

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 30, 1872.

THE REGISTRATION LIST.

The publication of the list of names of voters as reported by the Police Board as "not found," or improperly registered, which was intended for this morning, has been unavoidably postponed. It is expected that a portion at least will be ready for to-morrow morning.

A final report—The crack of doom.

Power of evil—A power of attorney.

"Kole oyle sixty cents a gal," is a Macon, Georgia, sign.

The mosquito, as a public singer, draws well, but never gives satisfaction.

The R. E. Lee brought down 3362 bales of cotton and 4625 sacks of cotton seed.

Anna Dickinson, in her lecture, wants to know "What Hinders?" Some say it is her advanced youthfulness.

The wires were down to Galveston yesterday afternoon. It was raining yesterday afternoon at several points around us.

English markets are overstocked with original pictures by the old masters, and the auctioneers want the old masters to lay off a picture.

The lowest point of the thermometer yesterday morning was 39° at Pittsburg. The highest point yesterday afternoon was 77° at Vicksburg.

Kopff, the chief comedian of Paris, killed himself the other day, at the age of sixty. He left \$150,000 to assuage the grief of the young Kopffs.

A Pittsburg child fell headforemost, the other day, into a fence post hole, and was drowned in the little water which had collected in the bottom.

An English couple were lately registered at a Chicago hotel. The husband stands eight feet high and weighs 485 pounds, and his wife is two inches shorter.

The registration offices will be opened to-morrow and next day to give persons reported as erroneously registered an opportunity to correct that report.

A philanthropic Yankee has invented a lifeboat which, if thrown into the water wrong side up, will immediately right itself, and, if filled with water, will bail itself out.

The San Antonio Express mentions the death of Mr. Nat Lewis, an old resident of Texas, a member of the city council of San Antonio, and a native of Massachusetts.

The Third District fusionists had a torch-light procession last evening and a mass meeting in the McCarthy square, for the ratification of the parish and city fusion ticket.

Milwaukee cherishes a Teutonic lady, fair, forty, and measuring two yards around her chest, sixty-two inches around her waist and twenty-eight inches around her "hips."

Several Liverpool arrivals are reported this morning at Southwest Pass. Our foreign trade is improving. One of these vessels comes in ballast to load with bulk grain and cotton.

A Republican mass meeting will be held at Algiers this evening at seven o'clock, on the corner of Bonny and Peters streets, which will be addressed by Hon. William F. Kellogg, General J. H. Spitzer and others.

A lady in Marseilles has sued a hairdresser for 2000 francs damages. He had offered to dye her brown hair red, and, in consequence of his operations, it turned violet. She was obliged to have her hair shaved.

Next Friday being All Saints' Day the public schools of this city will be closed. They will not be reopened until Tuesday, as many of the polling places for the election, Monday, will be established near the school houses.

Two huge African slaves, with their faces much tattooed, driving with long reins a pair of ostriches, are among the present sensations of Paris. They are invariably followed by an immense crowd of men, women and children.

Marshall S. Bidwell, a New York lawyer, died while opening a letter in his office. Mr. Bidwell was born in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, was speaker of the lower house of the Canadian Parliament, and resided for the last thirty years in New York.

The annual grand dress and fancy dress ball of the Hibernal Benevolent and Mutual Aid Association of Louisiana, branch No. 4, at Exposition Hall, last night, was a brilliant and pleasant affair. The dancing was kept up till a late hour and enjoyment riled.

Colonel Washington, one of the defendants in the late Tichborne trial, has left the estates in order to allow Sir Alfred Tichborne's widow and son to take possession. The "claimant's" partisans have become greatly excited, and a strong force of police has been detailed to protect the lady from injury.

Mr. J. Bouette withdraws his name as an independent candidate for the office of criminal sheriff of the parish of Orleans, and recommends his friends to support for that office the regular Republican nominee, Mr. Joseph L. Herwig, and promises to exert all his influence for the election of that gentleman.

The gin house of Joseph Habitt, a colored planter, was burned lately on the Hermitage plantation, Concordia parish. Loss in gin and cotton \$5000, insured for \$1500. The steam gin on the Freret plantation in the same parish, owned by V. Meyer & Brother, was burned two days afterwards. Loss in gin, cotton and seed, \$17,000, insured for \$5000.

A crowd of dancing masters has been held at Amsterdam, with the avowed object of raising dancing from its present neglected condition, and elevating it into a fine art. It was admitted by the assembly that Dutchmen and Dutch women are not habitually as light as the sylph and as graceful as the gazelle when they joined the merry round.

BRIGHTER PROSPECTS.

Notwithstanding that the REPUBLICAN assailed the ticket presented by its party in very strong language, and predicted a defeat for it in November, unless its composition was altered for the better, our objections to the Republican were confined to a very limited number of men, and our demand for a reform of the list was restricted to three or four names. The necessity of the occasion, and our own desire for a beneficent change for the better, had actuated us to call upon the Republican Parish Convention for a ticket that every man in the community could vote for and feel that he was sinking the partisan in the patriot. We needed just such a movement to make our party as much the favorite of the community as it has been the object of hate among the white people, and the failure of the convention to comprehend and meet the want of the emergency impelled a gloomier view of the contest than the facts justify. A little alteration in the Republican ticket will make it the best one before the people, and the Parish Committee, assisted, we are happy to say, by some of the nominees who are considered unpopular, is engaged in making the changes that will reform the local Republican ticket of all the nominations that have been objected to by the people. The committee has met with significant encouragement from all classes of Republicans in this delicate labor, and the absolute necessity that compelled the changes which are being made being apparent to all, the selections that we hope to announce at the proper time will be received with intense satisfaction, the displaced rallying with the placed to close up the lagging ranks.

It will be a credit to the Republican party that it has been able, in the face of the opposition, to control its own members so well in this matter. And the action of the masses of the Republican organization have given another evidence of their faithfulness to good government in thus allowing the parish committee to change candidates that had apparently been selected by themselves. The Republicans saw the mistakes that the convention made, and with a practical good sense, which the opposition can profit by, they submitted to the power of the parish committee that labor which has become too urgent to be deferred to the action of a convention. And now, since all the objections which we have urged and which our friends have endorsed against the parish nominations are to be met and overcome in a proper way, it at the same time becomes a double duty with those who expressed their opposition to the original selections to come forward with double energy in favor of the amended ticket. We can confidently assure the dissatisfied that their objections will be set at rest, and we further assure them that the parties whose unpopularity has been the cause of all the criticisms and censures will not relax an inch in supporting the ticket. Under such circumstances, with all unfeignedly buried in our own camp, and with the broadest friendship for all who are not yet attached to any party, and with a ticket suited to the exact demand of the city, it is fair to say that the prospect before us is better than it has been, and that the quarrels of our enemies and the peacefulness of our own forces give us promise of a victory in the city as well as the State.

SENATOR KELLOGG.

The Times on Monday, in an editorial of more length than strength, wrongfully if not viciously assailed the Republican party and Senator Kellogg. The Republican party is charged with all the evils that have come upon our people since 1869, and Senator Kellogg is defined to be the embodiment of the very worst element of radicalism in the South. Now, as we have had occasion at times to watch the actions of the Republican party and Senator Kellogg with a "critic's eye," and have spoken freely of what we considered wrong in either as it transpired, we will be the more readily justified in defending them when they are wrongfully assailed. "The Times" has labored persistently and earnestly, since its establishment, in that course which it thought would give it the greatest success; and in the past that paper has undoubtedly made it profitable to speak ill of the Republican party and the administrators of republican government in this country. This was because a very large number of our people were slow to return to their allegiance to republican government after their efforts to establish a slave confederacy had failed. But the people are tired of paying public journals to pander to their prejudices, and less disposed to believe the Republican party guilty of all the crimes that afflict the country. They are beginning to see the evil of Democratic rule as well as the evil of Republican rule, and are calling for a reform that means something more than removing Republicans from office to make way for Democrats. For those reasons the Times will fail to make the people see that in order to have reform they must "beat the Kellogg ticket." The Kellogg or Republican ticket of this State is far more reliable, so far as carrying out the principles which all parties are pledged to, than any of the parties that are running in opposition to it. Besides, it is in unison with the national Republican party, the party that has shaped the measures of government for the last twelve years, and determined the necessity that has compelled the Democratic party to accept a platform almost identical with the Republican platform. The so-called Liberal Republican platform, headed by Greeley and Brown, varies immaterially from the Republican platform headed by Grant and Wilson. It is almost a verbatim copy of the Republican platform, and concedes everything the Republican party, backed by a large majority of the American people, has contended for since 1860.

It is true, quite a number of Republicans were at one time favorable to the formation of a new party that would correct the abuses that had crept into the Democratic and Republican parties. This new party was actually named and christened the Liberal Republican party at

Cincinnati. But it was soon made apparent that the name was only intended to defraud the people; that it was a trick to restore the Democratic party to power; a cunning device to restore the government of the country into Democratic hands. When this became apparent the people turned their backs upon the movement they had greeted with favor, and many Republicans who had joined it returned to their first love. There was evidently no faith in obtaining reform at the hands of a Democratic administration. On the contrary, there was a dread on the part of the people of a Democratic reaction, should that party obtain power, that would prove disastrous to the peace and prosperity of the country. Therefore, they have concluded that it is wiser to make Grant President for another term than to run the government. The treasonable acts of the Democratic party during the rebellion are yet too fresh in the minds of the majority of the people of this country for them to have faith in it as a national reform party. Their recollections of General Grant during the war that tried the patriotism of men are, on the contrary, all favorable, they would much rather trust him than Democrats with the government of the country, although he may, as President, have committed error.

And now we come to that portion of the Times' article which says that no man who favors reform, either in national or State administration of government, can vote for Kellogg because, as the Times declares, "he combines in his own attitude all that there is of evil in the past and of danger in the future." This is certainly one of the most reckless and unwarrantable charges that has ever been made against a public man. We do not pretend to say that Senator Kellogg is faultless. On the contrary we have had occasion to point out what we considered wrong in him. When we were finding fault with him, however, the Times was very likely praising him. But now when the Senator is the Republican candidate for Governor the Times solemnly declares "he combines all that there is of evil in the past and of danger in the future." Could anything be more unjust and at the same time ridiculous?

HOW TO STOP IT.

One trouble a day and one conviction a year would very nearly represent the criminal practice in this city. The reason for this unhappy state of affairs is that our juries are, under the present laws and practice, organized to acquit, not to convict. If we were to infuse into our criminal practice a slight dash of the principles that rule in Judge Lynch's court, we should soon see a marked improvement. Of the many unfortunate victims that have lost their lives at the hands of a mob in pursuit of vengeance, probably not one innocent person in a thousand has suffered, while by "due process of law" about the same proportion of guilty ones are caught and punished. For efficiency, then, Lynch law is superior to statute law; but the latter can be very easily made more perfect.

While we are looking around for a means to reform, it would be as well to change our laws so that the facts of the case could be made to exercise a controlling influence. A juror, for instance, who knows something, not only upon general subjects, but the special one in hand, would be just the man wanted. More attention should be given to hearsay evidence; at least, it should not be ruled out altogether, for the jury should be competent to decide whether it is proper to give it any weight, and how much. Trials should be speedy, and nothing not bearing directly upon the case introduced. The State should be only required to prove the bare fact that the prisoner killed the deceased. Nothing approaching to the parsoning power should be given to a jury. If they find the prisoner killed a man, except under the inspiration of fear of imminent personal violence from which there was no escape, he should be declared guilty. And in cases where the crime proved is less than the one charged, the jury should so find, so that a verdict of "not guilty" could never be brought in favor of a man, whose act of killing another is tainted in the least degree with culpability.

Juries should never be shut up. They should be required to attend court the same as the judge, and should be trusted as fully as he is. Honorable men will not permit improper advances, while rogues on juries seldom fail to obtain their price in spite of the utmost vigilance, or at least the show of it. Public opinion should hold a juror infamous who gives a verdict palpably against the law and the evidence. And the power should be given to the judge to take notice of offenses of perjury committed in his presence, and sentence the guilty party on the spot. A few simple precautions such as these would work wonderful reforms in our city. The prices of pistols and knives would come down, and those who make a living now by selling them, as well as those who live by using them against their fellow creatures, be compelled to hunt up some other and more useful employment. Human life would be safe, and the present very bad character of New Orleans removed after a long period of probationary good behavior.

THE POLICY OF FORCE.

Of late many of the "Liberal" papers express a fear that in case Mr. Greeley is elected by the vote of Georgia and the Southern States Congress will so revise the electoral vote as to "count in his opponent." These pretended apprehensions are based upon the undoubted right of Congress to reject the electoral vote of any State, when it is proved that it was obtained by fraud and violence. The right of a State to be represented in the electoral college is precisely the same as her right to be represented in Congress. Both rights are guaranteed by the constitution and are unalienable. Yet if a man obtains a seat in Congress through fraud, he is not considered a legal representative, and Congress possesses and has repeatedly exercised the right of rejecting him. This is a constitutional provision.

THE RIGHT OF REVISING THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

The right of revising the electoral college follows by the same parity of reasoning. The right must reside somewhere, and where so legitimately as in Congress? This much, then, for the power which it is alleged Congress will attempt to exercise if it becomes necessary. But the question recurs as to the possibility of such a contingency. The vote of Georgia, stimulated as it is by its immense majority of fraudulent voters, can not alone elect Mr. Greeley. Combined with the vote of the entire Southern States, it will still fall short of a majority in the electoral college. But his most sanguine friends pretend to nothing of this sort. But admitting that it is so, and both houses of Congress, sitting as a joint tribunal to count and decide upon the electoral votes of the State, come to the conclusion that the electoral votes of Georgia, Texas and some other State were obtained by fraud and violence, and should not, therefore, be counted. By doing so Congress assumes a vast responsibility certainly. But if the proof of palpable and unequivocal fraud justifies the decision, who will say that it is wrong to so decide upon the question. But the Liberals forget that in electing Liberal electors they will also elect Liberal Representatives in Congress, and that their own friends will render the verdict of which they are so seemingly apprehensive. It is scarcely possible that any principle of coercion can induce such Congressmen to play the Pontius Pilate to modern Liberalism. But it must be said that these unsubstantial terrors are delusive. There is no likelihood that Greeley will get the vote of half a dozen States—there is still less probability that in the electoral college he will be considered in the light of a dangerous opponent. The judgment of the people has already "gone forth," and the meteoric splendor of the rise of the Liberal party has proved as short and evanescent as a veritable comet.

REFORM FROM OPPOSITION STANDPOINTS.

The word reform, in its abstract sense, means a change from bad to good. In its political sense it is difficult to tell what it means. Just now the Times and Plebeian construe it into a change from Republican doctrine to Democratic license and folly. With them the old adage that "what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander" does not apply. It may be right, they think, for Democrats to mismanage the city, increase its indebtedness, squander its resources and grow rich from its spoils; but it is bad for Republicans to govern it justly, honestly and with due regard to the public interests. We infer this from the fact of their present position in view of the character of the two last municipal administrations. The first was Democratic—the last Republican. The former found the city just extracted from military rule, with ample resources and a very small indebtedness, comparatively, hanging over it. Yet in two years this debt was increased from twelve to nineteen and a half millions of dollars; the city was burdened with taxation; the streets neglected, runways and almost useless for travel, the wharves and landings broken, decaying and falling into the river; the finances in a hopeless state of confusion, and doubt and dismay prevalent among the people.

In this condition the city passed into the hands of a Republican administration, and now, after two years have elapsed, what is the comparative character of the situation? The debt has augmented less than two millions of dollars, against a Democratic increase of six and a half millions of dollars. The taxes have not diminished, but as an exhibit of their expenditure we have to show streets in perfect order, many of them paved and improved, the wharves and landings re-built, making our port one of the finest for commercial purposes in the Union; a drainage system inaugurated and measurably completed, which has relieved our city from annually recurring overflows and the surplus water that made the streets impassable; that has redeemed the swamp in the rear of the city, breaking up the lair of the dreaded epidemics and saving our people from the horrors of cholera and yellow fever.

These are some of the results of a Republican administration. How does it compare with that of the Democrats? In which way is the true policy of reform? Experience furnishes us a safe and certain guide. It speaks louder than words can of the duty of continuing Republicans in power, and we believe the people will listen to the appeal.

CHANGES PRESENT AND TO COME.

Louisiana oranges are being shipped in large quantities to the North and West, even before they are considered ripe for our own use. The price at present can not be more than one dollar and fifty cents per hundred, which is a serious loss to us, since if the first fruit was held back until it had ripened, we might realize three dollars per hundred, or just double what we get at present. Last spring we shipped North considerable quantities of strawberries, early vegetables, and later in the season thousands of bushels of peaches were forwarded to Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis and their dependent markets. Next year we shall, probably be about the first in the market with grapes, and after that other fruits will follow in succession. We send but few fresh figs, as that is a delicate fruit and very quick to rot, but in a little while we ought to send dried figs in abundance, as we grow the sweet species in great quantities, and we also grow the sugar to preserve them in. It is estimated that we send a half million dollars worth of sweet products to the Northwest, and we should send fully that much of green corn in the spring. All this is the result of a single public improvement. The Jackson railroad enables us to send away our surplus early and late, and to receive back the surplus of our neighbors in the same order of time. Without its speed and certainty the State would be stopped from selling its fruits, and the people would be cut off from receiving the many luxuries that are now disposed of daily in the market.

Last season we enjoyed the rarest and largest melons from the uplands of Mississippi and the valleys of Alabama, through the agency of the Chattanooga road. Next year, it is to be hoped, we may be able to eat our roast beef fresh from the prairies of Texas, and that in return we may be in time to furnish our Southwestern friends with oranges and sugar in default of their not having any of their own.

NOW LET THE GRUMBLERS WORK.

It will gratify every Republican to know that, without creating the least confusion or ill feeling, the parish and municipal ticket is to be reformed, and the unpopular nominations are to be retired in favor of men who will command, not only the support of the party, but of the conservative classes as well. The parish committee has acted in this delicate matter with great ability, not only satisfying the demand of the party, but convincing the unpopular nominees that it was their duty to retire in favor of stronger men. All that was necessary in the premises was to see and enforce the necessity of this action, and the committee not only saw the evil, but proceeded in the right way to rectify it. And now that all objection to the ticket is about to be purged from the minds of the sensitive Republicans, and a list of selections made that will command the respect even of the opposition, we urge upon those who have been instrumental in effecting these salutary changes that it is their business to devote more time and develop more energy in prosecuting the campaign. The retired candidates are not dishonored nor cast down, although they are about to be deprived of their individual successes, and this should awaken in every man who uttered a word of dissatisfaction to prove by his actions that he criticized others for something besides the mere matter of being conspicuous. Let every man do double duty.

A costly vase, the value of which when complete will amount to 1000 guineas, is being made at the Royal Porcelain Manufactory at Berlin, and it is intended to be presented to the Emperor Francis Joseph on his departure from Berlin as a souvenir of his visit.

DIED.

WALTON—On Monday, at 10 P.M. JAMES WALTON, aged forty-two years, a native of Ireland, county Wick, parish of Wexford, and for the last twenty-four years a resident of this city.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from his late residence, corner of Louisiana avenue and Annunciation streets this (Wednesday) evening at three o'clock.

New York and Kilkenny papers please copy.

TO THE PUBLIC.

SENATOR KELLOGG, October 21, 1872. Mr. Joseph L. Herwig having been regularly nominated by the National Republican Parish Convention for the office of Criminal Sheriff of this parish, I hereby withdraw my name as an independent candidate, and hope that all my friends will carry all the good will they have expressed for myself to the favor of Mr. Herwig, who is not only a good man for the place, but a staunch Republican, and the regular nominee of the party and all my friends will be expected to his election in the office for which he was unanimously qualified.

Very respectfully,
JOSEPH L. HERWIG.

NOTICE.

Mass Meeting at Algiers. On Wednesday Evening, October 30, 1872, at seven o'clock. Address made will be in attendance. By order of the Committee.
S. B. PACKARD, President.
T. W. DUKES, Secretary.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

STATE NATIONAL BANK

(NOW A MUTUAL BANK.)

At New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1872.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes RESOURCES, LIABILITIES, and CAPITAL.

LIABILITIES.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Capital stock paid up, Surplus fund, and other liabilities.

RESOURCES.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes United States bonds, State bonds, and other assets.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT.

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

HENRY WILSON.

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS:

RECTORIA AT LARGE, DR. M. F. BONZANO, JULES LASABERE, CHARLES E. HALSTRAED.

First Congressional District—Dr. L. C. ROUDANZ.

Second Congressional District—A. K. JOHNSON.

Third Congressional District—MILTON MORRIS.

Fourth Congressional District—DR. JOS. TAYLOR.

Fifth Congressional District—JOHN RAY.

FOR GOVERNOR.

W. P. KELLOGG, of Orleans.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

C. C. ANTOINE, of Cadeo.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

P. G. DESLONDE, of Iberville.

FOR AUDITOR.

CHARLES CLINTON, of Orleans.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.

A. P. FIELD, of Orleans.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION.

W. G. BROWN, of Orleans.

FOR CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE.

T. D. S. PINCHBACK, of Orleans.

FOR CONGRESSMAN, FIRST DISTRICT.

J. HALE SPYHER, of Orleans.

FOR CONGRESSMAN, SECOND DISTRICT.

L. S. SHELDON, of Orleans.

FOR CONGRESSMAN, THIRD DISTRICT.

G. D. DERRILL, of St. Mary.

FOR CONGRESSMAN, FOURTH DISTRICT.

CHARLES SHOTT, of Rapides.

FOR CONGRESSMAN, FIFTH DISTRICT.

W. H. PETERS, of Cadeo.

FOR CONGRESSMAN, SIXTH DISTRICT.

FRANK MORENO.

PAROCHIAL, PARISH OF ST. CHARLES.

Major—W. H. FISH.

Administrator of Finance—FELIX LABATUT.

Administrator of Police—C. J. ADOLPH.

Administrator of Improvements—JAMES LEVIE.

Administrator of Commerce—J. M. BOYLE.

Administrator of Public Accounts—S. D. MOODY.

Administrator of Assessments—THEO. ALLEN.

Administrator of Waterworks—R. BOYLE.

Fourth Sheriff—S. S. SALVING.

Criminal Sheriff—J. L. HERWIG.

District Attorney—E. G. CHAMBERLAIN.

First District Court—E. A. DOOLAY.

Second District Court—R. BRUIER.

Third District Court—E. MAURIER.

Fourth District Court—B. L. LYONS.

Fifth District Court—J. B. GURLEY.

Sixth District Court—LESLIE SHAW.

Seventh District Court—SAMUEL B. B. B. B.

Eighth District Court—H. C. DIBBLE.

Terms of Courts.

First District Court—A. E. LYON.

Second District Court—J. P. PACE, Jr.

Third District Court—CHARLES A. BLOOM.

Fourth District Court—EDWARD DELOIA.

Fifth District Court—JOSEPH PRESAS.

Sixth District Court—JOHN KAISER.

Seventh District Court—J. O. LAINEZ.

Eighth District Court—THOMAS LYONS.

Coroner for First, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Districts—PATRICK CREAH.

Coroner Second and Third Districts—E. G. W. L.

Coroner for First, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Districts—E. G. W. L.

Coroner for First, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Districts—E. G. W. L.

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