

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

NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 4, 1875.

Minor mention—Talking about children.

A drop too much—The drop of the gallows.

Dickens never made a Dot too much in writing.

Western Texas wishes to secede from the State.

New York is full of Irish and American Hanibals.

Poisoned sausage is no longer distributed pro rater.

Georgia Democrats are no longer shaking colored shirts.

Mrs. Nilsson's voice grows smaller as her body grows stouter.

Whisky from tan bark. To what strange juices do we come at last.

When a man gets time on a note he is expected to pay before eternity.

Energetic young medical students raise such skeletons as they need.

When a man has made puns for ten years he becomes a detrao punster.

A put up job—The insurance in Georgia, as manipulated by Democrats.

It is a blessed satisfaction that men with the least wisdom have the most vanity.

Vermont has no State debt, and yet claims a respectable position among States.

Two green apples and a small watermelon will make a boy rotund shouldered for three hours.

The new National Union party of Boston can not find a man who is willing to be President.

Charles Francis Adams is likely to be nominated more and elected less than any other man.

There are many points upon which a logical man can rest easy, but the point of a pin is not one of them.

A poet has a right to write an ode to Goethe, and if he gets pay for it so much the better for the ode.

Louisville agents on having all of the purchasing agents of the Grangers in the city on the first of October.

Under the head of base ball, a St. Louis paper informs the world that "the Leather Heads scooped the Bald Heads."

When ballooning becomes common it will be perfectly proper to say to a traveler, "Drop in and see us at any time."

College presidents were not on hand to meet the rise team. Only boat clubs and big gun insurance college professors.

All New Haven is wondering at a cat which goes into the water and catches fish, and yet it is not strange to see a catfish.

Irish regiments are mustered in New York to see Barry Sullivan play Hamlet. They say "Ate a mighty fine performance any way."

Dominick Murray has a new play written for him called "Timon the Actor." Dominick is energetic and will make time on the character.

The Washington National Republican says the nearest thing to a funeral is to see a small boy, with a watermelon under his arm, whistling, "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

Enough bottles, with messages from Donaldson, have been picked up to load three balloons. Death has no terror for the Chicago reporters, who are unconscious of a heretofore.

It is related that a man spent ten hours in Boston recently trying to find a clergyman to attend a funeral. People should die at watering places if they must have funerals.

Mr. Anson Stager, of Chicago, superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Line, central division, is pictured in the Chimney Corner as a self made man. He is not a very old stager.

Mr. Colfax believes woman able to keep a secret. He says: "Out of the 60,000 women who have belonged to the Daughters of Rebecca, he had never known one to break faith." This is a case where silence speaks well for Rebecca.

A free lunch feed has nearly solved the problem of human existence. His measure of happiness will be full as soon as he finds a man willing to give out bedrooms and clothes in exchange for conversations on things as they existed before the war.

The sagacity of Cassaigne and his imperial seconds in declining pistols at five paces will be verified by the result of the Texas duel at four feet. They will, we suppose, denounce the fatal absurdity of such a combat by some terms equivalent in English to ass-assination.

A California man refused to take the photograph made for him, giving as the reason that the picture did not do him justice. The photographer sued for damages, and a jury took the conceit out of the customer by agreeing that the man was quite as ugly as the picture.

And now they say Ralston did not commit suicide; that his death was accidental drowning. Like the colored swimmer who was shot in the back by the New Iberia vigilance committee, he may have had "orange" brought on by his discharge from the bank, his disgrace and loss of fortune.

A story is told of an English actor, and a bad one, who suffered ten years imprisonment for £10,000, offered by a rich lord. The actor went in at the age of twenty-five, and won his money. Will not some wealthy American do as much for our stage? It would be a relief if some of our stage with occasional dramas could be locked up for only one year.

Attention is called to the fact that Sunday excursionists on the Jackson railroad now have the choice of two trains to return to the city— one arriving at 9 P. M., and the other at 11:30 P. M., as usual. The management of the road has put on these extra trains for the accommodation of those who wish to get home early and secure a good night's rest.

THE WHITE LEAGUE—IS IT AN EPI- DEMIC?

The New Orleans Times gives the following version of the White League organization here:

The nucleus of an organization having for its object the protection of suffragans of all parties and both races was then formed. In the original draft of the agreement the declaration was specifically made that whatever should be the color of politics of the candidates lawfully elected, their influence should be confined to secure his induction into and retention in office. In its inception, no violation of law was for an instant contemplated. On the contrary, those enrolled aspired to be in the trust sense of the term conservators of the peace and vindicators of the law.

It was, according to the same authority, perverted as follows: Upon the admission of new members other names were revealed. Contrary to the wish of a number of its original incorporators, the society was named the White League, and against that better judgment was put upon a military basis. Acquiring in the will of a majority, all, we believe, subscribed liberally to the cause.

That is, an organization intended to protect the votes of both races was captured and converted into a party for securing to the whites exclusive control of the State government, and this design was placed upon a military basis.

The Bulletin fully contradicts the first proposition, and asserts that the last object stated was always the purpose of the organization. We give its version of facts: All familiar with the facts will remember that no such change took place. What the White League was in its inception, it continued to be until the morning of the fourth of September. It was purely political in character and purpose; a club of voting citizens, intent upon political reform and resolved to see a pure, fair and free election.

We have to contemporary testimony the decision of this question. The Republican would be stopped by proper considerations from doing more now than it did during the events, deploring and condemning any mode of doing what is esteemed popular justice by means outside of the law. We have, however, a right in that connection and upon that argument to say that the Bulletin subsequently assigns a very different justification for the armed organization than is given in those quoted. It says:

The report that the League was armed for the purpose of attack was diligently circulated as a pretext for disarming all the citizens of New Orleans. It is well known that this attempt had been made, and that a general ransacking of stores and dwellings by the black and white police militia had been arranged.

The arming and drilling of the White League was known officially to the authorities. The receipt of consignments of arms to be employed in the same manner was known in the same way. In this case the authorities of order did exactly what all conservators of the peace do everywhere. No one has ever said that when the municipal authorities of New York suppressed, with a loss of fifteen hundred lives, the armed resistance to the draft, or dispersed the assemblages of men demanding work or bread, they exceeded their powers in preventing any accession of arms, force, or other powers of mischief, to those whose purpose to resist the law was officially apparent to them. Have the authorities for the preservation of peace no power to disarm or disable those who manifestly intend the violation of law? If two men approach each other with deadly weapons and an evident intention of attacking each other, must the policeman stand idly by and not attempt to disarm them lest he violate the sacred "right of the people to keep and bear arms?"

There was an attempt on the part of the authorities to prevent the distribution of arms imported for the always avowed purpose of the White League. There was a proceeding in the right to recover the property of the State by demanding the arms issued to the militia, or taken by force from the army in which the State authorities had placed them, but we emphatically deny that there was any act by which the government infringed "the right of the people to keep and bear arms."

We call for a single case in which any citizen was called on to give up his arms or any other personal property which he possessed. The Bulletin, however, founds this charge on no fact, but upon "the concerted nocturnal domiciliary search for weapons as contemplated by the Radicals."

It imputes an intention of "disarming the gentlemen of New Orleans." Could anything better illustrate the impropriety of a military organization for the purpose of securing a free and fair election than the fact that this military force was employed to overthrow the existing State government? What had the invasion upon "the right of the people to keep and bear arms" to do with an organization to superintend the election with or without arms? What possible right could such an organization have had to overthrow the State government?

If the State government had invaded the right of a citizen to bear arms, the remedy has been pointed out. It would be a poor pretense that because a policeman had seized a shotgun from a citizen, therefore Governor Kellogg had forfeited his commission, and, more illogical still, that Mr. McEnery was the lawful Governor.

We pass from this variance of versions presented by two journals, one of which palliates while the other defends the deeds of the White League. Both are wrong. Whatever may be the local estimate of the right of men disappointed of office or indignantly at misrule to overthrow the government of a State and capture its offices by a raid, the belief elsewhere is that no such right exists. However the anti-Republicans at the North may have vilified the Republican State government, not one of them has ever said in print that it should have been dispossessed by armed force. Nothing except the interposition of a force superior to that of the White League prevented the successful revolution in the office of the State by force of arms. It wanted but the assistance of such superior force to have placed the government of Louisiana on the same basis with that of Santa Anna, of France, or of any one of the hundred

revolutionists of the Spanish American republics. Read the proclamations of those discontented and ambitious men. It will be found that they denounce their opponents and assert their own superior virtue in as brave terms as could have been written and printed here. Those who made the federal constitution swore to abide by the law. They never secured to themselves the right to employ the agency of the law when to have advantage and to overthrow the law it stood in the way of their interest, their ambition or of their bad temper.

The best test of propriety will, however, be to reform the White League, arm and drill anew the strong men who composed it, declare again the purpose to conduct "a military" election. If this was or right once it is both wise and right again. The same "anarphism" still exists. There is no more power to prevent or resist this local force now than there was a year ago. Let the American people know whether we are to expect the reorganization of this meritorious movement for a free and fair election in 1876.

The White League Democracy should either avow this purpose like men, or declare it as an error and an injury. Will the Bulletin let the people know what to expect on the one hand, or what to apprehend on the other? The commissions granted by Mr. McEnery would be more valued in the one case, and in the other it would be but magnanimous to give notice for the withdrawal of women, children and capital from a city threatened with warfare in the streets.

THE LETTERS OF GENERAL JACKSON. The extracts published by us from the letters of General Jackson show the violence which raged between the Whig and Democratic parties. We could have extracted also the most vehement denunciation of a Whig Senator from Louisiana, who had spoken upon the proposal to refer to General Jackson the fine imposed on him by Judge Hall—a measure which he always regarded as indispensable to his personal justification. The reader, however, will find sufficient other evidence that the leader of the Democratic party was the friend of labor and the champion of the people. Political abuse always prevails wherever there is a principle or a salary in contest, and we have thought that in proportion as the difference in principle is eliminated the tendency to personal defamation increases. When there was a difference in the financial policy or constitutional construction of the two parties; when men thought the destiny of the republic depended upon the right of migration with slaves into a common territory, men of character and ability were put in the front. Their argument and their counsel was looked and listened to, and their disciples used the fruits of their genius or wisdom to convince the people. Benton and Calhoun, Clay and Webster, Polk and Rives were the cradles and the magazines of party.

With the disappearance of differences in principle, and the universal admission of the doctrines established by the Republican party, there is no such comparison or conflict of opinions and no such need of uncommon ability. The political bonner and bushwhacker has succeeded to the soldiers and sages of an earlier period. The journal or partisan which can utter slang or diffuse slander with the greatest volubility is the most valuable ally. The statesmen and orators of the past would find their occupation utterly gone, and installed in their stead some partisans who could best stuff a ballot box or organize a riot.

Will not the people, who have found that there is no longer any dissent from Republican principles, demand that there shall be at least integrity and ability in the candidates for office, and decency in the manner in which the contests are conducted?

MR. CHARLES LACOUPE. We wish to inform his friends, patrons, and the public generally, that he will reopen the ST. CHARLES BILLIARD ROOM, This (Saturday) Evening, September 4. The above room has been refitted and everything will be found in first class order. See 11 20.

SELLING OUT AT COST, FOR CASH ONLY. JOSEPH B. HUBBARD, 122 Rampart street.

DOUBLE WALNUT VICTORIA BEDSTRAES, \$20. WALNUT PORTABLE ARMCHairs, \$15. WALNUT BUREAU WITH GLASS, \$15. WALNUT COTTAGE CHAIRS, \$10 per dozen. Substantially made and well finished.

NO AUCTION GOODS. A few more of these cheap PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITS, OFFICE, HALL, LUBRANT AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE. Prices in comparison to the above. New is the time for cheap bargains. Call on JOSEPH B. HUBBARD, Corner of Rampart and Perdido streets. Country orders promptly filled. See 11 20.

A VERY GOOD CARPET FOR SIXTY CENTS. CARPETS, OIL CLOTH, RUGS, MATS AND MATTING, WINDOW SHADDS AND CURTAINS, CURTAIN GOODS OF ALL KINDS, JUST RECEIVED AND WILL BE OFFERED LOW. BEATH, PIPPEY & LARA, 21 1/2 Camp street.

SPLENDID CHANCE FOR A FORTUNE. THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY. WILL OPEN ON 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!

The Drawing will positively commence at TEN O'CLOCK on the morning of SATURDAY, December 25, 1875, at one of the largest theatres in the city. It will be conducted with a GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT, For which the best musical talent available in the country will be engaged, and to which every holder of a COUPON TICKET will be entitled to FREE ADMISSION.

LOOK AT THE SCHEME! Extraordinary Scheme! 30,000 Tickets at \$50 Each. LIST OF PRIZES: 1 Capital Prize.....\$100,000 1 First.....50,000 1 Second.....20,000 1 Third.....10,000 1 Fourth.....5,000 1 Fifth.....2,500 1 Sixth.....1,000 1 Seventh.....500 1 Eighth.....250 1 Ninth.....100 1 Tenth.....50 1 Eleventh.....25 1 Twelfth.....10 1 Thirteenth.....5 1 Fourteenth.....2 1 Fifteenth.....1 1 Sixteenth......50 1 Seventeenth......25 1 Eighteenth......10 1 Nineteenth......50 1 Twentieth......25 1 Twenty-first......10 1 Twenty-second......50 1 Twenty-third......25 1 Twenty-fourth......10 1 Twenty-fifth......50 1 Twenty-sixth......25 1 Twenty-seventh......10 1 Twenty-eighth......50 1 Twenty-ninth......25 1 Thirtieth......10 1 Thirty-first......50 1 Thirty-second......25 1 Thirty-third......10 1 Thirty-fourth......50 1 Thirty-fifth......25 1 Thirty-sixth......10 1 Thirty-seventh......50 1 Thirty-eighth......25 1 Thirty-ninth......10 1 Fortieth......50 1 Forty-first......25 1 Forty-second......10 1 Forty-third......50 1 Forty-fourth......25 1 Forty-fifth......10 1 Forty-sixth......50 1 Forty-seventh......25 1 Forty-eighth......10 1 Forty-ninth......50 1 Fiftieth......25 1 Fifty-first......10 1 Fifty-second......50 1 Fifty-third......25 1 Fifty-fourth......10 1 Fifty-fifth......50 1 Fifty-sixth......25 1 Fifty-seventh......10 1 Fifty-eighth......50 1 Fifty-ninth......25 1 Sixtieth......10 1 Sixty-first......50 1 Sixty-second......25 1 Sixty-third......10 1 Sixty-fourth......50 1 Sixty-fifth......25 1 Sixty-sixth......10 1 Sixty-seventh......50 1 Sixty-eighth......25 1 Sixty-ninth......10 1 Seventieth......50 1 Seventy-first......25 1 Seventy-second......10 1 Seventy-third......50 1 Seventy-fourth......25 1 Seventy-fifth......10 1 Seventy-sixth......50 1 Seventy-seventh......25 1 Seventy-eighth......10 1 Seventy-ninth......50 1 Eightieth......25 1 Eighty-first......10 1 Eighty-second......50 1 Eighty-third......25 1 Eighty-fourth......10 1 Eighty-fifth......50 1 Eighty-sixth......25 1 Eighty-seventh......10 1 Eighty-eighth......50 1 Eighty-ninth......25 1 Ninetieth......10 1 Ninety-first......50 1 Ninety-second......25 1 Ninety-third......10 1 Ninety-fourth......50 1 Ninety-fifth......25 1 Ninety-sixth......10 1 Ninety-seventh......50 1 Ninety-eighth......25 1 Ninety-ninth......10 1 One hundred......50

APPROXIMATION PRIZES: 100 Approximation Prizes at \$400.....\$40,000 100 Approximation Prizes at \$100.....10,000 100 Approximation Prizes at \$75.....7,500 TOTAL: AMOUNTING TO \$502,500 IN GOLD!

Prize of Tickets: WHOLE TICKETS.....\$50 00 HALVES.....25 00 TENTHS.....5 00 TWENTY-FIFTHS.....2 00 For sale at all the New Orleans agencies and at the Central Office of the Louisiana State Lottery Company.

LOUISIANA SAVING BANK AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, 51 Camp street. CAPITAL, \$100,000. Directors: E. C. PALMER, President. JAMES JACKSON, Vice President. ED. CONKEY, FREDERICK WING, J. B. THOMAS, W. B. SCHMIDT, JAMES JACKSON, C. C. PALMER.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK. (A bank for small savings.) GRUNEWALD HALL, Pays six per cent interest, pays deposits and demands, and conducts business on the most liberal principles consistent with depositors' interests. Examination is invited to its management and financial condition. J. L. GUBERNATOR, President. M. BENNER, Cashier.

NEW ORLEANS SAVING INSTITUTE. THOMAS H. CANAL STREET. Trustees—Dr. W. L. MURPHY, J. B. THOMAS, J. G. JONES, JOHN G. GAINES, THOMAS A. ADAMS, CARL ROHN, THOMAS ALLEN, CHARLES CHRISTIAN SCHNEIDER, CHARLES L. JAMISON. Interest Allowed on Deposits. CHARLES KILMAM, President. L. E. GENIERES, Cashier.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. G. H. BRAIGHAN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. No. 17 Commercial Place. Practices in all the State and Federal Courts. Will honorably give his personal attention to all matters referred to him. See 11 20.

EDUCATIONAL. MADAME T. P. LOCQUET, HAVING returned to New Orleans, begs leave to inform her friends, former pupils, and all persons desirous to receive instruction in her art, that she is ready to receive her music pupils, and can be seen at her residence, No. 720 Camp Street. Any communication addressed Box No. 1130, Post-office, will receive prompt attention. See 11 20.

UNEXCEPTIONAL GUARANTEES REQUIRED, AND PAID IN GOLD. LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY, NEW ORLEANS, LA. All letters unrequited must be promptly replied. See 11 20.

PEABODY HIGH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, WITH PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT. No. 73 Coliseum street. SESSION OPENS MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1875. All the English branches, modern and ancient language, mathematics, music, drawing and painting taught by the most competent teachers. Principal, K. R. SHAW.

FREDERICKSON & HARTE, DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS, 130 Canal Street. A FULL ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, AGENTS FOR VICTORY, BITTER AND ALL OTHER MINERAL WATERS. And for the Celebrated BERGEN COOLIVER OIL. ALSO FOR GROVER TIEMANN & CO'S SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC.

Indicible Cotton Marking Ink, Condensed into a one gallon can, sufficient to make a barrel of SUPERIOR INK AT 25 PER BARREL. See 11 20.

QUARANTINE. PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, August 11, 1875. Whereas, an act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1875, entitled "An act to establish quarantine for the protection of the State," provides that the Governor of the State shall issue his proclamation, upon the advice of the Board of Health, declaring any place where there shall be reason to believe a pestilential, contagious or infectious disease exists, to be an infected place, and stating the number of days of quarantine to be performed by the vessels, their passengers, effects and crews, coming from such place or places; and Whereas, the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana has officially recommended that proclamation of quarantine be made against the ports of Havana and Vera Cruz, to take effect on and after the tenth of June, 1875;

Now, therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, upon the advice of the Board of Health, do hereby declare, in pursuance of each and every part of the said act, that from and after the date of the departure of the vessel quarantined from the infected port on the voyage to the port of New Orleans, the vessel, its passengers, effects and crews, shall be subject to the provisions of the said act, and the seal of the State hereunto attached, 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 ninety-ninth. WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, By the Governor: S. UKARD, Assistant Secretary of State.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, August 11, 1875. In accordance with the official request of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana this day received, the provisions of the foregoing proclamation are hereby extended to the port of Key West, Florida. 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 ninety-ninth. WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, By the Governor: S. UKARD, Assistant Secretary of State.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, August 11, 1875. The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, having this day officially informed me that yellow fever exists 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, the provisions of the proclamation aforesaid are hereby extended to the bay of Pascagoula, as requested by the Board of Health. 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 ninety-ninth. C. C. ANTOINE, Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor of the State of Louisiana. By the Acting Governor: S. UKARD, Assistant Secretary of State. See 11 20.

LOTTERIES. DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR SEPTEMBER 3, 1875. CLASS 210. In the Matter of the Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery for September 3, 1875. The following are the names of the persons who have won prizes in the above drawing: 1. Capital Prize.....\$100,000 1. First.....50,000 1. Second.....20,000 1. Third.....10,000 1. Fourth.....5,000 1. Fifth.....2,500 1. Sixth.....1,000 1. Seventh.....500 1. Eighth.....250 1. Ninth.....100 1. Tenth.....50 1. Eleventh.....25 1. Twelfth.....10 1. Thirteenth.....5 1. Fourteenth.....2 1. Fifteenth.....1 1. Sixteenth......50 1. Seventeenth......25 1. Eighteenth......10 1. Nineteenth......50 1. Twentieth......25 1. Twenty-first......10 1. Twenty-second......50 1. Twenty-third......25 1. Twenty-fourth......10 1. Twenty-fifth......50 1. Twenty-sixth......25 1. Twenty-seventh......10 1. Twenty-eighth......50 1. Twenty-ninth......25 1. Thirtieth......10 1. Thirty-first......50 1. Thirty-second......25 1. Thirty-third......10 1. Thirty-fourth......50 1. Thirty-fifth......25 1. Thirty-sixth......10 1. Thirty-seventh......50 1. Thirty-eighth......25 1. Thirty-ninth......10 1. Fortieth......50 1. Forty-first......25 1. Forty-second......10 1. Forty-third......50 1. Forty-fourth......25 1. Forty-fifth......10 1. Forty-sixth......50 1. Forty-seventh......25 1. Forty-eighth......10 1. Forty-ninth......50 1. Fiftieth......25 1. Fifty-first......10 1. Fifty-second......50 1. Fifty-third......25 1. Fifty-fourth......10 1. Fifty-fifth......50 1. Fifty-sixth......25 1. Fifty-seventh......10 1. Fifty-eighth......50 1. Fifty-ninth......25 1. Sixtieth......10 1. Sixty-first......50 1. Sixty-second......25 1. Sixty-third......10 1. Sixty-fourth......50 1. Sixty-fifth......25 1. Sixty-sixth......10 1. Sixty-seventh......50 1. Sixty-eighth......25 1. Sixty-ninth......10 1. Seventieth......50 1. Seventy-first......25 1. Seventy-second......10 1. Seventy-third......50 1. Seventy-fourth......25 1. Seventy-fifth......10 1. Seventy-sixth......50 1. Seventy-seventh......25 1. Seventy-eighth......10 1. Seventy-ninth......50 1. Eightieth......25 1. Eighty-first......10 1. Eighty-second......50 1. Eighty-third......25 1. Eighty-fourth......10 1. Eighty-fifth......50 1. Eighty-sixth......25 1. Eighty-seventh......10 1. Eighty-eighth......50 1. Eighty-ninth......25 1. Ninetieth......10 1. Ninety-first......50 1. Ninety-second......25 1. Ninety-third......10 1. Ninety-fourth......50 1. Ninety-fifth......25 1. Ninety-sixth......10 1. Ninety-seventh......50 1. Ninety-eighth......25 1. Ninety-ninth......10 1. One hundred......50

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