

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, MAY 22, 1875.

Roll call—The baker's visit.

Tobaccoists pay about \$80 for good wooden Indians.

It is often most expensive to lead a life which is of little value.

A narrow escape—Escaping from prison through a hole in the wall.

Mr. Mitchell's mansion at Otisville, New York, has disturbed all creation.

To be a long liver in this world, one must show a deal of pluck.

The banquet table is deserted when policemen cease to drink.

In Kansas the farmers plant and heaven waters, but grasshoppers reap the harvest.

It was comforting to an Irish editor to know that half the lies told about him were not true.

An individual roused on the sidewalk from a comatose state, said, "I am not dead, but sleepy."

General Sherman was obliged personally to see to the march, to make a success of his march to the sea.

Paper is higher in hard times than in easy times. There are more rags, it is true, but people wear them longer.

An oculist was elected president of a society because the majority wanted to see him in the chair and said, "Eye."

The health of Alexander H. Stephens is better now than it has been for years. He is wearing only two overcoats.

The steamboat which makes the slowest time and carries the least freight is entitled to hold the horns of dilemma.

As if there were not thieves enough in this State our detectives have had the trouble of bringing one from Cincinnati.

Fools are necessary to show wise men by contrast; but it appears as if the supply of fools is greater than the demand.

The man who submits to marriage under the Confederate flag must acknowledge that his wife has a right to secede from the union.

The Southern Democrats unite in railing against the Pullman palace cars. These gentlemen have confused ideas regarding berth rights.

To reform political parties new leaders must be put forward. Every campaign announces a new deal, but always from the same old pack.

The Danburian after encountering a sea of troubles has found a Bethel, and made fast to its Press. McGeachey, though crushed to earth, will rise again.

It was Job who wished that his adversary had written a book. If he had been a Job printer the desire would have had more the appearance of business than malice.

Truth is like yeast powder. It can not be hid by ornamentation or the blandishments of sin, and it becomes only more potent and beautiful when surrounded by flowers and sunshine.

A splendid lunch will be served this day, from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M., at the matinee at St. Patrick's Hall. Friends of St. Elizabeth's Asylum are requested to call and partake for the benefit of the orphans.

The Secretary of the Treasury has made the nineteenth call for the redemption of the five twenty bonds of 1862. They ought to come this time if they care whether or not their redeemer lives.

We have received, with the compliments of W. W. King, Esq., a copy of his interesting paper on the Mississippi River, which was published in Professor Whitaker's Monthly Review for April.

Stanley has not been heard from for a year since Mrs. Burdett-Coutts gave him a dog. It is believed he is ensnared in the heart of Africa or boarding at Zanzibar writing an account of the travels he could make.

Don Carlos believes God will give him strength to overcome his enemies. In a religious warfare such assistance might be anticipated, but in political strife and revolutions God has never been known to interfere.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day at 10:30 A. M., on the premises, No. 95 Deatur street, and on Conti street, between Decatur and Chartres streets, Second District, machinery, fixtures, ovens and apparences belonging to a confectionery. See advertisement.

Fernando Wood said in 1861, "You can never coerce the South." "Of course not," said other Democrats; but then there were enough Union men found to try it on, and the South was coerced—subdued as it were, but not thoroughly imbued with Union sentiments. In 1875 Fernando Wood prophesies again. This time he says, "Nothing can beat the Democratic party in 1876." That will do, Mr. Wood; you can step down; your testimony as an expert is not reliable.

Dr. Hall, of the Journal of Health, says: "The longer one puts off drinking water in the morning, especially in the summer, the less he will require during the day. If much is drunk during the forenoon the thirst often increases, and a very unpleasant fullness is observed, in addition to a metallic taste in the mouth." The drinkers of morning cocktails are likely to seize upon this argument as something to brace up on. They all know about the metallic taste and will be glad to learn from the good Dr. Hall that it is caused by water.

The action of John C. Breckinridge was a fair sample of the inconsistencies of those who advocated States rights supremacy. When his own State decided it had no right to go out of the Union he transferred his allegiance to the doctrine of Breckinridge rights, and drew his sword against his constituents. Immediately after the fall of Richmond he escaped from his Confederacy by going to Cuba in a skiff from Florida. Mr. Breckinridge remained under foreign flags until 1868, through the sore years of reconstruction and the righting of wrongs perpetrated by the havoc of war.

MR. S. HOWELL TO THE RESCUE. The prompt arrival of Mr. S. Howell to the assistance of the speculators who tempt our corporate powers to relieve themselves of the debt interest in order that they may have more money to run the administration, adds very little to the justice of the demand or the force of the argument.

Mr. Howell has been, we believe, in some antecedent era intrusted with our city finances as controller and treasurer. He has been constructively present at laying the corner stone or putting on some of the coping course of our present debt.

The advice of this financier chimes in admirably with the confederacy between the bondholders and the Council. He exhorts the immediate sale of the few franchises in monopoly which remain. Especially would he close out the lot of wharves and waterworks to a few pet bondholders. But while this distinguished financier is no doubt good at adding and subtracting and inspecting vouchers, he evidently left college without taking a course either of political economy or constitutional law.

Mr. Burke, with characteristic sagacity, perceived that the argument in favor of selling out these franchises for the reason that the Administrators can not conduct them as well as individuals would dispense with the Administrators altogether. The splendid success of the wharf, market, gas and water contractors might soon be followed with a letting of the few duties remaining to the Council, so that there would be no offices, no salaries and no patronage. The city would be governed by contract. Here is how Mr. Howell gives away the Administrators:

Many persons object to leasing public property, but they know little of its management by the corporation. The city, in every instance of a lease, maintains a supervision over the property, passes laws for the government of the lessee, and in every form must be obeyed or else the purchaser is liable to be put in default.

Thus he would wheedle the people back into the hands of Messrs. Labatut & Co., the memory of whose corporate inaptitude is yet extremely green in the memory of those who paid the water rents and beheld the fires of that halcyon period. In the advocacy of this sale of the right of taxation it is said, "There is much opposition to the collection of levee dues by the city." This is followed by the mysterious assertion that "you can not strike one revenue from the city without creating another." *Cla depend*, as our French friends say. It is very frequently the case that the reduction or even repeal of a tax so stimulates the consumption of a given article, or so improves the capacity of the producer, as that not only "one revenue" but several dozen revenues may be stricken off without creating others in their place. This, Mr. Howell may not perhaps be aware, is the whole principle of free trade protection, as established by Sir Robert Peel. It is to strike off the revenue from corn or cotton entirely, to admit raw material and food free, and rely upon the enhanced ability of capital and labor to support the government by the increased income from other revenues. So the doctrine of Professor Howell is by no means orthodox, nor is his dictum entitled to adoption. So much for the professor as a doctor of political economy.

His theory of constitutional law is equally unsound. In advocating the lease of the wharves, it is affirmed that there can be no lawful limit to the exactions of the city or of those who purchase the right of taxing commerce in our port. It is said: "An impression prevails that by the late decision of the United States Supreme Court the city is limited to charging dues to defray expenses only. I do not understand the decision to be so, but if mistaken, why will not the law apply to towage as well as wharfrage, and why will it not apply to wharves in Philadelphia, New York and Boston, that pay good revenues to the owners."

We may caution the reader that this is not the *obiter dictum* of Justice Howell of our State Supreme Court. He will not, therefore, be held responsible for its doctrines. The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, referred to in the text quoted, limits the right of the corporation to tax shipping for the use of the wharf only in so doing, but for this he would be responsible in damages without any limitation of the personal right. New Orleans, as a proprietor of the river front, does what another proprietor may. She erects certain structures as an easement or facility for the exercise of this personal right in the citizen. For this service she has a right to charge adequate compensation, as she might do for the use of a ferryboat or a bridge. This adequate compensation for the use of the wharf will be such a charge assessed upon the shipping using the wharf as will maintain and replace the wharf. The most grasping monopoly, aided by the most cunning attorney, can not extract from this service to commerce a right to raise a revenue from commerce for any purpose other than that which we have stated. Should a ship lying at our wharves pay for arresting our criminals, teaching our children or cleaning our gutters? The Supreme Court justly regards the application of the wharf fund to any purpose other than that of affording to shipping a commodious place to discharge and receive freights a tax on the commerce between the States.

Somewhat the same strain of advice is given in favor of the labor license tax and the lease of the market stalls, but the whole tenor of the communication is in favor of the pet bondholders obtaining possession of the sole remaining franchises of taxing popular consumption.

We do not receive the brokers' estimate of how much can be derived by the monopolists by the sale of either or all of these rights. It is possible that the sale of the waterworks, the wharves and the markets may follow the sale of the city and State stock in the railroads. The argument in favor of these measures was the same as urged by Mr. Howell. It was that public officers are incapable of administering public property. Whether this be the result of an innate inability, or because of the nominations made in the ward lottery, we can not say; but we dispute the proposition as unworthy a republic or a Republican. If the people have not capacity to govern a town pump, how can they execute that grand problem of governing themselves?

We have dissected the communication referred to because it has come to hand just when we needed an illustration of the financial fallacies which are floating around, replete in our opinion, with great injustice to the people or to the public creditor. From the indications, there exists a powerful confederacy between the city administration and a few pet bondholders. The city administration is short of the money necessary to pay salaries and keep the streets clean. The cessation of payments on this account may throw much responsibility on the Administrators. Perhaps hunger and nakedness may become troublesome—may be dangerous. Scattered largesses will appease the people, and soften the official bed of the Administrators. The public creditor has a fund lying in the treasury pledged to the payment of his dues. If this fund can be extricated from the bondholder by the substitution of any other fund or subject, the interest money may go to the immediate purposes for which it is so much needed. Hence the proposal, to save off one year's interest, to sell the batters and grant monopoly of certain articles of popular consumption. The pet bondholders come forward and are willing to purchase the property and people of the city, and pay in evidences of city debt.

The buyer and seller are then in accord. The pet bondholders are willing to leave their interest money in the treasury if they can get the franchises in monopoly. The Administrators are willing, with a single exception, to sell out the property and people so that they can forthwith handle the money in the treasury for the interest of themselves and the pauperized public. It is the policy of a spendthrift, who for the gratification of a present need will grant concessions which bind his best property and revenues. The Administrators had better pause, or even resign, than so trammel the property and industry of the city.

ARRESTS WITHOUT WARRANT. Shall the people be secure in their persons, houses and effects from unreasonable search and seizure? The ninth article of the constitution declares the right to such security shall not be violated, and that "no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, or the person and things to be seized." We rely upon this mandate as paramount to all other provisions of law, city ordinances, orders of police officers, and advice of partisan newspapers which, like necessity, know no law.

The *Picayune* and *Bulletin* take issue with the *REPUBLICAN*, and hold that a certain class of persons, known to be weak and believed to be wicked, are not entitled to the ample protection given by the ninth article. We are held up by the latter as an example of wonderful inconsistency because we advised Superintendent Loan to fortify his official acts with the forms of law, so that no one would have just grounds of complaint. The *Bulletin* thus epitomizes our enormity:

The *REPUBLICAN* has suddenly discovered that a man's house is his castle, and that the police have no right to invade it. Prior to the fourteenth of September it sung an entirely different tune, and applauded the most flagrant violations of law on the part of the police. The flagrant outrage of seizing private property in a private store, without warrant, was then not only winked at, but openly indorsed; the raid of the police, under authorization of law, upon notorious dens of prostitution, is now somehow a great outrage. How circumstances alter cases.

The *REPUBLICAN* has made no such discovery as the one imputed. We have discovered, however, that when the *Bulletin* sympathizes with an accused party it regards any interference with him as a great outrage, and when its sympathies are supplanted by antipathy, nothing is too bad for him. For instance, raiding a lot of wicked and helpless women in the night, and locking them up for several hours without a warrant or the authority prescribed by law, is proper and commendable conduct on the part of Superintendent Loan; but General Badger, his predecessor, committed a flagrant outrage when he seized, in obedience to the mandates of a warrant, a lot of guns which had been imported by an alien for the purpose of shooting Republicans, and Captain Loan among the rest. General Badger proceeded regularly in the discharge of his duty, and was soundly abused for his pains by those who wished to see these imported guns pointed at the breasts of American voters. Captain Loan proceeded on his own motion, at an unusual hour, and is lightly applauded by General Badger's assailants. On another occasion, too, when Captain Loan took the life in his hand, and went in command of the Ozark with officers sent to execute certain processes of law against barbarous murderers in this State, he was held up in a peculiarly repulsive light. You see the *Picayune* and *Bulletin* did not want their political friends arrested, nor the plans of the White Leaguers disconcerted by the seizure of their guns. Not even due process of law would satisfy these political weather-vanes on that occasion. But now it is another thing. There are no votes involved, no partisan capital to make. There is to be no more cakes and ale—no more abuse of the police, so long as they let Democratic voters and alien gun sellers alone.

Both of our contemporaries have attempted to put the *REPUBLICAN* in a false position on this question. We are as earnestly in favor of the arrest and punishment of the parties who were taken in by the police the other night as we were

in favor of the arrest and punishment of the *Bulletin's* St. Martin law-defying friends, the Grant parish rioters, and the Coushatta murderers, or the seizure of Belgian muskets which had been sold by contract to an organization whose avowed object was revolution and murder, such as we beheld on the fourteenth of September. It is the duty of the Superintendent to execute the laws, and in a legal manner. He will nowhere find any authority for forcibly entering a house without such a warrant as is prescribed in article nine of the constitution. We have never held any other views—never sustained the police for a breach of law, nor abused them for a faithful discharge of their duty. The *Picayune* and *Bulletin* have done both.

While we are on this subject let us propose an interrogatory to the new champions of a first rate Republican official. Suppose Mr. Loan were to deem it a part of his duty to recover the State arms stolen by the mob last fall. Would he be justified in sending out a squad of policemen on a raid, with orders to search such houses as he suspects of containing these guns? Would the editor of either the *Picayune* or *Bulletin* permit himself to be roused out of his first comfortable nap by the police, and ordered to get up and go and pass the rest of the night in the station because of this suspicion, and all without a warrant? And yet the meanest person in the State is as much under the protection of the law as the worthy gentlemen referred to. And Mr. Loan has just as much right to search their houses for arms or anything else without a warrant as he has to break into the domiciles of the poor, weak female wretches who were guilty of violating city ordinances.

We join our neighbors in the hope that Mr. Loan will enforce the laws and ordinances with vigor; but as there is a legal way to do it, we hope it will be adopted. Be first sure you are right and then proceed in the right way about it.

THE CITY TAX LIST. The list of delinquent city taxpayers spreads itself all over our paper this morning. It is the largest publication of the kind ever made in this city. The delinquents number close on to twenty thousand, a very large proportion of whom are believed to be abundantly able to pay. But they have held back under one excuse or another and been remitted to enjoy a singular immunity from loss of self or character in consequence. In that list those who have control of the municipal finances for the time being may read the secret of their embarrassments. There all the trouble lies. The taxes have not been collected, and the financial power of the corporation is paralyzed in consequence. There are, no doubt, a few thousand persons who today stand on the books as delinquents that might have been induced to pay if the peculiar style of conducting financial affairs at the City Hall included a little energy and perseverance. In conducting private affairs, good business men are in the habit of employing young men and boys of pleasant manners and gentlemanly appearance as collectors. The city officers do not do so. On the contrary they limit their efforts to languidly waiting in the Hall, waiting for the people to come up to be taxed. No business will succeed when conducted on such inert principle. The baker, the milkman, the grocer, shoemaker, even the charitable, or those who "take charge of the affairs of the poor," look after their interests better than the city agents do, and persist in their importunities for money until they succeed.

The plea of inability from poverty is doubtless a good one in many cases. Others, doubtless, have a good offset to plead in that the city owes them. But there are delinquents advertised who are neither poor, nor creditors of the city. The majority of the small sums advertised as due could have been collected long ago if the Council had authorized to send collectors after the debtors, the same as the gas company or waterworks department do. Besides, the admitted poverty of one unfortunate man is no excuse for another who can not truthfully plead it. But the politicians and the opposition press have succeeded in popularizing the principle of non-payment as a means of starving out the Republican government. It has now become highly popular, but, like other wrongs, it reacts upon the inventors. The State has succeeded in collecting a larger proportion of its revenues than the city by employing the means afforded by law, while the city officials have been, to a great extent, hampered by being committed to the tax resisting policy. It is true, that as soon as we had a Democratic city administration elected, the papers of that ilk mildly suggested: "Now, that we have a government in which the people have confidence, every good citizen ought to come promptly forward and discharge his debts to the public and bear his share of the burdens." But the "good citizens" had read in the same papers so many able reasons why they could not and should not pay their taxes, that they did not respond favorably. Delinquency became chronic under the advice to starve out the Flanders administration, and Messrs. Wiltz and associates suffered from the effects of the bad advice of their political friends. That it is no better for their successors is seen in the immense lists of delinquents presented to-day.

The finances are the breath of the government. Unless there be inspiration there can be no respiration, and the body corporate suffers in proportion to the stoppage. Unless the money comes in, there will be none to pay out, and no financier ever lived who was able to succeed with nothing to go upon. Nor will Messrs. Leeds, Pillsbury, and their associates be able to run the machine if they neglect the essential part of their duties and depend upon selling out what little property there is left standing in the city's name. The receipts from such sources will soon be absorbed in paying salaries, and there will be nothing left to fall back upon.

The Indianapolis *Journal* wants to know if we can not forgive rebels without electing them to office.

INGENUOUS AND CONCLUSIVE. Such are the terms in which the *Picayune* speaks of a reply to the objection that some holders of tickets in the city debt tombola may not "get their money back" in less than half a century. The refutation of this doubt is embodied in a communication published in the *Picayune*, from which we extract as follows:

The premium plan of settling the city's difficulties has been objected to by some on account of its stopping the regular receipt of interest. At first sight this would seem to be a valid objection to the scheme; to prove that it is not, let us take a simple case, that of a man holding a \$1000 bond at present. For this he will get fifty twenty dollar tickets. At the end of the first year they will be worth, with accrued interest, \$1050. Let him then sell two of his tickets worth \$20 each, and he will have \$40 cash, in lieu of interest, and will still have forty eight tickets worth \$21 each, that is, \$1008, leaving his principal more than intact. Of course, if one of the tickets is drawn the necessity for selling would be obviated. An extension of this plan would realize a periodic amount that would be about the same as a regular interest.

The great battles of logic consist in agreeing to the premises, and then establishing the conclusion by reasoning and proof. The process by which General Bobadil would have slain the whole army of the enemy was irrefragable upon the admission of the premises. Said Bobadil: "I would take twenty-four gentlemen, altogether or nearly equal to myself in skill with the sword; I would challenge twenty-five of the enemy; kill them. Challenge twenty-five more; kill them. The simplest powers of multiplication would show that the enemy might by this process be annihilated within a few weeks. That the enemy might not accept the challenge; that they would send men to the daily slaughter, or that Bobadil and his men were invulnerable and infallible, were never allowed to enter into the validity of deductions which depended wholly upon the primary concession.

In the paragraph above quoted it is assumed that a twenty dollar ticket bearing five per cent may be sold for its face in market. This fact established, the argument is at an end. The holder of a bond bearing six or eight per cent, having more or less time to run, can not sell it, according to our secretary of the city treasury, for more than thirty to forty cents on the dollar. Let him, however, reduce the rate of interest to five per cent and bet it on the "eagle bird by chance" of the bondholders' roulette, and it will instantly rise to par and will command its face in market. If this be true, the bondholder who can not sell his bonds without a discount of fifty or sixty per cent has only to cut them up into lottery tickets, reduce the interest, postpone the maturity for half a century, and they will bring par.

We dispute the premises, and deny that a bondholder can "sell two of his tickets worth twenty dollars each, and that he will have forty-two dollars cash." Such news on Carondelet street would produce a stampede for the city treasury, at which alone so wonderful an advance could be realized. The fallacy of the communication seems to have puzzled the common sense of the *Picayune*, for it says editorially: "This argument is based, of course, on the assumption that the bonds under the premium plan will rise to par." It has, however, the financial hardihood to indorse the assumption of a par sale of these tickets, and adds: "And such, we have no doubt, would be the result before the expiration of the second year under a management that appealed to the confidence of the public."

That management which shall appeal to the confidence of the public is a safe proviso. It leaves wholly uncertain to what management is referred, and would thereby throw a heavy responsibility upon the secretary of the city treasury and Mr. Adler. These gentlemen have thus far been the only persons that have signed their names, with those of Baron Rothschild and the New York building speculation, to the bondholders' lottery.

THE TAXPAYERS AND THE TAX COMSUMERS OF LOUISIANA. It is an accepted truism, that labor, applied to the land and the sea, is the source of all wealth. Labor thus applied to the soil, to the mines and the fisheries, creates the basis of all wealth. On this original basis, reproductive enterprise builds the factory and the ship. But even in the construction and operation of the factory and the ship, labor again performs its vital function. Consequently, the laboring class is not only the wealth producing but the tax producing and tax-paying class. The non-laboring or non-producing class represent the tax consumers.

If we apply this simple law of political economy to Louisiana we have an answer final and complete to all the talk with which the Confederates fill the country in regard to the financial difficulties of this State. The difficulty with us consists in the fact that we have a large class of tax consumers who are averse to all kinds of productive labor. These white tax consumers wish to live by trade, by politics, by the professions, or in any other way save that of digging a hard earned living out of the soil by continuous daily toil. The negro laborers of the State support this large body of whites now as they did before the war. When the country understood this it will understand the tax question in Louisiana.

NOTICE. TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. OFFICE NEW ORLEANS SANITARY EXCAVATING COMPANY, No. 153 Common street, New Orleans, May 21, 1875.

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SPLENDID CHANCE FOR A FORTUNE. THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1875.

A GRAND GOLDEN DRAWING. Capital Prize \$100,000! ONE PRIZE TO EVERY SIX TICKETS. 3580 PRIZES.

IN ALL AMOUNTING IN THE AGGREGATE TO OVER HALF A MILLION IN GOLD! GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.

LOOK AT THE SCHEME! 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. 4 Prizes at \$4,000. 20 Prizes at \$2,000. 50 Prizes at \$1,000. 1200 Prizes at \$500. 2000 Prizes at \$50.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES: 100 Approximation Prizes at \$200. 1000 Approximation Prizes at \$100. 10000 Approximation Prizes at \$75.

3580 Prizes in All AMOUNTING TO \$502,500 IN GOLD! Price of Tickets: WHOLE TICKETS \$50.00. HALVES \$25.00. TENTHS \$5.00. TWENTYFIFTHS \$2.50.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY. Address Lock Box No. 692, New Orleans Postoffice. REMIT BY POSTOFFICE, MONEY ORDER, REGISTERED LETTER, DRAFT, OR BY EXPRESS.

OBSERVE AND RECOLLECT December 25, 1875. ALL THE TICKETS SOLD FOR GREENBACKS. ALL THE PRIZES PAID IN GOLD.

Agents Wanted in Every State, County, City and Town Throughout the Union. NEW ORLEANS, LA. All letters unanswered mean a negative reply. n15 2p

C. W. CAMMACK, BROKER. STOCKS, NOTES, BONDS, ETC., AND MONEY LOANED ON MORTGAGES. Will also PAY ALL CITY AND STATE TAXES. Office No. 19 Carondelet Street. n15 2m 2p

IMPORTANT TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND TENANTS. The New Orleans Sanitary and Excavating Company has been formed for the purpose of executing orders for the cleaning and emptying of privies and sinks.

FAIRBANKS' COTTON BEAMS. MOSLER, BAHMANN & CO.'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES. The best made in the market.

FAIRBANKS' POSTAL PACKAGE SCALE. For the weighing of postal matter, hardware, groceries, cigars, gloves,shawls, dry goods, costly ornaments, tea, etc. Anything not weighing more than four pounds can be sent by mail for two cents per ounce, or sixteen cents will carry a pound across the continent.

LOTTERIES. SPLENDID SCHEME. ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS. LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY. Capital Prize \$20,000.

EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATION PRIZES. The nine remaining units of the 10,000 numbers drawing the first two full prizes will be entitled to the eighteenth prize of \$200. For example: If ticket No. 1234567890, the prize of \$200 is divided into 10,000 parts, each part being \$20.00.

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR MAY 21, 1875. CLASS 120. The above drawings are published in the principal newspapers in Louisiana in public daily, at the rooms of the Company.

STEAMSHIPS. BREMEN. North German Lloyd. STRAM BREMEN AND NEW ORLEANS VIA HAVRE, LONDON AND LONDON.

FOR HAVANA, VIA CUBA KEYS AND KEY WEST. United States Mail Line. STEAMSHIP WILLIAM P. CLYDE, WILLIAMSON, MARGARET.

UNEXCEPTIONAL GUARANTEES REQUIRED. And must, in every instance, accompany applications TO BE MADE TO THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY, NEW ORLEANS, LA. All letters unanswered mean a negative reply. n15 2p