

ORLEANS REGISTER

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VOLUME VII—NO. 285.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1874.

WHOLE NUMBER 2126.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Monday, March 2, 1874.

COMEDY AND VARIETY COMPANY.

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY NOON.

OPERA HOUSE—OPERA HOUSE.

Thursday, March 12, 1874.

LA MUETTE DE PORTICI.

Grand Opera in five acts.

THEATRE OPERA.

Thursday, March 12, 1874.

LA MUETTE DE PORTICI.

Grand Opera in five acts.

VARIETIES THEATRE.

ONE WEEK ONLY.

March 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21.

First appearance in this city of

FRANK McEVROY'S

NEW HIBERNICAN.

Dr. Ireland in America.

The favorite Irish comedian.

MR. W. F. LAWLOR.

In his great character, BARNY THE GUIDO.

Miss KATE KELLEY, the favorite Soprano.

Miss MARY WATSON, the popular Contralto.

Miss KATE BRYAN, the favorite Tenor.

Professor MORRIS, Musical Director.

To conclude with the laughable farce,

THE HAUNTED GUIDE.

Admission, 50c reserved seats, 75c. Children under ten, 25c. Reserved seats to be had at the box office commencing Friday at 10 A. M.

Matinee—Thursday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Matinee prices—Adults, 50c. Reserved seats, 75c.

F. C. GARLAND, Agent.

SOCIABLE OF FELICITY METHODIST CHURCH.

SACRED MUSIC.

In the Church.

REFRESHMENTS.

Served in the Basement.

March 11 and 12, at 7:30 P. M.

Admission—TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. mh12

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager

ALEX. FITZGERALD.

Stage Manager

W. J. HARRIS.

Proprietor for ONE WEEK ONLY OF THE

Eminent Natural Act,

MR. ROBERT McWADE.

Sunday Evening, March 8, 1874.

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

Mr. McWADE's own adaptation of

RIP VAN WINKLE.

RIP VAN WINKLE, by Mr. Robert McWADE

FRIDAY—Benefit for MR. ROBERT McWADE.

SATURDAY—RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE at 12 M.

LOTTERIES.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS.

LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.

Capital Prize—\$20,000.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

Incorporated August 17, 1868.

CLASS D.

To be drawn in public at New Orleans.

On Saturday, March 28, 1874.

SCHEME.

10,000 Tickets—Tickets only \$10

Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

10,000 tickets at \$10 each, \$100,000

10,000 tickets at \$5 each, \$50,000

10,000 tickets at \$2.50 each, \$25,000

10,000 tickets at \$1.25 each, \$12,500

200 prizes of \$100 each, \$20,000

200 prizes of \$50 each, \$10,000

200 prizes of \$25 each, \$5,000

200 prizes of \$10 each, \$2,000

200 prizes of \$5 each, \$1,000

200 prizes of \$2.50 each, \$500

200 prizes of \$1.25 each, \$250

200 prizes of \$0.625 each, \$125

200 prizes of \$0.3125 each, \$62.50

200 prizes of \$0.15625 each, \$31.25

200 prizes of \$0.078125 each, \$15.625

200 prizes of \$0.0390625 each, \$7.8125

200 prizes of \$0.01953125 each, \$3.90625

200 prizes of \$0.009765625 each, \$1.953125

200 prizes of \$0.0048828125 each, \$0.9765625

THE GRANT PARISH PRISONERS.

Trial in the United States Circuit Court.

Fourth day's proceedings in the trial of

W. J. Crunkshaw and others in the

United States Circuit Court, Judge Woods,

presiding, charged with conspiracy and

murder, in Grant parish in April, 1873.

Mr. Nash recalled for defense—Heard

H. E. Trent recalled for defense—Heard

Patent Roofing Tile Company.

We are not believers in puffing of any

description, nor are we prone to bolster

sickly enterprises simply because they are

getten up in our midst. The old cry of

"patronize home production" has had its

day; it served neither to gain the support

of the native ultra Southerner or the im-

ported brother. Now, an enterprise or an

industry for success must depend upon its

own resources and the management of its

officials for its appreciation in the market.

Business will not allow itself to be invaded

by sentiment, and only under the pressure

of social opinion will the pocket-book ever

open where profit is not plainly discernible.

This is right, and the banker, merchant

and capitalist can afford to be charitable

only when they have amassed the means by

proper investments to enable them to do so.

These remarks are prompted by a visit

which we yesterday paid to one of our

home manufacturers. The evidences of

thrift and certain profit there set forth

have in some measure, perhaps, induced

these thoughts. For the institution whose

name heads this article appeals to the self-

interest of capitalists and merchants, and

not merely to local sentiment or falsely-

styled patriotism. The Patent Roofing Tile

Company has been in existence two years.

During that time they have accomplished a

great work in the face of most serious ob-

stacles. Commencing on but small capital,

the company has been compelled to restrict

its efforts to the simple development of re-

sources near at hand.

The factory or workshop of the company

is located at the corner of Upperline and

Water streets. The company own all the

batfure property, some 500 feet front, the

entire square on which the buildings are

situated, the square of ground directly in

rear, extending to Theophilus street, and

the adjoining lot, in all some five acres

of ground. The improvements comprise a

series of sheds and racks, three fine kilns,

a main office, the pottery loft and drying

yard, most of the machinery is driven by

steam, but the making of piping and pottery

is necessarily by hand.

The factory turns out some of the best

work in the line of fire bricks, jugs, flower

pot, tiles, paving tiles, furnaces, spittoons

and household earthenware ever seen in

this market. The material used in the

making of these articles is obtained chiefly

from Ellis' Cliff, near Natchez, the back

bay of Biloxi and the batture clay in front

of the factory.

We note briefly the process of making

the roofing tiles. The crude clay, which

has been brought from Ellis' cliff, is mixed

with a small portion of batture clay, and

thrown into the first mixing machine, called

a "pug." It is there ground up, and

saturated with rain water to a proper de-

gree. This mass is then thrown on one side

in a heap, and left to mature or sweat, as it

is technically styled. This fermenting

process takes about eight days. The stuff is

then passed through a second "pug," and

by an ingenious contrivance is measured

out to the feeders in accurate sizes for mould-

ing. The lumps thus cast are pressed on to

the title machine by the feeders and are

turned out ready for drying at the rate of

3000 tiles per day. The tiles are then laid

out in racks to be dried. The drying pro-

cess takes about eight or nine days. At

the expiration of this time they are placed

in the kilns and the fire applied. The curing

process only takes some thirty-six hours,

as the kilns are of the latest pattern of

the kind known as lateral and downward

draft. It was our fortune yesterday to see two

of one of them and looking down through

the aperture left by the removal of the

Patent Roofing Tile Company.

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