

LOTTERIES.

SUMMER SCHEME.

ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS.

LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.

Three Capital Prizes of \$10,000 each.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

(Incorporated August 17, 1868).

CLASS I.

To be drawn in public at New Orleans.

On Saturday, July 11, 1874.

SCHEME.

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

Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

1 prize of \$10,000.....\$10,000

1 prize of \$5,000.....5,000

1 prize of \$2,500.....2,500

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

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

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 approximations of \$200 each for the nine

remaining units of the same ten of the

number drawing the \$10,000 prize are.....1,800

9 approximations of \$100 each for the nine

remaining units of the same ten of the

number drawing the \$5,000 prize are.....1,800

9 approximations of \$50 each for the nine

remaining units of the same ten of the

number drawing the \$2,500 prize are.....1,800

260 prizes, amounting to.....\$78,000

EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

The nine remaining units of the same ten of the

numbers drawing the first three prizes will be

entitled to the twenty-second approximation prize.

For example: If ticket No. 126 draws the first

\$10,000 prize, this ticket's number 124, 122,

120, 118, 116, 114, 112, 110 and 108 will each be

entitled to \$200. If ticket No. 231 draws the second

\$5,000 prize, those tickets numbered 229, 227,

225, 223, 221, 219, 217, 215, 213, 211, 209, 207,

205, 203, 201, 199, 197, 195, 193, 191, 189, 187,

185, 183, 181, 179, 177, 175, 173, 171, 169, 167,

165, 163, 161, 159, 157, 155, 153, 151, 149, 147,

145, 143, 141, 139, 137, 135, 133, 131, 129, 127,

125, 123, 121, 119, 117, 115, 113, 111, 109, 107,

105, 103, 101, 99, 97, 95, 93, 91, 89, 87, 85,

83, 81, 79, 77, 75, 73, 71, 69, 67, 65, 63, 61,

59, 57, 55, 53, 51, 49, 47, 45, 43, 41, 39, 37,

35, 33, 31, 29, 27, 25, 23, 21, 19, 17, 15, 13,

11, 9, 7, 5, 3, 1, 0, will each be entitled to \$200.

Whole Tickets, \$10. Halves, \$5; Quarters, \$2 50. Eighths, \$1 25.

PRIZES PAYABLE IN FULL WITHOUT DEDUCTIONS.

Orders to be addressed to the

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 19, 1874.

CLASS 145.

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

The above drawings are published in the principal papers and are drawn in public daily at the rooms of the company.

Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana, this nineteenth day of June, 1874.

R. PERALTA, ADJ. CLERK.

ADAM GIFFEN, Commissioner.

BREWER OF BOOBS LOTTERIES, ap12

GIFT CONCERN.

\$5,000,000.

ENDOWMENT SCHEME.

FIFTH AND LAST CONCERN

IN AID OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.

JULY 31, 1874.

In announcing the fifth and last of the series of

Gift Concerns for the benefit of the Public Library of

Kentucky, the trustees and manager feel with pride and pleasure to the four which

have been already given to the library, to wit: the first, \$10,000,

the second, \$20,000, the third, \$30,000, and the fourth, \$40,000.

Under their charter, granted by a special act of the

Kentucky Legislature, March 10, 1857, the trustees are authorized to receive and accept of any

and all other donations of money, real estate, and personal property, and to

invest the same in any manner they may think proper, and to receive and

accept of any and all other donations of money, real estate, and personal property, and to

invest the same in any manner they may think proper, and to receive and accept of any

and all other donations of money, real estate, and personal property, and to invest the same

in any manner they may think proper, and to receive and accept of any and all other

THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

Speech of Hon. J. Hale Sypher, of Louisiana, in the House of Representatives June 7, 1874.

The House having under consideration the bill (House Resolution No. 238) to provide for the appropriation of a commission of engineers to investigate and report a permanent plan for the reclamation of the alluvial basin of the Mississippi river subject to inundation by the overflow of the river.

Mr. Speaker—In the remarks I am about to offer upon the pending bill, I desire to impress upon the House and the country the magnitude and importance of this subject. The Mississippi levees, and the necessity for their protection from inundation of the vast areas of fertile lands comprising the Mississippi Delta.

Your select committee, to whom I referred this subject, in their able report, have presented an array of facts which must dispel all doubt as to the power and duty of Congress in this matter. A great necessity of the people's ability is upon you at this moment. While I speak the lives and property of the people inhabiting the Mississippi valley are being destroyed by the turbulent waters of that overtopping and uncontrolled stream.

No power outside of the general government is adequate to protect the wide expanse of fertile territory, and give to the people the means to occupy and cultivate it. Individuals, corporations and States all have hitherto attempted in vain to confine the waters of the Mississippi to their respective channels. The levees have been expended in these fruitless efforts until the States are impoverished and the people are bankrupt. A crisis is upon us; the levees are everywhere in danger, and checked and devastating might over the land, leaving suffering, death and destruction widespread in the wake of its resistless advance. It is a crisis which must be met, and it is a crisis which must be met by the United States to acknowledge with profound gratitude the liberality and generosity of those citizens of other States who have contributed liberally to the relief of the suffering people. These individual acts of beneficence, together with the aid afforded by Congress in furnishing supplies, will alleviate immediate wants, and will enable the people to meet the crisis which the flood can only be replaced by labor and the lapse of time. It is in behalf of the inhabitants of the whole delta, citizens of every State, that I urge the aid of the government. It is for them I invoke the aid of the strong arm of national authority, that the periodical recurrence of these appalling scenes may be averted.

The history of levee protection on the Mississippi river dates from the earliest settlements on its banks. As the country increased, the means of its protection were multiplied, and the system was established and extended until it stretched for more than one thousand miles along both sides of the channel. Prior to 1850 the system was maintained by the States, and was kept in repair by the States, in 1849, ceded vast tracts of swamp lands to the States interested in aid of this purpose.

Under the act of August 3, 1850, the States were authorized to add the levees at a rate of a high degree of perfection, and afforded ample protection to the valuable crops grown in the soil. This system was maintained by the States until the year 1850, when the States were authorized to add the levees at a rate of a high degree of perfection, and afforded ample protection to the valuable crops grown in the soil. This system was maintained by the States until the year 1850, when the States were authorized to add the levees at a rate of a high degree of perfection, and afforded ample protection to the valuable crops grown in the soil.

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