

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 14, 1875.

Something to shun—Inflation.

Umbrellas are regarded as property in Savannah.

A bare-faced assumption—Shaving off one's whiskers.

An exchange speaks of stamp duty on "patent medicines."

Policemen with poisoned sausage have no hang dog look.

For a crime which was New murder great was made in New York.

The French man notices that bald headed men comb their heads with towels.

In Wisconsin they pay female school teachers as low as \$1 per week.

The Bulletin believes Ohio is a Republican State, and that was the cause of it.

It is said Mount Holyoke Seminary has supplied 115 wives for foreign missionaries.

Young ladies with striped stockings in church choirs are not allowed to sing "Hoe, Anna."

The Rev. Mr. Payson preaches in Chicago. He should not color his sermons too highly.

If it looks bad to be seen coming out of a drinking saloon, it looks worse to be seen going in.

A man can not well be rich by either borrowing or stealing money belonging to other people.

Montreal appears to be a particularly unhealthy place, with its graveyard mounds and vaccination riots.

It is better to be always on the right side of a man, especially if he strikes from his left shoulder.

Delaware has 30,000 gallons of new peach brandy. It is enough to carry a State of that size Democratic.

A St. Louis paper announces that Mr. Hazard, "a large iron man," is at one of the hotels. He should be on exhibition.

Moody and Sankey will preach and sing in the Skating Rink, at Brooklyn, which place has a capacity for holding 8,000 sinners.

Annie Louise Carey has made a successful appearance in opera at Moscow. Now she will get a set of furs and some diamonds.

The Philadelphia Board of Health has decided that street sprinkling is unhealthy. Now look out for injunctions against showers.

The "Two Orphans" will arrive here on Sunday, and will find asylum at the St. Charles Theatre. Miss Eliza Hudson is one of them.

Tennie Clafin is to commence her stage career by playing Pauline in the "Lady of Lyons." Brooklyn should furnish the Claude Melnotte.

The people of Pittsburg talk of erecting a monument to the memory of the song writer, Stephen C. Foster, for "The Old Folks at Home."

Marianne Conway, now Mrs. J. Levy, will abandon the dramatic stage and become a concert singer. This comes of marrying a cornet player.

The Madrid dispatches by the way of London, announce that Don Carlos has ordered the shooting of General Sabalet; but the General does not say balls, and keeps out of the way.

John B. Gough is delivering a lecture called "Circumstances." Whatever he makes out of his engagements must therefore be owing entirely to circumstances, and not a certainty.

According to the Darwinian theory, man, coming through the changes from vegetable to animal life, was at one time little better than a sponge, and some men are little better now.

In apologizing for leaving his manuscript at home one Sunday morning, a preacher said he would have to depend on the Lord for a sermon, but in the afternoon he would come better prepared.

England has a mail train which runs so fast that the clerks have not time to sort the mails between stations. The residents along the route are justly proud of the speed accomplished.

An article of food called fish flour has been successfully manufactured, and it will undoubtedly become popular when it is better known. It is made from desiccated fish, thoroughly dried and ground in a mill.

We have received from I. G. Berry, the agent, No. 178 Canal street, Bardette Smith's "World of Fashion" for October. This is probably the best journal of fashions, fine arts and polite literature extant.

Chicago sent nine young men with white stockings to St. Louis to play base ball with nine other young men, who were brown stockings. The business of the city was not suspended during the game, and the judges opened and closed court as usual.

Hon. S. B. Packard yesterday received a dispatch from Colonel A. T. Wilcox, chairman of the Ohio Republican State Central Committee, dated at Columbus, which says: "The returns received by us indicate that Hayes' majority in this State will exceed 10,000."

General W. F. Bayliff is a gentleman and scholar, and declines to be the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts. Some other Republican may be found, on the New York plan, who will consent to be defeated on that ticket, or perhaps Sam Carey, who is now out of a situation, will allow the Gaston men the use of his powerful name.

Through the book-selling house of George Hills & Brothers, No. 25 Camp street, we have received the following new books, published by Harper & Brothers: "The Light and Mirth of Literature," by J. W. V. Hunter; "Select Dialogues of Plato," translated by Professor Henry Cary; "The Lives of Oliver Goldsmith," and a romance called "Hedley," by an anonymous author.

LESSONS OF THE ELECTION.

The smoke of the battle in Ohio has cleared away, and the Republican party stands victorious in the field. As Republicans of the great union of States, we may be pardoned a little rejoicing over the triumph. As Republicans living in Louisiana, carrying the banner of reform, peace on earth, good will to all men, and championing good government, we are especially pleased. The dethronement of the William Allen dynasty, on which has been grafted the pernicious inflation scheme, with its ulterior designs of repudiation, the unsettling of commerce, and the hazarding of the free school system through Catholic interference, works not only a benefit to the grand old State of Ohio, but to us, and to the country at large. The national Republican party has received such indorsement and strength as to insure future victories in other State elections where doubts of triumph existed; and more, the voice of Ohio, to be echoed in Pennsylvania, a State whose Democrats are cumbered also with inflation fetters, insures a Republican victory in the Presidential campaign of 1876.

The lesson is not without its significance here. For the first time in our experience we see to-day men calling themselves Democrats in Louisiana rejoicing with us in the defeat of Democracy in another State. Before the Ohio election there was the semblance of a national Democratic party. To-day there is nothing of the sort. The Republican party has been true to its traditions and purposes. The Democratic party had no fixed principles or policy. It shouted for good government, and the Ohio branch of the party declared against the only basis upon which such a government can stand—a sound financial foundation. Instead of statesmen, it put forward demagogues. It appealed to the prejudice of the people instead of to the reason of voters. The renegade Carey, and the hoary Allen, galvanized into life by presidential aspirations, told the ignorant and poor men from the stump that the election of Allen and Carey would fill all empty pockets with greenbacks; but they did not tell their hearers that such plenty, by cheapening the currency, would bring only poverty. William Allen was master of the situation; he sat in the executive chair and played upon the keys manipulating the machinery of a State located near the heart of the Union. He ran away with the Democratic party of the State and drove it to destruction. That is why our Democrats, while chagrined at defeat, are pleased to see the old man smashed to pieces beyond the possibility of rising up. Monday William Allen was king; to-day he is a very weak old man, to whom even Edward Booth will not do reverence.

To the Republicans of Ohio we extend our congratulations, to the Democrats our sympathy. Among the latter are yet good men, and we invite them to join our party, where there is room enough for all. The Republican party stands to-day as it stood at the beginning and at the close of the war, with its cardinal points fixed. It fought and put down a terrible rebellion, then fostered by leading Democrats; it wiped out American slavery, and made our Union respected among the free nations of the earth. War, in its train, brought many evils. To correct them has been the steady work of the Republican party. Greenbacks were among the necessary evils arising from the war. How to withdraw them without prostrating commerce by a sudden shock, has been the problem of the age. A wise plan of gradual withdrawal, and a substitution of par value notes, that should meet the approval of government creditors at home and abroad, has been devised by our ablest men. To gradual resumption of specie exchange, and to the establishment of a good currency on a specie basis, sufficient for the wants of trade, the Republican party is committed. Good faith and common honesty demands this, and this the Democrats of Ohio opposed. In fact they had no distinctive plan of operation, except opposition to Republicanism. Their support office and power without warranting good. They pursued their campaign in opposition to the warnings of the more intelligent Democracy of New York, and have lost in the race. Triumph upon such a platform would have been a reproach to the country.

While the currency question affected the election in Ohio, there are other reasons to account for the large Republican gains in Iowa and the new crop of Republicanism seen in New Jersey, and they are found in the fatal policy of the Southern Democrats. The bloody shirt carries only its own weight in a Northern or Western campaign; but it tells when it covers the body of a bleeding human being and a Republican. The Northern Democrat is as anxious to hold office as his Southern brother, but he has not been trained to go to such extremes. He recognizes the right his political opponent has to life and liberty. The report of the White Line shotguns in Mississippi mingled unpleasantly with the cheers of Democrats in Ohio, Iowa, Nebraska and New Jersey. The Democrats of these States did not like the assumption of the Southern allies who professed to be wheeling into line with them, and they largely drew out into the party of peace and order. The lesson of Ohio and Iowa is one for our Democrats to study well for their own good, and we believe they will profit by it. We have great hopes for the future, that the present is the dawning of a better era, that a better feeling will exist for all time, and that the South will live in peace, and regain her former property through an enlightened system of good Republican government, solid money and steadfast, loyal principles.

When a merchant neglects to advertise, he probably knows the true reason, and does not intend to let purchasers know of it.

WHERE ARE THE ABOLITIONISTS?

The most recent work on the interior of Africa is that written by Dr. Schweinfurth who traveled for some years among the natives. It is a most minute report of the fauna and flora, of the geology and meteorology of the upper Nile. It also gives the social and industrial condition of the negroes, with a comparison of their language as prevailing in the numerous tribes. We have read a great many travels in Africa. On the west coast there have been a host of whom Foote is among the most instructive. There have been narratives by returned slave dealers. There have been reports from the British and American colonization societies. We have in the South specimens of all the tribes of Western Africa, and long ago, before the slave trade ceased, the planters knew the distinctive tribal characteristics, as well as the varieties of any other useful creatures whose services they required. The Guinea negro or the Congo was regarded as obstinate and difficult to teach. The Mandingo was alert, docile and apt to any occupation. Then we have had numerous travelers from the days of Park, Denham and Clapperton, with the more modern Harris, Speke, Livingstone and Stanley. All these authorities tell the same story. Domestic slavery is an institution which prevails throughout Africa. Slaves are reared. They are captured in war. They are sold. They are sacrificed at the death or inauguration of the kings. They furnish a rude medium of exchange and an article of export. If we wished to sport any extra reading on this subject we could go back to the tomb chamber of Egypt and to the Roman satirists, to show that the sale and exportation of African slaves have been contemporaneous with all authentic history.

The particular foreign trade with the American colonies has been the only case in which these poor creatures have been ever elevated to intelligence, and come to political rights. There were, for many years, a class of sincere fanatics, who charged themselves with the duty of securing the emancipation of the slaves held in bondage in the United States. In this object they were adventurously assisted by the civil war, which did more than merely emancipate. It raised the slave to political equality with all citizens, and gave the freedman the protection of the power to which he owed his freedom.

At this result the Abolitionists rejoiced, and have apparently accepted this as the fruit of their effort. They have subsided into apathy, or dedicated their energy to some other philanthropy. We find the English philanthropists are a little more persistent. They find that as the slave trade has been closed out in the West, it has developed itself in the East, so that instead of increasing the products of Cuba or Carolina, it is serving the luxurious despots of Persia and Turkey. Here is what Mr. Chenon read before the conference on international law recently held at Hague: He stated that slaves were conveyed in large numbers from Tripoli to Malta and Constantinople, and urged that if the rights of search were exercised in the Mediterranean, or if civilized nations rigidly prohibited the carriage of slaves in their steamships, the effect would be to inflict a severe blow upon the traffic in human flesh so far as Stamboul and Smyrna are concerned. He explained the legal difference between the African slave trade and the system of kidnapping now prevailing in Polynesia. He remarked that, although the latter was ostensibly a free immigration it was pervaded by the worst kind of injustice, that which employs the forms of legality in order to impose upon mankind. He believed that until a new international arrangement had been concluded the continuance of the slave trade in one quarter of the globe or another was inevitable.

Now it will become important to our philanthropists to prove that their action was inspired by love of freedom, and not by sectional hatred. It will become important that they should continue their aid to those whose emancipation they undoubtedly advocated. The philanthropists should feel themselves at least responsible for any undue consequences of sudden liberation which may have been visited upon the negroes of the South. They are without education. They need the varied employments of industry to render them more independent and more useful to those who have been in inimical relations toward them ever since the war. Could not the friends of the slave extend their aid to the freedman? The colored men are confined to the exclusive labor of the field. The colored women are menials and field hands. It would be a great measure of relief if these people could be employed as mechanics and mariners. It would promote their harmony with the whites if the women could be employed in cotton spinning or other industry which would relieve them from menial labor and enhance the value of the raw material of which the negroes are the chief producers.

We address these suggestions to whom it may concern of the Abolition Society, and we may hope that it will induce them to remember that their work will not be completed until slavery shall disappear from this continent and its islands, and until all who have been liberated shall be provided with the means of industrial employment. Should experimental abolition here turn out a failure; should the people taken from at least the care of interest be less comfortable, less prolific and less safe; should they tend to reduction or even extinction of numbers, the Abolitionists would be held to their full share of responsibility even by the colored people themselves. They should, therefore, inquire into the true social condition of the negroes, and take such measures as may insure to them the blessings which freedom has given, but which the highest civilization can alone insure.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF IT.

Since the returns from Ohio indicate the overwhelming defeat of the only affirmative principle in politics which the Democracy has advanced in thirty years, there is a perceptible reluctance to moralize on the effect of the result. There can be no doubt that a pretty strong inflation party had begun to spring up in this State, confined almost exclusively to the Democracy. But the leaders treated the subject coyly, and at times with bated breath. The journals went no further than to state the question hypothetically, without arriving at any conclusion or stating any opinion further than to remark that time would show which horn of the financial dilemma would be accepted by the people. So far as Ohio is concerned the financial question is left just where the war policy of Congress placed it, with a good prospect of a return to specie payment as soon as the legitimate

business of the country will warrant such a revolution. We believe the Republican party has nothing to suggest in the matter, but it will doubtless promote the execution of the law already passed providing for gradual resumption. It is not necessary, fit or proper that any sudden change, such as would threaten a revulsion, should occur. Gold has already begun to drop, and the decline will, no doubt, be continued by the result of sales of the crops of the past season. In the meantime, the great States of New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, etc., will go quietly into fall elections, and follow on the side of Ohio, Iowa and Nebraska. The philosophy of the recent election is that the Democracy have tried a doubtful experiment as a means to obtain possession of salaried offices, and failed of success. Naturally enough, they feel an unwillingness to discuss the cause of their misfortune. They have lost the day, and can not retrieve it by impugning their reputation in a further advocacy of something which most of the party never really liked, and which they are prepared to abandon now they are satisfied it will not work.

The beneficent result of the defeat of Allen and Carey in Ohio were manifest on our streets early in the morning. A larger business was done in all branches of commerce than for a long time before. Every bale of cotton on the market was in demand, and before one o'clock in the day twenty-five thousand bales of cotton had been sold in the Liverpool market. Gold crept down on the bulletin boards of the Exchange to a fraction over fifteen. Merchants on the streets and in their stores were inspired with a confidence they have not felt for years. An even stock politicians of the rule or ruin Democracy were persuading themselves that there was a silver lining to the clouds that had left the Ohio Democrats in total eclipse.

President Lerdo, having discarded the Spanish jealousy toward other nations, boldly opens the most intimate intercourse with those from whom his predecessors have apprehended most danger. The Mexican Congress grants permission to cross the Rio Grande with one road, the Sierra Madre with another, while a third may seek the Pacific port of Guaymas. The northern republic is thus thrown open to all. The President has noted the Republican policy toward the British possessions of Canada. He has noted that the most intimate intercourse has existed between the United States and Canada for more than a century; that in spite of wars, the tempting values and frequent disputes on the fisheries, the obvious importance of controlling the whole lakes and their outlet of navigation of the most invaluable character to each. President Lerdo has seen that passengers cross the line without passports, that Mexico could send her commodities destined for Canada through American ports and over American ways. There has been a convention of reciprocity, which was terminated by notice from the United States during our civil war. While, however, our government may have suspended this intercourse to plume the British government for its recognition of the Confederate belligerents, it has been estimated that forty thousand Canadians entered the Union army during the war, and thus, though subjects of a sovereign, contributed to the stability of this republic.

Such is a sketch of the republican policy of Mexico. It is precisely in harmony with that of the United States. These sister republics can, between them, republicanize and guarantee the whole continent to freedom and order. We hope the people of Mexico will indorse and continue this policy until it shall be consummated in the great objects indicated.

READY AT WALSHE'S.

NEW NECKWEAR AND SEASONABLE UNDERGARMENTS FOR MEN AND BOYS. THE CHOICEST AND CHEAPEST SHIRTS! SHIRTS! IN THIS CITY.

CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK AND PRICES. B. T. WALSHE, No. 110 Canal street, near St. Charles street.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS. We have recently received large quantities of choice goods from foreign and domestic manufacturers, which we are selling at a slight advance on manufacturers' prices, including Carpets and Floor Oil Cloths, Wall Paper, Upholstery Goods, Window Shades, Lace and Nottingham Curtains, Picture Frames, Mirrors, etc.

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

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. Call on JOSEPH B. HUBBARD, Corner of Rampart and Perdido streets. Country orders promptly filled.

CITIZEN'S SAVINGS BANK. Depositors in the Freedman's Bank can have their books forwarded and dividend collected WITHOUT CHARGE, by leaving them at this bank before November 1, 1875. M. BREWER, Cashier.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS. BOARD OF LIQUIDATORS, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, September 25, 1875. Resolved, no State bonds intended to be funded will be registered unless the same are produced, and a description thereof taken by me, prior to a meeting of this board.

P. G. DESJARDIN, Secretary of the Board.

SPLENDID CHANCE FOR A FORTUNE.

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY. WILL GIVE 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, 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 \$2,500, 20 Prizes at \$1,000, 50 Prizes at \$500, 1300 Prizes at \$100, 9000 Prizes at \$50.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES: 100 Approximation Prizes at \$200, \$20,000, 100 Approximation Prizes at \$100, 10,000, 100 Approximation Prizes at \$75, 7,500. TOTAL: \$502,500 IN GOLD!

WHOLE TICKETS \$30 00, HALVES \$15 00, TENTHS \$3 00, TWENTYFIFTHS \$1 20. For sale at all the New Orleans agencies and at the Central Office of the 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 That in the Grand Golden Drawing of December 25, 1875, ALL THE TICKETS ARE SOLD FOR GREENBACKS, ALL THE PRIZES PAID IN GOLD.

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 TO THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

All intakes unenclosed means a legislative reply. M. DESJARDIN, Assistant Secretary of State.

1876. THE SOUTHERN STATES AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

WILL BE HELD ON THE FAIR GROUNDS, NEW ORLEANS, COMMENCING FEBRUARY 26, 1876. CONTINUING TEN DAYS. I. N. BARRE, President. SAMUEL MULLEN, General Superintendent.

Executive Committee: A. BALOWIN, Chairman; JAMES L. DAY, W. E. SCHMIDT; COLONEL J. D. HILL, JOHN O. FLEMING.

It is the aim of the Board of Commissioners to make it a thorough Exposition of the Agricultural and Mechanical Products of the Southern States, Mexico and Central America, but it will be open to competitors throughout the country, and the general premium list will embrace all articles comprehended in the general design of an Agricultural and Industrial Exposition, including special premiums for strictly Southern products.

The premium list, which is now in course of publication, will be on a liberal scale, and rules will provide for a just and impartial award of awards, by competent and disinterested judges. The Fair Grounds are generally conceded to be the handsomest in the United States, comprising 30 acres, within fifteen minutes ride by car from the center of the city. The grounds are shaded by a beautiful grove of live oaks, and buildings, which are of recent construction, amply sufficient to meet all the necessities of the most extensive exhibition.

The Racing Course, which is used by the Louisiana Jockey Club at all its meetings, is famous throughout the country, and the arrangements for stock are unsurpassed. It is the first time that such an enterprise has been inaugurated at the South, and being a time when the city of New Orleans is thronged with thousands of visitors to participate in the festivities of the Carnival, it affords unusual inducements to exhibitors from every section of the country.

The commissioners earnestly appeal to the people of the Southern States to lend their encouragement to the Exposition, and to take all respects a complete exhibition of Southern productions, and it is hoped that manufacturers and others in every section of the country will participate. Ample arrangements have been perfected for transportation of goods and visitors from all sections at reduced rates.

For detailed information, address SAMUEL MULLEN, General Superintendent, No. 59 Camp street, New Orleans.

QUARANTINE. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, June 10, 1875. Whereas, an act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1875, entitled "An act to establish a quarantine for the protection of the State," and the Governor of the State shall see fit to proclaim, upon the advice of the Board of Health, declaring a quarantine of ten days at each of said ports, this term of ten days shall extend to the date of the departure of the vessel from the infected port on the voyage to New Orleans.

Now, therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, issue this my proclamation, declaring a quarantine of ten days at each of said ports, this term of ten days shall extend to the date of the departure of the vessel from the infected port on the voyage to New Orleans.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Louisiana, this tenth day of June, 1875, 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: M. DESJARDIN, 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 a certain vessel, the name of which I do not know, ever exists at and near the town of Pass Christian, Mississippi, recommending "that the town of Pass Christian be included in the official proclamation of quarantine issued by the Governor June 10, 1875, restricting vessels from that port, the provisions of the proclamation which are hereby extended to the town and bay of Pass Christian, as requested by the Board of Health, herewith attached, this fourteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and of the independence of the United States the one hundredth.

C. C. ANTOINE, Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor of Louisiana. By the Acting Governor: M. DESJARDIN, Assistant Secretary of State.

PROCLAMATION. FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, September 25, 1875. A reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of HENRY WILLIAMS, who was shot and killed without provocation at the village, parish of Caddo, on Thursday, the thirteenth day of September, 1875.

One ROBERT H. READ, accused of the crime, believed to have taken refuge in the State of Louisiana, is hereby notified that the reward of five hundred dollars is offered for his apprehension. Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Louisiana, this twenty-second day of September, A. D. 1875, and of the independence of the United States the one hundredth.

C. C. ANTOINE, Lieutenant and Acting Governor of Louisiana. By the Acting Governor: M. DESJARDIN, Assistant Secretary of State.

PROCLAMATION. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, September 25, 1875. Whereas, no State bonds intended to be funded will be registered unless the same are produced, and a description thereof taken by me, prior to a meeting of this board.

P. G. DESJARDIN, Secretary of the Board.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY, NEW ORLEANS, LA. All intakes unenclosed means a legislative reply. M. DESJARDIN, Assistant Secretary of State.