

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 L.

To be drawn in public at New Orleans,

On Saturday, August 23, 1874.

SCHEME.

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

Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

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

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

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

200 prizes of 50 are.....10,000

APPROXIMATE PRIZES.

9 approximations of \$200 each for the nine

remaining units of the same ten of the

number drawing the \$10,000 prize are.....1,330

9 approximations of \$200 each for the nine

remaining units of the same ten of the

number drawing the \$10,000 prize are.....1,330

9 approximations of \$200 each for the nine

remaining units of the same ten of the

number drawing the \$10,000 prize are.....1,330

200 prizes, amounting to.....\$70,000

EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

The nine remaining units of the same ten of the

numbers drawing the first three full prizes will

be entitled to the twenty-seven approximation prizes.

For example: If ticket No. 1245 draws the first

\$10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 1241, 1242,

1243, 1244, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249 and 1250 will

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

\$10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 229, 230,

231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239 and 240 will

be entitled to \$200. If ticket No. 450 draws the third

\$10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 441, 442, 443,

444, 445, 446, 447, 448 and 449 will be each entitled to

\$200.

Whole Tickets, \$10; Halves, \$5; Quarters,

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

PRIZES PAYABLE IN FULL WITHOUT DEDUC-

TION.

Orders to be addressed to the

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY,

Lock Box No. 62, Postoffice, New Orleans.

Send postoffice money order, or register your letter.

July 15

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA

STATE LOTTERY FOR AUGUST 13, 1874.

CLASS 191.

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

39 14 7 55 13 43 57 2 10 44 10 45 11

The above drawings are published in the principal

papers and in public daily at the

rooms of the company.

Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana,

this thirtieth day of August, 1874.

F. FERRALTA,

ADAM GIFFORD,

Commissioners.

BWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES.

BANKS AND BANKING.

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK

AND

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

No. 51 Camp Street.

CAPITAL.....\$500,000.

R. C. PALMER, President.

JAMES JACKSON, Vice President.

Directors:

J. H. CONROY, FRED. WING,

J. H. KELLAR, W. H. THOMAS,

DAVID WALLACE, C. PALMER JACKSON,

E. J. PALMER, JAMES JACKSON,

Its capital gives security to depositors. Deposits

of Fifty Cents and upward received, and SIX PER

CENT INTEREST paid daily on all deposits.

GRINWALD HALL,

No. 23 Baronne Street.

M. BENNER, J. L. GIBBERNET, President.

Cashier.

Directors:

JOHNSON ARMBROTH, THOMAS HASAM,

Louis. Interest and Loans, and CHARLES J. BROWN,

THE DEMOCRACY AND THE

COMING ELECTION.

The Democratic Demand on the Governor

GOVERNOR KELLOGG'S REPLY

GOING FOR WOOL AND RETURNING SHORN

As a supplement to the recent spicy inter-

view between certain Democratic chieftains

and Governor Kellogg, the following corre-

spondence will be read with interest:

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,

State of Louisiana,

New Orleans, August 12, 1874.

Governor of W. P. Kellogg, New Orleans:

SIR—A joint committee of the Democratic

State Central Committee, of the parish

Democratic Central Committee, of Orleans,

and of the Committee of Seventy, call upon

you for the purpose of making a request

with regard to the enforcement of the registra-

tion law.

We respectfully claim on behalf of the

Democratic party throughout the State an

equal representation on the list of officers

of registration. We make this demand for

the purpose of insuring a fair election in

November next, and trust that the spirit of

the proposition will be readily acknowl-

edged.

The officers conceded to the opposition

should be appointed from the names

of the Democratic party, by the parish

Democratic central committee, respecti-

vely. I remain very respectfully your obedi-

ent servant. ALBERT J. BROWN,

Chairman Conference Committee.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,

Executive Department,

New Orleans, August 12, 1874.

Hon. Albert Voorhes, Chairman Conference Com-

mittee:

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge

the receipt of your communication of the

Democratic party throughout the State an

equal representation on the list of officers

of registration throughout the State, for

the purpose of insuring a fair election in

November next. I have the honor to

reply to you in the affirmative, and to

trust that the spirit of the proposition

will be readily acknowledged.

I have already publicly declared, and

earnestly desire that the coming elec-

tion should be fair in all respects, and

that no intimidation or violence should

be used to influence the result. I am

anxious to do this not only because

of the principles of justice, but also

because it is the only way to secure

peace and order in the State. I am

anxious to do this not only because

of the principles of justice, but also

because it is the only way to secure

peace and order in the State. I am

anxious to do this not only because

of the principles of justice, but also

because it is the only way to secure

peace and order in the State. I am

anxious to do this not only because

of the principles of justice, but also

because it is the only way to secure

peace and order in the State. I am

anxious to do this not only because

of the principles of justice, but also

because it is the only way to secure

peace and order in the State. I am

anxious to do this not only because

of the principles of justice, but also

because it is the only way to secure

peace and order in the State. I am

anxious to do this not only because

of the principles of justice, but also

because it is the only way to secure

peace and order in the State. I am

anxious to do this not only because

of the principles of justice, but also

because it is the only way to secure

peace and order in the State. I am

Goldsmith Maid's Race Against Time.

The Buffalo Express gives the following

account of Goldsmith Maid's successful at-

tempt to beat her own record of 2:16 in a

race against time, at the Driving Park in

that city on Friday last:

First Heat—Shortly after three o'clock

the beautiful little mare took the word

"Go," and started off with the running

horses which had been appointed to accom-

pany her. The heat was the least and

ended the turn with a quick but easy

gait. She kept her feet without a balk

throughout the heat. The first quarter was

reached in 9:34, the half in 1:02, the third

in 1:18, and the mile was made in 2:16, the

announcement of which very naturally

elicited a murmur of disappointment from

the spectators. The Maid's effort was a

new one, but as compared with her former

achievements unsatisfactory. The running

horses were kept from one to four lengths

behind during the entire heat.

Second Heat—Considerable money was

staked prior to this heat on the probability

of the Maid's beating her own time. Her

effort in the first heat had a double effect.

With the crowd it left the impression that

she would not attempt to beat 2:16, but

to turn out if looked as if Doubt had

reserved the grand triumph for later in the

afternoon. And so it proved in fact. The

heat came up at the regular hour, and

the word "Go" was given. The two

lengths ahead of the running horse. She

went like an arrow around the turn, keep-

ing her feet beautifully, and going like a

machine. The judges' report stands as

follows: "The running horse started

his nose over the wheel of Doubt's sulky, and

with a defiant toss of the head, the un-

approachable Maid dashed away, and again

opened the gap of two lengths or more.

From the judges' report stand the

movements of the little queen were ob-

served with unusual interest. She had

made the quarter in thirty-four seconds—

the longest time in the history of the race.

It is clearly apparent that her speed from

the quarter to the half in this heat was

greater than before, and an expression of

excitement escaped the half a mile men on

the stand. The running horse started

the half in 1:07. From that point she never

flagged in her gait for an instant, and

soarably left her feet during the heat. Half

a mile was made in 1:07. From that point

she went like an arrow around the turn, keep-

ing her feet beautifully, and going like a

machine. The judges' report stands as

follows: "The running horse started

his nose over the wheel of Doubt's sulky, and

with a defiant toss of the head, the un-

approachable Maid dashed away, and again

opened the gap of two lengths or more.

From the judges' report stand the

movements of the little queen were ob-

served with unusual interest. She had

made the quarter in thirty-four seconds—

the longest time in the history of the race.

It is clearly apparent that her speed from

the quarter to the half in this heat was

greater than before, and an expression of

excitement escaped the half a mile men on

the stand. The running horse started

the half in 1:07. From that point she never

flagged in her gait for an instant, and

soarably left her feet during the heat. Half

a mile was made in 1:07. From that point

she went like an arrow around the turn, keep-

ing her feet beautifully, and going like a

machine. The judges' report stands as

follows: "The running horse started

his nose over the wheel of Doubt's sulky, and

with a defiant toss of the head, the un-

approachable Maid dashed away, and again

opened the gap of two lengths or more.

Marine Notes.

There were in this port on the twelfth

instant forty-three vessels, as follows: Nine

steamships, eighteen ships, four barks, four

brigs and eight schooners. These vessels

represent an aggregate tonnage of 38,000

tons.

On the same date eighteen vessels were

reported as sailed and cleared for New Or-

leans.

On the third of August the new iron

steamship Hudson, built at Wilmington,

Delaware, for the Cronwell line between

New York and New Orleans, sailed for

New York. The Hudson is about 9000

tons burden, and has accommodations for

forty-eight first class passengers. Her ma-