

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, FEBRUARY 13, 1875.

False pride goes before false hair. A reliable clock is good for all time. Offenbach has written eighty operas.

Knives and forks should be handled with out gloves. It was a Gladstone the English threw at the Pope.

Men naturally enjoy good health when they have it. The Agricultural Bureau at Washington has run to seed.

Reliance is good sense, although sound sense in no sense. The London Times has a four column item about Charlie Ross.

Lotta's fountain will play for the people of San Francisco. Two ways for Sunday—The way to church and the way back again.

Katy Mayhew her way to fame and fortune, being a good actress. The Queen of Madagascar has declared the abolition of slavery in her kingdom.

People without music in their souls had rather sleep nights than hear a brass band practice. Lying at the point of death—Uncompromising speeches in a caucus that can not be nationalized.

They accuse the Capitol of being hypocritical—a paper to Doan Platt for serving the devil. Fernando Wood made a show of shaking hands with John Young Brown. That settles it.

Compared with later gatherings, the old affair in Boston harbor was a very small tea party. A town in Michigan has been named Bad Ax. It is a dull place, with but little merchandise to handle.

Sons of Mrs. Fitzhugh are requested to communicate with the Louisville lawyer who owns a book. Harry Hill's establishment is called a variety hall, because the can alternate with religious meetings.

Alfonso made his entry into Madrid on a noble white charger. The horse excited the admiration of the populace. In the very first number of a new paper was found a letter from an "Old Subscriber." His age was not given.

Max Adeler is organist at St. Martin's Church, in Philadelphia, showing that he can play on something besides words. A small boy says he has felt slippers, and does not like the feeling. For his mother's wear he recommends a lighter material.

An original survey bill, made by George Washington when seventeen years old, has been presented to the New York State Library at Albany. Bonicaunt enjoys a neighboring manager from producing a burlesque on the "Shanghaun." The courts are expected to advertise both pieces.

Old people are not good authority on temperature. Their blood becomes thinner and they grow cold, and charge their shivers up to the weather account. More lectures have been delivered on Masonry than any other subject. Every man who goes home from a lodge late at night, with a peace maker under his arm, knows that.

The Vicksburg papers have united in the request that the widow of the late Peter Casey may be appointed postmistress of that city, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of her husband. Oregon is less troubled with lawyers than any other State. In a Legislature of ninety members, seventy-one are farmers. The farmers are sensible enough to take their seats when the Legislature is in session.

A very capable and ready writer, and a thorough Republican, desires a situation as editor or assistant editor on a Republican paper. We learn that he will go to Texas if a situation is offered from that State. He can be addressed through this office.

Dr. Mangon, who was prosecuted recently at Norwich, England, for inserting a syringe in the veins of a dog, has been awarded a prize of \$500 by the French Academy of Sciences for the same experiments, showing the effect of alcohol on quadrupeds.

The English sparrow introduced in New York proves a success, so far as the killing of worms is concerned, but the sparrow has conceived the idea of killing all other little birds, and it has been resolved to denationalize him.

Mr. T. Durel, residing at No. 201 Burgundy street, certifies to having drawn one-fourth of a six thousand dollar prize in the Louisiana State Lottery, at the drawing on Thursday last. The good fortune came through the purchase of a quarter ticket, for a quarter of combination numbers 13, 23, 72, at the office of Paul Conrad, No. 6 Baronne street. Mr. Durel has now not a single sorrow to nationalize.

In the village of Spreenberg, about twenty miles from Berlin, Prussia, is the deepest well that has ever been sunk. It was bored by the authorities in order to obtain a supply of rock salt. The diameter varies from sixteen feet to thirty feet; boring was continued until a depth of 4194 feet was attained, the bores being still in the salt deposit, which has a thickness of over 3907 feet. The work has occupied five years.

The Atlantic Monthly understands the question. It says: "Were the carpet-baggers all good men, would be peace only, and some black face appeared at the polls, and as a road supervisor ordered out some white man to work on the roads. Then African blood would flow. The war set the negroes free, Southern custom declares him a slave, hence the conflict. This government was founded in order to protect its citizens, and if it fails to do this it is perfectly worthless."

ANOTHER TRADE OFF.

It did not need its formal rejection by Mr. Wheeler to convince any observing person that the trade which has lately been pending between the keepers of the Democratic members corralled at Deutsche Company Hall and any Republican who would listen to them would come to nothing. At one time we hoped some of these caged statesmen had escaped from their keepers, and would yet appear at the bar of the House time enough to draw their pay and perhaps do a little something toward earning it. Thirty-eight of their own number thought so too, it is evident, as they voted a week ago for their emancipation, and the doors of the prison were actually opened. But the Committee of Seventy, and a small squad of politicians at Clay statue, aided by the Gravier street bagpipe, succeeded in keeping the members confused until the doors could again be closed, when they were all made prisoners again.

This controversy arose upon two propositions: 1. The return of Democratic members in sufficient force to give them control of the House. 2. The formal recognition of Governor Kellogg's executive authority.

It will be seen that the Democratic interpretation of the so-called compromise gave all the substantial advantage to that party. The first proposition was important. The second of no moment. The House is the key of the political situation, which for the Republicans to give up would be a grave mistake. The recognition of Governor Kellogg is not an open question. The Democrats are compelled to respect his authority whether they like it or not. They have virtually declared by a vote of 38 to 27 on one occasion and by 59 to 7 on another that there is no legal objection to this recognition. They offered to give a formal consent to his administration in exchange for the control of the House. They were willing to call Kellogg Governor on condition that at the same time the legal means be placed in their hands to deprive him of his high office. Judge Wheeler rather curtly informed them that this preposterous proposition is not accepted.

The Republicans understood the terms of this trade in quite a different sense. They were willing to make some concessions in their political policy, in exchange for a like concession on the part of the Democrats. They never contemplated the abdication of a dozen or so members of the House as a consideration for the return to duty of the Democrats. They never made the absurd proposition of trading off their king for a dozen pawns. Such a move would be as fatal in politics as in chess. Our ideas of the duties of a Legislature differ from those of the Democracy. We think that body is employed to make laws for the good of the people, not to peddle out offices and distribute political patronage among Democratic leaders. There has been so much clamor for reform among the orators and journals of the opposition that we were led to believe something of the kind was actually wanted. We confess our mistake. The contrary has been proved. A fair offer has been made by the Republicans, to co-operate in the enactment of such measures as the Democrats have so often demanded. But the latter will not hear to anything which gives them less than all the political power. They insist upon having the political club placed in their hands, with which to break the Republican head. At the same time, they protested that they never intended to use it. Their anxiety to obtain it, however, excited suspicions which their solemn asseverations of honorable intentions failed to allay. It was asked, "Why should such stress be laid upon the control of the House, if no use is to be made of it?" There has been no time this winter, probably, when the Republicans would have given up the control of the House in exchange for the empty promises of the Democracy to recognize the authority of Governor Kellogg. We are aware the Democrats would never do that unless they were satisfied they could not help themselves. If they saw any prospect in the future of deposing his excellency, they would wait till the time comes, and then do it.

The *Pionier* is correct in saying that there is little or no difference in substance between the proposition adopted at the caucus on Friday by a vote of 38 to 27, and that subsequently agreed to by 59 to 7. Both involved the surrender of the House to the Democracy by ousting Republican members. Both give a qualified consent that Governor Kellogg shall remain undisturbed for the present. But, as one of our orators explained, "Once we get control of the House, the control of the Senate and of the executive will speedily follow."

The Republicans are stretching their courtesy by keeping some fifty chairs vacant for the absent Conservative members. Forty-eight of our members have declared over their signatures that they are ready to welcome them back and work with them in all the proper duties of the House. But this courteous offer has been spurned with contempt because its acceptance would be in the way of certain plans for the campaign of 1876. The Louisiana dispute has already been nationalized, and Messrs. Bower, Hall, Hammond, Estis and others can not be permitted to take their seats and attend to the business of their constituents until the Committee of Seventy and certain Northern war Democrats please to let them. We can not see how a Delaware Democrat, for instance can give directions about the organization of the Louisiana Legislature without a flagrant violation of the cherished doctrine of State rights. Nor why the white people of this State should be deprived of representation in their own Legislature because the Republicans insist upon their legal rights in the same direction.

According to the present policy of the Democracy, the minority party is not entitled to representation at all. They have declared that their members shall not go into the House as a minority, though perhaps they would hardly proceed to the ex-

EXECUTIVE PATRONAGE.

Senator Wharton has introduced a bill which reduces, to some extent, a patronage which, without giving strength to a party, throws responsibility and odium upon the executive. The bill steps off in the right direction, and may be so amended, in future, as to cut off, absolutely, a source of much political trouble. As we have stated, the bill provides that wherever the executive shall fill a vacancy in an unexpired term of office, such commission shall expire on a fixed day during the session of the Senate, and that the executive shall nominate to the Senate candidates for the vacancy. This is better than that the executive department should remain in the control of such patronage, while the press and party may have to endure or even to defend its exercise. We accept the bill as something, although true Republican principle requires that all vacancies occurring in offices elected by the people should be filled by popular election.

The attention of the Legislature can not be too often or too strongly called to the pernicious consequences of appointing parish clerks, sheriffs and constables by the executive department at New Orleans. In Massachusetts and every other Republican State the parish and district officers are elected by the people. How would it satisfy the people of Massachusetts if the Governor of the State should appoint the officers of the township of Braintree? Those sturdy opponents of the one man power, those sagacious men who know that their fathers fought for the right of the people to choose all their own officers would strike with the sword of necessity any such monarchical feature from the charter of their liberties. No doubt those who cumulated all these powers upon the executive of Louisiana thought they thereby gave strength to the party which he headed. Experience always vindicates history. Every dynasty has been overthrown by its satraps and satellites. A Governor can not know the best men, even of his own party, to fill all the municipal offices of a distant parish. Suppose he chooses an objectionable incumbent. It discourages the party friends of the Governor. It exasperates and concentrates the hatred of his opponents. The people of a parish can not get a clerk or sheriff to suit them without overthrowing the party of the Governor to correct the parish appointments of the Governor. If the appointee objects to happen to commit a default, or perpetrate an act of oppression, it is made an issue in the State elections. All the parishes which complain of executive appointments make common cause against the executive ticket, and add to the bitterness of a State contest the active discontent of all who have been dispossessed of or who aspire to the parish offices. Can the influence of a politician detailed from New Orleans, or chosen from the parish applicants, offset this vindictive violence? The executive is fortunate if the balance of popularity equals the concentrated disgust and disaffection. If we contrast the effects of this policy with that which prevails elsewhere it will be found to be very unwise. If the parishes elect their own officers and fill their own vacancies, there must always be great division among the people upon the comparative merits of those candidates whom the majority may nominate or elect. The quarrels of these people must be among themselves. Their animosities will be dissipated in domestic conflicts. Take from them these possibilities of domestic discontent because one candidate for local office is elected over another, and their unanimous and harmonious hatred is concentrated and converged against the political administration of the State which has filled an appointment to which the people consider themselves entitled.

We would prefer an inclusive law, comprehending and classifying all officers according to services and salaries, but we are agreed to accept any that we can get in detail. We are concerned to observe dilatory motions, and to find Senator Burch disposed to drop back on the breaching in these measures and insisting that the Auditor is personally impugned in the reduction of the official compensation of his office. We have no doubt this officer can defend himself upon any charge of official misconduct before an appropriate tribunal, but this affords no occasion. Whether the Auditor has been to blame for the enactment or receipt of the perquisites of his office has nothing at all to do with the repeal of all such perquisites. So there need be no postponement of action on the bill for that reason. We must again remind representatives that the fury of discontent, and lawless violence is by no means extinct in this community, and that to separate the Reformers from the Democrats the Republican Legislature must give substantial reform. This alone will dissolve the present conglomerate combination and leave the Republicans the control of the public policy of the State. More people believe in the principles of the Republican party than of any other party. If a game can be won by fair play, what is the use of practicing or permitting to be practiced any trickery?

Withdraw the complaints of official abuse, and the sinews of political war from our opponents, and the larger part of them quit the concern and go to work, leaving the impotent malcontents to protest against principles which they can never overthrow. We do not like the biennial flight of Representatives and officials from the parishes to this city for protection under the federal military. The Republicans of this city have full enough to do to protect the State organization. It is important that these elements of ambition, of discontent, and of popular impoverishment, should be taken out of the contest. The people of this city are oppressed by heavy taxation and assessments, they pay enormous sheriff's fees, clerk's fees, and a frightful amount of official exactions. These inspire the Democratic candidates, and furnish the Democratic campaign fund. All these burdens are attributed to the Republican State government, and it is our purpose that every tub shall stand on its own bottom, and each party stand responsible for its own errors.

INTERESTING WORK.

At each session of the State Legislature, for several years, the subject of the Canal Carondelet was brought up, and referred, but that was all. Once more it is heard of; this time introduced by Mr. Guichard, of St. Bernard. His resolution asks for a solution of the question how the present company became possessed of the right to collect tolls on vessels which pass through Bayou St. John, a natural stream, and a natural drain for a portion of this city. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Canals and Drainage, and it is expected that the document will not be smothered in the forgetful dust of a pigeon hole. This company, if it is a company, has been a close monopoly during many years and an anchor on lake commerce. It is true that the predecessors of this corporation expended a little money in clearing the bayou, but that was so long ago that few men remember the fact. The managers took many thousand dollars from our municipal treasury because the city drained some surplus water into the canal. After so many efforts let us have a full report in this case. We sympathize with the committee, however, knowing that it is a difficult task to perform. If it is proper, and we believe it is, Bayou St. John should be as free as the Mississippi river or Lake Pontchartrain.

The work may be profitably extended by looking after the lease of the New Canal. Last session a list of names was furnished the committee, and the owner of each name was a competent witness to prove that the lease has been forfeited over and over again. The tolls are altogether too high, and the contracted depth of water has not been preserved. As this canal is State property our legislators should look to the people's interest in it. The rates on tonnage should be lowered to the least possible sum, which will benefit everybody except the lessee.

A CARD.

New Orleans, February 12, 1875. The undersigned certifies that he was holder of one-fourth of combination ticket, No. 13, 23, 72, Class 35, in the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the first prize of \$600,000, on February 11, 1875; said ticket having cost the sum of twenty-five cents at the office of Paul Conrad, No. 6 Baronne street, near Canal street, and that the amount was promptly paid on presentation of the ticket at the office of the company.

T. DUREL, No. 201 Burgundy street.

TO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS.

A gentleman now connected with an administration newspaper desires a position as editor, assistant editor, or local or a Republican journal. He is fully qualified to take entire charge, and if desired, will purchase an interest. Best of references. Sample experience. Address T. G. TRACY, Esq., Republican office, Feb. 12, 1875.

STATE ARMS.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, January 7, 1875. Official report being made to me that a large quantity of rifles, guns, bayonets, uniforms, etc., the property of the State of Louisiana, have been abstracted from the State arsenals and in other ways taken possession of by unauthorized persons, I hereby give notice to all persons retaining possession of such arms, uniforms, etc., to return the same to the Adjutant General of the State of Louisiana or his authorized representatives without delay.

Field arms include two twelve pound howitzers, six Springfield breech-loading rifles, 30 Winchester rifles, 64 Remington rifles, 30 Spencer carbines, 150 bayonets, 35 swords, and a large quantity of uniforms and other equipments, of the total value of \$35,000. All persons retaining said arms after this notice will be subject to the penalties of the law.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, Assistant Secretary of State.

NOTICE.

Office of the Commissioners of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company, Washington, D. C., July 29, 1874. Notice is hereby given to all persons, other than depositors, who have claims against the FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY or any of its branches, that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to the Commissioners of said company, at their office, No. 107 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, District of Columbia, Pass books, when properly filed, will be returned to the claimant, and the balance shown to be due thereon, proof of the amount of such claims, and the names of the claimants, as soon as possible, that they may be properly verified and allowed.

STOLEN STATE ARMS.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, January 7, 1875. The following described arms, the property of the State of Louisiana, have been taken from the custody of the legally constituted authorities of the State and are retained in the possession of unauthorized persons. Two mountain howitzers, calibre 4.2, model of 1851, weight 220 pounds, marked "T. H. H." on the face. Three hundred and one Winchester rifles, made for bayonet attachment, numbers ranging between 31,120 and 34,163, marked "L. S. M." on but plates. Six hundred and twenty-four Springfield breech-loading rifles, model of 1870, calibre .50, marked "L. N. G." on but plates. Ninety-three Spencer carbines, calibre .50, marked "L. N. G."

Notice is hereby given that the State of Louisiana will pay a reward of FIFTY DOLLARS each for the recovery of the two howitzers, and ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS additional for such evidence as shall lead to the conviction of the person or persons illegally retaining possession of them; also a reward of TEN DOLLARS for the recovery of each of the above described rifles and carbines, and TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS additional for such evidence as shall lead to the conviction of any of the said weapons.

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

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, Assistant Secretary of State.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE ENTIRE FURNITURE of a cottage house situated in a good neighborhood. The house contains six rooms, gas, and all the modern improvements. It is in good order and is only sold on account of ill health of the owner. No boardinghouse keeper need apply and only private parties need purchase. A reasonable price and for use. Address ROBERT KEPPER, Republican office, Feb. 12, 1875.

LABORING FRENCHMAN HAS BEEN VICTIMIZED.

laboring Frenchman has been victimized, as he was not only deprived of his liberty but fined in a sum of money which he could not afford to pay.

ONE PRIZE TO EVERY SIX TICKETS!

ONE PRIZE TO EVERY SIX TICKETS! 3580 Prizes. THE DRAWING WILL TAKE PLACE ON SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1875. A GRAND GOLDEN DRAWING. Capital Prize, \$100,000! ONE PRIZE TO EVERY SIX TICKETS! 3580 Prizes.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT, EXTRAORDINARY SCHEME! 20,000 Tickets at \$50 Each. LIST OF PRIZES: 1 Capital Prize.....\$100,000 1 Prize.....50,000 1 Prize.....20,000 1 Prize.....10,000 2 Prizes at \$5,000.....10,000 4 Prizes at \$2,500.....10,000 20 Prizes at \$1,000.....20,000 500 Prizes at \$500.....25,000 1200 Prizes at \$100.....120,000 2000 Prizes at \$50.....100,000 APPROXIMATION PRIZES: 100 Approximation Prizes at \$200.....20,000 100 Approximation Prizes at \$100.....10,000 100 Approximation Prizes at \$75.....7,500 TOTAL: 3580 Prizes in All.

AMOUNTING TO \$502,500 IN GOLD.

AMOUNTING TO \$502,500 IN GOLD. Price of Tickets: WHOLE TICKETS.....\$50 00 HALF TICKETS.....25 00 TENTHS.....5 00 TWENTIFTHS.....2 50 For sale at all the New Orleans agencies and at the Central Office of the LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY. Address Lock Box 692, New Orleans Post Office.

REMIT BY POSTOFFICE MONEY ORDER, REGISTERED LETTER, DRAFT, OR BY EXPRESS.

OBSERVE AND RECOLLECT.

OBSERVE AND RECOLLECT. That in the Grand Golden Drawing of June 26, 1875, ALL THE TICKETS ARE SOLD FOR GREENBACKS, ALL THE PRIZES ARE PAID IN GOLD.

UNEXCEPTIONAL GUARANTEES REQUIRED.

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RARE OPPORTUNITY.

RARE OPPORTUNITY. THE LOUISIANA BANKING AND SAVINGS BANK. CAPITAL.....\$300,000. R. C. PALMER President. JAMES JACKSON, Vice President. Directors: F. COMERY, FRID. WING, J. H. KELLER, W. H. THOMAS, DAVID WALLACE, JAMES JACKSON, JOHN PALMER, JAMES JACKSON.

STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

STATE LOTTERY COMPANY. Its capital gives security to depositors. Deposits of Fifty cents and upward received, and SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed. JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.

A GRAND GOLDEN DRAWING.

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BANKS AND BANKING.

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INSURANCE.

INSURANCE. TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, May 23, 1874. Total gross premiums for year ending April 30, 1874.....\$400,504 88 Earned premiums, less reinsurance and return premium.....319,533 23 Less losses paid and cash.....156,265 99 Loss taxes, discount in interest on capital, less discount, etc. 104,504 32-256,531 97

Not profits.....\$27,969 88 Total gross assets of company.....\$27,969 88 The fourth of Trustees resolved that after paying per cent on the capital stock of two and a half a dividend of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT be paid in cash on and after the twenty-third day of June until to those parties insuring with the company entitled to receive the same.

Trustees: Thomas A. Adams, Samuel B. Newman, John Phelps, A. G. Ozer, Adam Thomson, Henry Abraham, F. N. Strong, Joseph Bowling, Edward J. Gay, John H. Hanson, James H. Harteis, E. P. Post, R. H. Howard, Edward Fitchner, A. Levi, J. C. King, Charles R. Haystack, Frederick Cameron, David Wallace, J. L. Harris, Andrew Williams, J. M. Adams, President, Henry V. Ozer, Secretary.

Agents Wanted in Every State, County, City and Town Throughout the Union. UNEXCEPTIONAL GUARANTEES REQUIRED. And must, in every instance, accompany applications. TO BE MADE BY THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY, CARE OF CHARLES T. HOWARD, Feb. 12, 1875.