

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 1, 1873. Mr. Joseph Hewet died at Brownsville, Texas, on the eighteenth instant, at the age of fifty-two years.

There have been four deaths of small-pox within two weeks in the vicinity of Franklin, St. Mary parish.

On the third day of the marriage of the Emperor of China he and his young bride appeared in dresses valued at \$300,000.

Out in Wyoming, not long ago, a woman put six bullets through the man who told her husband had just been killed in a drunken brawl.

Guilty, but recommended to mercy on account of extenuating circumstances, was the verdict rendered by a Pennsylvania jury in a recent breach of promise case.

Within sixty days Austin will be in communication with Jefferson, Texas, by railroad. This will tend to divert some of the commerce of Eastern Texas from New Orleans.

The lowest point of the thermometer yesterday morning was 7° above zero at St. Paul. The highest point last evening was 67° at Indianola, when it was 61° at New Orleans.

The question is being debated, "Why not have Old Men's Christian Associations?" That's so. Old men sometimes stand more in need of controlling influences than young men.

An attack of toothache delayed a Green Bay, Wisconsin, wedding three hours. The groom and the clergyman went rabbit-hunting while the bride went jumping around crying.

Mr. Alexander Henderson, the husband of Lydia Thompson, is enjoying very bad health. He is going back to England for the sake of the climate.

A representative of the REPUBLICAN is invited to attend the christening of the new steam engine of Orleans Fire Company No. 21, to take place from the engine house at seven o'clock this evening.

Planting in St. Mary parish is progressing rapidly. The seed has kept well, and with an ordinarily good season there are prospects of a good sugar crop. The share system is adopted to a greater extent than usual.

The hotel statistics of Chicago are interesting. Thirty public houses, with 2535 rooms, were destroyed in the great fire. When the buildings intended for such purposes now in process of construction are completed, there will be forty-one hotels, with 9272 rooms. Increased capacity 2307 rooms.

A fire at Marksville, Avoyelles parish, last week, destroyed the Normand Hotel, the dry goods and grocery store of John C. Duane, the building occupied as the law office of Barbin & Bordelon, and the Blan-ard and Goleau buildings. The fire is supposed to have been the work of incendiaries.

The Farmers' Banner says that the severe frosts in December stripped all the leaves from the orange trees and killed the tender branches, so there will probably be no orange crop in that section this year. The trees should be in full bloom now, but they are just beginning to leaf. The Japan plum crop is also destroyed.

The Washington Republican regards Miss Katie Putnam, who will make her debut at the Academy of Music Monday evening, as well able to contest the palm of superiority with Lotta. In her songs and dances (in "The Old Curiosity Shop") she is eminently satisfactory, and she wins much genuine applause.

Mr. F. Mansfield, signal service observer in this city, favors us with a copy of the weekly weather chronicle, issued at Washington, on the twenty-second instant, from the office of the chief signal officer, division of telegrams, and reports for the benefit of commerce and agriculture, presenting a general summary of the weather for the week ending last Saturday.

A bracelet of diamonds, with a locket containing a portrait of the late Earl of Mayo, was lately presented to the Countess of Mayo. The inscription explains the gift: "Presented to Blanche Julia, Countess of Mayo, by 212 Irish ladies, as a token of their admiration of the late Earl of Mayo's character, and of their deep sympathy with his widow in her bereavement, 1872."

Mr. C. R. Brainard, of Middleborough, Massachusetts, has just received and added to his collection of fishes a perfect specimen of the monster described by Victor Hugo in "The Toilers of the Sea." The length of the creature when folded is thirty-one inches. Its diameter with open arms is four feet one inch. It is undoubtedly one of the finest specimens of the octopus ever captured.

Captain Baker, one of the most accomplished and successful navigators connected with our merchant marine service, has been pleased to note, being assigned to the command of that splendid steamship the United States, of the Merchants' line of New York and New Orleans steamers, now in this port. Those whose pleasure it is to go down to the sea in ships will find Captain Baker a most genial and attentive commander.

Production, during the last season, of a young female farmer, said to be the best, who cultivates her land with her own hands, in the ancient town of Northampton, Massachusetts: 1. Half an acre of tobacco. 2. Three pieces of corn. 3. Twenty-eight turkeys, and hens without number. Moreover, this extraordinary damed singer in church, gives music lessons and is a great player upon the piano-forte. Of all of which sensible Cobblers will please make a note.

The cerebro spinal meningitis has been prevailing at Minden, Louisiana. The Academic reports the death within a week of three pupils of the Minden Academy by that disease. The Academic enumerates them: First Wilber Scott, son of Rev. S. S. Scott; then our own son, John H. Brantley, and last, Edgar, another son of Mr. Scott. These three boys, fast verging into manhood, were well known in the community for many worthy traits of character and marks of promise, and had, in a thousand ways, endeared themselves to parents, teachers and friends.

THE DECISION AND THE RESULT.

After a most exciting debate in the Senate, reminding one of the old antebellum contests, the views presented in Senator Morton's report prevailed, and the proposition to hold a new election in this State was defeated. This leaves the famous Louisiana case in statu quo, with a tacit approval of the action of the President in recognizing the Republican government. Indeed, an amendment continuing the Kellogg administration in power pending the election was adopted previous to the final defeat of the main question. While the adoption of this amendment may be regarded as an expression of the preference of Senators who supported it, it would not be correct to regard it in the light of a Congressional decision, nor even the final sense of the Senate, for it was merely informally adopted as an amendment and then permitted to fall with the main question. Mr. Morton at one time during the night debate opposed this same amendment because it was coupled with the condition that the recognition of the Kellogg government should be only temporary, or until a new election could be held. The Senator from Indiana made a strenuous and consistent opposition to the main question from the first to the last, and finally Mr. Carpenter himself, the putative author of the report of the majority of the committee, finding it hopeless to carry his election bill, abandoned it, and brought his chair up to where Messrs. Morton and Conkling were sitting together. After this abandonment there was very little of interest to be reported. The unprecedented proposition for Congress to sit in judgment upon a State election was voted down, and the last hope of the friends of a new popular contest in Louisiana fell with it.

We look upon this result as the last effort of the "anything to beat Grant" party, which at last settled down into an insidious attempt to subvert the national Republican party. Most of the retiring Senators were enlisted in the movement, and a few, such as Carl Schurz and Sumner, remain. But as they have failed to receive the support of their constituents, they are permitted to pass away from the popular sight with Henderson, Trumbull, Ross, Doolittle, Norton, and the rest, who departed from the faith they held when they were elected. The effect upon this State of this refusal of the Senate to interfere in State affairs, in a matter clearly within the jurisdiction of Congress, will prove salutary, provided wise counsels prevail here. It should not be regarded by our own party so much in the light of an approval of the acts of Republican politicians here as an expression of condemnation of the crooked policy by which our Fusion opponents sought to get control of the State. It can not be considered in the highest degree complimentary to our State government, that the United States Senate reluctantly permits it to exist, and that the President has a duty yet to perform in aiding it with the physical force of the nation. An ally, whether powerful or weak, naturally demands a voice in shaping the policy of the alliance, and the President will, in all probability, insist upon exerting the influence attaching to his position. This leaves us in a position of dependence upon the federal government, which even the old fashioned friends of centralization would never have approved.

The Republicans of Louisiana have, therefore, an important duty to perform. They must look for strength and support elsewhere than in Washington. They must command the confidence of the fair-minded among those who have heretofore been classed with the opposition—the Fusionists so-called. Our laws ought to be administered for the good of all the people, not for the interest of the Republican party exclusively. We are much mistaken if the people do not find in Governor Kellogg a ruler who will exert the functions of his high office for the protection of all alike. Though the first choice of but one party, he will never ignore the existence of the other, nor hold it a personal offense that any citizen voted against him. On the contrary, every citizen of Louisiana has a right to expect, and we are assured will find, in our executive office no politics in the discharge of public duty.

But while all are thus cordially invited to bow to the decision of the nation in acknowledging the authority of existing powers, be it known that there is strength enough in the State to punish the refractory and rebellious. It is the duty of Governor Kellogg, whether he likes it or not, to enforce the laws; it is the duty of President Grant, whether agreeable to his feelings or not, to sustain him. And the President is not a man to evade a duty because it happens to be a little disagreeable.

SIX BLOCKS BURNED.

We have seen this burned space of nearly six acres. The chimneys only are standing, four hundred homeless people wander around the scene of their misfortune. They are mostly poor people who supported themselves by labor. They are now upon the benches, and draw their subsistence for the present from friends almost as poor as themselves. Society should at once respond by collections in aid of these sufferers. Money has been sent to Chicago, it has even been exported to relieve the Parisians. How much more important to us to relieve our own citizens! The sight of the ruins suggested reflection. This property was destroyed for want of water. Long since, the Legislature gave to a company in monopoly the right to draw and distribute water from the river. These corporations carried this water where it would pay dividends, and withheld it from more distant and destitute portions of the city. Then this monopoly was relinquished by the city, with a very simple allowance to the commissioners who conducted the transaction. The Waterworks were paid for by the issue of city bonds, and these people, who have been burned out for want of water, were bound, in common with others, to make good these bonds with their interest. Yet square after square of the city occupied by the hapless victims

in getting any recognition either from the federal or State courts, or the highest tribunal in the country, by which the Fusion Legislature and the Fusion designate the Senate committee.

These are some of the difficulties in the way of a compromise that present themselves to our mind. But we shall be glad to consider any reasonable proposition which some friend of compromise may have to suggest.

IN THE MEAL TUB.

The special telegraph to the Plaquemine yesterday stated the effect of a pending proposition to retain the Kellogg government, instead of restoring Warmoth. The same telegraph says: "Warmoth still confident." Now, while we do not question the right of any gentleman, with or without employment, to visit the national seat of government, and remain as long as he may choose, we cannot see in what right Mr. Warmoth has constituted himself a conductor of this contest. What is he "confident" about? He has no Senatorial commission in his pocket. He was summoned, with a number of others, as a witness in the case pending. A witness should be impartial, and although the committee had closed the testimony, there is no reason why a witness should remain to conduct the case in which he has given evidence. More especially is this persistent attendance singular, after the rest of the witnesses, including Jacques, have gone home, when we consider that the witness Warmoth is a candidate for a seat in the United States Senate, and that there has been for some weeks a daily rehearsal of the play, how not to elect a Senator. Naturally a candidate for this high office would have his headquarters near the field of action. The telegraph suggests why this neglect of his immediate interests here, and why his continued attendance in Washington. It would really tend to confirm the charge of a bargain for a seat in the Senate, against the installment of the Fusion party in the State offices. The effect of a new election would have been to reinstate Governor Warmoth in power. This would have enabled him, of course, to exercise official influence over such new election. Upon this view, it may be suspected why he has remained to take a position so prominent in conducting the State into anarchy, confident that his interests would not suffer in his absence. His name would be kept simmering in the electoral battle, ready to be cooked or cast out according to his achievements as a witness or advocate of the common interest at Washington. He might resume the scepter of which he has been deprived, and thus reinforce his movement for a seat in the federal Senate. Mr. Warmoth denies that he telegraphed McEnery to make a collision with action. The effect of such collision might have been to depose both State claimants, and to reinstate Mr. Warmoth as Governor. There is certainly a substantial advantage to him in the advice to McEnery, no matter who may have telegraphed it. The government of Warmoth would be a shining horn to draw on the succession of McEnery, and this government would in turn have strengthened the pretensions of Mr. Warmoth to a seat in the Senate. With the exception of the advantages to result to him personally from anarchy of the State government and from a collision in State, it would seem that Mr. Warmoth could be concealed under a very thin coat of mail, ready at a moment to spring up and seize any credulous mice who shall venture within the range of his revengeful claws. It is possibly in view of such a result that the wary old rodents who hold property or pay rent prefer not to see this astute young agitator reinstated in his almost illimitable power to do mischief.

Another fusion puzzle. That the meeting intended to arouse the populace into some violent opposition to the State government, and which was called by Mr. McEnery and his Legislature at Lafayette square last night, was a failure thorough and complete, we doubt if the most intimated partisan will deny. The refusal of the people, excepting a few hundreds of idlers, curiosity seekers, to put in an appearance at all, and the total lack of enthusiasm among those in attendance, show conclusively that if the Fusion leaders ever possessed the confidence of this community to any great extent, they have lost it, and it is not too much to say that it is beyond recovery. Their selfishness, which put personal ambition before the public good, the exposure of their utter want of honesty in the management of the election, and the character of many who have been appointed, or are popularly supposed to be promised appointment to office, have accomplished this excellent result, out of which, we hope, may spring a better understanding between the various divisions of this community that will terminate in united and harmonious cooperation for the general weal.

AN ELEVENTH HOUR CHAMPION.

It was very good of Mr. Trumbull to throw himself in the breach as the champion of Mr. Carpenter's bill the moment it was abandoned by its author. So long as it had the able support of the Senator from Wisconsin, Mr. Trumbull thought a little of it that he should be a counter proposition, and stand out on his own legs, rather than be carried in the arms of the Senator who advised a new election in Louisiana. It amused Senators to see and hear the famous Senator from the Pacific State making his denunciations at the head of his little opposition for refusing to stand up any longer in defense of a hopeless cause. Not only Senator Trumbull but the agent of the Associated Press felt such conduct to be an indignity. For

THE RIGHT SETTLEMENT.

Our "cleanser" on Thursday brought us the following, which was published yesterday:

A good many names of ardent patriots who did not get enrolled during the rebellion, were enrolled yesterday by Mr. Waggaman's clerks as McEnery volunteers, and they do say that their desire to "kill a nigger" or two is all but irrepresible.

We are assured by Colonel Waggaman that neither himself nor Colonel McEnery approve such sentiments; but that, on the contrary, they are as ready to protect the negroes as any of their more immediate political friends. Of course no one thinks of holding either of these gentlemen responsible for the utterances of indiscreet young bloods. Least of all did we, and while we should have been ready to testify cheerfully to their disapproval of any indiscriminate or unnecessary violence, it affords us pleasure to be able to make such a statement by authority. We may do differ as to policy with Messrs. McEnery, Waggaman, Ellis and the principal Fusion leaders, but we have never seen anything in them derogatory to their character as gentlemen, and we have never questioned the purity of their motives.

The blunderings of the Plaquemine are typical of the stupid management of the Fusion fight. It is always saying wrong things at critical junctures, and getting laughed at for its over-zealous pains, as was the case yesterday. At noon we sent forth an extra containing telegrams from Washington, narrating the results of the great contest in the Senate over Louisiana, an hour or so after our pops the Plaquemine, "in haste" to lay the following important dispatches before our readers, and let the principal one bore date of the day before.

But perhaps the Fusionists drew a little comfort therefrom. If so, we do not begrudge it to them any more than we do Warmoth's announcement that "Carpenter's speech absolutely demolished Kellogg's" seeing that Carpenter, after his work of demolition was completed, immediately voted to set up the debris as the de facto government of Louisiana. And if he considered this world ruin would make a good enough State government, what a miserable opinion he must have of Mr. Kellogg's opponent.

The readers of news, too, have often had cause of complaint against the Washington Associated Press agent and we do not consider it exactly the fair thing for him to pull the Globe reporters at our expense; but we now cheerfully pardon his past sins for the graphic description he gives us in another column of a scene in the Senate yesterday. The political apostate Trumbull, tottering on the verge of merited obscurity, rants in defense of the Louisiana revolutionists, while those three brilliant statesmen, Morton, Conkling and Carpenter, are congratulating each other joyfully on the triumph of the law! Truly, a thrilling picture to every patriotic heart.

The Democratic party, on the stump and in its platforms, has assailed in the justice and constitutionality of the reconstruction acts of Congress. The Plaquemine, the organ of the non-republican organization in Louisiana known as the Fusion party, alone repudiates them. It refers to them as the enormous usurpation, after the war, of creating and altering the constitutions of the States as conditions precedent for any self-government.

We direct the attention of Congress to this as indicating what calamities the success of the McEnery party in Louisiana might have brought upon us.

For the past month or six weeks, until yesterday, the Washington reporter of the Associated Press has informed us at least once a day that "Warmoth is confident." We have probably had the last of that, now that his last hope has been destroyed. When he learns that our Fusionists yesterday decided upon General McMillen as Senator for the long term, he will begin to see that his confidence has been misplaced.

The astounding information that Governor Warmoth and Dr. McMillen were up all night formed the principal topic of an extra for one of the city papers. Important, very.

THE SUFFERERS BY THE FIRE.

The Committee of Citizens appointed by the Committee of the City Council to select contributions for the relief of the sufferers made destination a public discourse on the 7th of instant an appeal to meet at the Mayor's palace, City Hall TO-DAY AT 2 P. M.

A depot has been opened for the reception of supplies in the building known as Carroll Hall, corner of Elysian Fields and Water streets, Third District, and a subscription for it is kept in the Mayor's parlour for all who desire to be added to the list of contributors and distressed sufferers. By request of the Committee of the City Council.

M. SCULLER,

105 Canal Street

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, STATUETTES, MUSIC BOXES, FANCY GOODS.

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NOTICE.

Who have received notice from the Treasury Department that certificates have been issued in settlement of their CLAIMS FOR PAY, BOUNTY, PRIZE MONEY, ETC.

And who have not received the amounts due them, are directed, in order to speedily payment of the same by this office, and Without Further Expense by Claimants, To send their Names, With POSTOFFICE ADDRESS to the Adjutant General United States Army, Washington, D. C.

They should also state in WHAT COMPANY AND REGIMENT THE SERVICE WAS RENDERED.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant General, War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, District of Columbia, February 1, 1873.

REMOND B. MANNION, 29 Canal Street

THE LUZERNER HOSPITAL, 18 ON THE FORTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

SEVENTH LOUISIANA STATE FAIR, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1873.

A GRAND LOTTERY, FOR THE RELIEF OF THE FAIR COUNCIL 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 803 PRIZES.

Capital Prize \$5000 in Gold, Amounting to \$37,485.

will take place under the following scheme: 1. Prize of five thousand dollars in gold.

2. Prize of one thousand dollars in gold, secured by first mortgage on the property of the fair grounds, bearing 6 per cent interest, payable semi-annually at the bank of America.

3. Prize, five hundred dollars in gold, secured by second mortgage on the property of the fair grounds, bearing 6 per cent interest, payable semi-annually at the bank of America.

4. Prize, one thousand dollars in gold, secured by third mortgage on the property of the fair grounds, bearing 6 per cent interest, payable semi-annually at the bank of America.

5. Prize, one hundred dollars in gold, secured by fourth mortgage on the property of the fair grounds, bearing 6 per cent interest, payable semi-annually at the bank of America.

6. Prize, one hundred dollars in gold, secured by fifth mortgage on the property of the fair grounds, bearing 6 per cent interest, payable semi-annually at the bank of America.

7. Prize, one hundred dollars in gold, secured by sixth mortgage on the property of the fair grounds, bearing 6 per cent interest, payable semi-annually at the bank of America.

8. Prize, one hundred dollars in gold, secured by seventh mortgage on the property of the fair grounds, bearing 6 per cent interest, payable semi-annually at the bank of America.

9. Prize, one hundred dollars in gold, secured by eighth mortgage on the property of the fair grounds, bearing 6 per cent interest, payable semi-annually at the bank of America.

10. Prize, one hundred dollars in gold, secured by ninth mortgage on the property of the fair grounds, bearing 6 per cent interest, payable semi-annually at the bank of America.

11. Prize, one hundred dollars in gold, secured by tenth mortgage on the property of the fair grounds, bearing 6 per cent interest, payable semi-annually at the bank of America.

12. Prize, one hundred dollars in gold, secured by eleventh mortgage on the property of the fair grounds, bearing 6 per cent interest, payable semi-annually at the bank of America.

13. Prize, one hundred dollars in gold, secured by twelfth mortgage on the property of the fair grounds, bearing 6 per cent interest, payable semi-annually at the bank of America.

14. Prize, one hundred dollars in gold, secured by thirteenth mortgage on the property of the fair grounds, bearing 6 per cent interest, payable semi-annually at the bank of America.

15. Prize, one hundred dollars in gold, secured by fourteenth mortgage on the property of the fair grounds, bearing 6 per cent interest, payable semi-annually at the bank of America.

16. Prize, one hundred dollars in gold, secured by fifteenth mortgage on the property of the fair grounds, bearing 6 per cent interest, payable semi-annually at the bank of America.

17. Prize, one hundred dollars in gold, secured by sixteenth mortgage on the property of the fair grounds, bearing 6 per cent interest, payable semi-annually at the bank of America.

18. Prize, one hundred dollars in gold, secured by seventeenth mortgage on the property of the fair grounds, bearing 6 per cent interest, payable semi-annually at the bank of America.

19. Prize, one hundred dollars in gold, secured by eighteenth mortgage on the property of the fair grounds, bearing 6 per cent interest, payable semi-annually at the bank of America.

20. Prize, one hundred dollars in gold, secured by nineteenth mortgage on the property of the fair grounds, bearing 6 per cent interest, payable semi-annually at the bank of America.

INSURANCE.

AMERICAN MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF NEW ORLEANS.

Commercial Place, Between Camp and St. Charles streets. CAPITAL, \$300,000.

Parties desiring insurance have the privilege of making two half yearly payments, and are entitled to an equal portion of the dividends at the end of the year, or in lieu thereof to the total rate.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

HERO, J., Office No. 17 Commercial Place.

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