

DAILY DEMOCRAT.

Official Journal of the State of Louisiana. Official Journal of the City of New Orleans.

Office, 109 Gravier Street.

GEORGE W. DUPRE & CO., PROPRIETORS.

GEORGE W. DUPRE, JOHN AUGUSTIN, J. SEARNEY, ALBERT G. JANIN, R. J. BEARNEY, EDITOR.

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NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 14, 1878.

WEEKLY DEMOCRAT.

We call the special attention of our business community to the excellence of the WEEKLY DEMOCRAT as an advertising medium.

A woman has applied for a divorce in Cincinnati on the plea that her husband obtained her on false pretenses.

Yesterday we had the pleasure of viewing an admirable crayon portrait, life size, of our friend, the Hon. Aron J. S. Adams.

Under the head of "Letters from the People" we print from a prominent citizen a long but certainly able review of the "Canal Bank settlement."

It appears that there are people in New York who already begin to feel the tentacles of that devil fish, the Louisiana Lottery.

It is contrary to law to advertise and sell in this city and State lottery tickets.

It is amusing, indeed, to witness the solicitude, the anxiety, the impatience of the Republicans to get back on their work in Louisiana since Anderson has begun to tell the truth.

Thus it will be seen that when the Louisiana Lottery pays \$150, \$24, \$4 and \$300, honest and just lotteries pay \$225, \$35, \$5 and \$500.

France and Italy have accepted the invitation of the United States to hold an international conference on the subject of metallic money standards.

Only a few days ago we printed an exhaustive analysis of the Louisiana Lottery schemes and the schemes of foreign lotteries, which we wish that Generals Beauregard and Early had read before they promulgated "their defense."

The combination, or Ganeose lottery, which is the system on which the daily drawing of the Louisiana Lottery Company is conducted, has been in existence for centuries.

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A DISTINGUISHED DEFENSE OF THE LOTTERY.

In prosecuting the war against the Louisiana Lottery Company the Democrat has refrained from attacking the relations of Generals Beauregard and Early with that institution.

Whatever odium the public has attached to this gigantic and demoralizing monopoly, none of it has been permitted by this people to fall upon the names of these distinguished and long honored soldiers and gentlemen.

That they have thought proper to associate their honored names with the institution and give it the moral support of their high character and justly illustrious reputation has been certainly a subject of general regret throughout the South.

But, amongst us all, no voice has been lifted up to denounce them, and we do not believe that there is any man who knows anything about them who believes that they have been influenced by other than their honest convictions of right and justice.

In attacking the lottery, therefore, we are not attacking Generals Beauregard and Early but what we believe to be a gigantic evil in our social and political systems.

They take a radically different view of the lottery from what we do. Neither they nor we, we trust, are inane. But certain it is that one or the other party is wrong, and without assailing the motives and purposes of such honorable men, we shall continue to appeal to the people of Louisiana for a decision of the issue between us in the next election of members of the Legislature.

But, jealous as we are of the names and reputations of these eminent soldiers, we do not ourselves, and we trust the public will not attach a particle more weight to the defense of the lottery monopoly made by them, and promulgated yesterday through the Picayune, than their arguments are intrinsically worth, or than if they had been presented by any other individuals.

Great names can give no value to weak, sophistical or inconsistent arguments, and that such arguments are sometimes presented under the authority of great names, the plea for the lottery presented yesterday in the Picayune conclusively proves.

The first position taken by Generals Beauregard and Early in favor of the Louisiana State Lottery is embodied in the following paragraph:

We believe that a comparison between the schemes of the Louisiana State Lottery and those of any other lottery will show that the former are as liberal as those of any other lottery that is honestly conducted.

We shall show that this proposition is utterly untenable.

THE LOUISIANA LOTTERY AND OTHER LOTTERIES.

A comparison between the schemes of the Louisiana State Lottery and those of any other lottery will not show that the former are as liberal as those of any other lottery that is honestly conducted.

According to its charter it is required to offer such schemes, but it has not complied with its charter in this respect.

On the contrary, it has established schemes so absolutely unfair and so much more against the ticket holders than the schemes of other lotteries that we feel we are justified, even if all its drawings are fairly made, as Generals Beauregard and Early express the belief that they are, in denouncing it as a swindle.

One of the objects of the Lottery Company enumerated in its charter is, "to establish a solvent and reliable home institution for the sale of lottery, policy and combination tickets, devices and certificates, or fractional parts thereof, at terms and prices in just proportion to the prizes to be drawn."

Now we invite the distinguished defenders of this company to follow us and see if it has not most scandalously failed to carry out this object of its creation.

The following schedule shows the just proportion established by this gigantic monopoly between the prices of its tickets and devices and the prizes to be drawn:

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY TABLES.

Day, Capital, Ballois, Gigs, Saddles, No. Saddles, Monday, 75-12, 225, 32, 5, 300

Tuesday, 75-13, 145, 22, 5, 300

Wednesday, 75-14, 120, 20, 4, 300

Thursday, 75-12, 170, 26, 5, 300

Friday, 75-11, 190, 25, 5, 300

Saturday, 75-13, 145, 22, 4, 300

Based on \$1 invested.

Now the following schedule shows the proportion established by all other lotteries in, or which have existed in, the United States between the prices of tickets and the prizes to be drawn:

Day, Capital, Ballois, Gigs, Saddles, No. Saddles, Monday, 75-12, 225, 32, 5, 300

Tuesday, 75-13, 145, 22, 5, 300

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Thus it will be seen that when the Louisiana Lottery pays \$150, \$24, \$4 and \$300, honest and just lotteries pay \$225, \$35, \$5 and \$500.

Here are figures which at once show that Generals Beauregard and Early are mistaken when they assert that the schemes of the Louisiana Lottery are as liberal as those of any other lottery.

Lottery men in this city have several times attempted to bet on the numbers advertised by the Lottery Company, and pay all the losses they might incur on the scale of the latter scheme; in other words, to take the same chances with the lottery and pay prizes from 30 to 60 per cent greater than those paid by the lottery.

One lottery man engaged extensively in this business, who was arrested and imprisoned by the Lottery Company under act No. 9, tells us that he can even increase these prizes, if un molested, and make a handsome fortune at the business.

Only a few days ago we printed an exhaustive analysis of the Louisiana Lottery schemes and the schemes of foreign lotteries, which we wish that Generals Beauregard and Early had read before they promulgated "their defense," and from which we reproduce the following extract:

The combination, or Ganeose lottery, which is the system on which the daily drawing of the Louisiana Lottery Company is conducted, has been in existence for centuries.

In Italy, France, Austria and Bavaria carried on this kind of lottery for years, but none of these governments ever thought of suggesting such ridiculously small prizes as those offered by the Louisiana Lottery Company.

In Austria the rule is that the capital prize shall be 60,000 times as great as the cost of the ticket; in Bavaria it is 500 times as great; in Louisiana it is only 3100 times as great.

Bayaria and Austria derived immense revenues from the sale of lottery tickets; what, then, must be the income of our Lottery Company, which, although the chances are the same as in Austria or Bavaria, gives prizes 92 per cent less?

This capital prize of \$5100, or, as we had better call it, \$1275, is really the only prize worth mentioning in the daily drawing of the Louisiana Lottery.

There are three other prizes—of the fourth, fifth and sixth numbers drawn; seventh, eighth and ninth numbers; tenth, eleventh and twelfth numbers.

These prizes are nominally 25, 10 and 5 per cent, but as a whole ticket never draws a prize in the Louisiana Lottery, these prizes in reality amount to only one-quarter of 1 per cent.

It is not only one-quarter of 1 per cent, but it is only one-tenth of 1 per cent, in other words, it is only 1/1000 of the cost of the ticket.

The Louisiana Lottery Company offers one prize of \$225 and three of \$30 each. Was anything ever so infamous as to give to the people who buy these tickets ever 1/1000 of what they are paying?

Howard ninety-five cents for a chance to win back the odd five cents they have invested in his swindle?

The man who buys a ticket every day, at every drawing, will have only one chance in eighty-four years to draw even the \$25 prize.

Old Methusalem himself, had he lived up to the day of his death, and bought a ticket every day, would have found himself winner of only \$250, after having spent about \$200,000 on the Lottery Company.

Such is the real character of the Louisiana Lottery Company. The calculations were made by a thorough mathematician, and no flaw can be found in them.

They show that the concern is in its nature a swindle upon the public. There is no necessity to practice cheating in running such a scheme as this; the scheme is the very essence of cheating itself.

The thousands of ignorant and credulous people who read the flaming advertisements of the Lottery Company, and who are seduced and tempted by every conceivable means to invest their money in these daily drawings, cannot calculate their chances themselves, nor, we fear, fully comprehend these results after they have been worked out for them.

The ignorant and credulous minds will believe the advertisements; the flaming posters; the placards on the band wagons; the dramatic books; the delusive hopes of their own infatuated minds and hearts in preference to our figures, and they will go on in their folly, vainly spending their money for policy and combination tickets until a legislature assembles here which the Lottery Company has not money enough to control, which will repeal its charter and relieve this community of a blighting curse.

THE LOUISIANA LOTTERY COMPANY A DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTION.

Generals Beauregard and Early have imbibed the belief that the Louisiana State Lottery is a Democratic-Conservative institution. They say in the course of their defense of it:

Before entering into the arrangement for superintending the principal drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery, we took care to ascertain that all the management of the company were in sympathy with the Democratic or Conservative party of the State, and became satisfied that they were active and earnest supporters of the present Governor, as well as of the Legislature, which was in sympathy with him, the political condition generally known as the status in quo being then in existence.

The Louisiana State Lottery Company from the day of its inception to the closing hours of the last disastrous session of the Legislature, has never played any honest or patriotic part in politics.

It has been on both sides; but whatever side it espoused it espoused in its own interest, and whatever power it has ever given either to Radicalism or to the Democratic party has been in the way of corruption.

It was created by a Radical Legislature and by votes that were notoriously purchased. The obnoxious acts of 1874, which were enacted, in its interest, by the Radical Legislature of that year were also purchased.

From 1863 to 1876 the Radical party controlled the State. The legislatures were composed of Radicals, the Governors were Radicals, most all of the judges and magistrates were Radicals, and the Louisiana State Lottery Company was created, sustained, fostered and protected by all these.

It is a notorious fact that it gave largely to the Radical campaign fund. An entirely honest and truthful man, who was an employee of the company, informs us that at one time Mr. Howard gave emphatic instructions to all the employees of the company to vote for H. C. Dibble, one of the most obnoxious carpet-baggers in the State.

In the spring of 1876, a large stockholder in the company told us that Mr. Howard declared that he was not a Democrat, and that he expected all persons employed by the Lottery Company to vote the Republican ticket.

As the campaign progressed, the signs in the political signs became so plain that he changed his position. But he and his newspaper were but lukewarm supporters of the Democratic ticket; indeed, they were regarded rather as disorganizers than as allies.

If the success of our cause had depended upon the aid it received from the lottery party, we should have been overwhelmingly defeated and the domination of Radicalism prolonged yet four years in Louisiana.

But when the fight was over and it was evident that Radicalism had run its pestiferous course in Louisiana, the lottery ring grew bold and aggressive as lions, and, as we remarked a day or two since, with banners flying, marched over into the Democratic camp.

This is not the manner in which Generals Beauregard and Early have been wont to espouse a cause. They did not wait to see how the tide of battle was going to roll before they drew their swords and took sides.

When the great war between States with which their names are gloriously and immortally associated began, the one obeyed the call of Virginia, the other that of Louisiana, and, through marches and battles, through victory and sad defeat, they followed the flag of their country until its stars went down on a sea of blood and their light was quenched in the cloud of universal ruin.

If such men shall investigate the true political associations and history of the Louisiana Lottery Company, we believe they will not be willing to stand by the assertion that it is or has been, in a true and proper sense, a Democratic or Conservative institution.

They are not of the breed of men who applaud the zeal in a fight (such as that through which Louisiana passed for ten years) which is developed after the victory is won and displayed only in plundering the battlefield.

As to the part the Lottery Company played in dissolving the Packard and organizing the Democratic Legislature we do not care to speak. Others may tell that story. We were not parties to the business, and feeble and impotent though our pen may be, it will never be used to defend the uses which the Lottery Company claims our party put it to in that fearful crisis.

We have less hesitation in speaking of the use the Lottery Company made of its influence in the Legislature after that body was organized. That it advanced a single Democratic measure we defy any one to show; that it vigilantly and unscrupulously pursued the advancement of its own interests to the detriment of the State and the Democratic party is matter of record.

Generals Beauregard and Early, continuing relative to the political phase of the question, say:

If, now, we can be satisfied that the managers of the company are seeking or favoring the return to power of Radicalism as it existed in this State previous to the inauguration of the present government, that would be a gross and impracticable folly; and the managers of the lottery have had too much experience in business politics to attempt what they, as sensible men, understand to be impossible.

But we will show that the Lottery Company is ready at any time to array itself with the enemies of the Democratic party when, to subserve its own interests, it becomes necessary to do so.

Generals Beauregard and Early are both acquainted with the fact that the Democrats had a very small working majority in the House, and that several members of that majority were utterly unreliable.

With this slim majority of Democrats, the seat for the Fourteenth Ward of this city was in contest between one Dejeux, a colored Radical, and Mr. Ferguson, a straight Democrat, hostile to the lottery interest.

Dejeux was seated by one majority through the influence and agents of the Lottery Company. We presume Generals Beauregard and Early will accept Mr. Howard's statement on this point.

During the session of the Legislature a committee of investigation was appointed by the House to inquire into this and other charges made by the DEMOCRAT. Mr. Dupre, one of the proprietors of this paper, being before that committee, testified as follows:

I learned from Mr. Howard that Mr. Dejeux could not have been seated if the report of the Judiciary Committee had been the same on the bill to repeal the act creating the Lottery Company as in the case of the Slaughterhouse and Gas Companies.

Mr. Howard was summoned, and testified relative to this particular charge as follows:

I did state that in my opinion Mr. Dejeux would not have been seated but for the unfair action of the Judiciary Committee in making a distinction between the Lottery Company and other monopolies in their report upon measures affecting monopolies.

To Mr. Lee—I stated that I believed that Mr. Dejeux was seated because the Judiciary Committee had treated the Lottery Company unfairly.

We call attention to three facts here: 1. The Democrats in the House had a bare majority in that body, and several of those unreliable and thoroughly under the control of the Lottery Company, as was every Radical Representative.

2. Mr. Howard distinctly admits that the negro Radical, Dejeux, was seated over the Democrat, Ferguson, because the Democratic Judiciary Committee reported adversely to the interests of the Lottery Company.

3. That the question as to who was actually elected had no weight whatever in settling the title to the contested seat. The matter was settled in favor of the negro Radical simply and solely because the action of the Judiciary Committee indicated that there was a strong Democratic hostility to the lottery.