, and are upon the threshold of a dried fruit business that will embrace the world in its operations. The miller is just as fond of figs as of apricots, and sulphuring is an absolute necessity. For this success in figs we are indebted to the enterprise of the San Francisco Bulletin which excellent paper sent an agent to Smyrna who examined the trees of the Eleme district, and brought back cuttings of the best. They are doing admirably and have produced figs of the most wonderful size and flavor.

THE WINE EXCHANGE.

Messrs. Harazthy, Landsberger and Crabb have been appointed a committee of three to draw up rules for the government of the wine exchange at Platt's hall, and will meet for that purpose next Saturday. The utmost expectations have been formed of this institution, not only in this city and state, but all over the union. Arpad Harazthy told me that they were in receipt of congratulatory letters by the bushel, and there was evidently a general wish that a series of bottles should be adopted which should be a trademark to prevent the outrageous frauds of imitation by which California wine has been so seriously prejudiced. This will probably be adopted, and certain letters will be blown in the bottles, constituting trade-marks, any infraction of which will constitute a tort in law, and will form a basis for a suit for damages. It is in contemplation to establish a size for bottles, also, and, in brief, to create a standard not only for California, but for the world. TIG.

If you have a recent cough you can break it up immediately with a few doses of Dr. J. H. McLean's Tar Wine Lung Balm. 25 cents a bottle.

A Disordered Imagination.

S. T. Reed, a strange-acting fellow of about forty years, was arrested on the charge of carrying concealed weapons. A Colt's revolver about a foot long and loaded with cartridges of 32-calibre were found on his person. He said that some fellows at John Betz's livery stable had threatened to kill him, and he was carrying this murderous-looking weapon to defend himself. The judge believes Reed is insane, and has turned him over to the county commissioners for examination.

Women's Christian Association.

The Women's Christian association held an interesting and highly satisfactory meeting in the parlors of the Y. M. C. A. building yesterday morning. Twenty ladies were present, and reports were submitted from the various branches of the work, showing in each instance encouraging signs. The Old Ladies' home, which is under the direction of the association, has thirty inmates at present.

Talking Libel.

George Sayer, an Americanized Chinaman concerning whom the Herald printed a letter which it is alleged cast reflections on his good name, was at the central station yesterday afternoon making arrangements to sue that paper for libel.

Beecham's Pills act like magic on a weak stomach.

A Cold Wave.

The signal service observer has been notified from Washington to hoist the cold wave signal, because the temperature will fall 15° before 8 a.m. to-day.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION
OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED!

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated by the legislature of 1868, for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its MAMMOTH DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually (June and December) and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS,
For Integrity of its Drawings, and Prompt Payment of Prizes,
ATTESTED AS FOLLOWS:

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
COMMISSIONERS.

We, the undersigned Banks and Bankers, will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.
R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisiana Nat. Bank.
PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State Nat'l Bank.
A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank.
CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING,
At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, January 15, 1889.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $300,000.

100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halves, $10; Quarters, $5; Tenths, $2; Twentieths, $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 PRIZE OF $300,000 is	$300,000
1 PRIZE OF 100,000 is	100,000
1 PRIZE OF 50,000 is	50,000
1 PRIZE OF 25,000 is	25,000
2 PRIZES OF 10,000 are	20,000
5 PRIZES OF 5,000 are	25,000
25 PRIZES OF 1,000 are	25,000
100 PRIZES OF 500 are	50,000
200 PRIZES OF 300 are	60,000
500 PRIZES OF 200 are	100,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
100 Prizes of $500 are	$50,000
100 Prizes of 300 are	30,000
100 Prizes of 200 are	20,000
TERMINAL PRIZES.	
999 Prizes of $100 are	$99,900
999 Prizes of 100 are	99,900
3,134 Prizes, amounting to	$1,054,800

NOTE.—Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not entitled to terminal prizes.

☞ FOR CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an envelope bearing your full address.

Send POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) addressed
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New Orleans, La.
Or M. A. DAUPHIN,
Washington, D. C.

Address Registered Letters to
NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
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REMEMBER That the payment of prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS OF New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest courts; therefore, beware of all imitations or anonymous schemes."

ONE DOLLAR is the price of the smallest part or fraction of a ticket ISSUED BY US in any Drawing. Anything in our name offered for less than a Dollar is a swindle.

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Penetrates Muscle, Membrane and Tissue to the very Marrow Bones. Give it one trial and be convinced! It banishes all pain instantly. Cures Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Swellings Contracted Muscles, Diseased Tendons, Bites and Poisonous Stings, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Strains, Burns, Scalds, Piles, Lame Back and every AILMENT that can be cured by an OUTWARD APPLICATION!

Ailments of Horses, Mules, Cattle and Sheep, such as Foot Rot, Screw Worm, Shoulder Rot, Hollow Horn, Grub and Hoof Disease in Cattle, Scratches in Horses and Mules, Wind Galls, Sprains, Spavins, Swinney, Ringbone, Stiff Joints, Lameness and Soreness, Diseased Hoofs, Harness and Saddle Sores & Galls, Blotches, Skin Lumps, Loss of Hair and everything curable by external application, the MUSTANG LINIMENT is Matchless. *Rub it in very thoroughly.*

Thus the "Mustang" conquers pain,
Makes MAN or BEAST well again!

Possesses many Important Advantages over all other prepared Foods.
BABIES CRY FOR IT.
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RADWAY'S PILLS are a cure for this complaint. They tone up the internal secretions to healthy action, restore strength to the stomach and enable it to perform its functions. The symptoms of DYSPEPSIA disappear, and with them the liability to contract diseases.

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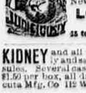

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