

THE DAILY BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., Props. E. ROSEWATER, Editor. A. H. Fitch, Manager Daily Circulation, Omaha, Nebraska.

A couple of titled London swells have had a fistic encounter owing to jealousy over the Jersey Lily. By the way, what has become of Feddy Gebbart?

Mr. KELLEY, although not performing any official duties, is drawing his salary all the same. As the salary was what he was after, Mr. Kelley ought to be satisfied.

The Hall county agricultural society is to be congratulated upon having secured Senator Van Wyck and Ex-Governor Faras to address the people during the fair in that county.

The Smith family in Nebraska is in disgrace. One of its members is credited with having stolen a hundred thousand dollars in Omaha and skipped to Canada, while another member has just been hanged in Polk county for killing his wife.

The planting of electric wires underground is progressing satisfactorily in Washington as well as in New York. When the time comes for burying them underground in Omaha the various companies will have had enough practical experience to do the work without much trouble.

The Cheyenne Sun ought to change its name to the Moon, or else give proper credit to the editorials which it clips from the Omaha Bee and reproduces as original articles. However, if the Sun persists in this style of editing it must be admitted by its readers that it is a well-edited paper.

The king of Dahomey, who has captured a thousand Frenchmen, will have them fattened for the regular October festivities, where they will be eaten by the cannibal king and his faithful army of three thousand women and ten thousand men. Although the Frenchmen are doomed, they are sure of a high living until the banquet, if their appetite does not fail them. It is doubtful, however, whether the king can fatten the French captives under such circumstances.

Upon the suggestion of the secretary of the Interior the experiment is to be made of turning the Cheyennes and Arapahos in the Indian territory over to the war department. If this plan proves successful, it will probably be generally adopted, and all the Indians will eventually be put under the jurisdiction of the secretary of war. We believe, however, that the result will show that the control of the Indians will be more satisfactory under the Interior department. It was never intended that army officers should act as Indian agents, school teachers, and missionaries.

GOVERNOR DAWES is to be commended for his refusal to interfere with the execution of the death sentence in the case of Milton W. Smith, at Osceola. The murder committed by Smith was one of the most cold-blooded deeds imaginable. Creeping stealthily up to his own house, he deliberately shot his wife without one word of warning, while she was holding in her lap the youngest of her thirteen children. The woman was highly respected, and by her own labor supported her large family including her worthless husband. There was no reasonable provocation for the killing of Mrs. Smith, and the hanging of the murderer meets with the approval of the people.

WILL SENATOR MANDERSON EXPLAIN?

On what theory of government does Senator Manderison maintain, as he does in his report on the admission of New Mexico to the Union, that a people are not fit to participate in a state government because 65 per cent of its number are ignorant?

Again, how does he make that declaration conform with his frequently uttered views relative to negro enfranchisement? The Herald fears that the estimable senator from Nebraska misinterprets the constitution and is inconsistent in his ministrations.

Senator Manderison's position with regard to the admission of New Mexico will meet the approval of all intelligent students of American history. Congress is the sole judge as to the fitness of any territory to assume the responsibilities of statehood. Among the conditions precedent congress exacts from each territory applying for admission into the Union a constitution guaranteeing a republican form of government and population equal at least to the fixed maximum of one congressional district. If these conditions are right and reasonable congress may very properly take a new departure, and require that no territory shall assume statehood until at least a majority of its population shall be able to read and write. At this late day, when education is made compulsory in nearly every civilized country, the American people can hardly afford to place into the hands of ignorant Mexicans the power to send two senators to the national legislature. While the franchise is now entirely regulated by the states, congress has the power and is in duty bound to place a premium upon education by making reading and writing a necessary qualification for the voter in the territories.

There is nothing inconsistent in Senator Manderison's position in this regard, even where a contrast is sought to be drawn between suffrage in New Mexico and negro suffrage in the south. When suffrage was conferred upon the ignorant freedmen it was coupled with amnesty to the confederates who had disfranchised themselves by secession and rebellion. Negro suffrage and amnesty went hand in hand in the scheme of reconstruction. It was supported by Horace Greeley and Charles Sumner, not as an inherent right to the negro, but as a safeguard against disloyal preponderance. It was believed that the loyal negro armed with the ballot would hold his own against the re-enfranchised confederate. Nobody contended that the ignorant southern negro was entitled to the ballot as a part of his freedom, but it was regarded as absolutely necessary to confer full citizenship upon the negroes if amnesty was to be proclaimed to the confederates. This was eighteen years ago, since then the negro in the south has made great strides in education. He is as much above the average New Mexican granger, as the latter is above the Digger Indian. If negro suffrage was an outrage, as has always been maintained by the democrats north and south, why should they now persist in giving to the half-breed Mexicans the right to govern the white people of New Mexico? The safe-guard of the republic is in the intelligence of its citizens.

THE TRUTH OF HISTORY. We do not propose to enter into the controversy over the former political record of the new surveyor general of Nebraska, Mr. Gardner, because we are supremely indifferent in regard to it, and do not believe that it can in any way affect his standing as an officer. We only feel in duty bound to correct the historic untruth embodied in the open letter of Mr. Frank Marlin concerning Mr. Gardner's political antecedents, which is given great prominence in the Omaha Herald. Mr. Marlin tells us that there was no such thing known in the politics of Nebraska in 1868 as "a war democrat," because the republicans were in absolute control by overwhelming majorities. Let us cite a few statistics. In 1864 when Phineas W. Hitchcock was a candidate for delegate to congress against George L. Miller, Nebraska was classed as democratic by a fair majority, but Mr. Hitchcock received 3,421 votes against George L. Miller's 2,399, which gave Hitchcock a majority of 1,022. It is historic that Hitchcock's majority was due to the vote of the war democrat, who refused to support Miller, then a pronounced copperhead. In 1866, when John Taffa was the republican candidate, and Algernon S. Paddock was the Johnsonite democratic candidate, Taffa received 4,820 votes and Paddock 4,072, while George Francis Train, independent, received 30 votes. Taffa's majority over Paddock was only 748, or nearly thirty per cent less than that of Hitchcock over Miller. While the republican vote was larger in Nebraska in 1866 than 1864, yet the war democrat supported Paddock and reduced Taffa's majority. In 1868, the year in which Mr. Marlin says that Nebraska was overwhelmingly republican, John Taffa, for a second term to congress, received 8,724 votes, and Andrew J. Poppleton, democratic, 6,218. Taffa's majority was 2,496. Mr. Poppleton was also classed as a peace democrat, hence Taffa's increased republican majority. But 2,406 majority in the state was by no means overwhelming or even absolute. In 1866, only two years previous, David Butler was elected first state governor over J. Sterling Morton by only 145 majority, and in the campaign for reelection in 1868 Butler's majority over James R. Porter was 2,227. Mr. Marlin should study the political history of Nebraska before he writes another open letter.

When Dr. Miller sets himself above his party which is in its national platform declares against monopolies and in favor of railway regulation, against land-grab-

bing syndicates and in favor of the forfeiture of unearned land-grants, he at once cuts loose from the democratic party and cannot possibly take part in its leadership. Conceding to Dr. Miller the right to express his honest convictions on questions of public policy he must realize that his variance with the cardinal doctrines of his party places him in the ranks of the democratic muggumps. This position is more independent than that of the party organ-grinder, but it also absolves the rank and file of democracy from paying any attention to his commands and demands. Dr. Miller may be stronger with the corporations by reason of this independent attitude, and in the long run, we presume, the corporations will not be ungrateful for the support they receive from that quarter.

The decision of the cabinet that the cattlemen must vacate the Indian territory will not only remove the principal cause of dissatisfaction and trouble among the Indians, but it will restore to them four million acres of their land, or an area larger than the state of Connecticut and nearly as large as Massachusetts. This will leave the Indians in exclusive possession of the territory, just as the law intended. Had not Senator Teller, when secretary of the Interior, permitted these cattlemen to enter the territory, in direct violation of law, all this trouble would have been avoided. But Mr. Teller always did have a great fondness for assisting monopolists and land-grabbers. The Denver Tribune-Republican says: This foul blot upon Teller's record is more or less Colorado's disgrace. Certainly it was to be expected that a western man, knowing the rights of the Indians and the crooked ways of land grabbers as well as Mr. Teller knew them, would administer the land laws honestly. Colorado thought so when Teller was given a place in the cabinet. She blushes in shame for him now.

A Conundrum. Until the new railroad commission explains why it costs as much to ship a carload of merchandise from Omaha to Papillion, 14 miles, as from Chicago to Omaha, 500 miles, we shall believe our high-salaried commission is no good. Of course, the Nebraska commission has nothing to do with railroads outside the state, but in the fullness of their knowledge they ought to be able to answer this little query, anyhow.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The wide-spread alarm over the rupture between England and Russia owing to hostile movements of the Russian troops has subsided. Bismarck has poured oil upon the troubled waters by suggesting that Zulfikar pass be made neutral territory so that neither Russia nor England could control this important approach to Herat. Whether the suggestion will be adopted or not, the effect in London has been pacific. At present the belief is general that all existing differences over the Afghan trouble will be amicably adjusted.

The London journals offers an interesting account of the Russian advance. The Amer insisted on retaining Zulfikar, but was unwilling to fight for Pendjeb. The basis of the agreement between Baron de Staal and Lord Granville, according to this authority, was the permanent occupation of Zulfikar by the Afghans and the cessation of Pendjeb to the Russians. Before the final settlement could be completed St. Petersburg diplomacy claimed a new position commanding Zulfikar. At this point Lord Salisbury took up the tangled skein of negotiation and announced as the starting point of his policy the fulfillment of Lord Granville's pledge that the pass in the foothills lying north of Herat should remain in Afghan hands unless the Amer changed his mind. The inference to the Russians have occupied in force the position commanding Zulfikar, which M. Lesnar, owing to his familiarity with the topography of the country, reserved in his delimitation proposals. Their practice is to seize a disputed point in advance. Possession in their estimation invariably clinches the argument.

The indications as to the next elections are watched closely in England. The Tories exult because Lord Arthur Hill has been re-elected for county Down, although both the whigs and the nationalists supported his rival. As this was a cabinet re-election, it was not so fair a test as the election of a whig for the really vacant seat for Antrim county, about a month ago. It is impossible to muster the whole strength of a party to oppose a re-election under such circumstances. It was natural that the members of the house of commons who took office in the government of Lord Salisbury should be re-elected by the constituencies which had trusted them once before. Only in the exceptional case of Lord Randolph Churchill was there even a show of opposition, but the great fight there which Mr. Corrie Grant made will no doubt commend him to another constituency, and insure his return to parliament at the general election. With the certainty that parliament would be prorogued within a few weeks, and that there would be another election by a very different constituency before the end of the year, it was very natural that a conservative to offer himself to a liberal constituency, or for a liberal to contest a seat vacated by a conservative. The election of another Rothchild. In the liberal interest, on Friday, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the transfer of Sir Nathaniel Rothschild to the house of lords, though he had a large majority, is without special significance; but it fairly offsets similar conservative triumphs.

The interest in the next general election in England, and the importance attached to it, are well shown by the number of candidates already in the field. Under the franchise bill and the redistribution bill the new house of commons will consist of not less than 600 members, and up to the candidates for the 240 seats which Mr. Corrie Grant had offered themselves, or had been brought forward by local associations, for English, Welsh or Scottish seats. Of these 544 are liberals and 431 conservatives. Of the 443 English constituencies 295 have candidates of both parties, 84 have only liberals, 54 only conservatives, and only ten are without candidates of either party. In Wales there are eighteen constituencies with candidates from both parties, nine with liberals only, and there are two constituencies still open. In Scotland thirty-one have liberal candidates, six have conservatives only, and there is one constituency not provided for. We have not seen any statement with regard to the number of candidates from Ireland. Of the members of the present parliament, 246 liberals and 158 conservatives seek re-election by the constituencies for which they now sit, or will come forward for new or partially altered constituencies.

The Parnellite-tory alliance in parliament, as might be expected, has raised a furious tempest, even among the conservatives. Through a movement instigated into the Manchester trials, a resolution was introduced by the lord lieutenant an investigation by the lord lieutenant was prompted, which comes to the same thing, and it was accompanied by a reflection upon his predecessor, Lord Spencer, which made the concessions doubly gratifying to the Irish members. There is, of course, ample room for criticizing the conduct of both parties to the alliance. Mr. Parnell for denouncing as a crime the executions which he or his organ, regarded as righteous retributions at the time they took place, and the conservatives for establishing a precedent aberrant to all modern constitutional practice and theory. But the Irish members can extort concessions from the government, and from the point of view of a practical politician they are justified in their line of conduct, while the Tories, who are battling for the preservation of their class privileges in England, can scarcely be blamed for giving up their brethren across the Irish channel, whom they cannot help and who cannot help them. Necessity knows no law, and there is no sentiment in politics. The incident need not be held to increase the bitterness of a situation already well-nigh intolerable.

Mr. Gladstone said, some weeks ago when he still held the reins of power in England, that he regretted he could not introduce in parliament a land purchase bill for Ireland; there was no time, he evidently felt that there were both time and opportunity to pass a bill renewing the crimes act, for he doubtless would have introduced one if the vote on the budget had not ended his career as premier. Now, shrewd men think that the conservative government have found time to introduce a land purchase bill and no crimes act. This is a very interesting measure for Ireland, which was ordered to its first reading in the commons on Friday night, is really nothing more than the Bright clause of the land act of 1870. The same principles were extended by the liberals in the act of 1880, but owing to political complications they had no time to introduce the same. They re-enact the old clause and get the credit which really belongs to the liberals. It is cleverly done.

While Parnell is the trusted leader, Michael Davitt is the hero of the Irish, and they are making more than usual of him just now because of the expiry of his term of imprisonment for "treason-felony"--that offense as natural as the air they breathe to Irish subjects of England. Davitt was sentenced in 1870 to fifteen years penal servitude, and had a ticket-of-leave granted him in December, 1877, when he was let out of Dartmoor prison. But in the opinion of the government he abused his privilege to labor among his countrymen who had not yet been convicted of treason-felony, and he was arrested again in 1881, and held in prison at Parnell and others were until May, 1882, when he got a new ticket-of-leave. This last ended with the end of his sentence, and now Michael Davitt is as free to go and come as any Irish patriot can be--which is not quite as free as a bird, either. The labor that didn't suit the government, which occupied him in the time of his first document of that sort, was his establishment of the land league, the most powerful organization of the Irish people, which has accomplished its work quickly and decisively to reap as the national league. When Lord Chief Justice Cockburn sentenced Davitt in 1870 he declared with that quiet emphasis which marks his speech that he should leave prison "a better Irishman" than he entered it, and he kept his word. Mr. Davitt is a noble patriot, and learned a great deal in his prison; his book about his prison life is of marked interest; but his prison life is not so level as Parnell's, and he was quite carried away by Henry George's notions, and has preached land nationalization to an extent fairly endangering the unity of the Irish cause. The most admirable trait in his character, however, has been his willingness to efface himself where his country was concerned, and although it is not proper he is fond of Parnell, he recognizes his superior talent as a politician. So his present heavy condemnation of the land purchase bill is not important; with his views upon property in land no scheme could be framed that would agree. Many constituencies, among them East Mayo, where is his native place, Eilthen, are desirous to send Davitt to Parliament, but it is doubtful whether he will consent to go, or indeed whether Mr. Parnell will want him there.

SINGULARITIES.

An alligator was recently caught in Long Island Sound, near New York City. A chicken having four distinct legs and wings was recently hatched at Petaluma, Cal. A lady in Windsor, Kansas, gave birth to a child recently that had two fully-developed teeth.

Mrs. William Scott, of Green Bay, Wis., has a rose-bush over 45 years old. It was brought over from Schland. A cedar log was struck at San Bernardino, Cal., while sinking an artesian well at a depth of 105 feet.

The largest shrimp ever made by a wood-working machine is forty-two inches wide, seventeen feet long, and of uniform thickness. The tallest youth in Ohio is Jimmy George, of Mount Vernon. He is only 18 years old, and is 6 feet 11 inches high in his stockings. He is very slender, and is not yet done growing.

The largest apple tree in the United States is growing at Cheshire, Conn. It is 60 feet high, spreads 100 feet, and yields from 75 to 10 bushels of apples per year on alternate sides of the tree. Evrarisie Mancos of L'Avenir, province of Quebec, has a son only 6 years of age and he weighs 106 pounds, stands four feet in height, measures around the waist thirty-seven inches, around the arm fourteen inches, and around the calf of the leg eleven inches, and is smart and active.

The grafts is the most valuable animal exhibited. Little ones, from five to ten feet high, are estimated to be worth from \$2,500 to \$5,000. Large ones bring \$10,000, and those from sixteen to twenty feet cost from \$15,000 to \$25,000. A case occurred in Belfast, Me., which shows how the little birds understand and appreciate kindness. A nest containing two young birds had been in some way destroyed, and the little birds had fallen upon the ground. They were picked up by a kind-hearted gentleman, who was holding them tenderly in the palm of his hand when the parent bird came and, alighting upon his sleeve, commenced feeding the little ones. The birdlings were placed in a cage, which was hung up outside the house, and now the parent bird makes regular trips to the place, supplies her babies with food, and then returns to a little distance. She shows no fear of the gentleman who found the birds nor of the children in whose care they have been placed.

A Flyer of High Degree. The editor sat in his easy chair, And he sat--and he sat--and he scratched his hair, For the devil for copy was calling. But the editor would not be called in vain; Not a single idea would come to his brain-- A condition most truly appalling.

Then in his desperation he grabbed up his pen, And he took for a text the follies of men, And the whimsical fancies of women. And he wrote--and he wrote till he made a big book. Without getting a high grade. And the ink that it took Was enough for a grubstake to swim in.

Oh, I am a trotter, and no mistake, A flyer of high degree; I come from a village by the lake, I am a pal of Jay-Eye-See. I have beaten the stallion one and all, Of high and low degree, From Minneapolis and St. Paul To the cities by the sea.

Oh, I am a trotter, and no mistake, A flyer of high degree; I am the boss of the village by the lake, And the pal of Jay-Eye-See.

Massachusetts Republicans. Boston, Mass., July 22--At a meeting of the republican state central committee today George F. Hoar was chosen to preside at the next republican state convention and Henry Cabot Lodge as chairman of the committee on resolutions.

It is obvious that the "Intelligent contraband" of our civil war has returned to his ancestral Africa, and that his imagination has grown fervid beneath his tropic suns. He has been heard from at Kassa, Egypt, and Cairo, reporting rebel assaults on the place, followed by a sort of by the garison, who killed and wounded 3,000 men, captured 2,000 oxen and 700 rills. This is an achievement unrivaled, so far as we remember, in the history of sieges, and the Egyptian "contraband" is entitled to credit for its completeness and brilliancy. It is a sign of weakness, however, that he descended to details and exposed the fact that his 3,000 killed and wounded rebels only yielded 700 rills to their victors. Perhaps he put it at 7,000 and the telegraph dropped an elpher.

If Wolsley is capable of blushing, he must feel somewhat hot about the cheeks when he reads that the people of Kassa, a little less than half way between the Nile and the Red Sea, are not only holding out against the enemy before whom he and the British army ran away, but are actually making sallies and capturing everything they want from the enemy's camp. The half-starved, half-naked Egyptians who form the garison of Kassa are not likely so well drilled as the regiments of English regulars, but they probably have a better general than Wolsley.

The dispatches from South America a few weeks ago sketched the new plan for gradual emancipation in Brazil, and the fact that a system of indemnities was included threw some suspicion upon the new ministry which proposed the measure. It is stated from St. Nabuco, president of the Brazil anti-slavery society and a member of the chamber of deputies, to an English anti-slavery man, fully confirms the suspicion. "The ministry," he writes, "comes to power distrustful us and distrustful by us, abolitionists, while it has the promise of support from conservatives and proslavery liberals." Mr. Nabuco says that the principle of indemnity for slaves on a running scale running over about eight years, will be opposed by the anti-slavery party on the ground that it is unjust alike to the poor, the freedmen and old masters to pay for the slaves which stubborn masters will not give up. It is interesting to see how Brazil is following the example of England in the West Indian rather than that of the United States in the mode of emancipation.

The Canadian papers are now indulging in a little allowable self-congratulation over the success of the Canadian force sent to suppress the half-breed rising in the northwest, as contrasted with the ignominious failure of the English expedition sent to crush the Mandan in some respects, the difficulties, though opposite in nature, were equal; a small Canadian force having to contend with an Arctic climate and drag their supplies and artillery through deep snow-drifts; while, in the Egyptian campaign, the sand and the heat of the climate were the special obstacles. Whether judged by difficulties or by the magnitude of the expedition the Canadians are quite justified in their exultation.

The German colonization enterprises are faring badly on both sides of Africa. The new factories in Cameroon are constantly attacked by the natives and the Germans are intensifying the race hatred by shedding African blood freely and sometimes wantonly. Fights are of daily occurrence. The Germans always win, but their superior shells and weapons, and great numbers of the natives have been slaughtered, but the natives supply of reinforcements seem inexhaustible and it is very doubtful if the Germans ever succeed in establishing permanent settlements in the country.

In Zanzibar there is an imminent prospect of heavy fighting between the Germans and the troops of the Sultan, Sayid Burghash. The most serious feature of this prospect is the probability, and almost certainty, that England, as Zanzibar's protector, will be drawn into the quarrel, and that Anglo-German combinations of the gravest character may be caused.

ATTENTION TO YOUR WIFE.

The Manchester Guardian, June 15th, 1885, says of one of the "Loomotors": "Looking on the woodland ways! With clumps of rhododendrons and great masses of May blossoms!!" "There was an interesting story. It included one who had been a "Cotton spinner," but was now so "Laralized!!" That he could only bear to lie in a reclining position. This refers to my case. I was first attacked twelve years ago with "Loomotor's Aisy" (A paralytic disease of nerve fibre rarely ever cured and was for several years barely able to get about. And for the last five years not able to attend to my business, although many things have been done for me. The set experiment being Nerve stretching two years ago I was visited into the Home for Incurables! Near Manchester, in May, 1882. I am now "Adventured" (For anything in the shape of Patent) Medicines! And made many objections to my dear wife's constant urging totip Hop Bitters, but finally to pacify her--

Conceded. I had not quite finished the first bottle when I felt a change come over me. This was Saturday, November 3d. On Sunday morning I felt so strong I laid to my room companions, "I was sure I could "Walk!" So started across the floor and back. I hardly knew how to contain myself. I was all over the house, I was strong as strength each day, and can walk quite without any "Aisy!"

I am now at my own home, and hope soon to be able to earn my own living again. I have been a member of the Manchester "Hop Bitters" "Royal Exchange" For nearly thirty years, and was most heartily congratulated on the 100th Anniversary of the "Royal Exchange" by my friends, and was most gratefully thanked, JOHN BLACKBURN, 100, Royal Exchange, Manchester, Lancs. Two years later a perfectly well.

"Precocite the Swindlers. If you will call for Hop Bitters (see green center of bottle) and the Monthly and Semi-Monthly any staff called C. L. Warner's German Hop Bitters or with other hop name, refuse it and show that you are not a swindler. I have taken your money for the stuff, but I will not pay for the fraud and see him for damages for the swindle, and will reward you liberally for the conviction.

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ECZEMA ON A CHILD. Your most valuable Cuticura Remedies have done my child so much good that I feel like saying the word for the benefit of those who are troubled with skin disease. My little girl was troubled with eczema and it tried several doctors and medicines, but she never got well until I used the Cuticura Remedies, which speedily cured her, for which I owe you many thanks and many thanks. ANTON BOSSMILLER, Union Bakery, Edinburgh, Ind.

TETTER OF THE SCALP. I was almost perfectly bald, caused by tetter of the scalp. I used your Cuticura Remedies about six weeks, and now my hair is coming back as thick as it ever was. WILSON, Texas. J. P. CHOICE.

COVERED WITH BLOTCHES. I want to tell you that your Cuticura Remedies are magnificent. About three months ago my face was covered with blotches, and after using three bottles of Remedies I was perfectly cured. FREDERICK MATTHEW, 28 St. Charles Street, New Orleans, La.

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Conceded. I had not quite finished the first bottle when I felt a change come over me. This was Saturday, November 3d. On Sunday morning I felt so strong I laid to my room companions, "I was sure I could "Walk!" So started across the floor and back. I hardly knew how to contain myself. I was all over the house, I was strong as strength each day, and can walk quite without any "Aisy!"

I am now at my own home, and hope soon to be able to earn my own living again. I have been a member of the Manchester "Hop Bitters" "Royal Exchange" For nearly thirty years, and was most heartily congratulated on the 100th Anniversary of the "Royal Exchange" by my friends, and was most gratefully thanked, JOHN BLACKBURN, 100, Royal Exchange, Manchester, Lancs. Two years later a perfectly well.

"Precocite the Swindlers. If you will call for Hop Bitters (see green center of bottle) and the Monthly and Semi-Monthly any staff called C. L. Warner's German Hop Bitters or with other hop name, refuse it and show that you are not a swindler. I have taken your money for the stuff, but I will not pay for the fraud and see him for damages for the swindle, and will reward you liberally for the conviction.

COMMISSIONERS. Incorporated in 1883 for 25 years by the legislature for educational and charitable purposes with a capital of \$1,000,000--to which a reserve fund of over \$500,000 has since been added. By an overwhelming popular vote the franchise was made a part of the present state constitution adopted December 2d. A. D. 1879. The only lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any state. Its never failing prizes. Its undoubted single number drawings take place monthly.

A SURE OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE BY DRAWING. Class H, in the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, Aug 11th 1885, 183 Monthly Drawing. CAPITAL PRIZE \$75,000. 100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths in Proportion.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE \$75,000 2 PRIZES OF \$10,000 3 PRIZES OF \$5,000 4 PRIZES OF \$2,500 5 PRIZES OF \$1,000 6 PRIZES OF \$500 7 PRIZES OF \$250 8 PRIZES OF \$100 9 PRIZES OF \$50 10 PRIZES OF \$25 11 PRIZES OF \$10 12 PRIZES OF \$5 13 PRIZES OF \$2 14 PRIZES OF \$1 15 PRIZES OF \$0.50 16 PRIZES OF \$0.25 17 PRIZES OF \$0.10 18 PRIZES OF \$0.05 19 PRIZES OF \$0.02 20 PRIZES OF \$0.01

1997 Tickets, amounting to \$25,500 Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the Office of the Paper in New Orleans. For further information write clearly giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or Drafts in Advance in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of \$5 and upwards at our expense) addressed, M. A. DARTON, NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

SMOKE G. H. MACK & CO'S CLEVELAND, O., CELEBRATED CAT CIGAR. Our Cat Does Not Scratch. FINEST BLEND OF TOBACCO IN AMERICA, and Exceptionally Great Quality. Manufactured and Controlled by D. W. Saxe and J. W. Bell, Omaha.

ITCHING. Skin Diseases Instantly Relieved by Cuticura. TREATMENT--A warm bath with Cuticura Soap, and a single application of Cuticura, the great Skin Cure. This repeated daily, with two or three doses of Cuticura, the New Blood Purifier, to keep the blood clean, the perspiration pure and circulating, the liver and kidneys active, will surely cure eczema, Tetter, and all other itching, burning, itching, and itching eruptions of the scalp and skin, when the best physicians and remedies fail.

ECZEMA ON A CHILD. Your most valuable Cuticura Remedies have done my child so much good that I feel like saying the word for the benefit of those who are troubled with skin disease. My little girl was troubled with eczema and it tried several doctors and medicines, but she never got well until I used the Cuticura Remedies, which speedily cured her, for which I owe you many thanks and many thanks. ANTON BOSSMILLER, Union Bakery, Edinburgh, Ind.

TETTER OF THE SCALP. I was almost perfectly bald, caused by tetter of the scalp. I used your Cuticura Remedies about six weeks, and now my hair is coming back as thick as it ever was. WILSON, Texas. J. P. CHOICE.

COVERED WITH BLOTCHES. I want to tell you that your Cuticura Remedies are magnificent. About three months ago my face was covered with blotches, and after using three bottles of Remedies I was perfectly cured. FREDERICK MATTHEW, 28 St. Charles Street, New Orleans, La.

IVY POISONING. For all cases of poisoning by ivy or hederis, I can warrant Cuticura to cure you if I have sold it for five years and it never fails. G. H. MORSE, Druggist, Holliston, Mass.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Pimp Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, the Cuticura Soap, and a single perfect bottle of Cuticura Remedies, the New Blood Purifier, for \$1.00. P. M. P. O. Box 100, New Orleans, La.

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