THE EVENING POST.

THE TRUTH OF THE MATTER.

She waved her graceful hand to me,
And glanced and nodded, as I passed.
I'm of a poor and low degree;
She with the proudest set is classed.

And yet she waved her hand to me—
Fair hand, which scores have vainly sought—
And frowned, yea flushed, perchance, to see
That I passed on and heeded not.

At her beck some would do or die,
But I am not as others are.
She waved her hand: no heed took I,
But guided on my bobtail car.

—[Life.

A PROWLING COUGAR.

BY NEWTON HIBES.

One of the most worthy and enterprising settlers on the Little Solomon Meadow, Rocky Mountains, is Mr. Henry Peck. He is the proud head of a family, as full of the sturdy qualities that enter into the makeup of the pioneer element of society as any family to be found on the broad frontier. I was brought to their rude log cabin by accident. Though a stranger and without a shadow of a claim upon their hospitality, I was received with a cordiality as warm as the love of a brother. It was evening and the rough room was light with the glow of rich pine in a broad, stone fireplace.

In a row on stools around the hearth were father, mother, and four children, the oldest a boy of 12 years. The room was full of the necessaries of rude civilization and decorated with the trophies of the chase. My attention was attracted by the skin of a cougar that was extra large, so arranged that its savage claws were gleaming in the light of the pitch fire.

Mr. Peck noticed the occasion of my wonder and said, "That beast was killed by my son," and pointed to the fair young child. With the spirit of a hunter I asked for the particulars. He related the story, and I thought his eyes sparkled and his cheek flushed with pardonable pride. "When we came to this valley in the early summer," he said, "there were no neighbors within thirty miles of us. We staked off this claim and lived in a tent. It was necessary for me to return to Council Valley for provisions. It was a lonely place to leave a family, but years of experience had prepared us for hardships, so Willie was left as the defender of his mother and little sisters.

"The journey was a long, trying one and would require my absence for a week. Willie had been well trained in the use of his light repeating rifle, for the dread of the Indians is a standing menace to people situated as we are. The second night after my departure Willie heard footsteps about the tent. They were light and measured and bespoke a sneaking foe, either man or beast. Of course the boy thought it was a prowling renegade Indian, moved by native ungovernable propensity to steal. With rifle in hand he sat behind the lapel of the tent and peered into the heavy darkness.

It was in the season of rain, and the moon was darkeded by clouds; the wind was swaying the grass, and the only relief to the eye were rolling waves of darkness that varied in density just enough to form separate running shadows. Before the tent in the evening had been a burning log of dry pine extending full length of the open end of the canvas-walled room. It had burnt brilliantly and made the narrow confines of the make-shift of a home so cheerful that all the family lay down, happy to sleep soundly and sweetly.

"And they were all asleep except the brave little boy with his gun on sentinel duty. Softly came the lurking intruder under cover of night, while within the frail structure were all those dear ones a innocent and almost as helpless as little lambs. The fire had burnt so low that the log was a black, charred streak, from which was shooting tongues of pale flame at intervals of a few seconds, but the light the sputtering flashes gave was too weak to aid the boy's aching eyes in penetrating the night on either side. The sly steps passed beyond the light flashes that flitted from the dying fire.

"A pair of glaring eyes reflected back the flames. It was not an Indian, but a wolf or some other prowling beast, thought the boy, and he was no longer afraid. Wolves have no terrors for children who know them outside of story papers. The wolves the hunter encounters is only a sly thief and is as easily frightened as a rabbit. So, when Willie supposed a timid, sneaking wolf had caused his dread he was ashamed of his lack of courage. But he determined to shoot the beast if it came near enough to the uncertain light.

"It had been attracted by the smell of broiling meat and was evidently determined to secure some scraps that were scattered about for an evening meal. It kept out of the range light so long that he grew restless and determined to fire at the dim outline and at least scare the prowler away. It was evidently afraid of the fire and would come no nearer.

"The trusty little gun was raised to position. Just then the fire blazed up brighter than before and afforded a fair chance to aim at the crouching and seemingly frightened creature. A flash and a sharp report. A scream rang out and a monster bounded from the darkness toward the tent. It was a wounded and ferocious mountain lion, or cougar. The eyes of the beast had been fixed upon the burning log, and he supposed his pain came from the fire. He seized the log in his strong paws and rushed with it against the tent and mashed it down.

"Fire was scattered everywhere. The tent, the bed and clothing of the frightened family were soon in a blaze. With a howl of pain the cougar dropped the fire brand and ran away. The family were helpless while their clothes and every morsel of food was consumed by the fire. Of their suffering for three days in this lonely mountain valley you probably do not care to hear. When I returned they were nearly dead from hunger and cold. But the cougar, lifeless, lay fifty yards away."

They Are the Best of Friends.

Mrs. G.—I understand you have had trouble with your servant girl.

Mrs. H.—Not at all.

"Oh, then I was misinformed."

"It was nothing. I was going to have a reception, but she had arranged for one herself that night."

"And she gave her's up?"

"No, I gave up mine, so we are still the best of friends."—[Boston Courier.

The Fastest Trains in America

are run on the B. &O. R. R., and the quickest time to Philadelphia is made by the B. & O. Limited Trains leaving here at 8:10 a. m. and 4:20 p. m. daily. Other roads charge an extra fare for slower time. No extras are charged on the B. & O.

Listening to Bishops.

Large congregations assembled at two Episcopal Churches yesterday to hear sermons preached by bishops. At the Church of the Incarnation Bishop Quintard of Tennessee preached, and Bishop Thompson of Mississippi at Epiphany Church.

"Alderney Dairy Wagons."

Fresh Alderney butter, churned every morning and delivered in 1 lb. "Ward" prints, 40c. per lb. Also cottage cheese, buttermilk and sweet milk, 5c. per qt. Cream 15c. per pt.

ONLY TEN CENTS FOR A BED.

How Waifs and Wanderers Seek Nature's Sweet Restorer.

THE CITY'S CHEAP LODGING-HOUSES.

What Can be Seen on Any Night in the Week.

"Say, Mister, I ain't no beggar, but I ain't got a cent, and I'm goin to ask you ter give me ten cents fer ter get a bed."

"You can't get a bed for ten cents; you want it for whisky."

"Cert'n'y I can git a bed for ten cents."

"Where?"

"Down on First street, or 'round the corner, or anywhere."

This dialogue took place on the Avenue about a half hour after the cars stopped between a man who has held aD epartment clerkship here in Washington for years; a man who devoted a considerable portion of his comfortable salary to having a good time and who, thought he knew the town pretty well, and a decidedly disreputable looking white man with one arm.

The well-dressed man had just come out of one of the all-night saloons and was puffing meditatively at his cigar as he strolled home through the damp dust raised by the street-sweepers as they brushed over the scantily-sprinkled street.

The idea of a night's lodging for ten cents was a novel one to him, and he hardly believed that a place to sleep could be got for that price. After a moment's hesitation he concluded he would just for the novelty of the thing see if his shabby interlocutor was telling the truth.

"All right," he said, aloud; "here's your ten cents, and I'll go with you and see what kind of a room you can get for ten cents."

The rounder offered the beggar a cigar which the latter lighted with a series of long slow puffs, as if he wished to make the cigar last as long as possible, and they started down the Avenue toward First street.

"You people what has plenty of money," said the one-armed man, who started a conversation at once, as if he had known his well-dressed companion all his life, "don't know half what they is in this rum old town. I have lived in a dozen big cities and I tells you that for odd things an' seein' somethin' different every night, there's no place like Washington—that is, supposin' you has got money."

The one-armed man talked away until the Peace Monument was reached, then the one-armed man and the rounder turned to the left up First street. Most of the square from the Avenue to B street is filled with tumble-down wooden houses. Most of tham had dimly burning oil lamps in their hallways and over several of the doorways were glass-sided lanterns, on which were painted such announcements as "Lodging, Twenty Cents;" "Single Rooms, Twenty-five Cents;" or "Ten Cent Lodging House." Around the corner on B street were several more cheap lodging-houses, but of a rather more reputable appearance.

Near the corner of B street, the one-armed man went up to the door of one of the houses, beside the door of which was tacked a paper sign, reading:

LODGING
10 CENTS.

An old man, with towsled gray hair, stuck his head out of the door that he opened slowly and suspiciously.

"Hello, Uncle Billy. Full?"

"Yes, full up. Good night."

"Uncle Billy's only got five rooms," remarked the one-armed man, "and his place is usually full."

Several more places were visited where the stereotyped answer, "Full up," was returned, and the one-armed man led the way to a rather more shabby-looking house than its neighbors.

In answer to the one-armed man's knock on the door a sleepy, middle-aged man, with bushy beard and hair, opened the door with one hand, while he held up his hastily-donned trousers with the other.

"Gimme a bed, Paddy."

"One or two?"

"One."

"Well, I got room for one, but that's all I got."

"Paddy" pulled open the door and looked in astonishment at the well dressed rounder. In his scarf was a handsome diamond pin and its flash immediately kindled a responsive glitter in Paddy's eyes.

But the one-armed man explained that his friend was not a prospective lodger, but merely wanted to look through the place for curiosity's sake.

Paddy led the way back through the hall past a couple of doors leading to two small rooms, in each of which there were two beds and in each bed there were three men.

"Those rooms is where the dudes sleep," volunteered our one-armed friend. "They pays twenty cents apice to sleep down stairs." The trio clambered up a steep stairway to a big room on the second floor, the whole of the second floor of the house being in one room, which was about twenty-five feet long and twenty wide. In this room there were a devil's dozen of beds, all alike, all dirty, and all with shadowy mattresses, and merely bolsters for pillows.

On every one of these beds, but one, there were three men sound asleep and snoring in various keys and cadences. It was a revelation to the man who was looking for something novel. Many of the men had all of their clothes on, some were sleeping with soft felt hats on their heads, and none of them had taken off their trousers or shirts.

On the half-vacant bed that Paddy indicated to the one-armed man with the same wave of his hand that he made with its palm upward and held still until the 10-cent price was dropped into it, was sleeping what looked to be a boy of, perhaps, 19 years.

It was the round, beatle-browed face of a young ruffian, but there was something in the way he laid, in the sweep of his unusually long lashes over his cheeks, that caused the one-armed man drew his benefactor over to the other side of the bed, so that he could see the sleeper's face plainly, and whispered, "Looks like a girl, don't he?"

The sleeper certainly did look like a young woman in spite of the ragged coat that he hadn't removed when he laid down. His heed was thrown far back, theb reathing was femininely short and jerky, and there was something distinctively feminine in the disposition of his legs and arms.

"Once, a long while ago," whispered the one armed man, "there was a woman named Sally that wore men's clothes an' slep' in cheap lodging houses for most a month and then she disappeared an' I never heard nothin' more of her. But she was about forty years old and the match of any man you would find in a day's walk. She could take care of herself. Everybody knows this from him. They call him 'Lady Jimmy,' but if you think he can't fight, why jest try him. Well, mister, I'm obliged to you an' now I'm going to undress an' go to bed."

He took off his ragged coat, stuffed it into the crown of his battered Derby hat, and, making a pillow of the bundle, went to sleep with a yawned "Good night and good luck" to the rounder who felt his way down the stairway and home to his own cosey bed, on a quiet street, thanking his stars that ten-cent lodging houses didn't mean home to him.

SOME PATENT TRICKS.

How Innocent Inventors are Bled by Professional Tricksters.

When an inventor receives a patent his name is immortalized in the *Official Gazette*, and he immediately becomes an object of attack from a horde of hungry aspirants for money, among whom are ex-clerks, patent brokers and pretended legal lights of varying degrees. The patentee, says the *Scientific American* is deluged with circulars and letters from this class of gentry. Some write to inform him confidentially that his patent is good for nothing; but on receipt of a certain fee they will set it right and make it sound as a silver dollar.

Others pleasantly inform the new-fledged inventor that they have read his patent with great pleasure, and consider it to be a very valuable invention. If properly introduced much money can be soon realized. The State of Iowa, they say, is worth $20,000; Ohio, $45,000; Pennsylvania, $65,000, and so on. All that is necessary is to print some circulars and to do a little blowing, which the broker generously offers to do on receipt from the inventor of $10 to $50 cash in advance.

Another writes to say he has an actual offer of $10,000 for the patent from Canada, provided the patent is at once taken, which he will procure on receipt of the necessary money. It is almost needless to suggest these schemes are designed to fleece the inventor. The so-called patent sellers rarely effect a bona fide sale. They depend upon the advance fees obtained as above for a livelihood. Some of them have thus grown rich and prosperous.

These pretended sellers try to make it appear they are reliable by giving respectable references, and cite names of patentees for whom they purport to have sold patents. One mode of procuring these references is as follows: They write the patentee they have a customer who will buy a county right in Minnesota for $500 and pay by deeding twenty-five acres of land in Arkansas, really worth $1,000, but the parties are so anxious to obtain the patent right they are willing to let the land go and take the right in settlement, provided $50 cash is paid and a mortgage is given for $500.

This done, the patent broker closes the transaction, receives the $50 cash, which is the full value of the land, also receives a mortgage for $500, together with the patent deed. At the same time the broker is careful to obtain a written certificate from the inventor stating: "I take pleasure in saying that X. Y. Z. & Co. have sold a patent right for me, at my price, and on terms satisfactory, and I recommend them, etc." In this way references are secured which make quite an impressive show on circulars, while the inventor is so ashamed of having been so easily duped, he keeps mum.

One of the latest tricks is the following: The patentee receives a letter from A. & B. asking for how much he will sell his patent for such and such a State. He replies, giving a price, say $5,000. The patentee soon after receiving the other letter from X. Y. Z., saying that A. & B. write they have corresponded with you, and now say they have decided to purchase the patent on the terms named, provided the title and claims are found to be correct.

To ascertain this they require that X. Y. Z. shall examine and report upon the patent, otherwise A. & B. will not purchase; that if the patentee wishes to complete the sale he must remit $50 to pay for the examination, which is a work independent of the sale, and must be independently paid. The inventor sends the money; a report is made adverse to the patentee; no purchase is made; none was ever intended. Such are a few of the adroit schemes now in vogue for swindling "innocent" inventors.

Bills have been introduced in Congress to protect innocent purchasers of patents, *i. e.*, infringers. Might it not also be well for somebody to formulate a law to protect innocent inventors?

How to Prove That the Earth Moves.

It has puzzled the heads of a good many youngsters to know how the earth turns round. A German educational journal published in Frankfort gives the following direction of proving that the earth "does move:" Take a good-size d bowl, fill it nearly full of water, and place in a room which is not exposed to shaking or jarring from the street. Sprinkle overthe surface of the water a coating of lycopodium powder—a white substance which is sometimes used for toilet, and which can be obtained from any apothecarys. Then upon the surface of this coating of powder make, with powdered charcoal, a straight black line, say an inch or two in length. Having made this little black mark with the charcoal powder on the surface of the contents of the bowl, lay down upon the floor close to the bowl a stick or some other object, so that it will be exactly parallel with the mark. If the line happens to be parallel with the crack or any stationary object in the room, this will do as well.

Leave the bowl undisturbed for a few hours and then observe the position of the blacs mark with reference to the object that it wa, parallel with. It will be found to have moved about and to have moved from east to west—that is to say, in the direction oppsite to that of the earth on its axis. The earth in simply revolving has carried the water and everthing else in the bowl around with it, but the powder on the surface has been left behind a little. The line will always be found to have moved from east to west, which is perfectly good proof that everything has moved the other way.

High-Pressure

Living characterizes these modern days. The result is a fearful increase of **Brain and Heart Diseases—General Debility, Insomnia, Paralysis, and Insanity.** Chloral and Morphia augment the evil. The medicine best adapted to do permanent good is Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It purifies, enriches, and vitalizes the blood, and thus strengthens every function and faculty of the body.

"I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in my family, for years. I have found it invaluable as

A Cure

for Nervous Debility caused by an inactive liver and a low state of the blood."—Henry Bacon, Xenia, Ohio.

"For some time I have been troubled with heart disease. I never found anything to help me until I began using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I have only used this medicine six months, but it has relieved me from my trouble, and enabled me to resume work."—J. P. Carzanett, Perry, Ill.

"I have been a practicing physician for over half a century, and during that time I have never found so powerful and reliable an alterative and blood-purifier as Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—Dr. M. Maxstart, Louisville, Ky.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

RAILROADS.

The Great Pennsylvania Route

To the North, West and Southwest.

Double Track. Steel Rails. *Splendid Scenery. Magnificent Equipment.*

IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 1, 1888.

Trains leave Washington, from station corner of Sixth and B streets, as follows:

FOR PITTSBURG and the West, Chicago Limited Express of Pullman Vestibuled Cars at 9.50 a m daily; Fast Line, 9.50 a m daily to Cincinnati and St. Louis, with Sleeping Cars from Pittsburg to Cincinnati, and Harrisburg to St. Louis; daily, except Saturday, to Chicago, with Sleeping Car Altoona to Chicago. Western Express at 7.40 p m daily, with Sleeping Cars Washington to Chicago and St. Louis, connecting daily at Harrisburg with through Sleepers for Louisville and Memphis. Pacific Express, 10.00 p m daily for Pittsburg and the West, with through Sleeper to Pittsburg, and Pittsburg to Chicago.

BALTIMORE AND POTOMAC RAILROAD.

FOR ERIE, Canandaigua and Rochester daily; for Buffalo and Niagara daily, except Saturday, 10.00 p m, with Sleeping Car Washington to Rochester.

FOR WILLIAMSPORT, Lock Haven and Elmira at 9.50 a m daily, except Sunday.

FOR NEW YORK and the East, 7.20, 9.00, 11.00 and 11.40 a m, 2.00, 4.40, 10.00 and 11.30 p m. On Sunday, 9.00, 11.40 a m, 2.00, 4.10 10.00 and 11.30 p m. Limited Express of Pullman Parlor Cars, 9.40 a m, daily except Sunday, and 3.45 p m daily, with dining car.

FOR BOSTON, without change, 2.00 p m every day.

FOR BROOKLYN, N. Y., all through trains connect at Jersey City with boats of Brooklyn Annex, affording direct transfer to Fulton street, avoiding double ferriage across New York city.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, 7.20, 9.00, 11.00 and 11.40 a m, 2.00, 4.10, 6.00, 10.00 and 11.30 p m On Sunday 9.00, 11.40 a m, 2.00, 4.10, 6.00, 10.00 and 11.30 p m. Limited Express, all parlor cars, 9.40 a m week-days and 3.45 p m daily, with dining car.

FOR BALTIMORE, 6.35, 7.20, 9.00, 9.40, 9.50, 11.00 and 11.40 a m, 12.03, 2.00, 3.45, 4.10, 4.30, 4.40, 6.00, 7.40, 10.00 and 11.30 p m. On Sunday, 9.00, 9.05, 9.50, 11.40 a m, 2.00, 3.45, 4.10, 6.00, 7.40, 10.00 and 11.30 p m.

FOR POPE'S CREEK LINE, 7.20 a m and 4.40 p m daily, except Sunday.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, 7.20 and 9.00 a m, 12.05, 4.40 p m daily, except Sunday. Sundays, 9.00 a m, 4.10 p m.

ALEXANDRIA AND FREDERICKSBURG RAILWAY AND ALEXANDRIA AND WASHINGTON RAILROAD.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, 6.00, 6.35, 8.40, 9.45, 10.57 a m, 12.04 noon, 2.05, 4.25, 5.00, 5.35, 6.05, 8.05, 10.05 and 11.37 p m. On Sunday at 6.00, 9.45, 10.57 a m, 2.30, 5.35, 8.05 and 10.05 p m.

ACCOMMODATION for Quantico, 5.00 p m week days.

FOR RICHMOND and the South, 6.00, 10.57 a m daily and 6.05 p m daily, except Sunday.

TRAINS leave Alexandria for Washington, 6.05, 7.05, 8.00, 9.10, 10.15, 11.07 a m, 1.35, 3.00, 3.25, 5.10, 7.05, 9.32, 10.42 and 11.05 p m. On Sunday at 9.10 and 11.07 a m, 2.00, 5.10, 7.05, 9.32 and 10.42 p m.

Tickets and information at the office, northeast corner of 13th street and Pennsylvania avenue, and at the station, where orders can be left for the checking of baggage to destination from hotels and residences.

CHAS. E. PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agent.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Schedule in effect Nov. 18, 1888.

Leave Washington from station corner of New Jersey avenue and C street.

FOR CHICAGO and Northwest, Vestibuled Limited express daily 8.55 a. m., express 9.05 p. m. daily.

FOR CINCINNATI and St. Louis, express daily 8.00 and 11.10 p. m.

FOR PITTSBURG and Cleveland, Vestibuled Limited express daily 8.55 a. m. and express 9.05 p. m. daily.

FOR LEXINGTON and Local Stations, †10.10 a m.

FOR BALTIMORE, 5.00, 6.30, 6.40, 7.30, 8.30, 9.45, 11.00 (45-minute train) a. m., 12.10, 2.05, 3.15, (45-minute train), 3.35, 4.30, 4.35, 5.30, 6.45, 7.30, 9.45 and 11.30 p. m. sundays, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.45 a. m., 1.15, 2.05, 3.25, 4.30, 4.35, 6.45, 7.30, 9.45 and 11.30 p. m.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, 6.40 and 8.30 a. m., 12.10 and 4.35 p. m. On Sundays, 8.30 a. m., 4.35 p. m. Leave Annapolis 6.40, 8.37 a. m., 12.05, 4.10 p. m. Sundays, 8.37 a. m., 4.10 p. m.

FOR WAY STATIONS between Washington and Baltimore, 5.00, 6.40, 8.30 a. m., 12.10, 3.25, 4.35, 6.45, 11.30 p. m. On Sundays, 8.30 a. m., 1.15, 3.25, 4.35, 6.45, 11.30 p. m.

FOR STATIONS on the Metropolitan Branch, †6.35, §10.10 a. m., §1.15 p. m., for principal stations only; †10.10, a. m., †4.35 and †5.30 p. m.

FOR GAITHERSBURG and intermediate points, †9.00 a. m., †12.30, †4.40, †5.35, †11.20 p. m.

FOR BOYD'S and intermediate stations, †7.00 p. m., §10.00 p. m.

CHURCH TRAIN leaves Washington on Sunday at 1.15 p. m., stopping at all stations on Metropolitan Branch.

FOR FREDERICK, †10.10 a. m., †4.35 and †5.30 p. m. Sundays, 1.15 p. m.

FOR HAGERSTOWN, †10.10 a. m. and †5.30 p. m.

TRAINS ARRIVE from Chicago daily 7.20 a. m. and 9.35 p. m.; from Cincinnati and St. Louis daily 6.20 a. m. and 1.55 p. m.; from Pittsburg, *7.20 a. m., *7.20 and *9.35 p. m.

TRAINS LEAVE Baltimore for Washington at 5.10, 6.20, 6.30, 7.20, 8.00 (45-minute train), 9.00, 9.05, 10.00 (25-minute train) a. m., 12.15, 2.00, 3.00, 4.10, 5.00, 6.00, 6.30, 8.00, 10.00 and 11.00 p. m. On Sundays, 5.10, 6.20, 8.00, 9.00, 9.05 a. m.; 1.15, 2.00 4.10, 5.00, 6.30, 8.00 10.00 and 11.00 p. m.

PHILADELPHIA DIVISION.

FOR PHILADELPHIA and Wilmington, daily, 8.10 a. m., 2.05, 4.30 and 11.30 p. m. Buffet Parlor Cars on the 8.10 a. m. and 4.30 p. m. trains. Sleepings Cars on the 11.30 p. m., open at 9.00 p. m.

FOR INTERMEDIATE POINTS between Baltimore and Philadelphia, *6.30 a. m., *2.05 and †4.30 p m.

FROM PHILADELPHIA and Wilmington, daily, 6.30, 11.15 a. m., 2.50, 8.55 and 11.00 p. m.

†Except Sunday. *Daily. §Sunday only.

Baggage called for and checked at hotels and residences on orders left at ticket offices, 619 and 1351 Pennsylvania avenue.

W. M. CLEMENTS, Gen. Manager. CHAS. O. SCULL, Gen. Pass. Agt

Piedmont Air Line

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT AUGUST 12, 1888.

8:30 A M—East Tennessee Mail, daily for Warrenton, Gordonsville, Charlottesville, Lynchburg, and stations between Alexandria and Lynchburg, Roanoake, Bristol, Knoxville, Rome, Calera, Montgomery and New Orleans. Pullman Sleeper Washington to New Orleans.

11:24 A M—Fast Mail Daily for Warrenton, Charlottesville, Gordonsville, stations Chesapeake and Ohio Route, Lynchburg, Rocky Mount, Danville and stations between Lynchburg and Danville, Greensboro', Raleigh, Charlotte, Columbia, Augusta, Atlanta, Birmingham, Montgomery, New Orleans, Texas and California. Pullman Sleeper New York to Montgomery, in connection with Pullman Sleepers Montgomery to New Orleans, and Mann Boudoir Sleepers for Birmingham, Vicksburg and Shreveport. Pullman Sleeper Danville to Columbia and Augusta. Solid trains Washington to Atlanta. Does not connect for C. and O. route points Sundays.

2.30 P M DAILY, except Sunday, for Manassas, Strasburg, Luray, and intermediate stations. Connects at Riverton for Luray, arriving 9.28 p. m.

5.30 P M. WESTERN EXPRESS daily for Warrenton, Gordonsville, Charlottesville, Louisville, Cincinnati, and summer resorts on and near line of Chesapeake and Ohio route. Pullman Sleepers and solid trains Washington to Louisville; also for Lynchburg, Bristol, Chattanooga, Memphis, Little Rock and all Southwestern points. Through Pullman Sleepers Washington to Memphis without change.

11 P M. SOUTHERN EXPRESS daily for Lynchburg, Danville, Raleigh, Asheville, Charlotte, Columbia, Aiken, Augusta, Atlanta, Montgomery, New Orleans, Texas and California. Pullman Vestibule Sleeper Washington to New Orleans via Atlanta and Montgomery. Pullman Sleeper Washington to Augusta, Ga., without change.

TRAINS ON WASHINGTON AND OHIO DIVISION leave Washington 9:00 a m, daily except Sunday, and 4:45 p m, daily; arrive Round Hill 11:48 a m and 7:21 p m. Returning, leave Round Hill 5:50 a m, daily, and 1:20 p m, daily except Sunday, arriving Washington 8:30 a m and 3:55 p m.

THROUGH TRAINS from the South, via Charlotte, Danville and Lynchburg, arrive in Washington 7:00 a m and 7:35 p m; via East Tennessee, Bristol and Lynchburg at 11:15 a m and 9:10 p m; via Chesapeake and Ohio route and Charlottsville at 9:40 p m and 7:00 a m. Strasburg local at 9:47 a m.

TICKETS, sleeping-car reservation and information furnished, and baggage checked at office, 1300 Pennsylvania avenue, and at Passenger Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, Sixth and B streets.

JAMES L. TAYLOR Gen. Pass. Agent.

Chesapeake and Ohio Route.

Schedule in effect SEPT. 16, 1888.

Trains leave Union Depot, Sixth and B streets.

10:57 a. m.—FOR NEWPORT NEWS, Old Point Comfort and Norfolk, daily except Sunday. Arrive in Norfolk 7 p. m.

11:24 a. m.—FOR stations on the Chesapeake and Ohio in Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky, daily except Sunday. Sleeping cars Clifton Forge to Lexington, Ky.

5:30 p. m.—FAST WESTERN EXPRESS daily. Solid train, with Pullman Buffet Sleeping cars to Louisville; Pullman service to Cincinnati, St. Louis, Memphis and New Orleans.

Office, 513 Pennsylvania avenue.

H. W. FULLER, Gen. Pass. Agent.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

BUFFALO

Lithia Water.

—FOR—

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Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY 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.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all of the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Co., 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 facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

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At the Academy of Music, New Orleans,

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100,000 Tickets at Forty Dollars; Halves, $20; Quarters, $10; Eighths, $5; Twentieths, $2; Fortieths, $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 PRIZE OF $600,000 is	$600,000
1 PRIZE OF 200,000 is	200,000
1 PRIZE OF 100,000 is	100,000
1 PRIZE OF 50,000 is	50,000
2 PRIZES OF 25,000 are	50,000
5 PRIZES OF 10,000 are	50,000
12 PRIZES OF 5,000 are	60,000
25 PRIZES OF 2,000 are	50,000
100 PRIZES OF 800 are	80,000
200 PRIZES OF 400 are	80,000
500 PRIZES OF 200 are	100,000
APPROXIMATE PRIZES.	
100 Prizes of $1,000 are	$100,000
100 Prizes of 800 are	80,000
100 Prizes of 400 are	40,000
THREE NUMBER TERMINALS.	
99 Prizes of $800 are	$79,200
99 Prizes of 400 are	39,600
TWO NUMBER TERMINALS.	
900 Prizes of $200 are	$180,000
900 Prizes of 200 are	180,000
3,146 Prizes, amounting to	$2,118,800

NOTE.—Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not entitled to terminal prizes. A ticket drawing a three number terminal prize, will not be entitled to a two number terminal prize.

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