CANADA WON'T ANNEX

With the United States if Her Office-Holders Can Prevent It.

CANADIANS ARE WELL SATISFIED

As They Are, and Believe That Their Form of Government is

SIMPLY THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

A Statement of the Situation by a Gentleman Who Understands It.

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.)

The Forum for January opens up with a well written article by Senator Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont, entitled "Is Union With Canada Desirable?" The learned

Senator anticipates that a political union of Canada with the United States is merely a matter of time, and nicely remarks that "the zie, then Prime Minister, and had the effect growth and density of our population may in time promote ideas of

Sir John Macdonald. further annexation, and in the pride of power or in the heat of party strife a union may be brought about 'peaceably if we can,' or unfor tunately forcibly if we must. It should come more as a favor to them than to us. A union must first be asked for on the part of the Dominion, or it will not be worth the having; it cannot be or the hastened by any efforts of ours, but all such efforts will retard it."

In the main I agree with the Senator. I don't know whether he will agree with me. Although his conclusions scarcely flow from his prophecy, still I look upon him even in this respect a better philosopher than a

A RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT. The autonomy of the Dominion is complete in itself. Its people are progressive, courteous and law abiding. Its educational facilities are large and of a high standard. Its universities, colleges and institutions of learning in arts, sciences, law, medicine, theology, in fact, all those studies that come under what is called a "liberal" education compare favorably with any nation, both as their staff of professors, graduates and

under-graduates.
It has long been the proud boast of the Dominion that she has the most "responsible Government" on the face of the earth. They mean by this, of course, that their rep-resentatives in Parliament are more directly responsible to their constituents for their public acts and their stewardships more closely criticised, than the scion M. P. of some ancient manor a England or the delegate of the Chamber of Deputies in France or a member of the Reichstag in Germany, and even more to than the representatives of the popular branch of the Congress in Washington. Be this as it may, the body politic are well pleased with the plan, and the number of annexationists in Canada compares favorably with the party of Belva Lockwood in this country. It is quite a common opinion, among those especially who have not visited the Dominion, that it is a vast region of forest and snow, a mere desolate waste of hill and dale, and in-habited by a coarse, uncultured, "unpro-gressive," though "submissive," people. Nothing could be more untrue. It is giv-ing sentence without hearing the evidence. s not, however, the scope of this article to elaborate on the attributes of Canada as a nation, but merely to point out some of the obstacles that at present impede annexa-

A BIG COUNTRY.

Every schoolboy who has scanned over the first few pages of his geography is undoubt-edly familiar with the fact that before the purchase of Alaska from Russia, the United States were included within 3,036,000 square miles, while the Provinces of the Dominion took and take 3,470,392 square miles to contain them. It might be well to also bear in mind that that portion of the United States which lay in the latitude of the Province or in their proximity, has been marked for its superior development. While it is quite true that in the Northwest the winters are long, and frost very severe and continuous the same can be said with equal truth of most of the Northern and Northwestern States. However, with all this frost and snow, the air is bracing and the atmosphere dry and invigorating, and what is more, the Manitobans and the Red river settlers never suffered from the cold as did New Yorkers in the famous blizzard of last winter. Some compensation, too, is found from the theory that winters where the snow is deep they have less frosts. or rather the frost is less severe; intense frost abhors snow, as is often seen or felt when one gets their fingers frost-bitten, they rub them with snow, rather than hold them by the fire, the snow absorbing the frost; this is the true theory, though the homoe-pathists would say "similia similibus cu-rantur," like cures like, or the still more familiar adage, "the hair of the dog is good for the bite." In Toronto, where they have five or six months of good sleighing, it is no colder than in Cincinnati, where they have

A PLEASANT CLIMATE.

Climate, too, is regulated rather by altitude than latitude. Europe has a mean elevation of 671 feet, North America has a mean elevation of 748 feet, and strange to say the Canadian portion of North America has a mean elevation of only 300 leet. Now ther with the advantage of the Gulf Stream of the Atlantic Ocean and the Japanese cur-rent of the Pacific Ocean; with a climate the most congenial to the growth of wheat, the greatest and most necessary of all cereals; with timber lands that supply more than half of the lumber that is used in the West, notwithstanding the 20 per cent duty against it; with a wealth of mineral, in iron ore particularly, unequaled, strange as it may appear, in any country under the sun; with an enlightened, courteous, law-abiding and, above all, industrious people. No wonder then, with all these advantages, that an erudite United States Senator and a poli-tician as to his trade should say: "A union tician as to his trade should say: may be brought about, 'peaceably if we can' or unfortunately, 'forcibly if we must.' "

The obstacles that may prevent a peace able union are many, but the "slender tie" with the mother country will not be the most difficult to surmount. The change from a very "limited monarchy" to an outand-out republic will be the stumbling block of the masses; while the loss of power and influence will be more than its ambitious leaders will submit to. "Better be first in a little rubicon town than second in Rome." was the doctrine of the "ambitious" Cresar. And better be first in Canada than second in the great republic, will be the universal cry of the leaders of both parties in the little colony to the north of it.

A DESIRABLE POSITION.

The scheme or plan of government, too, is very complete. Each province has its own legislation with a central government at Ottawa, very much on the plan adopted here, though with this divergence. The Governor General is appointed by the Imperial Government for the space of four years unless he is recalled for cause or proves odious to the people. As this is the most desirable gift in the hands of the British Parliament it is given to its ablest statesman. The whole line of excutives are illustrious verifications of this fact. The amicable, the intellectual, the refined Earl of Dufferin stands without a peer as a statesman in any country. After the general elections are held, the Governor General summons the recognized leader of the party which has been successful at the polls, to form a government or cabinet. He does so very much the same as a new President selects his Cabinet. He chooses his Secretary of the Navy, Interior, Postmaster General and so on till he fills all his portfolios. Each member of the new Cabinet has to resign his seat in Parliament, if he have one,

and to go back to his constituents for re-election provided he desires to have a voice and vote in the House. No member of Parliament is eligible to receive a position under the Crown. The reason of this is obvious. It will be seen by this that each member of the Government is usually subjected to a dual election.

ELECTION METHODS.

There are two parties—the Torv or Con-servative; the Liberal or Reform. Every Government measure has its origin in the Government side of the House, which if defeated a vote of "want of confidence" immediately follows, and if carried also, the Governor dissolves Parliament, and sends its members to the country for a new election. It usually takes a working majority of 20 or more to carry a Government safely through. All measures, both private and public, have their origin in the House of Representatives, but have also to pass through the Senate, an unnecessary luminary established ostensibly for the purpose to prevent hasty legislation, but in reality a place of "otium cum dignitate" for once active politicians whose usefulness are at an

end. Every bill has the sanction of the Executive, but this is a mere formality, as vox populi is the only veto power known A few year ago the Liberal party, while in power, suffered some annoyance from a hostile Senate, and a motion to wipe it out of existence was threatened by Mr. McKen-

of harmonizing it with the more popular

body.

The Provinces have each a Lieutenant Governor selected by the Central Govern-ment at Ottawa, and have entire control of their respective legislation. While universal suffrage regulated by registration does not prevail, it does not fall tar short of it. One must be either a householder, a sease-holder or owner in fee or otherwise, to the extent of \$200 in the rural ridings and \$400 or the son of a farmer enfeoffed with sufficient realty for both or more, to be entitled to a franchise. Many of the offices here elective are there selective, viz., judges of all the courts, sheriffs of the several counties. ties, registrars, prosecuting attorneys, and some others are appointed for life or during good behavior. For the most part these offices are both lucrative and honorable, and for the most part the rewards of an active life coupled with devoted partisanship.

HERE, TOO. "To the victors belong the spoils" pre-dominates there as here, and these are some of the coveted spoils. However, it might be well to add, that whilst these are the gifts of the party in power during "good behav-ior," their "behavior" don't change with the complexion of the new Parliament; no more than does our Supreme Court undergo any radical change at the inauguration of a new President, be he a Republican or Democrat.

Now to come to the point; is it even pre-sumable that those officeholders and leaders of public opinion are going to give up their livelihood, their sworn allegiance, their standing in the community, return to active politics, seek nominations and afterward election even for the good of trade? No; not by a great deal. They never thought of it, never wished it, but will rather fight than submit to it. "A union must first be asked for on the part of the Dominion," says the Senator, "or it will not be worth the having." If the Senator waits for the initiative to come from the Canadians I think he will be in the same boat as the fellow Horace writes about in one of his happies moments, or rather without a boat, wishing to cross a stream sat down upon the bank to wait for all the water to run by.

"The clown awaits until the flood be gone;

And again "It cannot be hastened by any efforts of ours, all such efforts will retard it." This, of course, is one of the Sena-tor's "right handers" at the promoters of commercial union. To the present advocates of this measure the Senator bears no love. The gist of the whole article is one great swoop at the heads of those "few esti-mable gentlemen" over Canadian shoulders. With these "gentlemen" I certainly con-cur, inasmuch that it is highly desirable that the largest possible freedom of commercial intercourse should exist between the Dominion of Canada and the United States.

T. J. FITZGERALD. PITTSBURG, January 25, 1889.

THE SITUATION AT PANAMA.

Order Will be Maintained on the Isthmus at Whatever Cost. PANAMA, January 17 .- The following precautionary circular was addressed by the Governor to the members of the Consular

Sir-I have received orders to address you this circular in order that you will follow it under the circumstance which may ensue on under the circumstance which may ensue on the suspension of work on the canal, leaving without occupation a considerable number of laborers, the majority of whom derive their subsistence from their daily occupations. The Government is in duty bound to maintain order and peace, and possesses the means with which to do so. But it is desirous of avoiding all stringent measures, and for this reason will use every effort to obtain a decorous and peaceable solution of the difficulty.

The Government believes that if an arrangement were reached by the Consuls and the Government of Panama, under which the men of different nationalities might be returned to their native countries, such would be the best

of different nationalities might be returned to their native countries, such would be the best course that could be adopted, and as it may correctly be supposed you now hold no instruc-tions respecting this emergency, it is to be de-sired that while advising your Government of the emergency which it is now suspected may ensue, you will ask distinct orders which will enable you to tend to bring about the solution

which all seek.

I must also explain to you that the Government of this section will fully comply with all its duties and will maintain order on the isthmus, however painful may be the measures it may be forced to adopt. And it hereby declares that it will refuse to be held responsible for the results of the measures which may be

The McCausland Murder Trial.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. WAYNESBURG, January 25 .- An attempt to depreciate the testimony of old proved fruitless to-day. The Commonwealth produced some damaging evidence in rebuttal. The testimony being all in arguments will commence to-morrow.

A Troublesome Fishing Job.

The Wheeling Natural Gas Company had a "fishing job" for a broken bit at No. 21 well in the Taylorstown gas field. The bit had broken off, and it lay across the well. It took about a week to recover it.

SUNDAY THOUGHTS is a new of THE DISPATCH. The department is conducted by a popular New York clergyman. Read it to-morrow.

Big Reduction in Wraps.

Closing out seal plush sacques, Modjeskas, plush coats, newmarkets, cloth jackets, rag-lins and children's wraps, regardless of cost, as we want every garment closed out this season. Also, extraordinary bargains in winter dress goods, serges, cashmeres, henri-ettas, broadcloths, plaids and combination suiting.

Buyers are invited to call and examine

this stock before purchasing. H. J. LYNCH's, 438-440 Market street. WHITMYRE & Co. find great gratification in the manner in which "Rosalia" flour is making a footing in the two cities, exclusively upon its merits as a well-ground article made from the very best hard wheat and milled by the most careful methods. Merit will always win, and "Rosalia" flour sales show infallibly that nothing succeeds like success. For sale by all grocers and in

Building Ordered Torn Down.

Stock must be sold at once. Dinner, tea and chamber sets, glassware and crockery, silverware, cutlery, etc. Everything sold at wreck prices. J. A. GALLINGER, 433 Wood street.

THE handsomest line of French sateens THE handsomes. The hands we have ever imported just received.

HUGUS & HACKE.

Milk Brend Lends. Marvin's milk bread is as near perfection as con be attained. Try it and be cou-

WILL IT BE CONDONED

The Homicide of Officer Miller is About Ready for the Jury.

TALK FOR AND AGAINST A LIFE.

Our County Commissioners Bound to Tax Parochial Schools.

ALLEGED COUNTERFEITERS WHO RAN

In the Dimmy murder trial yesterday William McGrew, for the defense, testified that he saw Miller on the afternoon preceding the festival. Miller had a flask of whisky and offered the witness a drink. George W. Sweeny saw Miller at the festival; Miller wanted witness to get him a girl. Mrs. Dimmy was put on the stand to prove her son's mental incapacity; but, as she had lived in Chicago for the last seven years and had not seen her son, her testimony was ruled out. The defense closed with other witnesses to prove that Miller was under the influence of liquor.

The prosecution, in rebuttal, placed Robert Wenter, a grocer of Grant avenue, on the stand. He had seen Miller the afternoon before the murder, and saw no signs of liquor about the officer. George Stedeford, janitor of the rink where the festival was held, had seen Miller at the rink, and had

janitor of the rink where the festival was held, had seen Miller at the rink, and had not noticed that he was under the influence of liquor. A boy named Wiggins had held Miller's head as he lay on the sidewalk after he was shot, and had given him a drink of water; he did not smell liquor on Miller's breath, and was confident that he would have done so had Miller been drinking.

John S. Robb, Esq., opened the argument for the prosecution. He argued that the condition of Miller's pistol showed that he had not fired at Dimmy. He asked for a first degree verdict. William Reardon, Esq., for the defense, held that the absence of malice destroyed the claim of murder in first degree. He claimed that all the circumstances pointed to a quarrel in which Dimmy was first attacked.

Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., held that there was no premeditation. He argued that the noise heard of scuffling was proof that the men had clinched before the shots were fired, and, referring to the size of the men—Miller large, and Dimmy small—said it was not probable that Dimmy, the smaller man, would make the assault. He closed with a strong appeal for his client.

District Attorney Porter addressed the jury, making the last speech for the Commonwealth. He defined the law as it applies to the various degrees of murder. He reviewed the evidence carefully, and dwelt particularly on the testimony given by witnesses for the defense, to the effect that Miller had shot first, and upon that given by the Commonwealth that when Miller's revolver was taken from his pocket, at the hospital, all the chambers were loaded.

He referred to Miller's dying declaration—"He pulled his pistol and shot me without any fight'—and closed in the following manner:

"Gentlemen, I want you to say by your verdict that there is a law in Allegheny county, that it shall be reasonably safe for a man to walk on the streets of this city at night; that a man shall not shoot another down in cold blood without provocation. I simply ask you to say that this defendant is guilty of murde

Irst degree."

The court adjourned at 6:15 until 9:30 this morning, when Judge Collier will deliver his charge and the case will go to the jury.

TAXING PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

A Ruling by Commissioner McKee of Considerable Importance.

The County Commissioners yesterday heard appeals from the assessments in the three wards of Millvale borough and in Forward township. In the Third ward of Millvale the parochial school connected with St. Anthony's German Catholic Church had been assessed for German Catholic Church had been assessed for \$2,800. The Rev. Father Willus, pastor, appealed from the assessment, holding that the school was not liable to taxation.

Commissioner McKee, who was adjudicating the cases, settled the matter by quickly deciding in favor of the Assessor and stating that the assessment would have to stand. His reason for such action was the recent decision of Justice Sterrett, unearthed a few days ago, which held that all institutions where a tuition fee was paid were liable to taxation. The Assessor had assessed the school before anything was known assessed the school before anything was known about the Supreme Court decision; but his doing so only saved that much trouble when the Commissioners revise the assessments.

The action of Commissioner McKee in this ides their course with regard to assess ing the parochial schools.

THEY ACTED AFRAID.

Two Alleged Counterfeiters Who Ran Away Upon Being Accused.

Commissioner McCandless yesterday afternoon held a partial hearing in the cases of Charles Frey and Albert Bingham, arrested for passing counterfeit money in Allegheny. Fred erick Schultz, who keeps a grocery on East street, testified that Frey passed a counterfeit dollar in his store on January 8, and when he afterward met Frey and a companion and ac-cused them of passing counterfeit money they tried to escape by running away.

James Leahy testified to seeing Mr. Schultz approach the men when they ran away.

Bingham wanted the case to go on, as he said he could prove his innocence; but Commissioner he could prove his innocence; but Commissioner McCandless, at the request of Detective Mc-Sweeny, continued the case until Monday morning next at 10 o'clock.

To-Day's Trial Lists.

Criminal Court-Commonwealth vs Edward

l. Price Mary Elliot, Eugene McGellegendy, Vm. A. Hall.

Lines From Legal Quarters. Boggs & Burl yesterday received a verdict for \$120 17 against James Crawford and wife, in a suit on a book account. THE case of Henry Eynon against Casper.

William H, and Annie Wensel, an action on a contract for the building of a house, is on trial before Judge Magee. THE suit of Angus McAllister against the

Chartiers Valley Gas Company, for damages for right of way secured through her land, is on trial before Judge Ewing. THE suit of Jacob Glasser against Constable

A. W. McMillan, Moses Bell and John McClain, of Mansfield, for damages for an alleged false arrest, is on trial before Judge Stowe. SAMUEL SILBERSTEIN, who was struck by a train at the Homewood crossing a year ago and badly injured, yesterday received a verdict against the Penusylvania Railroad Company

for \$900 damages. In the suit of Charles Kipp against George Krouth and William Kennedy, for the value of ice taken from the river front along Kipp's property, a verdict was rendered for the plain-tiff yesterday for \$2.

MARTIN MORIN, Superintendent of Police, Buffalo, N. Y., yesterday entered a suit for libel against the Leader Publishing Company, claiming \$50,000 damages. Morin asserts that an item was published in the Leader December 9, 1888, under the heading "Buffalo Crooks," in which it was stated that he was an aider and abetter of thieves, criminals, etc. abettor of thieves, criminals, etc.

JOHN W. ECHOLS, Esq., asked for a rule on K. T. Mead, Esq., to show cause why Mead should not turn over certain money which, it is alleged, he collected for a client. Judge Slagle refused to grant the rule, because the allega-tions were not sufficiently specific, and directed Mr. Echols to file a more complete petition. Mr. Echols declined to give the particulars of the case before his second petition is presented in

THE suit of Frank Bacon, the bookseller against Chief Bigelow, of the Department of Public Safety, and E. M. Linderman, was placed on trial yesterday before Judge Stowe. The suit was for damages for compelling Bacon to move from a store near the corner of Smithto move from a store near the corner of Smith-field street and Fifth avenue before the expira-tion of his lease, so that the buildings could be torn down and the Kaufmann building erected. Bacon sued the city, but lost the case, the Su-premo Court sustaining the lower court. The second suit had proceeded but a short time yesterday, when Messrs, Ackils & Patterson, Bacon's attorneys, announced that they would take a non-suit, their case being weak.

VALUABLE INFORMATION

Good for To-Day Only.

To-day winds up our sale of superfine overcoats and suits at \$15, marked down from \$28,\$25 and \$20. Fifteen dollars give you your choice of fine silk and satin-lined overcoats in elegant imported chinchillas and Kerseys, and for \$15 you can select any of those elegant suits we sold last week at \$28, \$25 and \$20. Remember this is the last day of our great \$15 sale. We've got a big stock on hand. We want to reduce it, and we've got to make it an object for you to buy, and a big one at that. P. C. C. C., Cor. Grant and Diamond sts., opp.

GUNNING FOR LAME DUCKS.

Young Cornopolis Takes the Shotgun in Hand for the Coming Election, With a

Deadly Alm on the Bad Birds. Amid the perturbation and troubles enountered by "cities of the second class"-Pittsburg at present constituting all the 'cities' of that class-and of other cities who want, and don't want, to get in that class, with its bureaus and a score of other irritations incident to greatness, people are apt to forget that political misery, more or less, is the heritage of smaller communities as well. McKeesport is having trouble, and now the misery, worse than house cleaning, confronts Coraopolis. The borough has had more than its share of the ills of infancy, and it has at last nearly accomplished dentition, some of the wisdom teeth having come through. But it is still unable to entirely throw away the lancet and gum rings, and the result of the approaching election is awaited with painful interest.

The office of Burgess is regarded at this juncture as the one of most importance, as the machinery has just been gotten into good working order to carry out plans necessary for the future wellfare of the bor-ough. It is a critical period, and, at a conclave of responsible taxpayers, it has been decided that almost everything depends upon the selection of a competent man and one of character and with a pecuniary interest in the place. It was agreed that a scalawag in the office of Burgess could, and probably would, do much harm by his seprobably would, do much harm by his se-lection of committees, especially the ones that have the supervision of roads.

The borough seems to have gained some-thing by its disagreeable experience of the

past two years, and is now in fairly good shape, making this spring's selections all the more important in the carrying on of operations begun.

It is said that fun may be expected in the course of the past three weeks. These who course of the next three weeks. Those who have been easting around to get a fit man say they do not care whether he be a man

of means or not, so that he possesses good character and intelligence sufficient to guide him aright and have an interest in the wellfare of the place; but they decidedly object to allowing it to be made a retreat for

BEWARE OF THE HUCKSTER,

As Also of the Peddler, if You Don't Wan Burglars in Your House.

According to Assistant Superintendent of Police O'Mara and Captain Mercer, of the East End, many recent burglaries in the two cities have been committed by hucksters, book agents or picture peddlers, who, upon pretext of placing in the house the goods which they have previously sold at ridiculously low rates, have been successful of gaining admittance to residences where they desired to get hold of a key to some door or to the general situation inside of the

They cite several instances to show how true this is. Keys have been missed in many cases after such visits, and in one or two cases have been traced to a burglarious possession. Housewives are warned not to admit unknown men to their homes, either for the delivery of goods or any other pur-pose so convenient for a thief.

NATURAL GAS METERS.

The Philadelphia Company Ready to Supply Them by April 1.

The manufacture of the natural gas meters for the Philadelphia company, which is in the hands of the Electrical Engineering Company, progresses now very rapidly. The company has about 100 men employed at the works near Twenty-fourth street, engaged in the construction of the meters. The officials of the Electrical Engineering Company claim the invention to be an entirely successful one in all its details; but, because the patents for the meter have not yet gone through the patent office, they refuse to give a description of its mechanical

As fast as they are manufactured the meters are delivered to the Philadelphia company, and they are now ready to furnish a meter to all consumers who desire it,

CONGRESSMAN BURNES' REMAINS.

The Body Passed Through the City Yester

day on Its Way to St. Joe. The remains of Congressman James N. Burnes, of Missouri, who died in Washington Thursday morning, passed through the city yesterday morning, en route to St. Joseph, Mo. The remains were in charge of Senator Vest, of Missouri; Senator Coke, of Texas; Senator Teller, of Colorado, and Representatives Brynum, of Indiana; Anderson, f Iowa; Wade, of Missouri; Morrill, of Kansas; Manser, of Missouri, and Sawyers, of Texas. The entire party was in charge of Sergeant-at-Arms Valentine, of the United States Senate.

Senator Vest said he did not think the United States would go to war with Ger-many, nor did he think the latter country desired war with Samoa or any other

Washington's Birthday Celebration. The representatives of the various Catholic societies of this and adjoining counties will meet in convention to-morrow night in St. George Ritter Hall for the purpose of electing a Chief Marshal for the parade to take

VALUABLE INFORMATION.

place on Washington's Birthday. Between

500 and 600 delegates will be present, repre-

senting 25,000 men.

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We take this opportunity to thank our many patrons and the public in general for their liberal patronage in the past and hope to merit a continuance of the same. We will offer for two weeks only our line of fine plates, cups and saucers, ornaments, rich cut class dinner sets, chamber sets, in fact our entire line of fine imported and domestic wares and glass at greatly reduced prices. C. REIZENSTEIN, .

152, 154, 156 Federal street, Allegheny.

The Pittsburg Female College Announces January 29 as the third term and the beginning of last half of academic year. This is an excellent time for pupils to enter for a good half-year's work in any department they may select. The location is eligible for all, Eighth street, corner of

Penn avenue. The rates are very moderate. Call or send for information to A. H. Norcross, D. D., President, Pittsburg, Pa.

The insurance journals comment on the great increase in the accident insurance business. The people begin to see the practical benefits of insuring their wages. If you want the best go to J. T. Cunningham, agent for the National Benefit Association of Indianapolis.

ENDS of embroidered flannels, slightly soiled, at very much reduced prices. HUGUS & HACKE. TTS

Pure and Wholesome Marvin's Orange Blossom soda crackers are unsurpassed. Your grocer keeps them. A FAMOUS INSTITUTION.

What It is, Where It is, and How Conducted

NEW ORLEANS, December 18.—Many thou-sands scattered over this great country, from its extreme eastern to western, northern to southern boundaries, are waiting and watching to-day to learn if the wheel of fortune may not southern boundaries, are waiting and watcome, to-day to learn if the wheel of fortune may not bring to them that grand capital prize of \$600.000, which is a little less than one-fourth of the immense sum this day distributed by the Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Circumstances so order that I make the Louisiana State Lottery the basis of my first communication from this city, believing that it will prove interesting to your readers, as picturing one of the institutions of the State of Louisiana, which is the main support of that celebrated Charity Hospital, that welcomes the poor and friendless stranger as readily as the needy one at home, and cares for all alike.

When your correspondent received instructions to proceed southward, New Orleans being the objective point, he remembered that this being his first visit to the Crescent City, it would be well to arm himself with letters of introduction to some of the most prominent and distinguished of her citizens. He was particularly favored by being brought into contact with the Hon. G. W. Nott, postmaster: Colonel Page Baker, managing editor of the Times-Democrat; Mr. P. O. Fazende, of the well-known banking house of Fazende & Seixas, as well as other leading citizens, and during a short formal conversation, the principal points of interest—to a stranger—were suggested by Mr. Fazende, saying he would at once order his carriage and drive me through the city. As we neared the corner of St. Charles and Union streets my escort said, pointing to a handsome, substantial-looking structure, three stories high, There is the home of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and by the way to-morrow is the appointed day for the mammoth drawing, in which over \$2,000,000 is to be distributed, and the first capital prize is \$600,000. You should attend the drawing by all means, and on no account fail to visit the company's offices." Then it was I learned what an intense interest was taken by the people of the State, is not only the only legalized one in this counting the new Const oring to them that grand capital prize of \$600,-00), which is a little less than one-fourth of the

and welfare of the city and State. The officers and directors of the company are among the most popular, respected and leading citizens, and the commissioners, who alone superintend and manage the drawings, are those old Generals of the Confederacy, loved and revered by the South, Generals Jubal A. Early and G. T. Beauregard. These two gentlemen have no interest whatever in the company, as General Early told your correspondent in conversation after the drawing to-day; and the company have neither voice nor vote in the manner or management of the drawing proper. Thus is provided a perfect safeguard—if such were for the time being necessary—for the patrons of the lottery, thoroughly divorcing the management of the drawing.

And now a few words as to the details or the company's management. and welfare of the city and State. The officer

And now a few words as to the details of the company's management.

Armed with a letter of introduction, your correspondent visited the offices on St. Charles street and was courteously received by Dr. M. A. Dauphin, the President, who requested his general manager to escort me through the several departments and explain the methods of conducting their vast business.

The building is a handsome three-story granite front structure, built and owned by the company, and devoted exclusively to their own uses. The general office on the first floor, presents at first sight the appearance of a large banking house. It was crowded with people eagerly, waiting their turn to purchase—what each individually hoped, would prove the lucky number that would draw the capital prize of \$800,000. In the several departments there are, perhaps, over 100 clerks employed, and one peculiar, yet necessary feature of the assignment of them is, that they are in pairs at desks, so arranged that they face each other; this is for the purpose of acting as check on the mutual errors of each other.

Here in one apartment to a large force of clerks is assigned the duty of opening and stripping the letters received by every mail, one set opens them, another set verifies the contents

ping the letters received by every mail, one set opens them, another set verifies the contents with the letter, another set assorts them ac-cording to the nature and value of the inclosure; to another set is confided the care of such letters as call for some special numbers, or inclose money for some future as well as present drawing, which must be laid aside for the present, to be taken up and attended to after the regular mail that involves no "outside methods" has had attention. Another set fill orders for the tickets, which are verified and "O. K.'d" by another set. Another set records alphabetics. another set. Another set records alphabetically the name and address of every sender of a letter (and if an ordinary currency inclosure, registered letter, money order, postal note, express package or draft), in a book especially for each corresponding remittance, with date, month, etc. Another set addresses the envelopes to each patron or correspondent, and another verifies these directed envelopes with the recorded list referred to above. Yet another techniques is proceed to the correspondent of the correct another set. Another set records alphabetica another verifies these directed envelopes with the recorded list referred to above. Yet another set sees that the order is properly filled as required by the letter of request, and that the ticket or tickets paid for are with the return letter of acknowledgement before being placed in the envelope for mailing. In fact, to state it at once, in brief, the letter received unopened passes through some 15 or 16 different sets of clerks—each paired, to verify each others work, before the letter of acknowledgement containing the ticket is finally placed in the envelope and mailed.

It appears to be a complex system at first sight; in reality it is simple, but thorough and perfect in its working. There is no possible chance, apparently, for error of any kind.

Another department that presents a busy appearance is the mailing and folding department of the prize list. Here a force of clerks is engaged addressing envelopes, from the recorded

of the prize list. Here a force of clerks is engaged addressing envelopes, from the recorded list of correspondents, for before the sun sets on the day after the drawing to every patron is mailed a list of the prize numbers. System, thorough system in every detail, is the shibboleth of the management, and were it not so it would be utterly impossible to manage the enormous business that must be transacted day by day in the building. To facilitate the work, and prevent any loss of time as well as to maintain discipline and secure the employes from possible outside tempitation, the company, at their own expense, furnish a first-class lunch to all their clerks, at stated intervals during the day—one-half only at a intervals during the day—one-half only at a time repairing to the restaurant or dining room fitted up in the rear of the main office on the first floor. They are allowed from 20 minutes to half an hour when they return to their several stations, and the other half repair to the unch room. Thus the work ever goes on dur-

lunch room. Thus the work ever goes on during the day, and a perfect and systematic control of it is maintained by the chiefs of the several departments.

While going through the receiving department or office where the mail is first opened, the manager called my attention to the fact that even in writing for lottery tickets, where one would naturally suppose every correspondent would be very careful to give all needful information, that very often letters reached them with no signature or no address, or may be the name scrawled very illegibly and nothing to indicate town or State, and bly and nothing to indicate town or State, and in many cases neither can be deciphered from the blur or blotch that Uncle Sam's postmasters use in some country offices as a postmark. "These letters containing money, what dispo

"These letters containing money, what disposition do you make of them?" I asked.

For answer I was conducted to what he termed the "old horse" vault, and sending for a clerk who brought a bunch of keys with him, opened a long coffin-like case, and therein disclosed to me thousands of such letters, with the original remittance pinned to each. In this vault are two such boxes, which at the present time contain perhaps from \$5,000 to \$10,000—the accumulation from careless correspondents who fail to give name and address.

"What course do you pursue." I asked. "in cases like these? Surely these parties make some inquiries regarding their remittances."

some inquiries regarding their remittances."
"Oh, yes," he answered, "and often the letter
of inquiry gives a little clew to the writer of the original letter, therefore we have what we term a tracing department, which I will show you."
Going thither, your correspondent was shown
the "luquiry Record"—which is in printed
form, and fashloued after the form in use by
the Postoffice Department. For instance, a

letter of inquiry as to a remittance sent by John Jones, of Omaha, Neb., is made and placed in the hands of the tracers. It is found that such a letter was received, the several records examined, and traced finally to the mailing department, where, on such a date, acknowledgement ment, where, on such a date, acknowledgement and ticket was mailed. This is recorded and the inquirer notified, and then the matter as traced through the Postoffice Department. Should the record prove, after tracing, that no such letter was originally received, the same result is entered in the inquiry book, and the sender asked for more specific information. Very often it occurs that the letter of inquiry, as stated, refers to some letter that has neither signature nor address. Then, after exhausting all known methods of tracing it through the regular books of record, a visit is made to the old horse" vault, and perhaps it is then, by special and prolonged examination, and a comparison of chirecrably, that the company is enabled to determine the writer of the original letter containing the remittance. The question solved to their own satisfaction, they so advise the writer, and fill his order for the coming drawing, if requested, or return his money.
But the company do not wait for letters of inquiry from their careless correspondents. For instance, if they can decipher the name of the party and town—while there may be nothing to indicate the State—they glean from the Postal Guide, every State and Territory in which is located a town of that name, and send a postal card to each one, advising the party named that they are in possession of a package of value, and if his or hers, to write giving description of its contents, when sent, name of town and State, etc. Thus, very often they anticipate a letter of inquiry, and fill an order with but little delay. Your correspondent was told of one particular case in which a patron falled to give any legible address, and all inquiries on the part of the company failed to discover him. But at about the same time it was receiving letters from some one who was calling it hard names, because it failed to send him a ticket as ordered. This party was requested to give, if possible, the date of his original letter of remittance, the nature of it, whether bills, silver, money order, if by express or otherwise. But the company got no definite answer from him, only an additional abusive complaint.

"Finally," said the manager, "a man came

otherwise. But the company got no definite answer from him, only an additional abusive complaint.

"Finally," said the manager, "a man came into the office one day, and declared he was going to know why the company had robbed him of his money without giving him any satisfaction. Learning his name, the general manager took him aside, and by clever questioning got out of him in a few minutes more definite information than a series of letters had extracted. Taking him into the "old horse" vault, one of the boxes was opened, and very soon the original letter was discovered. Immediately recognizing it, the man exclaimed:

"Why, that's the very old bill that I sent with it that you got pinned on there."

"Yes," was the reply, "you see we did not steal your money or put it into our pockets, but you notice there are no directions in any part of your letter whereby we could learn where to send you proper returns."

Then the man was full of apologies.

No doubt he is a regular patron now, but more careful in giving proper address. But the company is not always fortunate enough to reduce the "old horse" account as in this case, and thus a large amount of money necessarily remains to its credit.

President Dauphin decrees that as it does not belong to the company, the company must not touch it. A concern that sets up such a standard of honesty in its dealings with its patrons cannot help compelling confidence in all its methods.

All the correspondence appertaining to each

methods.

All the correspondence appertaining to each drawing is bound in alphabetical form and filed away according to date in appropriate pigeon holes, so that in an instant almost the letter of a

away according to date in appropriate pigeon holes, so that in an instant almost the letter of a fortunate winner, showing name and location, may be ascertained. This was verified later on, when after the drawing, I called on Dr. Dauphin to learn if possible, the localities and names of the lucky ones who had secured the capital prizes.

Happening to be in the president's private office about 10 o'clock on the morning of the drawing, your correspondent had the pleasure of meeting that old veteran of the Confederacy, General Jubal A. Early, one of the commissioners, who comes down once a month from his home in Virginia, to superintend the drawing. The old gentleman, although somewhat bent under the weight of years, yet looks rugged, and is as active on his feet as many men 30 years younger. He presents a most venerable appearance, with his long, gray beared and broad brim slouch hat. His eye is sharp and piercing, and his voice as firm as in the old campaigning days in the Shenandoah valley. He greeted me cordially, and after making some luquiries of the general manager relative to "the uags" containing the tickets, he casually mentioned that he had just received a dispatch from some old friend in Rhode Island to wire him immediately after the drawing, the number that secured the capital prize.

"Now of course," said the general, with a

drawing, the number that secured the capital prize.

"Now of course," said the general, with a merry twinkle in his eye, "he expects in some way I can help him win it, for he sends me the number of his ticket."

"I recollect, not long since," the general continued, "a man in Rochester wrote me that if I could 'pull' the capital prize of \$100,000 for him, I could keep \$80,000 and send him \$20,000. The —fool," added the old veteran, "if I could do such a thing and was rascal enough to do it, did he suppose I would be foolish enough to divide any part of it."

"And so it is," said General Early, "some people have an idea that General Beauregard or myself can, in some way, give the prizes where we will."

And as we wended our way to the Academy

myself can, in some way, give the prizes where we will."

And as we wended our way to the Academy of Music, which is but a short distance from the Louisiana State Lottery Company's building on the opposite side of St. Charles street, the general said he would explain to me how utterly impossible it would be for him or General Beauregard to do any such thing.

The Academy of Music, where the drawing takes place, was soon reached, and at the General's invitation your correspondent was assigned a seat upon the stage, where he was introduced to General Beauregard, the associate commissioner, and Messrs. W. I. Hodgson, William Pinckard, G.G. Roux and J. A.A. Rousseau, who assist the commissioners in the de-William Pinckard, G.G. Roux and J. A.A. Rous-seau, who assist the commissioners in the de-tail work. These are all prominent and well-known business men of New Orleans. Seated upon the stage was the genial Colonel "Dan" Wilson, so well known to every one in the Crescent City, who never fails to witness the grand drawings.

On the stage were two large boxes, which con-tained the ten bags in which were the tickets—

On the stage were two large boxes, which contained the ten bags in which were the tickets—
100,000—each wrapped or tightly rolled and incased in a strong gutta percha tube, the ends of the tickets slightly projecting beyond the ends of the tube or case. Each ticket is printed, from 1 to 100,000, in great, big black type, so as to be readily read by the audience in front when held up to view. The prize tickets, 848 in number, are similarly printed and incased in like tubes, for be it understood that while there are but 848 prize numbers drawn out, there are in addition 2,298 approximation prizes, which are explained below. In the first place, to be explicit and give a definite plan of the present mammoth drawing, there are 848 prize tickets, enumerated as follows:

1 prize of \$600,000 is................................\$00,000

1 prize of \$600,000 is. 1 prize of 200,000 is. 1 prize of 200,000 is. 1 prize of 100,000 is. 2 prizes of 50,000 is. 2 prizes of 25,000 are. 10,000 are... 5,000 are... 2,000 are... 800 are... 400 are... 200 are...

The approximation prizes are as follows: 100 prizes of \$1,000, approximating to \$600,000 prize, are \$100,000 tes of \$800, approximating to \$200,000

100 prizes of \$400, approximating to \$100,000 prize, are \$40,000. THREE NUMBER TERMINALS. 99 prizes of \$800, decided by \$600,000 prize, are

90 prizes of \$400, decided by \$200,000 prize, are TWO NUMBER TERMINALS. 900 prizes of \$200, decided by \$600,000 prize, are \$180,000. 900 prizes of \$200, decided by \$200,000 prize, are \$180,000.

\$180,000.

And these are explained as follows:

The 300 approximation prizes are awarded to
the series of 50 numbers on each side of the
numbers drawing the three largest prizes. For
example: If ticket No. 31,246 draws the \$600,000
prize, those tickets numbered from 31,196 to
31,296 inclusive (100 in all) will be entitled to
\$1,000. If ticket 231 draws the \$200,000 prize,
those tickets numbered from 231 to 331 inclusive
will be entitled to \$500, and so on according to
the above scheme.

Tickets drawing the capital prizes are not entitled to terminal prizes. A ticket drawing a

Tickets drawing the capital prizes are not entitled to terminal prizes. A ticket drawing a three number terminal prize, will not be entitled to a two number terminal prize.

And licrein is a point that is overlooked by many, viz: That they fail to grasp the enormous amount of money that is distributed in these mammoth drawings. It will be seen that over \$2.00.000 or to be explicit \$2.118.800 was these mammoth drawings. It will be seen that over \$2,000,000, or to be explicit, \$2,118,800 was distributed to-day by the Louisiana State Lottery Company, a much larger sum than ever before. But this, be it remembered, was the first extraordinary drawing in which the grand capital prize was doubled, placing it at \$00,000, in place of as formerly at \$300,000. And perhaps it may not be in the very far future when this great institution will place the grand capital prize at \$1,000,000. Suffice it, at the semi-annual drawings during the coming year, it will remain as now—\$200,000. With such a prospect in view, how futile to talk to men and tell them lottery how futile to talk to men and tell them lotter; is a delusion and a snare. Ninety-nine out of a possible hundred are ever found to hug such delusion, when it may possibly be embraced at

delusion, when it may possibly be embraced at so insignificant a price.

While waiting for the appointed hour to begin the drawing General Early (in presence of General Beauregard) explained to me how the tickets were counted by himself and his associate commissioner with the aid of only such assistants as selected by themselves, from 1 to 100,000, and placed in the gutta percha tubes described, the time consumed in doing so being usually from five to six days; how, also the prize numbers are so counted and similarly encased, then placed in canvass bags, tied with a string, and this string wrapped with strong macased, then placed in canvass bags, tied with a string, and this string wrapped with strong manilla paper, on the inside of which the autographs of General Early and General Beauregard are placed, and then sealed with wax, upon which the seal "B and E" is placed. When thus sealed up they are placed in a strong box in one of the company's vaults, and are not touched by a living soul until they are brought out at the instance of the commissioners on the day of the drawing to be conveyed to the Academy of Music.

To describe the manner of drawing may seem like a work of supergraption to some of your

like a work of supererogation to some of your readers, as it has been so often described before, but certainly there are some of your partons, and without doubt a certain little lady in Council Bluffs, your across-the-river cousin, who will be interested, for Mrs. Sallie C. Whittlesey, No. 35 South Seventh street, Council Bluffs, was the fortunate holder of the ticket Bluirs, was the fortunate holder of the weeks entitling her to a share in the second capital prize of \$200,000. Her letter, dated November 30, 1888, was written on the letter head of the Globe Publishing Company, Council Bluifs, and inclosed \$5 for five tickets (fortieths). A truly paying investment for her, \$5,000 for \$5. The Omaha Bee certainly congratulates her on her good for time. good fortune.

Well, to the drawings. On ascending the stage I found placed on the right and left, two

wheels, the one on the left much larger than the one on the right. It is drum-shaped in its formation, about six feet in diameter and perhaps two to two and one-half feet through, with giase heads, and the surroundings, wood. It rests on a frame work so that it can readily be revolved by means of an iron crank, attached to the axle at each end. A door or opening is arranged in the side of the circular wood work, perhaps about a foot square, large enough to receive the tickets which are poured in from the bags before mentioned. The smaller wheel is similarly constructed, the circular work being brass instead of wood. This is called the prize wheel. The ten bags containing the loo,000 tickets being placed upon the middle of the stage near the footlights were carefully scrutinized by Generals Early began the wheel; then General Early began the wheel; then General Early began the wheel; then General Early began the work by breaking the seal, removing the manilla wrapper and cutting the string. The wrapper was handed General Beauregard: I noticed it was in three folds, and as he laid it aside I saw why he examined it so closely. On the inner fold was the autograph of the two commissioners. Each bag was thus scrutinized before being emptied into the big wheel, and then the empty bag itself examined as minutely to see, as I learned, that no possible tampering had taken piace, or that a pin hole even was apparent, where, by any possibility, a single ticket might have disappeared. When all ten bags had undergone the same careful examination, and had been deposited in the big wheel, and then each was rapidly revolved for some minutes, back and forth, so as to thoroughly mix them up.

These preliminaries were eagerly watched by the fifteen or sixteen hundred people in the academy, each one wishing and praying that the goddess of fortune would favor them by throwing their number under the hand of the blindfolded boy, who would pick out the tube, bringing them we wall and happiness. Among the audience I noticed many well an

would enjoying the play as not a signal, two boys came forward, one to the side of General Early and the other to General Beauregard, and were each blindfolded by the commissioners, and then the former seated himself near the big wheel, and the latter by the small wheel, after each had opened the doors in the same: the boys stood at the openings between the wheels and the commissioners, and General Early, said;

and the commissioners, and General Larly, said:
"We're ready."
The house was as still as death in a moment, as a tube was handed from the big wheel to General Early who unfolded it, and announced it and a second in a clear, resonant voice:
"Thirty-six thousand two hundred and twelve. Simultaneously the boy at the small wheel handed General Beauregard a prize tube when he in a deliberate, plainly-heard voice, ex-

claimed:
"Two hundred dollars."
General Early then handed his ticket to an assistant standing up beside him, who again announced the number, "36,212," at the same time holding it up so the audience could plainly see the figures. General Beauregard also handed the prize ticket to an assistant standing beside him, who for the second time announced the prize \$200, for the number just drawn.

drawn.

The ticket 36,212 and the prize corresponding. The ticket 36,212 and the prize corresponding, which, by the way, is printed in similar large black figures, are then handed to a young man sitting in front of the commissioners, who folds the two together and places them in a box arranged in compartments, according to the grade or value. Thus there is a compartment for \$200, \$400, \$800, \$1,000, \$2,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, \$25,000, \$50,000, and so on up to single compartments for the three capital prizes of \$160,000, \$200,000, and \$600,000. While this is being done a clerk seated just behind General Early keens ments for the three capital prizes of \$100,000, \$200,000, and \$600,000. While this is being done a clerk seated just behind General Early keeps a record of the number as drawn and the corresponding prize, in a printed book adapted just for that purpose. The tickets thus folded—the number and the corresponding prize—are verified next day by Generals Early and Beauregard, with the record kept by the entry clerk, so that no possible mistake may be made in awarding or withholding the prize to the holder of the lucky ticket.

Thus the drawing proceeds—a number from the big wheel, a prize from the small wheel, until 20 are drawn out, when an assistant who keeps tally sings out:

"Roll."

"Roll."
And both wheels are rolled back and forth for some time, the doors of each in the meantime being closed by the two commissioners, who allow no one near these openings except the blindfolded boys who take out the tubes. Atter 60 tubes have been taken from each wheel the tallykeeper aings out:

"Roll, and change boys."
And immediately the doors are again closed, the wheels saveral times revolved thus

the wheels several times revolved, thus thoroughly mixing the tubes, and two other little fellows come forward as a relief party, are blindfolded, and the drawing goes on. For are hinduced and the drawing goes on. For some 15 minutes the prizes announced ranged from \$200 to \$400, with an occasional \$300. It was really straining on the nerves of the anxious ones. Then General Early called out "59,630," which was answered by General Beauregard with "\$2,000." Then it varied for a time with the \$200 prizes, all seemingly at the very door of the prize wheel. The command "Roll" came two or three times (after every 20 tubes) and "Roll and change boys" for the third time, before General Early called out "36,677," the corresponding prize being \$5,000.

During all this time the audience sat immovable, but eagerness, wistfulness, hope, was depicted on every countenance, while the prize wheel declined to deliver up any of the little tubes that denoted more than \$5,000, with an ever varying \$200-\$800-\$400. Over 150 numbers had been drawn from the wheel when General Early called out:

Early called out:
"89,530."
Which was answered by General Beauregard

which was an adverted by the with:

\$25,000."

A little buzz of excitement was perceptible through the audience, but all was quiet in an instant, and there was no sound heard except the monotonous calling of numbers and small prizes. It was after a "roll and change, boys," that General Early called out:

"69,704."
When General Beauregard immediately arose from his seat, and, taking a step toward the footlights, said in a slow, distinct, but very impressive tone: "Six hundred thousand dollars." Then excitement was apparent among the great audience. This was the longed-for moment, and each one eagerly scanned the slip of paper in hand forsooth, while each one knew that they did or did not hold that magic number, they knew that within a certain limit they might be lucky enough to get an approximation prize of \$1,000, for any number within 50 on either side of \$9,704 would so entitle them. on either side of 69,704 would so entitle them.

Although the other two grand prizes of \$200,000 and \$100,000 were yet to be drawn, it was
easily discernible that the great and overshadowing interest was allayed somewhat. But
no change was noticeable in either Generals
Early or Beauregard; they sat calm and unmoved amid the suppressed din that for a while
permeated the Academy of Music and kept on
the even tenor of their way—the one calling
out the numbers and the other announcing the
prizes.

prizes.
Ticket 68,744 drew the second capital prize of \$200,000, and in consequence there is one happy little woman in Council Bluffs to night, who, if

little woman in Council Biuffs to-night, who, if I mistake not, was a former resident of your city of Omaha. The third capital prize of \$100,000 was drawn by ticket 43,085, and the \$50,000 fell to ticket 5,886.

After these prizes had been drawn from the wheel nearly all interest was lost, many of the andience leaving. Yet the commissioners and their assistants went on in the same methodical manner as before, and so continued to the end until the last prize tube of the \$48 was taken from the wheel and announced. Then came the work of replacing the tickets left in the big wheel back into the bags again, and this operation was closely watched and superintended by the commissioners, General Early and General Beauregard.

Beauregard.
Each bag was securely tied by General Early himself, the string wound round with manilla paper bearing the autographs of the two commissioners and then sealed with their seal, just as they were when brought from the company's

vault.

After verifying the record of prizes as kept by the entry clerk with the folded ticket and prize ballot above referred to, the tickets in the bags are all counted again to make assurance doubly sure, that not a single one is missing.

Perhaps ere this reaches you the winners of

all the capital prizes, and all above \$5.000, will be published in the papers of their several lo-calities, for good news (of this kind) travels fast, and each one is eager to tell his neighbor, but it is a general rule of the company not to publish the names of winning patrons withous heir permiss

their permission.

To Dr. M. A. Daupnin, the honored President of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, your correspondent is under great obligation for the courtesy extended in giving him the privilege of examining in detail the workings of the office, and having it explained so minutely.

And I can say, as has been so often said before, I am thoroughly convinced that there are no more straightforward, honorable gentlemen conducting any business in the world than President Dauphin and the officers of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and that no lottery drawing that ever existed could be more fairly superintended or conscientiously conducted superintended or conscientiously conducted than this one is by Generals Early and Beaute

gard.

A word in closing: it will be found, perhaps, upon examination like all other social and economic institutions, whatever indictments lie against the lottery system are traceable, not to the system itself but to its abuses.
P. A. J. R.

GEO. H. BARBOUR.
CIVIL ENGINEER,
Surveyor, Draughtsman and Designerof
Bridges Roofs and Mill Buildings,
Room 62 Eisner Buildings, del2-k86-D 64 FIFTH AVENUE, Pittab