

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 26, 1873.

The upper waters of the Hudson river are to be stocked with salmon.

Ex-President Andrew Johnson has been granted a patent for a combination plane.

The election for State officers in Texas will occur on Tuesday, the second day of December.

Lady Caroline Guest, of England, has an annual income of \$1,500,000 from her coal mine in Wales.

Chicago is puzzled about its nationality. Its present city council is made up of seven-teen Irishmen, nine Germans and four-teen Americans.

It is said that if success in an undertaking was proportioned to the earnestness brought to bear upon it a hen could run about 800 miles a day.

One reason why the Pope thinks so much of American Catholics is said to be that he never takes up an American paper without seeing something about Boston Mass.

In making his closing speech for the defense in the Tweed case, John Graham, Esq., said that his client "was a man of good character before he went into public life."

Thanksgiving day services will be held to-morrow morning at the First Congregational Church, corner of Calhoun and Prytania streets. Rev. James Morrow will preach.

The business of slaughtering beef at Denison, Texas, and transporting it to Eastern cities in refrigerator cars has become quite extensive, and more cars have been found necessary.

A number of the citizens of Charlestown, Massachusetts, who do not want to live in Boston, will test the validity of the recent election annexing their city to the Hub before the people speak.

There are nearly 500 building and loan associations in Philadelphia, with an estimated total membership of 50,000. About \$7,000,000 is annually collected and loaned out by these private banking societies.

"Who struck Billy Patterson?" is no longer a riddle. Spain did it when she captured the Virginia, for that vessel belonged to William Patterson, Esq., of New York, it having been purchased by him for the Cubans.

One of the most popular preachers in Wisconsin preaches in a pair of Scandinavian basswood shoes, on account of the hard times. He sings "How firm a foundation with resistless union, and saves more souls than ever."

Our friend, J. M. G. Parker, surveyor of customs at this port, has been suddenly called to visit the bedside of his wife, who lies seriously ill at Lowell, Massachusetts. A telegram from General Butler, received to-day, required his immediate presence.

Out on the plains recently, a party of hunters chased a large herd of buffaloes to the verge of a precipice, over which some sixty or seventy of the frightened beasts plunged and were killed by the fall, the precipice being about seventy-five feet high.

Binkerton, the famous detective, having brought several New York detectives to grief for complicity with MacDonald, the English forger, the New Yorkers are trying to get even with him by accusing him of working in the interest of Spain in the Virginia and other affairs.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans sold at auction this day at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, a judgment, rendered by the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans, against the succession of George Alexander.

For full particulars see advertisement.

Garibaldi wrote recently to a friend in England: "I am earnestly hoping for the consolidation of the republic in France and in Spain, and I think there is no reason to despair in regard to either country, in spite of Torquemada. England, by the repression of slavery at Zanzibar, has acquired a new title to universal gratitude."

A novel cart, modeled somewhat after Wiman's "cigar ship," has just been launched at St. Louis. It is fifty feet long, and has flexible booms at the side, so that it can not turn over. It will at once start South under an ordinary square sail. It will be finished in this city for ocean work, and then a cruise in the Gulf will be made in it.

It is always a sad task to have to record deaths in our midst, more especially so when the garnered sheaf bears in it a budding flower. To-day will be borne to his last eternal home one of Louisiana's truest and noblest youths. Benjamin Sammons Yost, beloved by all who knew him in life, yesterday passed from this earthly pilgrimage, at the early age of twenty-five years. A life full of promise and hope cut off, alas, too soon.

A singular revival occurred at a Quaker meeting in Richmond, Indiana, a few nights since. The converts stripped themselves of all articles of jewelry and devoted themselves to the Lord. Women parted with their wedding rings and men with their watch chains, until the ladies that were appointed to receive them had about \$300 worth of trinkets in their possession. One man, a Knight Templar, added his sword and regalia to the treasure.

Professor Agassiz is to furnish a series of articles of a scientific character for next year's Atlantic Monthly, principally on the evolution of life. As everybody knows, he is strenuously opposed to Darwinism, and not having due fear of Mr. John Fiske, who recently demolished him in the Popular Science Monthly, he proposes to give his views on this vexed question, which just now rules the scientific and, in no small degree, the theological world.

Lady Franklin writes to the London Times to correct an assertion recently made in its columns that Sir Robert McClure was the discoverer of the Northwest Passage. She asserts that Sir Leopold McClintock brought back proofs in 1826 that Sir John Franklin had found the waterway between the two great oceans at least two years and a half earlier than Sir Robert McClure.

This has been acknowledged by the Geographical Society, and by the leading Arctic authorities.

THE CONVENTION OF THE SEVENTY.

This committee, itself a misnamed concern, has just closed an exhibition to the people of this city which it styled a "People's Convention." The gentlemen whose names were some time ago heralded forth as the choice of the people from the several wards of this city did not generally put in an appearance, as we predicted at the time they were published. But this is not a very important matter. Some more of them would have been present without doubt if they had returned from Europe and been informed of the great honor conferred upon them, and approved of the movement to create another political fuss.

We have not the slightest objection to this convention. The right of the people to assemble peaceably together belongs to all—the minority as well as the majority, to the white as well as to the colored; in fact to everybody. The three tailors of Tuley street have never been denied the right to hold their famous convention, but they brought enduring ridicule upon themselves and their "cause" by their foolish preamble: "We, the people of England." Yet they were scarcely more ridiculous in their claim than was the body of gentlemen who yesterday met in Grunewald Hall, and claimed to represent the "real people of Louisiana." We do not deny that they represent a very large and influential portion of the white people of this State, but we do not believe this portion constitutes the majority of that class even. More than one-half the whites and all of the blacks are, then, opposed to them, which scarcely leaves one-fourth of the population for their constituency. And yet their orators, their resolutions and report writers, and one or two of the New Orleans journals persisted in calling the concern "the people's convention." With such a palpable, easily detected, unnecessary pretence to start out with, not much reliance can be placed upon any of their testimony, nor much weight attached to their proceedings. The minutes show a claim to representation from forty-seven parishes, out of the fifty-six, either by regular delegates or by proxies picked up in this city. We hear of one gentleman who was credited with the authority to cast twenty-four votes on every question. But if his twenty-three associates are satisfied, we have no reason to complain.

It will be a matter of some difficulty for anybody outside the limits of this State, provided he takes the trouble to think of the matter at all, to find out why these gentlemen have been called from their distant homes to attend this convention. Their duties here consisted principally in listening to the special pleadings filed by the active members of the Committee of Seventy. So far as we can discover, not a single new idea has been suggested by anybody, nor one of any kind brought down from the country by the delegates or the proxies. If it has been the ambitious design of the Committee of Seventy to have its acts approved by the convention, then we must accord it the merit of distinguished success. For a body elected under such circumstances as attended the choice of the members of this convention was bound to approve whatever the committee laid before them. That was what they were brought here for, and they did their work without flinching. But what now? What do they expect will come of it? Even if they represented the majority of the voters of this State, instead of less than one-fourth, as they really did, their views today could not affect the result of the last election, unless they could show that the majority of the votes then had been in favor of the Fusionists, which is simply impossible, because not true. If they met to manifest their disapproval of the result, to show that they are displeased with the choice made by the majority of the electors, we have no serious objection, though we think the movement premature and entirely useless. They ought to wait until the next election, when they may, with propriety, essay to convert their obstinate Republican fellow-citizens to their own political notions. As a convention composed of delegates of a minority of the people, we accord to them every privilege which they have a right to claim, and are willing to treat them with the civility due to every well behaved political organization, whether it be a convention, a club or a mere committee. But when they assume the garb of a convention of the people of Louisiana, or a majority of the white people alone, it becomes our duty to inform the world that they are indulging in masquerade, and have no sort of title to the character they assume.

LET FACTS DETERMINE.

There are indications in the present conduct of the Times that would lead the public to believe its aim in chief is truth, though its pulsations do not all conform to that noble standard of right. If it really desires that things done, and have duly done to that, should lead to an early and final solution of the difficulty between political parties in this State, it must confine itself to an impartial statement of the facts governing the contest, and not attempt to throw even its feather-weight unfairly into the scale that will determine the fate of either party. The material facts fixing the status of what is known as the Kellogg government in this State have been established by the strongest testimony that could be produced before the legislative and judicial branches of the State government. Of course these facts are disputed by the small party of men who have appealed from the decision of both State and federal authority to the Congress of the United States for the purpose of having that body unlawfully undo what has been lawfully done here in support of Republican government. We say unlawfully, because no such condition of affairs exists in Louisiana as gives Congress constitutional authority for interfering. This is the opinion of many of the ablest men in Congress—Democrats and Republicans—an opinion that was boldly reiterated the other day by Senator West, before a convention of colored men who undoubtedly represented the

majority of voters in this State. Upon that occasion Senator West said:

I am asked what I think of the Louisiana case in Congress. Why, Louisiana never had any case in Congress. She has no business there. We settled the case here. When you ask the Congress of the United States to set an example, and impose on them the duty of settling a contested election in a State, you throw open so broad a door that I think even the most desperate Fusionist ought to shrink back in horror.

It was this opinion that influenced Democratic Senators to vote against congressional intervention in the domestic affairs of this State last session; and it is the opinion of every man who respects that form of State rights essential for the continuance of Republican government in this country.

But the REPUBLICAN is aware that this opinion will not deter the Fusionists from making another effort to have Congress interfere and set aside the present State government; and that effort will be confined to the strengthening of their case, not through the established facts, but through the determined it so far and left them still contesting, but by the holding of another convention in the name of the people that can not properly represent more than a very small fraction of the body politic of the State. It is this attempted deception, winked at by the Times, in one of its pulsations, written with a flimsy air of fairness, that the REPUBLICAN feels called upon, for the sake of truth, to expose. It is not even fair to say that the convention now in session here represents even the white people of Louisiana, for that would imply that the white people are unanimously in favor of overturning the present de facto State government. This, as every body knows and must admit if called to kiss the book, is not the case. There has always been a large number of white people in Louisiana who favored the Union and the enforcement of the federal laws, even when secession was forced upon the State by the men who now complain of negro rule because the negroes are permitted to vote.

The REPUBLICAN will not deny that in the past the Democratic party of this State strengthened itself by appealing to the prejudices of white men and making a demand for a white man's government. This course was regretted by none more than by white Republicans, who saw the danger to them in particular of making the political contests in this State hinge upon color. But they never faltered in their duty to the government that decided to place the ballot in the hands of the black man, or to that party that which uniformly maintained republican government in this country. It is also true that the ruling feeling of all the parties in this State that finally combined to defeat the Republican party in the last State election was the same old feeling for a white man's government, which in fact, to all intents and purposes, we had such a government; but it was not Democratic, and the want of that has cut out all the trouble since the work of reconstruction in the South commenced. It is well known that the Fusion party was principally Democratic, with a very small sprinkling of white Republicans, mostly office holders. The established facts prove that a bargain was regularly entered into by the Fusionists and their allies to defeat the well-known Republican majority in this State. This was to be secured either by fair or foul means. If a sufficient number of Republicans could not be induced to vote the Fusion ticket, it was expected that enough could be prevented from voting at all, which fact, added to the other little tricks that have since been found out, were to give a certain victory over the Republican State ticket. The established facts further prove how this game to defeat the will of the people was checkmated by federal legislation, and the rule of the majority preserved; how the attempt to usurp the government through fraud and force failed, and the legal Legislature and Governor were duly and regularly installed, and how, after all these things had come to pass, the Fusion party were permitted to play "Legislature" and have a "Governor" as long as they did not interfere with lawful authority, and were of no expense to anybody but those who enjoyed the luxuries of the little extras thus given.

RESPECT FOR THE SUPREME COURT.

The sub-committee of seventy, in their report to the convention, rely upon a slender foundation when they expect the Congress of the United States to pay no regard to the decisions of our Supreme Court. It is not strictly correct to say "that no respect was paid in the discussion last winter in the United States Senate to these decisions," because we have the very best reason to believe that the decisions in the returning board case strengthened Senator Morton's hands, and even weakened that powerful and able champion of the Fusion cause, Senator Carpenter. The last named gentleman declared, while in this city last spring, that the decision of our Supreme Court would be taken as conclusive. It rendered in a case where it had undoubted jurisdiction, but as he could not concede this point in the returning board case, he only received it as suggestive. Since then other cases have come before the court, in which the jurisdiction was unquestioned, and the same vital principle involved, and the decisions have gone the same way. The case of the State vs. Zach. McFarland, tried at Monroe in July, is one of the clearest that could possibly come up. That, with many others, has been sent on to Washington. We shall see whether the Congress will treat these decisions with respect.

We remember the time when the whole South was committed to the doctrine that a decision by the Supreme Court of a sovereign State could not be disturbed even by the Supreme Court of the United States. What a change is this! If we have a convention of delegates proposing to represent the white people of the State—the Southern party of Louisiana per se—listening with satisfaction to the suggestion that in all likelihood the Senate of the United States would not respect the decisions of the Supreme Court of this State. Such conduct leads one to

THE WAGES OF POLITICAL PERFDY.

The man who betrays his party, not because he has ceased to believe in its principles, but from interested motives, is as great an object of contempt to those he joins as of abhorrence to those he abandons. He is used while he can be made serviceable, but used with inward loathing which is scornfully manifested as soon as he has become impotent or unnecessary. An illustration of this was afforded Monday in the treatment offered to a notorious renegade from the Republican party by the so-called people's convention. Nearly a year ago, who so feasted, so toasted, so patronized by our "oldest and best" as this same political juggler! By his means it was expected to overthrow the will of the people and foist into office a hungry pack who would never have been elected by the free choice of the people. His "finger" were to manipulate the ballots so that the McEnery party should "get in" in spite of their deficiency of votes. He was the Warwick of Louisiana, towering above fate itself, holding our destinies as a State in his right hand. He failed. The weak conspirators who relied on him, and believed that "a lie well struck to was as good as the truth," have learned his impotence to make it so, still believe in the theory. They have accordingly taken the affairs into their own hands; and now take pains to show him that it was a tool, not an idol that he was regarded. For the promising political traitor there had been smiles and fair words, and restaurant hospitality; for the political failure there were only scorn and contempt. Such are the wages of political perfdy when it fails.

WILLING TO WAIT.

The sub-committee of seventy evidently are in no hurry for the Fusion Legislature to meet. We copy from their report to the Fusion convention now in session here:

We commend Governor McEnery to issue a proclamation to the members of the General Assembly elect, calling upon them to be in readiness to assemble at the capital, so soon as they can without encountering the interference of the United States authorities.

This looks to us like an indefinite postponement of the next session of the Odd Fellows' Hall Legislature. For before that event can occur it will be necessary for some important changes to take place in Washington. Congress must recede from its position of last winter. The Senate will have to seat McMillen, and the House Sheridan. A resolution directing the President to withdraw his proclamation will be necessary, and a compliance with this order on the part of the Executive will have to follow. Then, we suppose, there will be nothing in the way, and Governor McEnery may issue his call. There is nothing very objectionable in this recommendation.

Excuse Hall.

To-night will be given a grand vocal and instrumental concert for the benefit of the Central Congregational Church. The ladies and gentlemen who have volunteered to take part in the entertainment, are known among us as our best amateur musicians. Some of them have achieved distinction that ranks them with leading professionals. Some have not appeared in public before, and only now consent to exhibit their skill in the art divine in order to aid a charitable work. Among those whom we have known in the past and have learned to acknowledge as St. Cecilia's favored children, we note Professor Basile Bates and Mr. G. N. Fayerweather, Chief among those whose lyric triumphs have heretofore been confined to the social circle may be named Mrs. Anna Mason, Miss M. Cabrere and Miss Mina Williams. We learn also of two representatives of the rising generation whose musical abilities are of a high order. Master Oscar Montgomery and Master Isaac Brown are the young gentlemen in question, and we await with pleasurable anticipations their first appearance in public. Beside the array of talent already set forth above, there will be the Misses Fanny Hopkins, A. M. Nahar, Jennie Miller and Katie Jackson. Mr. Thomas S. Kelley, whose skill on the cornet is wonderful, will appear. Mr. A. P. Williams and Mr. L. A. Bell are also included in the bill.

We look to see Excuse Hall crowded to its utmost; for we think we can safely assert that no better concert has been offered here in many a day. Hon. W. G. Brown, and Messrs. W. R. Mason and H. A. Corbin are the managers of the entertainment.

Orleans Dramatic Association.

The benefit announced to be given by this popular amateur organization comes off to-night. The box office opened yesterday morning, and so far, we regret to state, the sale of seats has been limited. This is not as it should be. The patient gentleman who, after sacrificing all his prospects in life to battle for the nation, that gave him birth, his warfare over, the cause he misguidedly loved, to-day sat, walked these streets, while living and bound no helping hand. From a foreign shore, help came extended through a Northern city. Resolute and daring, he espoused a foreign cause. He linked his destiny in a hazardous enterprise, and has fallen in the cause of liberty. His family regards with awe, they need not our help, they are not supplicants. This benefit, tendered by the Orleans Dramatics, is a tribute to the worth of the gallant dead, and earnestly urge upon our people their obligation to assist the young men of the Orleans Club to make this benefit a grand success. The box office is open to-day from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M.

The Postoffice.

The new quarters of the postoffice will be occupied by that department Monday. Sunday the mails will be distributed in the usual place, which will then be closed. On Thanksgiving day the office will be open all one clock only.

DEATHS.

Yost, 24. The late twenty-third estate at half-past one o'clock. BENJAMIN SAMMONS YOST, aged twenty-five years, a native of New Orleans, son of the late R. S. Yost and Virginia Yost. His funeral will take place at four o'clock this (Wednesday) evening, from his mother's residence on Camp street, between St. Mary and St. Andrew streets. The friends of the family and children, made of the best material and workmanship, kept constantly on hand for sale at prices to suit the times. Orders promptly attended to.

NOTICE.

OFFICE BOARD OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS. City of New Orleans, No. 29 Burgundy street, November 25, 1873. The Governor of the State having designated THURSDAY, November 27, as a day of public thanksgiving, the Board of Directors of the City will be closed on that day.

CHARLES W. BOOTHBY, Superintendent Sixth Division; HENRY C. DIBBLE, President of the Board.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HALL OF ORLEANS DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION. November 22, 1873. Alex. Fitzgerald, Esq., Stage Manager, St. Charles Theatre: DEAR SIR:—The Orleans Dramatic Association propose giving a performance next Wednesday night at the Theatre Francaise, for the benefit of the family of the late Captain Joseph Fry. The Association would be under obligations to yourself and Mr. Ben Debar if you could spare us such lady performers as will be required in the bill of that evening. Respectfully,

FRED HOLYLAND, Chairman Committee of Arrangements, St. Charles Theatre, November 22, 1873.

Fred Holyland, Esq., Chairman Committee Orleans Dramatic Association: DEAR SIR:—In reply to your communication of this date I would state that, on the part of Mr. Debar and myself, the Orleans Dramatic Association are cordially welcome to the services of any of the members of this troupe who may not be in the cast on the evening in question.

Wishing your entertainment all the success that so worthily an undertaking deserves, I am, sir, yours respectfully,

ALEX. FITZGERALD.

METAIRIE CEMETERY.

OFFICE METAIRIE CEMETERY ASSOCIATION, No. 100 Burgundy street, New Orleans, November 9, 1873. We will be prepared on and after the fifteenth instant, to offer for sale LOTS in this cemetery. We respectfully invite the public to visit the grounds, which are now partly finished, and in rapid course of completion.

We also invite parties wishing to secure lots to call either on the undersigned, or at the office of the company, and examine the plans of the grounds, which will afford to owners of lots and their families a beautifully shaded carriage drive of over five miles extent within its enclosure.

It is the purpose of the Association to so improve and beautify the cemetery as to make it equal, in point of beauty to any in this country.

The prices of lots will be about the same per superficial foot as fixed by other cemeteries in this city.

W. S. PIKE, President Metairie Cemetery Association, no 110 1/2 St.

LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB.

THE REGULAR FALL AND WINTER MEETING OF THE CLUB WILL COMMENCE

Saturday, December 6, and continue the ninth, eleventh and thirteenth. THREE RACES EACH DAY. ODDS \$9500 in Purse and Stakes. G. A. BREAU, President, no 10 St.

NEW ORLEANS PURCHASING BUREAU.

100 Canal Street, no 10 St. Of every description for Ladies and Dealers on credit from Louisiana and the Southern States. Constant familiarity with the market and best horse insurance a great saving to customers. CIRCULARS AND SAMPLES SENT FREE. MRS. H. MONTGOMERY, no 12 St.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CANAL BANK.

At the Close of Business, on Friday, November 21, 1873.

RESOURCES.

Table with 2 columns: Resource and Amount. Includes Real estate, Stocks, Suspended debts, Taxes paid, Protest account, Current expenses, Law expenses, Premiums paid for steaming, Notes and bills of exchange, Foreign exchange at par, New York exchange at gold, New York exchange at gold, Species, Legal tenders, House, Clearing House certificates, Total.

LIABILITIES.

Table with 2 columns: Liability and Amount. Includes Capital stock—Paid in, Surplus fund, Unpaid dividends, Discount account, Individual deposits, Foreign banks and bankers, Circulation outstanding, Total.

We, the undersigned officers of the Canal Bank do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief. GEORGE JONES, President. ONE OF THE LARGEST AND MOST VALUABLE STOCKS OF BANANAS, WATCHES, CHAINS, SILVERWARE, etc., etc., JURGENSEN, BROS. & CO., Thomas, Rialto, St. Charles and single stone carriage, bus and articles too numerous to mention. Goods open for inspection to allow the public to make proper selections. The above articles are fully guaranteed in all respects.

BANKS AND BANKING.

THE FREEDMEN SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY. A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK. Chartered by the United States, March, 1868. NEW ORLEANS BRANCH. No. 182 Canal Street, Corner of Dryades. Bank hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Open Saturday Nights to receive deposits from six to eight o'clock. Six per Cent Interest Allowed. C. D. STURTEVANT, Cashier. HENRY BACAS, Assistant Cashier.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JULES MARCHAL. CHARLES VAUTHIER. MARCHAL'S RESTAURANT. No. 49 Union street between St. Charles and St. Andrew.

Bonding by the Day, Week or Month. FURNISHED ROOMS. Private supper Saloon for parties. no 10 St.

PETITIONS AND SCHEDULES. Prepared according to the banking law general orders of the United States Supreme Court and the rules of the United States District Court, by J. A. KELLOGG, Register in Bankruptcy, Customhouse building, New Orleans. Banks always on hand. no 10 St.

DR. JOHN G. ANGELL. DENTAL SURGEON. Has returned to the city. Office No. 152 Julia street. no 10 St.

W. W. HANDLIN. Attorney and Counselor at Law. (Formerly Judge of the Third District Court.) Will give special attention to collection of bills, the settlement of estates and commercial suits. Office No. 100 Canal street, between St. Charles and St. Andrew. no 10 St.

P. A. MURRAY. CISTERN MAKER. No. 191 Magazine street, between Julia and St. Joseph streets. DIPLOMAS AWARDED IN 1872 AND 1873. Cisterns made to order and repaired. All work warranted. A lot of cisterns, from 100 to 20,000 gallons, made of the best material and workmanship, kept constantly on hand for sale at prices to suit the times. Orders promptly attended to.

LOTTERIES.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY. CAPITAL PRIZES \$5000, \$25000, \$50000. DRAWN DAILY.

ALL ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE MANAGER, office, corner of St. Charles and Union streets, New Orleans.

TICKETS ONLY ONE DOLLAR. Shares in Proportion. See to any address on receipt of the price of tickets of fractions.

THE POLICY PLAN. BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR NOVEMBER 25, 1873. CAPITAL PRIZES \$5000, \$25000, \$50000.

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