

SINGLE COPIES, FIVE CENTS.

VOLUME VIII—NO. 79.

LOTTERIES.

SUMMER SCHEME. ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS.

LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.

Three Capital Prizes of \$10,000 each.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

To be drawn in public at New Orleans, On Saturday, July 11, 1874.

SCHEME.

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

EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

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

PRIZES PAYABLE IN FULL WITHOUT DEDUCTIOES.

ORDER TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR JULY 9, 1874.

Table with 14 columns and 1 row of numbers: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14.

Witness one hand at New Orleans, Louisiana, this 10th day of July, 1874.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES.

WANTED.

FOR RENT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

P. A. MURRAY.

CISTERN MAKER.

RAILROADS.

ROUND TRIP EXCURSION TICKETS.

VIRGINIA SPRINGS.

THE MOBILE LINE.

THE TEMPERATURE.

THE MOBILE LINE.

Cool Comparisons.

Those who are now sweating in the city of New York with old Sol raising the mercury to 97° in the shade, and the hot bricks doubling the dangers of arsenic in the narrow streets, are much worse off than the can't-get-away club of New Orleans.

Hot or Not.

In John G. Whittier's poetical tribute to Charles Sumner, it will be remembered as a verse which when printed read as follows: "But trumpet sounded in his ear: 'A clear voice of duty came: The word 'hot,' gave rise to much comment as to whether or not it was a misprint. The Albany Journal, perhaps under the influence of the weather, made a clear case for 'hot.' This result, however, was not entirely satisfactory, and the idea finally occurred to some one that perhaps the poet himself might know something about it.

Hot or Not.

It has generally been remarked that this is a cool summer, and not to be compared with that of 1873.

Hot or Not.

During the summer of 1873 there were only eight days with over 90° of heat.

Hot or Not.

These statistics ought to make those who envy those who have left us in search of cooler climes more contented with their lot.

Hot or Not.

Many citizens of New Orleans are availing themselves of the cheap delights offered to such as choose to take a trip on the New Orleans and Mobile railroad.

Hot or Not.

A mass meeting of the Republicans of Vermilion parish was held at the courthouse in Abbeville on the fourth of July.

Hot or Not.

The following named gentlemen compose the balance of the committee: J. A. Brookshire, president; Carl G. Schneider, secretary; Voorhis Trahan, B. L. Brookshire, Castillo Griffin, Wash Jones, William Milton, William M. Hanchett, James Robinson, Overton Henderson, Adolph Bernard and Gus Keys.

COURT RECORD.

First District Court. INFORMATION FILED.

Larcey—Ed. Williams, Joseph Simpson, Arthur Randolph, Philip Duff, Robert Wilson, Christian Fize, Love Adams, Assault and battery—Staley Thomas, Love Adams, Solomon Wilson.

Acquitted. Larcey—Frank Dougherty, Thomas Hubbard.

The Future of the Civil Rights Bill.

The Louisville Courier-Journal's Washington correspondent has been speculating on the probable passage of the civil rights bill, with the following result:

The popular impression that the civil rights bill is a contradiction of the bill on the Speaker's table. The reason why it did not pass at the last session of Congress was that it required a vote of two-thirds of the members of the House of Representatives, and a two-thirds vote could not be had.

Death of General Myers.

The telegraph yesterday afternoon announced the death of Lieutenant Colonel Frederick Myers, a deputy quartermaster general United States army, and at the time of his death chief quartermaster of the department comprising New Mexico, with station at Santa Fe.

Relief.

The following contributions were received at the Mayor's office July 9, 1874:

St. Louis, Missouri—Central Presbyterian Church, through Morrison & Woodward, \$54 00

R. E. Hunt, through Moore, Janney & Co., \$100 00

W. F. Bailey, through same, 100 00

Jeff Thompson at Home.

General Thompson, Louisiana's distinguished chief engineer, has recently paid a visit to St. Joseph, Missouri, his former home, and has been cordially received by his old friends in that place.

Jeff Thompson at Home.

In 1847, Meriwether Thompson, a slim and green boy, but with an energy that was irrepressible and a spirit that was as buoyant as the winds of our prairies, "settled" in Liberty, Missouri.

Jeff Thompson at Home.

Later he surveyed the lines of several of our most important railroads.

Jeff Thompson at Home.

In 1858 he went into the real estate business and it is no disparagement to others to say that he was the liveliest real estate man who ever sold corner lots in this land of such rapid growth.

Jeff Thompson at Home.

Such was the early business career of General Thompson in the Northwest.

Jeff Thompson at Home.

He then relinquished the reins of his life, his precise information of details, and never changing truthfulness of personal friends.

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Redistribution of the Currency.

Under the act of June 20, 1874, providing for the equalization of circulation of national bank currency among the several States, and the redemption thereof by their own counters and at the Treasury of the United States, the New England States had an excess, at the date of the last annual report, of \$10,500,000.

Redistribution of the Currency.

All the Southern, Western and Southwestern States were deficient to the same amount in the aggregate—\$9,221,493—as follows: Virginia, \$4,128,500; West Virginia, \$2,951,841; Kentucky, \$4,938,632; South Carolina, \$2,110,845; Georgia, \$1,645,282; Florida, \$1,637,346; Alabama, \$4,221,413; Mississippi, \$5,633,653; Louisiana, \$1,983,875; Texas, \$7,671,712; Arkansas, \$2,951,841; Kansas, \$2,951,841; Missouri, \$8,983,216; Ohio, \$1,509,456; Indiana, \$477,836; Illinois, \$6,331,231; Michigan, \$2,180,614; Wisconsin, \$2,729,387; Iowa, \$4,098,996; Minnesota, \$33,231; Kansas, \$962,358; Nebraska, \$162,192; Nevada, \$360,168; Oregon, \$493,277; California, \$6,334,483.

Redistribution of the Currency.

The act of June 24, 1874, provides that this excess, to the amount of \$55,000,000, may be withdrawn from the Treasury and held in the name of the Treasury, and the act of July 10, 1874, provides that the Treasury shall be authorized to issue and distribute to the several States and Territories as the latter may organize banks and demand the circulating notes, as provided in the national banking act, a sum not to exceed \$10,000,000, to be held in the name of the Treasury, and the act of July 10, 1874, provides that the Treasury shall be authorized to issue and distribute to the several States and Territories as the latter may organize banks and demand the circulating notes, as provided in the national banking act, a sum not to exceed \$10,000,000, to be held in the name of the Treasury.

Redistribution of the Currency.

The following interesting letter regarding railroad affairs in Central South America appears in the columns of the New York Times. It is from the pen of Hiram Fuller, of the Cosmopolitan.

Redistribution of the Currency.

As I have long taken an interest in South and Central American affairs, after reading the letter from San Jose de Costa Rica, in the Times of yesterday, I was glad to find that the railroad alluded to by your clever and generally accurate correspondent, from whom I learned the following facts in relation to the suspension of the Costa Rica railway: Mr. Keith paid to Mr. Henry Meigs \$70,000, not \$9,500, for the contract, and the government agreed to give him \$1,000,000 for the right of way.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

Freedman's Bank Commissioners Qualified.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The commissioners to settle up the affairs of the Freedman's Bank having accepted the appointment, today qualified by filing their joint bond for \$100,000 with the Secretary of the Treasury.

The St. Louis Daily Dispatch.

The following official dispatch was received to-day:

LOUISIANA, July 9, 1874.

In consequence of the many depredations by Sioux in the Wind river valley on the one side and the Shoshone Indians, on the other, the late Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Seward, has ordered the commanding General Ord and myself were at Camp Brown, an opportunity presented itself, and Captain Torrey, of the Thirtieth Infantry, commanding Camp Brown, was directed to send Captain Bates and Lieutenant Robinson with Company B, Second Cavalry, accompanied by twenty Indian scouts, to make a raid on the Sioux.

The attack was made at 3 A. M., Friday, July 3, and resulted in thirty Sioux killed and wounded, and over 100 horses and mules captured. Two men killed and Lieutenant Young and three men wounded. Lieutenant Torrey and myself were at Camp Brown, an opportunity presented itself, and Captain Torrey, of the Thirtieth Infantry, commanding Camp Brown, was directed to send Captain Bates and Lieutenant Robinson with Company B, Second Cavalry, accompanied by twenty Indian scouts, to make a raid on the Sioux.

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