

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

The World's First Wedding. What a morning that was of the world's first wedding! Sky without a cloud. Atmosphere without a chill. Foliage without a crumpled leaf. Meadows without a thorn. It all in an orb—the great temple of a world, sky-dome, mountain-pillars, sap-plate-roofed. The sparkling waters of the Ghan and the Hudekel will make the fount of the temple. Larks, robins and 13 finches will chant the wedding march. Violet, lily and rose burning incense in the morning sun. Luxuriant vines sweeping their long trails through the forest alleys—epithet of a spring morning. Wild beasts standing outside the circle looking on, like family servants from the back door gazing upon the nuptials: the eagle, king of birds; the lion, king of insects; the lion, king of beasts, waiting. Carpet of grass like emerald for the human pair to walk on. Hum of excitement, as there always is before a ceremony. Grass blades and leaves whispering, and the birds chatter, each one to his mate. Hum, all the clouds. Ha-ha, all the birds. Ha-ha, the waters, for the king of the human race advances and his bride. Perfect man, leaving to the altar a perfect woman. God, her father, gives away the bride, and she is the witness, and tears of morning dew in the blue eyes of the bride. And Adam takes the right hand, that has never been worn with work or stung with pain, in his own stout grasp and says: "This is now home of my bone and flesh of my flesh." Tumult of joy break forth and all the trees of the wood clap their hands, and all the galleries of the forest sound with cheer and chant, and the choir of Edenic happiness is complete; for with every quail, and every fish, and every fowl answering fowl, and every beast of the forest a fit companion, at last man, the immortal, has for mate, woman, the immortal.

MARRIED—Wednesday, the 1st day of June, in the year 1, A.D.M., the first man, to EVE, the first woman, High Heaven officiating.—Dr. Wm. Talmage.

How Women Can Dress Well. There is no reason in the world why anybody should have an unbecoming complexion this season. In fabrics and in colors all sorts and conditions of women are catered to, and all tones, from the faintest to the deepest, are daintily wrought out so that the particular shade, that the wise woman finds booming to her, can be gotten without any trouble. There are plain colors for a woman who likes stuff that is not conspicuous. There are spots big and little, plaids blue and straight, and stripes of all widths and kinds. Be a little careful in choosing your color, and remember, that because somebody tells you how well you look in a costume of navy blue you must not conclude that every blue shade is suited to you, for that extremely trying, but very beautiful, one known as army, makes the average woman's complexion look as yellow as a lemon. Because scarlet makes your hair look warmer and gives a deeper color to your eyes, it does not follow that magenta is suited to you. General rules do not apply to woman who are nothing if not individual. Somebody says: "I am small and am universally becoming, and you, who are face is rather broad, when you look well, put on one and a live you look well. A coat, more than anything else, needs to be tried on, and although one may generalize and say bonnets are ladylike it can no more be asserted that bonnets are always becoming than it can be that all women are good figures. So just think out things before you choose them.—Mrs. Malton.

Why Woman is Man's Best Friend. First and foremost, woman is man's best friend: Because she is his mother. Second, because she is his wife. Because she is patient with him in illness, endures his fretfulness and "mothers" him. Because she will stick to him through good and evil report, and always believe in him, if she loves him. Because without her he would be rude, rough and ungodly. Because she teaches him the value of gentle words, of kindly thought and of consideration. Because she can, with him, endure pain quite by and meet joy gladly. Because, on her breast, he can shed tears of repentance, and he is never reminded of them afterwards. Because when he is behaving like a fraternal brother and all do, you know, at times, with no reason in the world for it, woman's soft word, touch or glance will make him ashamed of himself as he ought to be. Because without her as an incentive he would grow lazy; there would be no good work done, there would be no noble hopes written, there would be no beautiful pictures painted, there would be no divine strains of melody. Because she has made for us a beautiful world in which we should be proud to live, and contented to die. Because—and this is the best reason of all—when the world had reached an unenviable state of wickedness, the blessed task of bringing it a Saviour for all mankind was given to a woman, which was God's way of setting his seal of approval on her who is mother, wife, daughter and sweetheart, and, therefore, man's best friend.—EDWARD W. BOK.

A Girl's Athletic Costume. With the thought of common-sense in dress manifest all around us, a girl's costume for athletic sports can be loose, and still ladylike. A divided skirt below a wide, light-weight sailor cut, reaching just below the ankles, and loose blouse, would be all that practicability would demand.—ELLEN ZA GARD.

How to Treat a Sweetheart. When he comes to see you, let me give you a few hints as to your treatment of him.—First of all, my dear, don't let him get an idea that your one object in life is to get all you can out of him. Don't let him believe that you think no lightly of yourself that whenever he has an idle moment he can find you ready and willing to listen to him. Don't let him think that you are going out driving with him alone, even if your mother should be lenient enough to permit this. Don't let him think that you are going to the dance or the frolic with him; you are going with your brother, or else you are going to make up a party which will all go together. Don't let him spend his money on you; when he goes away, he may bring you a box of sweets, a book or some memento; but don't make him feel that you accept anything but courteous attention. Don't let him call you by your first name, at least not until you are engaged to him, and then only when you are by yourself. Don't let him put his arms around you and kiss you; when he puts the pretty ring on your finger it means that you are to be his wife soon; he gained a few rights, but not the one of indiscriminate caressing. When he placed it there he was right to put a kiss on your lips; it was the seal of your love; but if you give your kisses too freely they will prove of little value. A maiden fair is like a beautiful, rich, purple plum; it hangs high up on the tree and is looked at with envy, and who would get it must work for it, and all the trying should be on his side, so that when he gets it he appreciates it. You know the story of the man who was a beautiful plum on a tree, which he very much wanted. Next to him hung another plum; it seemed as beautiful, and it was apparent just as sweet as the one he wanted. The seeker for it stood under it for a moment, looked at it with longing eyes, and behold, the plum dropped into his mouth. Of what value was it then? It was looked at and not eaten. Now take this little story, and make it point the moral that I wish it to.—Ladies' Home Journal.

How Women Should Sit. Women who sit with their legs crossed, to sew or to read, or to hold the baby, are not aware that they are inviting serious physical ailments; but it is true, nevertheless. When a man crosses his legs he places the ankle of one limb across the knee of the other, and rests it lightly there. A woman, more modest and restrained in her movement, rests the entire weight of one limb on the upper part of the other, and this pressure upon the sensitive nerves and cords, if indulged in for continued lengths of time, as is often done by ladies who sew or embroider, will produce disease. Sciatica, neuralgia, and other serious troubles frequently result from this simple cause. The muscles and nerves in the upper portion of a woman's legs are extremely sensitive, and much of her whole physical structure can become deranged if they are overstressed in the manner referred to.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Useful Domestic Receipts. The weekly repairing of garments is almost a religious duty in some few homes; but in how many are the little rents and rips, the lost buttons and hooks, the broken button-holes, and worn edges, and the tiny holes and thin places in holsters, let go from time to time until nothing remains to be done but to throw aside the garments. "The stitch in time saves nine" remark may be true, but it is just as good as ever, and when you find a seam where mending is one of the "let-go" you may feel sure there is a sad lack of thrift, and so of certain moral qualities that go with it.

BOILED CODFISH. Put two pounds of codfish in slightly salted boiling water, put in also a bit of lemon peel, a few peppers and cloves. When the fish is so tender that the skin may readily be pulled out, it is done; remove from the fire and arrange tempting on a folded napkin and garnish with parsley. Make a sauce with a dozen oysters; scald them in their liquor, drain them and to their liquor add salt, pepper, a piece of mace and two tablespoonfuls of butter. Mix a teaspoonful of flour smoothly into half a cupful of milk, add to the liquor; simmer a moment; add the oysters; pour into a sauce pot and serve with the fish.

APPLE PUDDING. Take one pound of lump sugar and put it into a stewpan with half a pint of water, and boil till it becomes very thick; then add about two pounds of apples, peeled and cored, and the grated rind of a lemon; boil all together till it is quite stiff; keep stirring all the time; pour it into a buttered mould, and when cold turn out and serve with cream, or whipped cream poured around it.

CURRIED EGGS. Fry two onions in butter, add a tablespoonful of curry and a pint of soup stock, and let it stew till the onions are tender; add a cup of cream or milk; ticken with a little flour or cornstarch, cook a few minutes; put eight hard-boiled eggs in slices, add them to the stew, and stir gently until they are thoroughly heated, but do not boil.

Waffles. One pint of sweet milk, four eggs, one large cupful of old rice or hominy, a little salt, flour to make a stiff batter, Horford's Baking Powder, in proportion of three teaspoonfuls to a quart of flour.

A good breakfast dish is French toast made as follows: Beat four or five eggs in a soup-plate with a little hot water and salt. Into this dip slices of bread covering them thoroughly with the egg, and fry in hot butter or dripping. If the bread is stale dip it quickly in water before putting in the egg. Some people also like powdered cinnamon sprinkled over the "toast."

Cold mash potato with omelette beaten in, fried and served like an omelette, is a nice change from ordinary warmed up potatoes. It requires a little practice before the potatoes can be folded over without breaking, but it looks nice and tastes very good.

Hash made from cold corned beef chopped with cold boiled or mashed potatoes and fried, is very nice, served with poached eggs. There is an egg poacher made in Buffalo which sells for fifty cents. It is very convenient, and the eggs come out in good shape with yolks unbroken.

From the despoiled codfish delicious breakfast dishes can be made. Soak boneless fish overnight, pick it into small pieces, and parboil in two waters. Drain off the water and put fish into a sauce made by boiling together a spoonful each of butter and flour and a cup of cream. Arrange nicely toasted slices of bread on a platter and pour the fish over them.

ly of a mere manifold type, from man to man, through sun, water, air, almatate and inanimate objects. 4. Anthrax Bacillus. Pallender, Koser, Davaine 1863, Koeb. With resistant spores which are developed outside of the human body. Introduced through injured skin, through the lungs through the intestinal tract (by means of spores). 5. Bacillus typhoid: Ebbth, Koeb, Gaffky (14). Facultative parasite, probably with sporulation, retaining its vitality for more than three months. Mode of introduction, through the mouth. 6. Traumatic infections. Bacillus pyocyaneus and others, including erysipelas. Mode of introduction through wounds and natural apertures of the outer skin. 7. Bacillus tetanus: Mode of introduction through wounds of the skin. 8. Cholera.—Comma bacillus of Koeb. Not very resistant, decaying at 50 per cent by desiccation. Introduced through mouth and intestinal tract.

In Koeb's bacteriological notes in Berlin for medical men, it appears they start with non-pathogenic organisms, such as the mould and yeast—white, black and rose. The cultivations are all chiefly on gelatine and sliced potato. They pass from these ordinary forms of micro-organisms to the parasitic organisms, the greater number of which accompany specific diseases. The first of these was examined, says Dr. Shibley, writing to the British Medical Journal, was the bacillus anthrax; we proved how this bacillus grows at the ordinary room temperature, but never in acid medium. It does not spore in the animal body, nor under a temperature of 16° C. or over 37° C.; it does not spore in gelatine, but on potato, or when grown in broth. Grown artificially, it forms long tapering filaments. When inoculated, it causes splenic fever and rapid death in guinea-pigs, mice, and man. It was demonstrated that animals fed on the bacilli without spores resolve no harm.

The bacillus tuberculosis is difficult to cultivate, as it grows only on agar-agar when glycerine is added and on serum, and only between the temperatures of 30° and 42° C., and then very slowly. The characteristic point about the method of tubercle is that it grows and extends over the fluid at the bottom of the test tube and then up the glass on the opposite side, thus differing from any other known bacillus culture; spore formation of this bacillus has never been actually demonstrated.

The bacillus of glanders, pathogenic in horses, asses, man, guinea-pigs and field mice (not in other mice), producing generally catarrh of the mucous membranes and nodules in the lungs very like tubercle; the bacillus does not grow at room temperature, but on agar-agar or potato in the incubator. The cholera or comma bacillus are readily destroyed by drying; thus if a drop of broth containing them on a cover glass be dried in the air, they are found all dead in about three hours. Hence Cholera should be easily prevented.

The bacillus of typhoid fever, found abundantly in the spleen, lymphatic glands and intestines of patients dying from the disease, are very active, and no spore formation has been demonstrated. They have a very characteristic appearance when grown on potato, the surface of the latter appearing covered with a moist pale-brown down. If injected into the veins of animals, in some cases the same appearance is found in the intestine and spleen.

The Small-pox Microbe, it is said, has at last been discovered by Dr. Sloop, of Bziers, in a memoir recently handed in to the French Academie de Medecin. He reports it to be a bacterium belonging to the class of cocci; round, with a transparent centre, unobscured in the middle, while its edges are raised. It can be readily cultivated on gelatin that has been sterilized by biologically of mercury. It may be found at all stages of small-pox, not only in the pustules of the skin, but in the mucus of the bronchial tubes and in the blood. It is likewise found suspended in the air of rooms containing small-pox patients, and if water be allowed to stand in such rooms in open vessels, it soon contains the small-pox bacterium.

Professor Klebs, of Zurich, it is said, (Bull. Med. J.) who has made a thorough examination of the blood of many patients suffering from influenza, as recently prevalent, has found in it enormous masses of flagellate menades. These were of two forms: a smaller, with very active movements of the flagella (whiplike appendages), and a larger, with much slower movements. In specimens stained with methyl blue Professor Klebs observed that the menades were sometimes on the edge of the red blood corpuscles and sometimes inside them. They are said to resemble the plasmodia found by Laveran in the blood of patients suffering from malaria.

A MODEL RAILWAY. The Burlington Route, O. B. & Q. R. E., operates 7,000 miles of road, with termini in Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas City and Denver. It is the largest and most efficient service it has no equal. The Burlington gains new patrons, but loses none.

There is no accounting for taste, except on the principle that some people have a nose.

CONSUMPTION CURED. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, to give the name in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing for using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, name of this paper, W. A. Noyes, 320 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. 28-10-100

Cannibal (to newly arrived missionary): "Step right this way, sah—just come fast served."

Success always attends our preparation for removing the dowry hair from women's faces. It is now in universal use, and costs, including a box of ointment, only \$1.00. We have always on hand a preparation to dye the whiskers and to give the hair its natural color. Also one of the best preparations for washing the mouth and gums and giving a sweet breath. Freckles and skin blemishes, as well as tooth-ache and corns, removed at once without pain. As in the past, we have always on hand choice Face powders, which gives to the skin a freshness and conceal all the defects of nature. We have also a Lotion of various which is infallible. Read the certificates which we publish every week.

M. M. LAURENCE, JR., Successor of MRS. DESMARRES, No. 1263 Michigan Ave., corner St. Elizabeth st. If

The scissors editor of a newspaper is apt to make a great many cutting remarks.

FITS. All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. M. W. Kellogg, care, Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 851 Arch St., Phila. Pa.

FARM AND GARDEN.

CARE OF YOUNG LAMBS. Great care must be taken not to let the lambs out from under cover on raw, damp days, or when rain is falling; they are very apt to get chilled and then die unexpectedly. If the sheep must get out for early exercise and a mouthful of grass, it is better to keep the lambs at home in the shade until the weather gets quite comfortable and the soil warm, as they are easily chilled, even by lying on the cold, damp ground in the field. Chilled lambs may be restored, if taken up in time, by being immediately placed in a bath of water, made as hot as the hand will bear. As soon as it revives and gets lively it should be rubbed thoroughly dry. If it will then suck the dam the risk is over, but should it appear weak a small dose of spirits—say a teaspoonful of whiskey mixed with some warm milk—should be given by pouring down its throat. Then wrap the lamb in an old blanket, and keep it in a room comfortably warm till it recovers. Lambs can be restored by these means when so far gone that they appear almost or quite dead, says Rural Home.

A GOOD TOOL IN THE CORN FIELD. Last spring, after working my corn with a two-horse cultivator one way (it being in drills), I wished for a tool to cross the rows and break the crust in the rows. After a little study I concluded that a stub toothed rake would be just the thing. So I hitched on to try it. It is far ahead of any drag I ever saw. Instead of covering and tearing up the corn, it uncovers it and leaves the corn and also the ground in the best possible shape. Now I do not claim that it will kill the grass after it gets a few inches high, but it does destroy the young plant when it comes up. The kind of rake that I used was a sickle toothed, weighted down with a sickle of timber; but any rake will do that can be set low enough to catch in the ground. I would advise farmers to try that simple tool.

HANDLING MANURE. On the subject of improving manure by hand-measurement, Sir B. Lawes, the great English experimental agriculturist, says he is just as ignorant as the most old-fashioned farmer, and that there is no use in trying to fix ammonia where there is little or none to fix. You cannot handle manure without doing so at some considerable expense and he therefore thinks it more economical to let it alone. It is certain that all the labor expended upon it adds to its cost, but it is not equally certain that it adds in the same proportion to its value. Many of our best farmers haul out their barnyard manure as soon as convenient and spread it on the land when it is to be used. On lands subject to washing and draining the application is better if delayed until cultivation begins.

FLOWER BEDS. Division lines are sometimes desirable to separate ornamental grounds and lawns from vegetable gardens, and for this purpose Gardening Illustrated recommends the planting of flowering shrubs for the brilliant and beautiful display which they afford during the season of bloom. For this purpose strong growing and hardy roses are to be chosen, such for instance as Scotch briar, cabbage, Among flowering shrubs are the crimson currant, the pink and white weigela, the painted hydrangea and Philadelphia. We have seen beautiful ornamental lines of the purple Barberry. The white and crimson Japan quince make an early display of brilliant flowers.

COLORING MATTERS IN CHEESE. Cheese is one of the very few modern food substances which are never grossly adulterated. It is only adulterated, in fact, at the present time in the coloring material, which is usually anatto, saffron or common carotene. The first is more generally used than the others, but all when genuine are perfectly harmless. Occasionally, however, when the anatto (the product of an East Indian plant) is of an inferior description, red lead, which is dangerous slow poison, is added to bring out a greater depth of color.—New York Telegram.

HARROWING WHEAT IN THE SPRING. We have made repeated trials of harrowing wheat in the spring with a smoothing harrow. The work being done first as soon as the ground was sufficiently hard and dry, and again when about a foot high. Breaking the hardened crust and making a fine mellow surface among the plants had obviously an excellent effect; the heads of wheat were longer than usual, and the increase was estimated at five bushels more per acre than unharrowed wheat. The last harrowing was accompanied with the sowing of clover seed, which succeeded well and produced a good growth. At the last harrowing the harrow was passed over the wheat twice, the first before sowing the clover seed and the last after the sowing. Any slight teeth harrow, with numerous fine teeth, will answer. The teeth need not be sharp, provided they are sufficiently so to mellow the crust; generally, however, the sharper the better.—Country Gentleman.

POINTS IN BUTTER MAKING. Tests made at the West Virginia experiment station seem to show: That sweet cream should be churned at a considerably lower temperature than acid cream. That when the temperature is properly adjusted the fat is more fully recovered in churning sweet cream than in churning sour cream. That the butter is much easier freed from milk and requires less working. That the flavor is genuine butter flavor, dependent more upon food and less upon uncontrollable changes in acidifying the cream.

GARDEN NOTES. The cheapest way to kill very young weeds is to harrow the ground. Plant the garden so you may have a regular succession of vegetables. Plant small fruits on the same plan. It requires time to produce a good sod for lawns and for shrubs and evergreens to grow, and to fit the soil for the reception of flowers.

In the desire to secure size in the strawberry the more desirable qualities of hardiness, vigor and flavor of the fruit are being overlooked.

For feeding purposes it is estimated that 100 pounds of beets are worth 19 cones; 100 pounds of rutabagas, 15 cents; and 100 pounds of flat turnip, 11 cents.

If you would have a new apparatus bed "right away" purchase two-year-old rods and plant them in rows three by four feet, in holes four by six inches deep, in any good, well-manured garden soil.

As the roots of trees extend a great distance from the trunk, the proper mode of applying manure to trees is to spread it over the surface of the ground for a distance around the tree, and not apply it in a compact mass close to the tree.

The "salting" of cattle, especially in time of green pasture, is warmly recommended, where practicable a lump of rock salt, sheltered

THE GLORY OF MAN STRENGTH VITALITY

How Lost! How Regained, THE SCIENCE OF LIFE

KNOW THYSELF. THE SCIENCE OF LIFE. A Scientific and Standard Popular Medical Treatise on the Errors of Youth, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, Impurities of the Blood.

EXHAUSTED VITALITY UNTOLED MISERIES

Resulting from Folly, Vice, Ignorance, Excesses or Overexertion, Enervating and ruining the victim for Work, Business, Pleasure or Social Relations. Avoid unskillful pretenders. Possess this great work. It contains 800 pages, royal size. Beautifully binding, embossed, full gilt. Price only \$1.00 by mail, postage included in plain wrapper. Illustrative Prospectus Free, if you apply now. The distinguished author, Wm. H. Parker, M.D., received the GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS from the National Medical Association for this PILLER ESSAY ON NERVOUS AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY. Dr. Parker and a corps of Assistant Physicians may be consulted, confidentially, by mail or in person, at the office of THE PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 BALTIMORE ST., BOSTON, MASS., to whom all orders for books or letters for advice should be directed as above.

ed by a cheap, rough shed, where the cattle can get at it freely, should be kept in every grass field used for pasture.

When procuring a thoroughbred male aim to secure one that is better than the stock he is to improve. The much attention cannot be given the matter of selection of the male.

Every weed that is allowed to secure a stand will deprive the crop of a certain proportion of plant-food and moisture. Every weed that is allowed to go to seed increases the work of eradication a hundred fold.

At the Amherst (Mass.) station it costs \$115 to raise an acre of onions, not reckoning the value of the land, and from 400 to 650 bushels per acre are deemed a fair crop. The onion requires full quotas of but, potash and nitrogen.

Lack of pure water often accounts for the lack of eggs.

Dark nests are the best preventive of the egg rotting.

It is estimated that 45,000,000 eggs are consumed every day in the United States. Somebody's hens must be laying.

This is the beginning of a grand egg harvest for the best spring poultry and your advertiser liberally. Printer's ink, you know.

A flock of 25 hens, well cared for, is more profitable than 100 hens that are made to look out for themselves.

Sulphate of iron in water is of incalculable benefit to fowls. Use the Douglas mixture only when a strong stimulant is needed. It is dangerous.

Birds supplying the wants of its own population, France exports to Germany, Belgium, Holland, Denmark and Sweden large quantities of salted and smoked geese for winter provision.

We must try to grasp the spirit of things; to see correctly; to speak to the point; to give practical advice; to act on the spot; to arrive at the proper moment; to stop in time. Taste, measurement, occasion, all these deserve our cultivation and respect.

ESTABLISHED IN 1878 BY THE MEXICAN NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. LOTTERY OF THE PUBLIC CHARITY.

Operated under a twenty year's contract by the Mexican National Improvement Company. Grand weekly drawing held in the Mexican Pavilion in the "Yamada Park City of Mexico, and publicly conducted by government officials appointed for the purpose by the Secretary of the Interior and the Treasury.

LOTTERY OF THE BENEVOLENCIA PUBLICA. THE NEXT MONTHLY DRAWING will be held in the CITY OF MEXICO, THURSDAY, July 10, 1890.

Which is the Grand semi-annual Extraordinary drawing the CAPITAL PRIZE being One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Dollars.

\$120,000.00 PRICE OF TICKETS—American Money: Whole, \$5; Half, \$2.50; Quarters, \$1.25; Eighths, \$1. Club Rates: \$50 worth of tickets for \$250.

LIST OF PRIZES: 1 Capital Prize of \$120,000.00 is \$120,000.00 20 Grand Prizes of \$5,000.00 each are 1,000,000.00 100 Prizes of \$1,000.00 each are 1,000,000.00 500 Prizes of \$200.00 each are 100,000.00 1,000 Prizes of \$100.00 each are 100,000.00 2,000 Prizes of \$50.00 each are 100,000.00 4,000 Prizes of \$25.00 each are 100,000.00 8,000 Prizes of \$12.50 each are 100,000.00 16,000 Prizes of \$6.25 each are 100,000.00 32,000 Prizes of \$3.125 each are 100,000.00 64,000 Prizes of \$1.5625 each are 100,000.00 128,000 Prizes of \$0.78125 each are 100,000.00 256,000 Prizes of \$0.390625 each are 100,000.00 512,000 Prizes of \$0.1953125 each are 100,000.00 1,024,000 Prizes of \$0.09765625 each are 100,000.00 2,048,000 Prizes of \$0.048828125 each are 100,000.00 4,096,000 Prizes of \$0.0244140625 each are 100,000.00 8,192,000 Prizes of \$0.01220703125 each are 100,000.00 16,384,000 Prizes of \$0.006103515625 each are 100,000.00 32,768,000 Prizes of \$0.0030517578125 each are 100,000.00 65,536,000 Prizes of \$0.00152587890625 each are 100,000.00 131,072,000 Prizes of \$0.000762939453125 each are 100,000.00 262,144,000 Prizes of \$0.0003814697265625 each are 100,000.00 524,288,000 Prizes of \$0.00019073486328125 each are 100,000.00 1,048,576,000 Prizes of \$0.000095367431640625 each are 100,000.00 2,097,152,000 Prizes of \$0.0000476837158203125 each are 100,000.00 4,194,304,000 Prizes of \$0.00002384185791015625 each are 100,000.00 8,388,608,000 Prizes of \$0.000011920928955078125 each are 100,000.00 16,777,216,000 Prizes of \$0.0000059604644775390625 each are 100,000.00 33,554,432,000 Prizes of \$0.00000298023223876953125 each are 100,000.00 67,108,864,000 Prizes of \$0.000001490116119384765625 each are 100,000.00 134,217,728,000 Prizes of \$0.0000007450580596923828125 each are 100,000.00 268,435,456,000 Prizes of \$0.00000037252902984619140625 each are 100,000.00 536,870,912,000 Prizes of \$0.000000186264514923095703125 each are 100,000.00 1,073,741,824,000 Prizes of \$0.0000000931322574615478515625 each are 100,000.00 2,147,483,648,000 Prizes of \$0.000000046566128730773928125 each are 100,000.00 4,294,967,296,000 Prizes of \$0.0000000232830643653869640625 each are 100,000.00 8,589,934,592,000 Prizes of \$0.00000001164153218269348203125 each are 100,000.00 17,179,869,184,000 Prizes of \$0.000000005820766091346741015625 each are 100,000.00 34,359,738,368,000 Prizes of \$0.0000000029103830456733705078125 each are 100,000.00 68,719,476,736,000 Prizes of \$0.00000000145519152283668525390625 each are 100,000.00 137,438,953,472,000 Prizes of \$0.000000000727595761418342626953125 each are 100,000.00 274,877,906,944,000 Prizes of \$0.0000000003637978807091713134765625 each are 100,000.00 549,755,813,888,000 Prizes of \$0.00000000018189894035458565673828125 each are 100,000.00 1,099,511,627,776,000 Prizes of \$0.000000000090949470177292828369140625 each are 100,000.00 2,199,023,255,552,000 Prizes of \$0.00000000004547473508864641415478515625 each are 100,000.00 4,398,046,511,104,000 Prizes of \$0.0000000000227373675443232070773928125 each are 100,000.00 8,796,093,022,208,000 Prizes of \$0.00000000001136868377216160353869640625 each are 100,000.00 17,592,186,044,416,000 Prizes of \$0.0000000000056843418860801769348203125 each are 100,000.00 35,184,372,088,832,000 Prizes of \$0.0000000000028421709430400884696741015625 each are 100,000.00 70,368,744,177,664,000 Prizes of \$0.0000000000014210854715200442348525390625 each are 100,000.00 140,737,488,355,328,000 Prizes of \$0.00000000000071054273576002211742626953125 each are 100,000.00 281,474,976,710,656,000 Prizes of \$0.000000000000355271367880011058713134765625 each are 100,000.00 562,949,953,421,312,000 Prizes of \$0.0000000000001776356839400055293565673828125 each are 100,000.00 1,125,899,906,842,624,000 Prizes of \$0.000000000000088817841970002764678342626953125 each are 100,000.00 2,251,799,813,685,248,000 Prizes of \$0.0000000000000444089209850001382391713134765625 each are 100,000.00 4,503,599,627,370,496,000 Prizes of \$0.000000000000022204460492500006911958713134765625 each are 100,000.00 9,007,199,254,740,992,000 Prizes of \$0.00000000000001110223024625000345597935673828125 each are 100,000.00 18,014,398,509,481,984,