

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 2, 1875.

A delusive body—A slow man.

A bridge should be tried by its piers.

A bad rule can not hold good in any case.

The Chief Justice Waite's in Rochester, New York.

A bookbinder considers every act of his as a binding.

A Japanese child's cradle is for sale, without the child.

A general revival of religion is looked for the coming season.

The tea raised in Louisiana is making much talk in cold States.

Hand organs are suppressed in New York at ten o'clock each night.

"Liquor for sale, but not to be drunk on the premises," is a Maine sign.

The Turks are men of very slack habits. It is seen in the cut of their trousers.

No thrashing machine better than a mother's slipper has ever been invented.

Neither Mrs. Rowley nor Emily Soldene will return to this unappreciative country.

Dr. Pierce lately paid \$1000 for a little advertising space in one issue of Harper's Weekly.

An intellectual pauper has appeared in Boston who can beg in ten different languages.

An exchange says: "Corsets were first used on retractory wives." Are they not so now?

Mrs. Swisshelm says but little of the omnium of late, and she must be riding another of the hobby.

A French writer says, "Beyond being in his seventy eighth year there is nothing the matter with M. Thiers."

Industry must prosper, but a man can not cut down forests and dam rivers by working like a beaver.

Now we have it that "Little Nell was not married as reported." She was probably married some other way.

It is said Commodore Vanderbilt transferred to his son all of his real estate before he married the second time.

The mind is the standard of the man, and Tom Thumb, sailing his yacht, is every way the equal of young Bennett.

Thirty-seven foreign governments have accepted the centennial invitation. Raphael Semmes still holds out against it.

Although it is generally done, it is not necessary to bump against each separate stair in falling down stairs.

The Courier-Journal says New Orleans owes nothing to France, unless it may be a small balance due on Mardi Gras costumes.

Natches alley presents an animated appearance, we are told, when a small boy goes out with a wheelbarrow full of papers.

Sheridan and Mack will open the Olympic Theatre, St. Louis, on Monday, next. Mr. P. Short is business manager for the theatre.

James Lick has not yet decided where he will locate the observatory given to the State of California. James is a disappointment in many things.

Now that annual statement day is over, New Orleans claimants in the newspaper line can tell the public how many hundred papers they publish daily.

It is said Noah Webster never coined but the one word—"demoralize." It is a word that would naturally come to a man spending a lifetime in dictionary building.

Hosea Balou said, "Mystery and innocence are not akin." If he intended to say there is no virtue in hash why did he not come down to the language of the people?

There are people who can never sink the shop when away from home. Pat Beecher on the top of a Twin mountain, and he will build a canvas church and preach the Brooklyn gospel.

The clerks in the Treasury Department at Washington, under new regulations, are now fenced in separate from each other. They do not like it, being so much like animals at a menagerie; but they must be honest and take no packages of money home with them to count out of business hours.

On Monday evening next will take place at the St. Charles Theatre a benefit performance tendered to the Southern Dramatic Club by many friends. On that occasion will be performed the drama called "Streets of New York." The club has been liberal in providing entertainment for its guests, and it is proper that those receiving favors in the past should now return the compliment and help the club.

The following religious items come from over the water: "A candidate for a vacant vicarage in England announces an invention of his own which may prove to be useful. It is a peculiar arrangement of the pulpit, with a clock to give warning. When, at the end of a half hour, the clock sounds an alarm, if the preacher does not conclude within three minutes, down comes the pulpit, with the parson and the rest of the appendages."

The Vicksburg Monitor comes to the defense of Colonel Lemar, and we learn from that paper that Mr. Lemar is only opposed to a small portion of the White Line road in Mississippi. He is made a White League only by his admission that whites should control the nation; he is opposed to colored men being admitted to office because they are colored men; he is opposed to the nomination of any man who can not bring strength to the party, which fact shows that he is not a man for office or not wanted so much as strength in elections. Men, we are told, are in the White Line, and they go just a little further," says his brother. From that we should judge Mr. Lemar has not yet killed a man for celebrating the fourth of July, or voting the Republican ticket.

OUR COMMERCE AND OUR POLITICS.

We are among the few who have carefully read all the commercial reports published by the several journals. We have done so with the purpose to see what causes are assigned by the representatives of public opinion for the steady setting down of our city into the trough of despondency. We employ this opportunity to congratulate the press upon the labor and ability with which these gratuitous statements have been prepared, and have no hesitation in asserting that nowhere is a work of like magnitude prepared for less compensation.

We find that the political organs of Democracy persist in assigning this steady decline to a single political cause. It is the continued occupation of State offices by Republican officials. One of the opposition ventures timidly to refer to the improved modes of transportation, and would divide somewhat the political responsibility between "the frequent enormities of Republican partisans and their reckless and extravagant speculations in the past," and "a few freetraders, the representatives of a class who have incited the ninety-two tumults which have occurred within the one hundred years of our municipal history." Another incautiously discusses the universal depression and arrest of all progress throughout the United States, and accounts for it by the war and its consequences. With these exceptions, the anti-Republican press assumes and affirms that the sole cause of our local stagnation and decline is the Republican administration of State affairs. The politicians, who own nothing and know nothing of business, seize on adversity caused by physical causes and attribute it to political abuses. A short crop may be, in their opinion, improved by shooting the laborers, and a declining commerce restored by driving away and repelling every man or dollar which is not pledged in advance to aid the salary rangers in regaining command of the public treasury.

We shall make no defense, retort or retaliation upon those who assign so insignificant a cause for a result so serious. We will show that the causes of this stagnation are not political, but material. We will allow, as we have heretofore allowed, the salary rangers to tell their own story, and leave to the merchant and mechanic to decide whether putting men in office who have not a dollar in any active trade except the pursuit of salary will arrest the decline. The cause why New Orleans has declined is this:

Formerly she was the only shipping port of the West and Southwest. Now she is one of nine deep water, and salt water ports all competing for this trade. Formerly no trade could have crossed the Mississippi and Ohio, or been hauled over the Rocky mountains, the Alleghany or Blue Ridge or Cumberland mountains. Now the commerce of Asia is carried across the Sierra Nevada and the Alleghany summit, over the Cheat river grades, through the Hoosac tunnel. The domestic commerce of the country takes the same modes of conveyance, and now seeks the world's markets by the agency of the locomotive and propeller instead of the fatboat and sail vessel. Does any merchant ask the reason? It is because currency has lost its position in conducting trade, and bills drawn against rapid and certain shipments have succeeded and are superseding the use of currency. We give the proof in detail because it is indispensable to the cure of a disease that its original and concurrent cause should be comprehended. Tobacco is a Western product which was formerly exported in leaf to the extent of 99,000 hogheads. It is this year reported at less than 8000 hogheads. Flour, which once amounted to something less than 2,600,000 barrels, has declined to 862,816 barrels. Corn, which was three years since 1,300,000 sacks, is now 1,000,000; while bulk corn, which was then nearly 2,000,000 bushels, was last year less than one-third of a million. These are receipts. The exports of these articles have declined in even a greater ratio. We have given the exports of tobacco and bulk grain in their receipts, but the foreign export of flour has declined from something like half a million barrels three years ago to eighty or ninety thousand barrels. When it is said that political maladministration has caused this, let it not be forgotten that in 1872 the reign of extravagance was at such a height that the salary rangers adopted its leaders while the Republicans proceeded to repudiate them and reform their deeds. Well, in 1872 the receipts and exports of those articles was three times as large as at present. The inference, then, is that political misrule did not cause, that financial reform has not improved, and, therefore, that political reform is inadequate to retrieve this calamity, though both these last measures have had and will have the active and earnest support of the Republicans. We continue the argument by noting the decline of foreign imports. These have come down within three years past to some twelve millions in value. Will any one contend that the exporters of tobacco or grain turned their export across the rivers and mountains because of political misrule here? They risked thirty thousand hogheads under the rule of Warmoth, why can they only peril eight thousand under the government of Kellogg? The Western farmers sent 708,457 bushels of corn in 1872, and but 106,151 bushels in 1875. According to these theorists bulk grain can not stay all night in an elevator under a Democratic mayor and a Republican Governor, but twelve or fifteen millions of bushels can pass without fear under the guns of Quebec and under the sway of Queen Victoria. Some of these Western products will seek the sea, past the wharves of a city so burdened with debts or plundered by rings. Yes it passes by New York, with more debt, and stained with ovens a greater political disaster than our own.

The causes of our decline have affected all the river cities and sea ports in the

THE DELIVERY OF COMMODITIES BY STRAIGHT RAIL HAS BROKEN UP THE RECEIPTS AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE RIVER SYSTEMS.

The delivery of commodities by straight rail has broken up the receipts and distribution of the river systems. In examining this subject and preparing the argument, we have compiled an approximate estimate of an element of our trade not heretofore included in our annual statements. It is the merchandise received coastwise, and by rail and river. It will be seen from our published statement that the whole values thus received amount to some sixty-two or sixty-three millions of dollars at home valuation. Of this, as bearing upon the general principle of changed transportation, we find the values of about sixteen millions of dollars received by rail, as against coal, salt or steamers. Here we see the same principle of financial interest operating against mere economy of transportation. It is thus that travel and commerce crosses the river and tunnels the mountain. It is thus that they traverse the coast in parallel competition with the cheap transportation with the river, the Gulf stream and the winds. The same railroads leave at the villages and country stores of the upper country a much larger amount of goods than is brought here, laid in at the same jobbing houses with our own, sold with less expense perhaps than our own, and exchanged at a better profit directly for the cotton of which New Orleans was once the exclusive facer and furnisher of supplies.

The Republican has thus enounced the grand principle which has changed the commercial channels of the world, and we apologize for having had to employ these grand truths to counteract the theory of politicians who would use the undisputed fact of a local commercial decline solely to promote their partisan interests. With the materials furnished by our own and other reports we can make a rough balance sheet:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Value. Includes Receipts foreign, domestic, and merchandise imported.

Here would appear a difference larger or smaller between the home valuation of our exports and the market valuation of our imports. Suppose that New Orleans exports larger values than she imports; the inference is that this difference is drawn for and expended for merchandise imports sold in some other markets. Thus Western produce is sold in our market, but the representative supplies are laid in with bills drawn against us, the proceeds of which are paid out in the markets of New York and Baltimore. The true prosperity of a city consists in paying for all its receipts in goods, services or other equivalents, so that the capital and industry of the citizens are compensated in supplying all the wants of the customer. New Orleans does not do this, and to this extent her capital and enterprise are in excess of her commerce.

All this is written to prove that the politicians are mistaken in asserting that the ten or twelve columns of sheriff's sales or the 1912 persons sent out of the city at the expense of the charitable associations, besides the many others who have paid their own expenses, are due to political abuses. It is written to prove that the restoration of business must be due to some remedy far more radical than an election satisfactory to the salary rangers. The Republican yesterday taught that this lost trade must be replaced by a new commerce with adjacent countries, and that this will require the agency of the federal government. It is tropical trade and travel alone, with that of Texas, and the additional population of the Mississippi delta, which will restore New Orleans. The New Orleans Times refers to "the vast wave of human life" which has poured down upon Texas. This immigration can alone be attracted and developed upon Southern products.

We are glad to see the same journal perceive and admit that "the old policy of watching steadily but surely glides from its ancient landmarks." New Orleans must expand her commerce and employ her people in manufactures. Cities can no longer live by the factorage of the labor of others. They must also add the labor of their own citizens.

ARRESTING CRIMINALS.

Governor Kellogg recently gave some good advice to the sheriff of Catahoula and other turbulent parishes of Northern Louisiana regarding the arrest of criminals. He called the attention of the officers of the law to the necessity of vigorously enforcing laws against all offenders. He recommended that in the occurrence of crimes against human life in the parishes that the sheriffs summon to their aid citizens of known character and position, and by a vigorous pursuit of the offenders put an end to the prevalence of homicides which so frequently occur without punishment of the criminals. This letter was in reply to an application from the sheriff of Catahoula parish, requesting the executive to offer a reward for the arrest of certain named persons. It appears the sheriff made the application for rewards by direction of the police jury, and it must be taken as the sense and policy of the parish. The evident desire on the part of the parish, that criminals should be arrested is commendable; and the desire that the State should pay the people for their trouble is at least peculiar, and in any other State than Louisiana would be considered a novelty. A police jury meets together and discusses the number of criminals about. The sheriff has the warrants, the law is on his side, and his duty is to make the arrests. The police jury believe in killing all the birds they can with one stone; they want the criminals taken in, but they think they can get five hundred dollars out of the State treasury for every murderer they rid themselves of, and they instruct the sheriff to try for the reward before making a move toward arrest. A few days since a legal gentleman, who is vouched for by the Shreveport Times, wrote to the Gov-

ARMOR WITH THE SAME FEELINGS OF JUSTICE DEMANDS BY FORCE.

I think I can bring the murderers of George Hendrick, near Louisiana, in De Soto parish, to justice if I can get assistance. If you will offer a reward of five thousand dollars apiece for them I will make the attempt.

Murderers in these parishes know what is going on as well as other people. They take the papers, converse with the citizens, and keep well informed. Rewards for the arrest of criminals are published, and when one sees \$5000 reward offered for his head he unwillingly leaves his home and family and the blessings of society, and goes to Texas.

The Catahoula News, a Democratic paper, happily so, being the official organ of the parish under the "infamous printing law," takes exceptions to Governor Kellogg's letter to the sheriff, and while it admits that the police jury did instruct the sheriff to apply for rewards, it says "the police jury did not request the Governor to write a letter of advice to our sheriff." What was wanted, if we understand the case, was money, and not advice; and when the Governor suggested that the sheriff summon a posse of respectable citizens and make lawful arrests, he got beautifully snubbed in Catahoula.

Other parishes manage differently. New Iberia has a vigilance committee. There they arrest men for using disrespectful language, and recently a man was shot for not surrendering promptly. The victim jumped into the river with a bullet in his shoulder. He sank, and the local paper said he died of "cramps" in attempting to swim. In justice to the vigilance committee of New Iberia, it should be repeated here that the man shot and run into the river was a colored man. In fact, the vigilance committees are for the purpose of persecuting colored men.

In contrast with the action of the officers needing the advice of the Governor is that of Sheriff C. C. Duson, of St. Landry parish. In February last Louis Rousseau murdered Cyriaque Brignac. Sheriff Duson immediately commenced search for his man, spending his own money to carry out his plans for detection of the criminal, and on the eleventh of August the criminal was arrested at Chateau station in the Indian Territory and brought back to the parish where the crime was committed. No reward had ever been offered for Rousseau, and the parish had no public funds that could be used in making the arrest, yet sheriff Duson worked carefully six months to find the trail, obtained a requisition, and traveled over two hundred miles to capture a man who had originally shed blood in the parish of St. Landry. The police jury might have stipulated for a reward, but the sheriff goes out and catches the man.

When it becomes known that persons who commit outrages upon blacks or whites in Northern Louisiana will be surely arrested by officers of the law, and dealt with according to law, that section of country will become peaceful and prosperous, and not till then. Vigilance committees organized to hunt down colored men do more harm than good. Crimes are committed by hot-headed men to punish misdemeanors. The colored laboring man, from his occupation and humble position, is least able to protect himself, and for that reason he should receive the best protection of others from outrage. The arrest of criminals in country parishes is something in which all citizens should be deeply interested, and they should be willing to assist the sheriffs upon all occasions. When a criminal is found in the parish it would be infinitely more to the sheriff's and people's credit to arrest the outlaw than to pursue the plan of asking how much the Governor will pay to have a criminal put in jail, to say nothing of the combinations of bad men who are ready to resist sheriffs and shield criminals.

FINANCE AND FRAUD.

For days a wave of indignant emotion has effected the financial circles of every great city of this country and Europe. The lesser commercial centres have only waited for the second blow that seems sure to come. The cause is not merely the failure of the great Bank of California, but because underneath the failure is concealment that is foundation for the question who will go next?

In 1861 the Bank of California was founded by D. O. Mills, John Friz, Samuel Wilson and A. P. Crittenden, with others, all rich and of great financial experience. Mills was at first president, Ralston, cashier, and the rest gave the benefit of their names and money. All but Ralston seem to have left the bank, and he has stood alone for two or three years last past. As its president he has been looked upon in San Francisco and the markets of the world as a tower of strength, depending not merely on prosperous upturning of stocks, produce, lands or credits, but as the representative of a basis of exchange capable of controlling the speculative interests and only to be influenced by solid deposits. No savings bank in the country was more trusted by the poor, no master of finance was more revered, no banker ever received greater honors. The greenish gray building of his bank was thought to have withstood its last shake when the clerks stayed at their posts during the earthquake; its president was thought to be its strength as well as its genius.

All were mistaken; he was its base, and to the public he beak. Keen financiers have protected themselves, many of the poor have been saved; no wrong glances on the noonday, as with Duncan, Sherman & Co., but a torrent of financial war rages on the Pacific shores by the wrongs of this one man.

MINING COMPANY, WITH HIS BANK AS GUARANTEE, BECAME A "BONANZA."

Senator within all the wide belt that the armorer of the Sierras surveys sued to him for aid and influence. Through the flow of wealth to his coffers grew more and more boundless, and the power and influence of his bank grew more and more great, they did not keep pace with the more worthy metal he gathered to himself.

Honor was his; the city of San Francisco delegated him as her representative host to receive the noble learned and great that came to the golden gate. Love was his; the common people sought for views of his person and his chariot and deprived themselves of necessities that they might swell the deposits of his bank. Adulation was his; that of distinguished guests who could only say he alone can rival me. The bankers gave him confidence and he gave them help; where the greenback was unknown his note was gold. His relays of horses, under his own firm hand, from his office to Belmont valley defied the speed of the railroad and he could boast he knew not the number of guests that revelled in his halls. Ostentations and magnificent hospitality marked the airy portals of the villa of the Occidental Roman, but a costly pagan god of a duller hue ruled within the more sombre walls of his city home. All that brains and money and energy and passion could do toward waste and luxury, and vain display was done by him with the millions loathed him.

The reckless extravagance opened the eyes of the solid men of all commercial centres. They believed no income could stand it. Then they saw that from January 1, 1875, to August 1, 1875, forty millions in specie had gone from California to the East, and only sixteen millions to the year before. California lived on specie. In the year just past one hundred and seventeen millions of mining stocks had come into being, sustained by California specie banks. Rascally things have been done that weakened confidence, and where was the gold to resist the collapse when the prop of the greenback was unknown?

This was what made the paper of the bank shunned and caused its indorsement to appear on the paper of other banks showing its securities were pledged. This was what made great bankers, who, but for the banks' early patronizing, would have been penniless clerks, reuse their aid when the stock of the great mines fell to nominal prices. This was what made the smaller bankers refuse to combine and protect the bank against the lock-up of coin when the drain began to show its effect. The bank still elected senators, but it was after bitter fight and the defeated breathed deep threats of revenge.

The Suter scheme, the Nye and Stewart quarrel, the Sharon combination, Central Pacific Richardson and Nelson Booth made the bank sink below its previous standing of California public spirit and enterprise, and all men deep in finance knew the crisis was coming. But they made no sign. Those that could protected themselves and left all the world outside to suffer. There are unions in money as well as in trade.

When it came, the bank paid out near a million and a half in money, and stopped because it had no more to pay. The other banks stood it the best they could, two suspending. New York and the Treasury came to the rescue as best they could. But it was only gold that would do good. Till confidence was restored, happily postponed but twenty-four hours, the vast commercial credit of the Pacific coast demanded its dollar of coin. It was not forthcoming. Only the return of faith restored tranquillity. There were none of the hundreds the bank had sided to help it. The struggle was too great. It was *savez que peul*, for financial life was in the balance. A frantic, struggling, fighting mass of human beings packed California street, and from the windows of the Merchants' Exchange the surging crowd was watched by the Law's that had made them what they were. Drays, hired by the heavy depositors, carried away the golden life, and policemen drove from the steps the widows, wives and servant girls who sought to hear their coin clink over the barricaded counters, while the walls echoed with their despairing cries.

When the work was done the usual assertions were made that none of the poor would suffer; that the result was caused by a persistent effort to break the bank, and the astonishingly honest though despairing statement that the bank would never open again, and then President Ralston went and drowned himself.

His death is comment enough. San Francisco will censure him no more, and lesser sufferers should follow this guidance. His display, extravagance and even his fraud will be looked upon there as for the public good, and with this the matter will end.

There is a conspicuous difference between the public spirit of one paper, which postponed fifteen columns of new advertisements to the duty of publishing the annual trade report, and another which is filled with advertisements and notices. The public should appreciate these sacrifices and see that public spirit does not suffer from them.

VERY GOOD CARPET FOR SIXTY CENTS. CAPETS, OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS AND MATTING. WINDOW SHADES AND CURTAINS. CURTAIN GOODS OF ALL KINDS, JUST RECEIVED AND WILL BE OFFERED LOW. HEATH, PIPPEY & LARA, No. 73 Calleson street.

SELLING OUT AT COST, FOR CASH ONLY. JOSEPH B. HUBBARD, 123 Rampart street.

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN Furniture, Upholstered Goods, Springs, Beds, Mattresses, Feather, etc.

NO AUCTION GOODS. A few more of these cheap PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITS, OFFICE HALL, LIBRARY AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE. Prices in comparison to the above. Now is the time for cheap bargains.

FREDERICKSON & HARTE, DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS, 139 Canal Street. A FULL ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

BERGEN COOLIDGE OIL. Indelible Cotton Marking Ink. Condensed into one gallon can, sufficient to make a barrel of ink.

QUARANTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, June 15, 1875. Whereas, an act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1855, entitled "An act to establish quarantine for the protection of the State," provides that the Governor of the State shall, upon his proclamation, upon the advice of the Board of Health, declare any place where there shall be reason to believe a pestilential, contagious or infectious disease exists, to be an infected place, and starting the number of days of quarantine to be performed by the vessels, their passengers, officers and crews, coming from such place or places.

Now, therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, in pursuance of the authority vested in me by the said act, do hereby extend the quarantine against the ports of Havana and Vera Cruz, to take effect on and after the tenth day of June, 1875.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State, this tenth day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and of the independence of the United States the thirty-ninth.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, Governor. N. DURAND, Assistant Secretary of State.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS. OFFICE BOARD OF STATE AND CITY TAX ASSESSORS, No. 29 Iberville street, New Orleans, August 1, 1875.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, having this day officially informed me that "yellow fever exist at and near the town of Pascagoula, Mississippi," recommending "that the town and bay of Pascagoula be included in the official proclamation of quarantine issued by the Governor June 10, 1875, restricting vessels from that port to a detention of ten days from the date of leaving port."

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SPLENDID CHANCE FOR A FORTUNE. TEN LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

STATE LOTTERY COMPANY. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1875. A GRAND GOLDEN DRAWING. Capital Prize \$100,000. ONE PRIZE TO EVERY SIX TICKETS.

3580 PRIZES. OF ALL AMOUNTS IN THE AGGREGATE OVER HALF A MILLION IN GOLD.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT. For which the best musical talent within the country will be engaged, and to which, on the morning of SATURDAY, December 12, 1875, at one of the largest theatres in the city, it will be conducted with a GRAND ORCHESTRA.

LOOK AT THE SCHEME. Extraordinary Scheme! 20,000 Tickets at \$50 Each.

LIST OF PRIZES: 1 Capital Prize of \$100,000, 1 Prize of \$50,000, 1 Prize of \$25,000, 2 Prizes of \$10,000, 30 Prizes of \$5,000, 1200 Prizes of \$1,000, 3000 Prizes of \$500.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES: 100 Approximation Prizes at \$200 Each, 100 Approximation Prizes at \$100, 100 Approximation Prizes at \$75.

TOTAL: 3580 Prizes in All. AMOUNTS TO \$502,500 IN GOLD!

WHOLE TICKETS: 1000, 500, 250, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1. For sale at all the New Orleans agencies and the Central Office of the

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY. Address Lock Box No. 899, New Orleans, La. Tickets by POSTOFFICE, MONEY ORDER, CHECK, LETTER, DRAFT, OR BY EXPRESS.

OBserve AND RECOLLECT That in the Grand Golden Drawing, December 25, 1875, ALL THE TICKETS SOLD FOR GREENBACKS.

PAID IN GOLD. Agents Wanted in Every State, City and Town Throughout the Country. UNEXCEPTIONAL GUARANTEES REQUIRED.

LOTTERIES. DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR SEPTEMBER 1, 1875. CLASS 9th.

CAUTION. NOTICE—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CALLED TO ATTENTION THAT THE BOARD OF STATE AND CITY TAX ASSESSORS, No. 29 Iberville street, New Orleans, August 1, 1875.

PEABODY HIGH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, WITH PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT. No. 73 Calleson street. SESSION OPENS MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1875.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY. NEW ORLEANS, LA. All letters unanswered must be signed by the