

# NEW ORLEANS TRIBUNE.

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VOLUME VIII—NO. 59.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1874.

WHOLE NUMBER 2210.

## 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 II.

To be drawn in public at New Orleans,

On Saturday, June 20, 1874.

### SCHEME.

16,000 Tickets.....Tickets only \$10

Five Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

1 prize of \$20,000.....\$20,000

1 prize of 10,000.....10,000

1 prize of 5,000.....5,000

1 prize of 2,500.....2,500

10 prizes of 1,000.....10,000

20 prizes of 500.....10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 approximations of \$200 each for the

same ten of the number drawing the \$20,000

prize are.....2,700

9 approximations of \$100 each for the

same ten of the number drawing the \$10,000

prize are.....1,800

9 approximations of \$50 each for the

same ten of the number drawing the \$5,000

prize are.....900

20 prizes amounting to.....\$30,000

### EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

The nine remaining units of the same ten of

the number drawing the \$20,000 prize will

be entitled to the twenty-five approximation prizes.

For example: If ticket No. 1234 draws the \$20,000

prize, tickets numbered 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244,

1245, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249 and 1250 will be entitled

to \$200 each, or a total of \$1,800. No other

tickets numbered 123, 234, 235, 236, 237,

238, 239 and 240 will each be entitled to \$200. If

ticket No. 456 draws the \$10,000 prize, tickets

numbered 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468 and 469

will be entitled to \$100.

Whole Tickets, \$10; Halves, \$5; Quar-

ters, \$2 50; Eighths, \$1 25.

### PRIZES PAYABLE IN FULL WITHOUT REDUC-

TION.

Orders to be addressed to

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY,

Lock Box No. 692, Postoffice,

New Orleans.

Send postoffice money order, or register your

letter.

### DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA

STATE LOTTERY FOR JUNE 16, 1874.

CLASS 142.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14

15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42

The above drawings are published in the Trib-

une and are open to public daily at the

rooms of the company.

Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana,

this 15th day of June, 1874.

A. PERALTA,

ADAM GIFFEN,

Commissioners.

BWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES.

### GIFT CONCERT.

\$5,000,000.

### ENDOWMENT SCHEME.

FIFTH AND LAST CONCERT

IN AID OF THE

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.

JULY 31, 1874.

In announcing the fifth and last of the series of

Gift Concerts given for the benefit of the Public

Library of Kentucky, the trustees and manager

of the public library, have the honor to announce

that the concert will be given on Friday, July 31,

at 8 o'clock, at the Public Library, Louisville, Ky.

Under their charter, granted by the special act

of the Kentucky Legislature, March 15, 1871, the

## A Yankee Mischief Maker.

Did it ever occur to the average native

Southerner that the most of the mischief-

ous things that have been done in the South

since the war—those things that, were

they have not culminated in actual disas-

ter, have at least tended to make the

Southern people ridiculous in the eyes of

the world—have been the result of Yankee

suggestions and the work of Yankee cunning?

The race of Ichabod Crane has its repre-

sentatives scattered all through the South

and in protean characters, but the fawning

sympathetic person, with his South-side

view; the athletic lash snapper of the cane

field; the Gumption Crier of the market and

the exchange, seem to concentrate the

cream of their accomplishments in the full

fed Yankee who spies the manners of the

plantation lord and presumes to lay down

a line of conduct for his indigent neigh-

bors to follow.

We are inclined to these reflections by

the card of a Mr. James Todd, a planter of

St. Mary, which appears in the *Breasther*

*News* of the thirteenth instant. The writer

proposes to "solve the political problem"

by employing on his plantation no men,

white or colored, who vote the "radical or

scalawag" ticket. He goes on to say:

I have many colored men on my planta-

tion, but I assure me that they will not vote

at the election. Such men I will always

employ. I have no desire to force any one

to vote as I do, but I claim the right to em-

ploy on my plantation those who will pro-

duce no interest at all times and in every

manner. I do not propose to break my

contract with my laborers on account of

their votes, but I do propose to employ those

whom I do not employ because they will

destroy my interests and rights if they are

afforded the opportunity.

I am justified in this course by the ex-

ample of General Grant, W. P. Kellogg and

all Radicals in power, who will not appoint

men of opposite political opinions to office,

and, further, will remove persons from

office if they dare to vote contrary to the

interests of the radical party, even though

they are among the large taxpayers of the

country. With such examples before me,

why should not I refuse to employ those

whom I do not employ because they will

destroy my interests and rights if they are

afforded the opportunity.

But I can obtain a sufficient number of

good white and colored men to work my

plantation without employing my ene-

mies, and I intend to do so.

This seven-year planter concludes his

letter to the *News* with an invitation to

other planters to follow his example to the

end that an "honest government" may

again be inaugurated in Louisiana.

We do not know what ulterior object our

Yankee friend Todd had in starting this

mischievous proposition in St. Mary at this

time, but we have sufficient confidence in

the good judgment of the masses of the

planters of that section to believe that such

suggestions, from such a source, will not

have a feather's weight with them. Too

fresh in their memory is the result of such

teachings when enunciated by Dennett,

of Maine, six years ago.

The efficiency of our Yankee friend re-

minds us of an incident of the war. Many

of our readers are acquainted with the

gallant McLaughlin, of the Fourth Cav-

alry. He tells this story on himself.

During the war he commanded a

Massachusetts infantry regiment, and

occasionally the brigade to which he

was attached. In the darkness, smoke

and turmoil of the battle of the

## From North Louisiana.

MONROE, La., June 9, 1874.

### EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

Perhaps a few lines from North Louisiana

on schools and politics may be of interest.

The tremendous floods seriously interfered

with the opening of public schools this

spring. In some parts of the parish schools

were opened at the usual time, but

even there many children could not attend

until after the planting was done, which the

long continued rains delayed.

In this parish, Ouachita, the number of

schools opened up to the present date is

twenty-one. In Caldwell ten schools are in

operation. Madison, in spite of the over-

flow, has maintained twelve schools for six

months, with an average attendance of 700

pupils. Lincoln parish has two schools in

operation. Morehouse opened her public schools

last September, and they have continued to

the present time. They are now closing as

the teachers' contracts expire, owing to the

exhaustion of the fund.

In Claiborne, Union and Bienville, a large

number of schools are in operation, and

public opinion is favorable. The division

superintendent, during his travel through

the district this spring, has always, and

everywhere, been kindly received. The

citizens manifest an enlightened and liberal

interest in the work of education. No op-

position is made to colored schools and the

only obstacles in the way consists in the

lack of funds and the scarcity of really

good teachers. There is, however, a de-

cid improvement in the ability and char-

acter of the teachers now employed over

many who taught two years ago. A few

persons whose dense ignorance and un-

reasoning prejudice can not be removed

still exist in some places and would gladly

prevent the education of the "niggers," but

their number is very small and their in-

fluence is scarcely felt. Such persons some-

times start reports of outrages which never

occurred for the purpose no doubt of

frightening some timid teacher. A late

story of the killing of a colored teacher in

Lincoln was of this kind and utterly false.

The text books recommended by the

State Board are gradually coming into use

in our schools and are recognized by teach-

ers, pupils and patrons as far superior to

the old one formerly studied.

As regards political matters, not much is

yet done in public—but the oft decried

Democracy think they have at last discov-

ered the road to success. They have made

a like discovery every year since recon-

struction, and though all previous plans

have failed they are not discouraged. This

time the plan is to divide our vote by secretly

having disaffected and selfish Republicans

to organize and lead divisions, both inde-

pendent clubs, etc. While such divid-

ing our party, they propose to vote firmly

in a "white man's league" into which they

hope to force every white citizen and then

elect their candidate by a plurality vote

next November. A very bitter feeling is

manifested against the Fusion members of

the General Assembly who took their seats

last winter and recognized Kellogg.

The failure of Carpenter's bill in Congress

is attributable to the action of these mem-

bers. The Last Ditchers need an excuse for

the failure, and this answers the purpose.

But failure is inscribed on the Democratic

banner, and includes the history of that

party through fourteen years. In all that

time not a single victory has been gained in

Louisiana by the Democracy. When the

crucial act—the result of years of effort—

the secession of the State, in 1860, was ac-

complished, their last triumph was won.

## COURT RECORD.

TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1874.

### Superior District Court.

Guilford & Lee vs. City of New Orleans.

Verdict of \$200 for damages done to

erect in the riot on the night of

May 5, 1873.

Williams O'Neil vs. City of New Orleans.

Same case as above. Verdict of \$1000.

City of New Orleans vs. Orphan's Home.

Rule to dissolve seizure dismissed.

James J. O'Hara vs. City of New Orleans.

Verdict of \$200 for damages done to

erect in the riot on the night of

May 5, 1873.

City of New Orleans vs. Orphan's Home.

Rule to dissolve seizure dismissed.

State ex rel. Justice Stafford vs. A. H.

Martin. Motion to set aside and to arrest

and imprison private market keepers; that

plaintiff has no right to sue the city; that

the injunction was issued restraining the

city from executing the provisions of act

No. 31 of 1872; that notwithstanding de-

fendant, a police magistrate, arrogates to

himself power to set aside and to arrest

and imprison private market keepers; that

plaintiff has no right to sue the city; that

the injunction was issued restraining the

city from executing the provisions