

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 9, 1873.

The bosom of the great West wears a heavy mantle of snow.

Peach trees will be blossoming in less than a month in this vicinity.

How to reduce the price of beef in the market—complete the railroad to Texas.

Any man may become a great gymnast, but there can be only one "Tom Nast."

Three successive Wednesdays have been holidays. Next Wednesday will be a whole day.

A hall hour with Sol Smith Russell at the St. Charles Theatre will drive away the blues.

Always read the Associated Press dispatches for news from all parts of the world.

"Internal improvements" are needed in New Orleans, and then we shall have pleasant drives.

The audience at the Varieties Theatre matinee yesterday was one of the largest of the season.

A double circus at the Academy of Music to-night, and at every performance during the week.

Winter is nearly over in New Orleans, and soon a cheerful spring will dawn upon "this people."

New Orleans is taking a new degree of prosperity, now that the bulk grain trade is improving.

Rain commenced to fall last night after a day of mingled sunshine, clouds and threats of a drizzle.

Mr. Orton made a profit of \$1000 a share on the stock of the Tribune, which he resold to the friends of Whitelaw Reid.

An honest man's the noblest work of God. He and many like him are found in the Republican party of reform.

Yesterday, the eighth of January, was one of the most quiet days in the calendar, and there was nothing new transpiring.

Many of the tax resistors hope to escape payment year after year, and then get a Legislature that will annul back taxes.

"Let us have peace," and let every man devote himself to business and bring the State and city out of the slough of despond.

The foremen of the various firms companies of New Orleans will meet at the office of the association this evening at six o'clock.

A ramble along the levee among the shipping will convince the most gloomy croaker that "there is life in the old land yet."

Coal is coming down—240,000 bushels from Pittsburgh and the price in New Orleans. Families should buy sparingly just now.

If city taxpayers will pay up promptly a cash business can be done by the city administrators, and taxes can be reduced materially.

A trip to the watering places on the line of the New Orleans and Mobile railroad is pleasant, even in the chilly days of January.

The nuisance of crying babies at the Varieties matinee yesterday was speedily abated by a whisper from Lawrence Barrett to an usher.

The demand for seats at the Varieties Theatre during the engagement of Mr. Lawrence Barrett, is unprecedented. Business is good at that box office.

State and city taxes are double what they would be if those who owe taxes would pay them promptly. And yet the cry is raised that taxes are outrageously high.

"Thrice happy he who hath his quarrel just." But the Louisiana Republicans have so quarrels with their political opponents. They only defend their own rights.

Advertising makes merchants prosperous. Those who do not advertise struggle on with small sales and small profits, and at the end compromise with their creditors.

The Japan plum which had begun to form the blossom has been seriously injured by the recent cold weather. It is the first fruit of the season, and to some is delicious.

Hon. C. B. Darrall, one of the Louisiana Representatives in Congress, was present Tuesday in the General Assembly during the counting of the votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

Old John Robinson is coming with his circus, menagerie, museum and aquarium. The federal cavalry which occupied Tivoli circle a short time the other day hallowed that ground, and the circus will be near there.

The lowest point of the thermometer yesterday morning was 19 above zero at St. Paul. The lowest point yesterday afternoon was 4 below zero at St. Paul, and the highest point at the same time was 57 at New Orleans.

The New Orleans Republican is considered by its exchanges the most efficient journal in the advocacy of the material interests of Louisiana that is published in this city. Such is the testimony of its political opponents as well as friends.

When John Randolph, of Kentucky, gave utterance to the wise remark: "I have found the philosopher's stone; it is pay as you go," some of our delinquent State and city taxpayers should have been there to hear it. It is not too late for them to heed the admonition now.

A Washington dispatch of the fifth says: "Private advices received here from New Orleans are to the effect that many leading bankers, property holders and merchants have called upon Kellogg and asserted his right of confidence in his ability and disposition to relieve the financial condition of Louisiana, and tendered him their aid and influence in that direction."

When public schools are numerous, churches are multiplied, large plantations are divided into small farms, railroads penetrate through our fertile regions in various directions, New Orleans becomes the great shipping point for the productions of the Mississippi valley, and less attention is paid to politics and more to business, then Louisiana will enjoy a season of prosperity.

COMING UP TO THE MARK.

The Republicans have reason to congratulate themselves for having achieved at least one important result. They have wrought something of a revolution in the minds of their opponents, leading them by slow processes up to a full and unequivocal recognition of the authority of the United States. One great point of difference between the two parties has been the light in which the federal government is regarded. The Republicans have looked to it as the proper custodian and dominator of all general interests in the Union, under all circumstances, while their antagonists have reluctantly acquiesced in such a view, with a decided tendency to regard it as a mere temporary arrangement, to be set aside as soon as they had the power to do so. The restraints of federal authority were to be endured and respected until they could be removed. This was the Democratic view. The Republicans thought otherwise. They insisted that there was wisdom and safety in seeking federal protection, and hence were not yet jealous of any party that calls in question the propriety or durability of the reconstruction acts. Now, however, we have an amendment proposed on the part of the opposition. Within a very few days we have noticed a disposition to appeal to Congress for the redress of some fancied grievances. In their wild hunt for office in this State, the three factions of Democracy, united for the purpose, have offered battle to the Republican forces, or accepted it from them at the ballot box, in the State courts, in the United States Circuit Court, and in the Cabinet. In all previous contests they have been defeated, and have now no resource left but to appeal to the tribunal they have long professed to despise. To Congress, therefore, they look to sustain them in their attempt to wrest the political power of Louisiana from the hands of those who are the representatives of a majority of at least thirty thousand of the voters. If they had been wise enough to come to such a conclusion years ago, or had even been honest enough to acquiesce in the decisions heretofore made by Congress, they would be better off to-day than they are. A proper understanding of the recent legislation of Congress would be almost invaluable to the politicians of the South; for therein they may read the nation's will in regard to the very matters in which they profess to be in doubt. It is not, therefore, a matter of so much interest to the fusionists to know what Congress will do in any given case, as to know what it has done already.

Not long ago, one of the organs of that party in this city, while riding a high trotting States rights horse, tamingly asked: What can a Representative in Congress from New England know about our affairs? What interest can he have with this people? What business has he to meddle with our affairs? Yet now this same journal is ready to go down upon its knees to this same Yankee representative if he will only make McEnery Governor and seat the Odd Fellows' Hall gentlemen in our legislative chairs. The position is also assumed that the Republican party shrink from congressional scrutiny and dread interference. This is, of course, an egregious error. We undertake to say in advance that the Republican party will be ready to bow in willing submission to any order that high authority may, in its wisdom, take in this matter. We will not imitate the example of our foes by eagerly embracing every congressional provision that runs in our interests, and question the authority of the federal government in matters that do not suit our selfishness.

The questions involved here are almost entirely those of law and fact. We claim that a fair construction of the one and a correct application of the other elects the Republican State ticket by more than 18,000 majority, and secures us a good majority in both branches of the General Assembly. This is our theory—our case. And to prove the one and sustain the other we are entirely willing to go before any tribunal that is capable of exercising reasoning faculties and not prejudiced by partisan feeling. According to the theory of the Republican party, no State government can stand except upon principles of law and fact that meet the approval of Congress. And one forced upon a people by the combinations of the minority would be so repugnant to any sense of justice that we do not for a moment believe that Congress would sanction it. Our fusion candidates were undoubtedly the choice of a majority of the white voters at the last election, while the Republican candidates were the almost unanimous choice of the colored voters, and also supported by thousands of whites. It is, therefore, a question in arithmetic, easy to solve, and one which we think will not long puzzle the brain of a congressional committee.

We are content, therefore, to fight the matter out in our own or the federal courts, from the lowest to the highest, or to submit the whole question to Congress, being confident of the result in any case. And we are heartily glad to find our recent State rights men with their eyes sufficiently opened to perceive, even though it be rather indistinctly, that the supreme power of this nation, in all matters of general concern, is lodged in the federal legislature, where the representative from New England meets the representative from New York, Illinois, Kentucky, Virginia and every other State, to consult together for the good of the whole Union. This is the exact Republican doctrine.

RIGHTS OF JANUARY. What an example of American energy was presented by the defense of New Orleans, Jackson, who had traversed the wilderness from Tennessee to the Gulf at Florida; driving the savages from their own fastnesses and taking the responsibility of following the public enemy across the lines of a friendly power unable to restrain their invasions—Jackson coming with a handful of men to a point of defense, so distant from his base as to be almost foreign—Jackson determined to aid a people whose language he did not speak, and of whose resources of defense he was comparatively ignorant—Jackson, un-

skilled in the combinations of international warfare, with insufficient supplies and an insignificant force meeting the heroes of Bujadoc and Vimeira and Torres Vedras behind the simple muniments of an impromptu field work—Jackson cited before the courts of the city he had saved from pillage, and acknowledging his respect for its authority by the payment of its fine—Jackson retiring from the field of his glory, and dispersing his warlike followers to their peaceful homes—will always stand forth upon the canvass of American worthies as an embodiment of the highest qualities of a republican freeman. The consequences of the victory of the eighth of January can but be intimated in the limits of an article. Louisiana had been purchased. Her population was sparse and scattered from the Balize to the Rocky mountains. Napoleon, in 1803, told his Minister of Foreign Affairs that an English expedition was directed against the French possessions, and, to prevent the capture of Louisiana, is said by a French historian to have been the true cause of the sale and cession to the United States. If Great Britain had succeeded in the capture of New Orleans she could, perhaps, have held the colony of Louisiana against the progress of the American West. The defeat of Pakenham, or rather the peace made by the defensive results of the war of 1812-15, assured Louisiana to the republic. What an empire has arisen upon that territory! Arkansas, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota, Idaho—thirteen States, we believe, have been already carved from that territory and more remains to welcome the surplus numbers of the Old World, and employ the expansive energies of the new. Farms, factories, mines, cities, shipping, schools, churches—every instrument of wealth, morality and refinement—have overspread this magnificent expanse. Can there be any mind so narrow as not to appreciate the superior value of republican institutions? Can any philanthropist withhold from Providence his thanks for so much of human happiness vouchsafed to an energetic people? Upon such a day as marks the anniversary of the initial achievement, it was meet that all Americans should have cordially united in acknowledging the bounty of Providence in testimony of such a leader, and inspiring such followers of all races and religions to resist the aggressions of a powerful nation, and win such a field of enterprise as a heritage of the free.

PUTTING UP USELESS COSTS. Mr. H. N. Ogden has written another letter to the Attorney General of the United States. He says the Pinchback government, which has no authority except such as it derives from the attitude of the federal power, intends to interfere with the lawful gathering of the McEnery Legislature. Suppose the case stood the other way, what would be the result? Suppose the McEnery party held the State House and was backed up by the federal support, and had the United States courts on its side and the State courts also, and was in all things the de facto government of the State of Louisiana, what treatment would Pinchback receive if he attempted to set up a revolutionary Legislature, such as Mr. Ogden's friends are seeking to erect in Odd Fellows' Hall? That is a fair question, and we make a fair answer to it when we say that Mr. McEnery would meet such an attempt with the full power of the militia and the police. Mr. Ogden makes an appeal to be let alone to the very power he was anxious to eschew some months ago. Then he thought Louisianians should settle their own troubles between themselves, and have nothing to do with federal affairs. It will not work. The State can not secede by withdrawing into her shell like a snail any more than she could by flaring out like a fireball porcupine with a glittering bayonet pointed at every corner from the North. We are in the Union, and we must take pot luck with the country. The fates are not favorable to Mr. McEnery and his Legislature! The government at Washington has no remedy on hand at present against the Pinchback organization. The State authorities all seem to be working harmoniously in opposition to Mr. Ogden's friends, and we therefore counsel him to be pacified, and to devote his valuable time to better uses than the one he is now engaged about.

TWEED AND STOKES. There is a great reaction in the Northern mind against the vehement politicians who, like Tweed, the grand Democratic sachem, excite a political conflagration to afford them an opportunity to steal. Tweed has been abandoned by his party friends. He has made over and concealed his property. He has descended from that arrogance which often hedges a dishonest man from the approach of investigation. Tweed is now on trial as a public burglar, and for official forgery. Jim Fisk was long cited as an eminent example of the superior value of sharpness. His seizure of the Erie Company and his audacious strategy on the Black Friday elevated him to the apex of vernal admiration. His gains, his amours, his shameless violation of all the decent proprieties of life, and all the standard obligations of honor, were attended with notoriety and a temporary applause. Even the military aspirations of a man who had shrunk from the service of his country, and of a conductor of the public drama, who had never perhaps read Shakespeare, were overlooked by those people who regard a casual success as vindicating any means by which it is attained. Stokes, misled by an ambition to resemble Fisk, quitted the pursuits of an humble obscurity for the tinsel ornament of a fictitious fame. Josie Mansfield, the *Dame au Crur Marbre*, is popularly supposed to have inspired the deadly rivalry between these two friends.

All these heroes—Tweed, the burglar of the public strong box; Fisk, the Captain Maecheth of the stock jobbers; Stokes, his initiator, dupe and assassin; Mansfield, the courtesan heroine for whom each plundered others—have crossed the stage as rapidly as the shadowy progeny of

Banquo. Disgraced, murdered, convicted and condemned to a felon's death, excluded, bankrupt and exiled from American association, this infamous quartette have expiated their crimes by a judgment and sentences which have succeeded like the report of the pistol and the track of the ball. This summary vindication of divine justice will produce two good effects. It teaches—1. That the American people are not parties to this violation of the moral law. 2. That the casual success of the dishonest is short-lived and precarious. The conviction of these truths inspire renewed confidence in the destiny of the republic.

This wave of moral conviction is spreading over the country, and everywhere can be seen the proof that the people will not tolerate the claims to supremacy of vice and cunning. Should Tweed be sent to expiate the high crime of abusing a public trust with a shaved head and a cross-barred jacket it will have a salutary effect upon the smaller vermin of the same class that infest other places. When Stokes shall swing into the air for the cowardly offense of murdering an unarmed man it will be seen that an American judge and jury can not always be bought, nor a free press be prostituted to screen a felon from justice.

NO TIME FOR BUSINESS. A friend in Burlington, who wants to do something for New Orleans, writes that if the city will only put herself in trim to do the business of the West, the latter section will take care to send along enough of it to fill the utmost wants of our commercial community. The difficulty in the way is this, that we are not looking out for new business of that sort just now, our entire time being directed to waiting upon a lot of stump speakers who are taking care of us. When we get through with the job of putting up a Legislature that nobody respects or obeys, when we pass beyond that stage when Waggonman, Ellis & Co. can shut up our doors and windows, and when we quit carrying Spencer rifles about in our breeches legs for the purpose of putting down the government, then it will be time to arrange about accommodating Burlington and the other peaceful cities out West with storage and shipments for their surplus grain. A city that feeds itself with the idea that violence is the proper correction for its political misdoings is not the town to expect much effort from in moving the grain trade of the West. Perhaps if the West will send down some of its pushing men and instruct them not to contract the miserable political diseases of New Orleans, but to confine their attention to business, the demand upon this city for assistance in removing the crops may obtain a favorable response. At present the people are engaged in running away customers by constantly putting out rumors of an intended riot. About five thousand carpet-baggers from the West would do this sort of nonsense, and then the Burlington proposition might be considered.

RESOURCES. Cash—Currency..... \$72,745.45 Cash—Gold coin..... 194,372.28 Loans and discounts..... 1,943,981.63 United States bonds to secure circula- tion..... 469,000.00 Other stocks, bonds and mortgages..... 2,000.00 Due from redeeming and reserve agents..... 291,367.14 Due from other banks and bankers..... 10,913.20 Banking houses..... 7,879.00 Furniture and fixtures..... 16,254.61 Premium on United States bonds..... 72,247.50 Premium on gold..... 1,228.51 Total..... \$2,725,876.84

LIABILITIES. Capital stock paid in..... \$500,000.00 Surplus fund..... 10,253.20 Circulation..... 419,000.00 Dividends unclaimed..... 294.84 Individual deposits..... 4,746,149.97 Due to other banks and bankers..... 2.03 Profit and loss..... 49,155.24 Total..... \$2,725,876.84

ALL DEPOSITORS PARTICIPATE IN THE PROFITS. Second Semi-Annual Dividend. Declared December 31, 1872. 5% per cent to Stockholders. 5% per cent to Depositors. PAUL FOURCHY, President. ALBERT BALDWIN, Cashier. JOSEPH MITCHELL, Vice President. Directors: M. MASPERO, John T. Hardie, John H. Coble, Charles Ladite, Adolph Meyer, P. Peurson, Albert Baldwin, Paul Fourchy, Ernest Milteneberger. J. J. M. SCOLLER.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY. STATUETTES, MUSIC BOXES. FANCY GOODS. LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. Office No. 120 Common street. Divide their profits in each with parties insuring with them, or allow them the regular rate of premium at their option. INSURE FIRE, STEAM AND MARINE RISKS. And pay their marine losses either in New Orleans or New York, Liverpool, London, Havre, Paris or Bremen, at the option of the assured. THE LUZEMBERG HOSPITAL. Reopened by the late Legislature the exclusive Hospital for Small-pox and contagious complaints. IS ON THE POSTOFFICE BUILDING. Fifth square outside Claiborne street. Indigent cases are received according to usual city provisions, with permits from the sanitary office. Private or paying cases are received from wards \$2 per day. FIFTY ROOMS. Apply at the Hospital.

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cash per cubic yard for building levees; while the company sub-lets the work to contractors at prices varying from twenty-seven and a half to forty-two cents per cubic yard, and in many instances on time.

Second—Apparently well authenticated reports have reached the State authorities that the levees built by the company, and paid for, or to be paid for, by the State, have been largely over-measured; that is, charged as containing many more cubic yards than they actually do contain, thereby adding fraud to the original grievous burden borne by the people. These are the vital points in the investigation of the company's affairs which is about to be had, and we exceedingly regret that Mr. Kennedy has so scrupulously refrained from throwing the light of his knowledge thereupon. That the first can be remedied without an amendment of the law may be possible, but that the fraud will be brought forth to shame the perpetrators is certain, if it exists, for the new State commissioner, General Longstreet, is able and anxious to prove that the Republican government, as now constituted, is composed of the true reformers of the State.

DIED. McCoy—On Wednesday, at 5 A. M. NATHANIEL MCCOY, aged thirty-one, a native of Louisiana.

The funeral will take place this (Thursday) evening, at four o'clock precisely, from his late residence, No. 246 St. Louis street. His friends and acquaintances, and also those of R. B. and Charles A. Bagne, are respectfully invited to attend. Xenia, Ohio, and Jefferson, Texas, papers please copy.

A CARD. The undersigned, who were associated in the editorial conduct of the NEW ORLEANS TIMES, previous to its late seizure by the United States Marshal, desire to state to the subscribers and friends of "THE TIMES," which was published during the suspension of the former journal, that they intend to resume publication in a few days on the basis of a joint stock company.

THE NEW TIMES will seek to regain the position occupied by the old TIMES previous to, and entirely free from the complications and involvements of that paper, or from any duties of public officials, as an independent assailant of the corrupt conspirators who are seeking to despoil this people of their civil and political rights. Having purchased the establishment of the late National Republican, No. 129 Gravier street, they hope to enter the field of competition with the other daily papers on a footing of equality in regard to all the appliances of a complete and efficient publication office. All contracts heretofore made with subscribers and advertisers will be faithfully discharged in the new issue.

SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS. At the close of business, Tuesday, December 31, 1872.

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THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN SEVENTH LOUISIANA STATE FAIR

PRINTING COMPANY'S STEAM BOOK AND JOB Printing Establishment.

We have purchased from George Bruce, New York, entirely new type for the Republicans. Also from T. H. Conner, agent, a new CAMPBELL BOOK PRESS.

With all the late improvements, which, in addition to our previous supply of Printing Machinery, will enable us to turn out work with dispatch, and in a style that can not be excelled in the South.

GORDON PRESSES of assorted sizes. These are considered in New York the Best Presses that are made, for the rapid and superior execution of work. We employ skilled workmen, who will at all times be properly formed as to the latest and best styles of work.

We would call the particular attention of the Mercantile and Business Community to this Department of our Establishment, as we have made so extensive additions in the very

NEWEST STYLES POSTER AND GENERAL JOB TYPE, PRESSES, ETC., EXECUTE EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING, MAMMOTH POSTERS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, RAILROAD WORK, LAWYER'S BRIEFS, BOOK WORK, STEAMBOAT WORK, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, BALDRELLA, and all kinds of MERCANTILE WORK.

The facilities we have in the way of STEAM, CARD AND HAND PRESSES, RULING AND BOOK-BINDING, EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED WITH DISPATCH.

STEAMBOAT PRINTING. Steamboat Officers will find it to their INTEREST TO CALL AT OUR JOB OFFICE, LEAVE THEIR ORDERS, and have made special provision for Steamboat Printing, and have NEW FONTS OF BEAUTIFUL TYPE.

COLORED BILLS, POSTERS AND HANDBILLS, BLACK AND COLORED INK, and every description of PRINTING, executed with dispatch.

BLANK WORK, HILL HEADS, and every description of PRINTING, executed with dispatch.

ON ANY QUALITY OF PAPER, and every description of PRINTING, executed with dispatch.

INSURANCE POLICIES AND BLANKS, RAILROAD TICKETS, TIME-TABLES, and every description of PRINTING, executed with dispatch.

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, and every description of PRINTING, executed with dispatch.

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THE FAIR GROUNDS ASSOCIATION

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

will be drawn in the arena, in front of the grand stand, on the last day of the fair, when a grand DISTRIBUTION OF 800 PRIZES, Capital Prize \$5000 in Gold, Amounting to \$37,455.

will take place under the following scheme: 10 prizes, one thousand dollars bond each, secured by first mortgage on improved property of the fair grounds, bearing eight per cent interest, payable semi-annually at the bank of America..... 10,000

14 prizes, five hundred dollars bond each, secured by first mortgage on improved property of the fair grounds, bearing eight per cent interest, payable semi-annually at the bank of America..... 7,000

20 prizes, one hundred dollars bond each, secured by first mortgage on improved property of the fair grounds, bearing eight per cent interest, payable semi-annually at the bank of America..... 2,000

100 prizes, one hundred dollars in gold, payable at once..... 10,000

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