

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, MAY 22, 1874.

The latest woman's movement—Spring house cleaning. Considerable quantities of coal have been shipped from Alabama to Cuba.

Swiss inn-keepers have put their prices up as high as the top of the Alps. The ghost that haunted a Massachusetts house has been exorcised by means of rat poison.

Get your New York dailies and illustrated weeklies at Charley Staub's cheap news stand, No. 63 Canal street.

Brighton, England, has an American skating rink, where visitors go through graceful evolutions on parlor skates.

The Carolinas are the only States which have produced every article enumerated in the census, besides containing Bald Mountain and the Siamese twins.

Mr. Jeremiah Prescott, superintendent of the Eastern (Massachusetts) railroad, has resigned. He has been connected with the company for more than twenty years.

We learn that the steamship New Orleans, of the Crown line, has been on the mammoth sectional dock, foot of Rutgers street, New York, to paint her bottom and adjust her new wheel.

You can save five hours in time to Louisville and eight to St. Louis and Chicago over any connecting line from New Orleans by taking the Jackson railroad. Through Pullman sleepers on all trains.

The elegant sidewheel steamer St. John is announced to leave the head of Canal street, at one o'clock, next Sunday, on an excursion trip to the lower coast, visiting the Bellechasse, Verbois and Oakville creeks.

We return thanks for invitations to attend the picnic of the Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society next Sunday, at Oakland Park, and the May festival of the German-American school at the Fair Grounds on Sunday and Monday next.

The friends of Police Captain Tom Flanagan are supporting him strongly as a candidate in a race for a fine riding horse, at St. Joseph's fair. They vote early and often, and are confident of constituting him "the man on horseback."

Laura Fair has published a card in which she says: "I shall demand a humble apology from each person who has dared to traduce my character, and a number of Western editors have already asserted it as their belief that Crittenden committed suicide."

The Louisiana Dramatic Club, an organization of young gentlemen of French descent, will give an entertainment at the St. Charles Theatre on Saturday evening next for the benefit of the sufferers by overflow. This club is a very popular one with the French speaking residents of our city, and this offering in the cause of charity is creditable to all concerned.

It is asserted that General Albert Pike, formerly of Little Rock, but now a practicing lawyer in Washington, had the President's ear in the settlement of the Arkansas question. That, in fact, the President has frequently consulted him, both as to the local laws and the personal of the mischief makers, and been governed by his honest, prudent and disinterested advice.

One of the characters in "Queen Mab," a new London comedy, is made to say that "One of Mrs. Bowler's twins is dead," whereupon another exclaims, "Dear me! that spoils the set!" The heroine, while trying to persuade her old uncle to get a commission in the army for her lover, finally says, "Do, now! he's so fond of fighting!" "Fond of fighting!" says the old gentleman; "then I think he had better go into the church."

A Washington correspondent says that General Sherman will not leave there to establish army headquarters at St. Louis until October. The General thinks there are several advantages in the proposed removal, among which is mentioned the fact that the bulk of the army is stationed west of the Mississippi, and in case of any Indian war or other troubles in that section army operations could be better directed from St. Louis than from Washington.

Yesterday, the pupils of the Jackson Girls' School, held their annual picnic at the Fair Grounds. Miss Simmons, the accomplished principal, and her efficient assistants, made every arrangement necessary to insure the pleasure of the little ones. Few schools are attended by a neater and more attentive class of pupils than this, and they are most fortunate in having a teacher so devoted to their interests and so careful of their wants.

"One day," writes the younger Colman, "I met the poet Harding at Oxford—a half crazy creature, as poets generally are, with a huge broken brick and some bits of that upon the crown of his hat. On my asking him for a solution of this Propochea, 'Sir,' said he, 'to-day is the anniversary of the celebrated Dr. Goldsmith's death, and I am now in the character of the London Times in connection with the Oliver Goldsmith centennial."

The London Saturday Review says: "Novelists who drag into their stories minute accounts of what their heroes like to eat, drink and smoke, doubtless wish to let the world know what they themselves like to eat, drink and smoke. One writer who is proud of his steady appetite for rump steaks, oyster sauce and Presburg biscuits, makes the lives of his favorite characters a centennial festivity of such dainties." They regard such things as we have no doubt as "food for the million."

Dieling is now a costly luxury in Italy. A recent law fixes this tariff: A challenge \$100 fine, hostile meeting, \$800 fine and five years' imprisonment, fatal duel five years' imprisonment and \$1200 fine. Second offenders suffer same punishment as their principals, and the challenger is always to suffer the severest punishment. Duelsists can not evade these penalties by fighting on foreign soil, and to insult a person for refusing a challenge is punishable by fine and imprisonment. This law shows wonderful progress among a people who have ever been "sudden and quick in quarrel."

THE SHAM-OCRACY.

Since the Roman angurs could not pass each other without a covert smile at the hypocrisy of themselves and the credulity of their dupes, there has been no such persistent fraud on the people as the so-called Democratic party of the South. The Republican has explained how they took the name of Jackson, though they denounced his proclamation and toast, "The Union; it must be preserved." How they raised the broad banner of Jefferson, and yet never advocated one measure that he recommended. How they claimed to be the party of the people, and yet never built a school, or a workshop, or a ship, for the education or employment of the people. The Republican has shown how a Southern Democrat went to Paris to fight for the rights of the States, and a Northern Democrat took a contract, or hired a substitute, to subjugate the States. The telegraph has exposed the Sham-ocratic combination, he would ascend at once to the high position occupied at present by his ex-excellency of Louisiana, as an oracle and leader in the Sham-ocracy.

With an avowed purpose of uniting all who want office in a common crusade for the spoils, the American people will be warned of the unscrupulous and desperate character of the combination. They will reform any chance departure from Republican creed. They will cast out any who have merely assumed the party name to enrich themselves, and they will guard with the serried phalanx of truth the sacred doctrines upon which this republic was founded, and upon the maintenance of which it can alone exist.

ALIEN OPINION UPON THE GRANT PARISH TRIAL.

The Bee takes our reference to the itinerant Frenchman who dispatched the destinies of this republic in a tour through the country as a compliment to his initiators. On the contrary, events have proven that even his chance prophecies have had no relation to events. De Tocqueville was like Dickens and the other dippant philosophers we have likened him to. No man of true sagacity would have offered a prediction based upon the result of unlimited foreign immigration into a country whose institutions must take their impress from popular sentiment. Our wisest statesmen have had their forebodings upon this subject. Had the men who made the country free from European bondage continued always in its administration the solution would have been as simple as that of the established republic of Switzerland. The autochthones or original population will always form institutions that suit them, and they will last with the nationality of that people. It is true that the impulse of self-government has lasted and impressed itself upon our alien citizens in a remarkable manner. There has been a charm in freedom, equality and the pursuit of happiness that has appeased alien discontent. There has been a friendly and cordial reception of the children of aliens which has so Americanized them as that they adopt the ideas and sentiments of the country. The American government is no older than most dynasties in Europe. Its arrogant teachers have been compelled to adopt its usages or have been, as in France, deluged in blood, distracted with change and crushed under the heel of the invader. Such was the authority of De Tocqueville, and of his imitators, our censors and monitors. So we have very little respect for the opinion of aliens, who may have never paid the respect to this republic of even becoming citizens, as to the progress or ultimate fate of the United States. Our own De Tocqueville, the Bee, has its hands full. It has within a few weeks past proved that we have an anarchy in Louisiana which no citizen is bound to obey or respect. It now volunteers an argument before the court and jury impaled for trial of a case of murder. It says:

"How men could have invoked more justly the excuse of legitimate defense than the whites of the parish of Grant, not alone for the defense of their political rights, but because it had become evident from the language, threats and acts of the black banditti who had fortified themselves in the courthouse of Colfax that these last wished to capture the property of the whites, and possess their wives and daughters.

These are charges wholly unwarranted by any testimony, and have not been made by the American press in view of the pending inquiry into the facts. It is, however, we learn, customary in France to say anything about any public matter which the government will permit without locking up the editor and closing his journal. Here people are allowed to write and say whatever they may choose to be responsible for, so that the Gallic writers are in a paradise of impunity. Confining themselves to a dead language not read by five per cent of the population, it is a harmless gratification. The motive of exciting local prejudice is, however, rendered probable, as there can be no other apparent reason for a journal to take sides upon a public trial.

IS IT SMOKE?

After cogitation upon the matter for more than a year, the majority of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives has agreed to report a resolution of censure against Judge Durell. The delay in this matter is altogether unaccountable on any principles of propriety. In the absence of an explanation that will carry conviction with it, the majority of the people will look upon this action as an intention to annoy rather than a prelude to a serious result. For the success of the resolution through the House may be regarded as doubtful, while there is little or no chance for it in the Senate. A majority of the House is sufficient to impeach, but the assent of two-thirds of the Senators present is required to convict.

We note that two of the papers of this city have already waded jubilant over this reported agreement of the committee. Like the action of the famous Committee on Privileges and Elections, this, in their heated imagination, is the verdict of the highest tribunal in the land. But as the Senate sent that committee and its report flying, so the House may serve its Judiciary Committee. One of these journals, though by no means out of the woods, indulges in a jubilant little crow at the expense of the REPUBLICAN, because we stated the other day, in substance, that the violent perse-

public peace, for the sake of the public spoils? Not the least. All people at the North, who are not of this Sham-ocratic conspiracy, are "Yankees." All at the South, who will not come into the enterprise, are carpet-baggers. Let the one change his party allegiance to Fusion and he is no more a "Yankee." Let the other enter the combination for spoils and the sins of the carpet-bagger are atoned for in the production of a false key to the treasury. Governor Moses is now denounced exactly as ex-Governor Warmoth was. There are few crimes, personal and political, with which both have not been charged. Yet should the telegraph announce to-morrow that Moses had declared his determination to oppose the President and unite with the Sham-ocratic combination, he would ascend at once to the high position occupied at present by his ex-excellency of Louisiana, as an oracle and leader in the Sham-ocracy.

A NEW ADVERTISING DODGE.

The proprietor of a five cent beer shop in this city has recently succeeded in securing a considerable amount of free advertising by practicing rudeness to white gentlemen who happened to come into his den at the same moment with colored men. We have no serious objection to urge against his making his business of beer selling a social amusement, and have no disposition to censure him for refusing to accept all the nickels that are offered. Neither do we deem it such a great hardship to be refused a mug of beer. It is altogether a private matter, or at least a question to be settled between the rum seller and the applicant for an exhilarating drink. As it has long been the custom at his establishment to entertain colored people, it is probably too late in the day for him to acquire much notoriety by disturbing the peace of his own establishment under pretense of running a rum mill exclusively for white people. As a result of the recent uproars, we notice that a large number of peaceably disposed gentlemen yesterday repaired to the popular beer houses on Royal street, not caring, probably, to be involuntary witnesses of a fracas.

We all ride in the cars with colored people, buy our marketing at the same stall with them, attend church with them, and behave ourselves generally with them, except in the whisky shops. These are temples sacredly dedicated to benzine and white folks. Happy will it be for our colored friends if none of them ever acquire the habit of lounging around these exclusively select places.

THE NEW COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The vacancy in the office of collector of internal revenue recently made by the resignation of Colonel Stockdale, has been filled by the appointment of John Cockrem, Esq., one of the well known citizens of New Orleans. The appointment was confirmed by the Senate on Wednesday. Mr. Cockrem is a gentleman of intelligence and popular manners. He is the political and personal friend of Senator West, to whose influence with the President he doubtless owes his appointment.

During Mr. West's incumbency of the office of city Administrator of Improvements Cockrem was his chief clerk, and succeeded to the office when West took his seat in the United States Senate. He was not a candidate for reelection in the campaign of 1872, the nomination for the office he then held having been given to Colonel James Lewis. After the failure of the New Orleans National Banking Association last fall Mr. Cockrem was appointed receiver of that shattered institution, and has since been occupied in attempting to put its affairs in shape.

The new collector is somewhat familiar with the duties of his new position, having gained something of an insight when superintendent of a large distillery or two several years ago. Although he was then on the outside, yet like Colonel Field, our able Attorney General, who has devoted many years of his life to defending prisoners, and thus learned their ways so as to make him a very successful prosecutor, Mr. Cockrem knows enough of the habits of the patrons of his new office to be able to keep them straight. He will no doubt make a good officer.

DEED.

KELLY—On Thursday evening, May 21, at six o'clock, JOHN P. KELLY, youngest son of Peter Kelly and Mary Ann Wall.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, in accordance with his parents' wish, on Friday, (this Friday) Evening, at four o'clock.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

All persons holding Louisiana State bonds of any issue are hereby notified that in conformity with an act of the General Assembly approved January 24, 1874, and more generally known as the funding bill, the Board of Liquidation, as designated therein, has been duly organized and has caused to be prepared consolidated bonds of a uniform series, equal in amount to sixty per cent of all outstanding bonds of the State, having forty years to run and bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, and will be prepared on and after the first day of July, 1874, to exchange said bonds for all valid outstanding bonds and warrants in the market and form provided in said act. Bondholders can present their bonds for exchange at any time after said date. The exchange will be effected in New Orleans at the office of the Fund Liquidation Commissioners, and in New York at the office of the duly authorized agent of the State. Authentic copies of the funding bill will be furnished to interested parties on application to Hon. S. P. G. Deslonde, secretary Board of Liquidation, New Orleans, Louisiana.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, Governor of Louisiana and President Board of Liquidation.

A true copy: P. G. DESLONDE, Secretary of State and Secretary Board of Liquidation. my22 1/2p

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

I find published in the Bulletin of two days ago language purporting to come from me in relation to a report from the Committee on Pensions to examine the books, vouchers, etc., in the Auditor's office. The language there used as a pretended quotation, is a tissue of falsehood, and I wish to state here in justice to the committee of which I was chairman, as well as Mr. Clifton, the Auditor, that the examination was thorough and complete, and resulted in showing that proper vouchers and accounts were found in the Auditor's office, and that all the \$25,000 appropriation had been paid out except \$150, and that a list of the names of the veterans who received payments is now in my possession. The report above mentioned was signed and approved by all the members of said committee.

MILTON JONES, my22 1/2p Chairman Committee on Pensions.

PROCLAMATION.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, May 17, 1874.

Whereas, information has reached me that on the night of Saturday, the second of May, 1874, DAVID BARLAND, a merchant of Assumption parish, was assassinated by JOHN S. McKEE, JOHN S. McKEE, and JOHN S. McKEE, in that parish, and whereas, all efforts to discover and arrest his murderer or murderers have failed;

Now, therefore, I, William Pitt Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this my proclamation offering a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for such information as shall lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of said David Barland as aforesaid.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State hereto attached, this nineteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-eighth.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, By the Governor: P. G. DESLONDE, Secretary of State. my20 2p

PROCLAMATION.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, May 8, 1874.

Whereas, on the second of December, 1873, near the town of Washington, parish of St. Landry, JOHN S. McKEE was murdered, and his murderer or murderers have not been brought to justice;

Now, therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, issue this my proclamation, offering a reward of \$500 for such evidence as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of said John S. McKEE.

One John W. Harvey has accused of the aforesaid murder, and having failed to answer the charge preferred against him, a description of his personal appearance is hereto appended for the information of sheriffs and police authorities: Age, twenty-eight years; height, five feet eight inches; complexion light; eyes, light; hair, grey; speaks very slowly, and looks down when spoken to.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereto attached, this sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-eighth.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, By the Governor: WILLIAM WEEKS, Assistant Secretary of State. my22 2p

PROCLAMATION.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, April 20, 1874.

Whereas, information has reached me that early on the morning of the twenty-first of April, ELISHA R. EASTWOOD was brutally murdered near the village of Napoleonville, Assumption parish, and whereas, all efforts to discover and arrest his murderer or murderers have failed;

Now, therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this my proclamation offering a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for such information as shall lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of said Elisha R. Eastwood as aforesaid.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State hereto attached, this thirtieth day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-eighth.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, By the Governor: WILLIAM WEEKS, Assistant Secretary of State. my12 2p

PROCLAMATION.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, April 27, 1874.

Whereas, information has reached me that during the night of April 11, 1874, JULES J. ROUN, a citizen of New Orleans, was mysteriously assassinated in the public streets; and whereas, all efforts to discover and arrest his murderer or murderers have failed;

Now, therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this my proclamation offering a reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS for such information as shall lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of said Jules J. Roun, as aforesaid.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereto attached, this seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-eighth.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, By the Governor: WILLIAM WEEKS, Assistant Secretary of State. my20 2p

FASHIONABLE BOOTS AND SHOES AT REASONABLE PRICES.

The undersigned respectfully informs his old customers and the public that he has removed from No. 107 St. Charles street, to

No. 137 Canal Street, where he has a well selected stock constantly on hand, and will make to order in the best style, every description of LADIES, GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES. The best of work and at a guaranteed price. P. SELLES, my20 1m 2d No. 137 Canal street.

CANAL STREET, CITY PARK AND LAKE RAILROAD COMPANY.

No. 26 St. Charles street. OFFICES: J. S. SMITH, President; T. H. BARRY, Vice President. DIRECTORS: WILLIAM HENRY, J. S. SMITH, W. H. BELL, WILLIAM FAGAN, JOSEPH RAYMOND, T. H. BARRY, R. M. HARRISON, Secretary. my10 12 2p

WE ARE STILL PAYING STATE AND CITY TAXES DUE PRIOR TO JANUARY 1, 1874, AND CITY LICENSES FOR 1874.

On the most liberal terms. JOHN KLEIN & CO., No. 33 Carondelet street, front office. my22 1m 2d

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES. CHIEF QUARTERMASHER'S OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, San Antonio, Texas, May 10, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN TRIPLICATE, UNDER THE FOLLOWING HEADINGS, TO BE DEPOSITED IN THE OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASHERS AT THE SEVERAL PLACES NAMED HEREIN, UNTIL TWELVE O'CLOCK, P. M., ON THE SIXTEENTH DAY OF JUNE, 1874, FOR THE DELIVERY OF MILITARY SUPPLIES, TO-WIT: 1. 15,000 lbs. of T. S. B. No. 18, ending June 30, 1875, as follows: 2. 15,000 lbs. of T. S. B. No. 18, ending June 30, 1875, as follows: 3. 15,000 lbs. of T. S. B. No. 18, ending June 30, 1875, as follows: 4. 15,000 lbs. of T. S. B. No. 18, ending June 30, 1875, as follows: 5. 15,000 lbs. of T. S. B. No. 18, ending June 30, 1875, as follows: 6. 15,000 lbs. of T. S. B. No. 18, ending June 30, 1875, as follows: 7. 15,000 lbs. of T. S. B. No. 18, ending June 30, 1875, as follows: 8. 15,000 lbs. of T. S. B. No. 18, ending June 30, 1875, as follows: 9. 15,000 lbs. of T. S. B. No. 18, ending June 30, 1875, as follows: 10. 15,000 lbs. of T. S. B. No. 18, ending June 30, 1875, as follows: 11. 15,000 lbs. of T. S. B. 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No. 18, ending June 30, 1875, as follows: 54. 15,000 lbs. of T. S. B. No. 18, ending June 30, 1875, as follows: 55. 15,000 lbs. of T. S. B. No. 18, ending June 30, 1875, as follows: 56. 15,000 lbs. of T. S. B. No. 18, ending June 30, 1875, as follows: 57. 15,000 lbs. of T. S. B. No. 18, ending June 30, 1875, as follows: 58. 15,000 lbs. of T. S. B. No. 18, ending June 30, 1875, as follows: 59. 15,000 lbs. of T. S. B. No. 18, ending June 30, 1875, as follows: 60. 15,000 lbs. of T. S. B. No. 18, ending June 30, 1875, as follows: 61. 15,000 lbs. of T. S. B. No. 18, ending June 30, 1875, as follows: 62. 15,000 lbs. of T. S. B. No. 18, ending June 30, 1875, as follows: 63. 15,000 lbs. of T. S. B. No. 18, ending June 30, 1875, as follows: 64. 15,000 lbs. of T. S. B. No. 18, ending June 30, 1875, as follows: 65. 15,000 lbs. of T. S. B. No. 18, ending June 30, 1875, as follows: 66. 15,000 lbs. of T. S. B. No. 18, ending June 30, 1875, as follows: 67. 15,000 lbs. of T. S. B. No. 18, ending June 30, 1875, as follows: 68. 15,000 lbs. of T. S. B. No. 18, ending June 30, 1875, as follows: 69. 15,000 lbs. of T. S. B. No. 18, ending June 30, 1875, as follows: 70. 15,000 lbs. of T. S. B. No. 18, ending June 30, 1875, as follows: 71. 15,000 lbs. of T. S. B. No. 18, ending June 30, 1875, as follows: 72. 15,000 lbs. of T. S. B. No. 18, ending June 30, 1875, as follows: 73. 15,000 lbs. of T. S. B. No. 18, ending June 30, 1875, as follows: 74. 15,000 lbs. of T. S. B. No. 18, ending June 30, 1875, as follows: 75. 15,000 lbs. of T. S. B. No. 18, ending June 30, 1875, as follows: 76. 15,000 lbs. of T. S. B. No. 18, ending June 30, 1875, as follows: 77. 15,000 lbs. of T. S. B. No. 18, ending June 30, 1875, as follows: 78. 15,000 lbs. of T. S. B. No. 18, ending June 30, 1875, as follows: 79. 15,000 lbs. of T. S. B. No. 18, ending June 30, 1875, as follows: 80. 15,000 lbs. of T. S. B. No. 18, ending June 30, 1875, as follows: 81. 15,000 lbs. of T. S. B. No. 18, ending June 30, 1875, as follows: 82. 15,000 lbs. of T. S. B. No. 18, ending June 30, 1875, as follows: 83. 15,000 lbs. of T. S. B. No. 18, ending June 30, 1875, as follows: 84. 15,000 lbs. of T. S. B. No. 18, ending June 30, 1875, as follows: 85. 15,000 lbs. of T. S. B. No. 18, ending June 30, 1875, as follows: 86. 15,000 lbs. of T. S. B. No. 18, ending June 30, 1875, as follows: 87. 15,000 lbs. of T. S. B. No. 18, ending June 30, 1875, as follows: 88. 15,000 lbs. of T. S. B. No. 18, ending June 30, 1875, as follows: 89. 15,000 lbs. of T. S. B. No. 18, ending June 30, 1875, as follows: 90. 15,000 lbs. of T. S. B. No. 18, ending June 30, 1875, as follows: 91. 15,000 lbs. of T. S. B. No. 18, ending June 30, 1875, as follows: 92. 15,000 lbs. of T. S. B. No. 18, ending June 30, 1875, as follows: 93. 15,000 lbs. of T. S. B. No. 18, ending June 30, 1875, as follows: 94. 15,000 lbs. of T. S. B. No. 18, ending June 30, 1875, as follows: 95. 15,000 lbs. of T. S. B. No. 18, ending June 30, 1875, as follows: 96. 15,000 lbs. of T. S. B. No. 18, ending June 30, 1875, as follows: 97. 15,000 lbs. of T. S. B. No. 18, ending June 30, 1875, as follows: 98. 15,000 lbs. of T. S. B. No. 18, ending June 30, 1875, as follows: 99. 15,000 lbs. of T. S. B. No. 18, ending June 30, 18