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25 PRIZES OF 1,000 are.....25,000
100 PRIZES OF 500 are.....50,000
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Remember that Four National Banks guarantee the payment of Prizes, and that all tickets bear the signature of the President of an institution, whose franchise is recognized in the highest Court; therefore, beware of any imitations or anonymous schemes.

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THE TREASURY SURPLUS. REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The Receipts and Expenditures of the Government—The Financial Situation of the United States—Suggestions to Congress—Other Washington Notes. WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The secretary of the treasury in his annual report says that the total ordinary receipts of the government during the year ending June 30, 1887, were \$371,408,377, and that the total ordinary expenditures were \$314,835,428, leaving a surplus of \$56,572,949, which with an amount drawn from the cash balance in the treasury of \$34,455,730, makes a total surplus of \$91,028,679, which was offered to the redemption of bonds.

The receipts for the year show an increase of \$4,963,550 over the year before and the expenditures show an increase of \$25,449,041. For the present year the revenues are estimated at \$388,000,000, and the expenditures \$316,317,785, leaving an estimated surplus of \$71,682,215, June 30, 1888.

The secretary estimates the surplus for the year 1889 at \$56,469,204. In regard to the surplus revenue the secretary says: "Taxation and currency reform were the questions which my distinguished predecessor deemed to be of most pressing importance and to them he devoted a large part of the two annual reports which he made to congress. In those reports he stated his honest convictions with a vigor and boldness which, together with the ability and fairness that he showed, in the general management of the department, have given him a high place among statesmen and financiers. I find the same subject to be still the most important of all those to which it is my duty to call your attention, and it is not necessary to do otherwise than follow the general lines laid down by him in treating them. Circumstances have heightened the immediate urgency of taxation reform as affecting the surplus revenues of the government. The urgency is so great that the question of surplus revenues demands the earnest attention of both the legislative and executive branches of the government."

The secretary then gives ways in which the receipts and expenditures of the government may be made about equal:

- First—The purchase of the interest-bearing debt of the government.
Second—Larger expenditures by government for other purposes than the purchase of bonds, so that they shall each year equal the taxation of that year.
Third—Reduction of the revenue from taxation to the amount actually required to meet necessary expenses.

All of these expedients have in common the one merit of preventing the derangement to business which must follow hoarding or locking up in the treasury the circulating media of the people.

In regard to the first plan the secretary agrees with the president in what his message said on the subject. He then says: "I can not believe that it will adopt the second expedient, viz, the enlargement of government expenses simply to expend money raised by taxation when the public weal does not otherwise call for the expenditure."

"Reduction of the revenue from taxation is the only fit remedy for the evils which threaten the country. This may be accomplished in various ways. "One is to reduce or abolish internal revenue taxation. In favor of this is the fact that, in a small part of the southern states, the internal tax on liquors and tobacco is thought to be oppressive, and is odious to the people of those regions; and the further fact that, by its reduction, the expenses of its collection might be somewhat reduced."

"The chief cause for the prejudice against this tax seems to be that as there was no such tax before the war for the union, it is looked upon as a reminder of the measures adopted to raise money to carry on the war, and which ought not to be continued in time of peace, and as interfering in some way with the natural rights of mankind to grow grain and tobacco and manufacture therefrom spirits, cigars, snuff and the various forms of merchantable tobacco. Of course taxation of whiskey and tobacco trespasses no more upon the natural rights of man than does the taxation of his clothing, of his bedding, of every implement which he uses in the cultivation of his grain."

"Taxation there must be. Choice is between kinds of taxation; each man can decide for himself if he will examine the subject free from prejudice, which is the least burdensome for him, for his family, and for his neighbors, and which is in the end the best for his whole country. That internal taxation of spirits and tobacco began during the war is not a reason why it should be done away with now, if it be in itself wise. So the fact that the rates of customs taxation were raised during the same war far higher than ever before in our history and have been continued until now, ought not to determine the manner of their treatment; this should rather depend upon what is just and expedient at the present time. Neither passion, prejudice, nor sentimentality, should have place in consideration of questions of taxation."

"As to the expense of collecting the internal revenue, I suggest that an amalgamation of the customs and internal revenue systems is entirely feasible, and that thereby a large number of offices might be abolished and that the expense of the whole system might be made not to exceed that of an efficient enforcement of the customs laws. I earnestly commend this suggestion to the careful consideration of congress."

Report of the Comptroller. WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The annual report of the Comptroller of Currency Trenholm, a partial summary of which has been published, includes a summary of suggestions received by the comptroller from all parts of the country respecting a new basis for National bank circulation. Over forty plans have been proposed, and these are reduced to five propositions: First—To do away with the note issuing function of the banks. Second—To increase the inducements for the banks to deposit United States bonds as a basis of National bank circulation.

RUSSIA MASSING TROOPS. A BELIEF THAT ACTIVE MEASURES WILL SOON BE TAKEN.

The Bulgarian Question Must Soon be Settled According to Russia's Wishes. No Blood will be Spilled Over its Solution—Other Foreign Dispatches. LONDON, Dec. 8.—The fact that Russia is massing troops on the Austrian frontier in large numbers and placing others where they can command surveillance of a portion of the German border, is taken as an indication that active measures will shortly go into effect to enforce respect for Russia's wishes with regard to Bulgaria, in the face of little Ferdinand's assumed independence of the czar's government and his impudent, if not impudent, disregard of the hints thrown out to him that he would best serve his own interests by recommending and furthering certain modifications of Bulgaria's policy.

Russia has long remained singularly passive, but it is now believed that the time is near at hand when the Bulgarian question must be finally settled. Settlement of the question in Russia's favor, and it seems impossible that it can in the end be settled otherwise, involves Prince Ferdinand's hasty exit from Bulgaria, and this being plainly apparent to him has led him to appeal to Austria and England to "preserve the peace." Austria would not for a moment think of going to war with Russia single-handed and England has no mind to bait the Russian bear to uphold the questionable right of one of Queen Victoria's pets to rule a people with whose interests the English have nothing in common. Nor is it believed that Germany is over anxious to wage war against Russia on the slight pretext afforded by the latter's insisting upon her rights in the Balkans, especially in view of the almost absolute certainty that the assistance to the czar of the now greatly strengthened French republic, can be had for the asking.

The re-opening of the Bulgarian question, which now seems eminent, will doubtless be accompanied by the bluster and shower of diplomatic notes that have characterized the former attempts to dispose of the matter, but it is reasonably safe to predict that there will be very little blood spilled; that Bulgaria will in the end be ruled by a Russian governor, or a prince whose nomination receives Russia's approval and that Austria and Germany will express themselves as satisfied with the result, whether they feel that way or not.

Will Discuss the Subject. VIENNA, Dec. 8.—The Emperor Francis Joseph will preside at a military council to be held at the palace to-morrow to discuss Russia's action in massing troops on the Austrian frontier.

GONE TO CANADA. Sudden Departure of R. C. Nicholson, a Nashville Collecting Agent. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 8.—R. C. Nicholson, who for the past nine or ten months has been doing business at No. 7 Noel block, as manager of the Nashville Protective and Collecting agency, has again become involved in trouble and at last accounts was in Canada. He had been here but a short time when a New Orleans merchant, representing a number of other merchants of the Crescent City, came to Nashville, and after looking into Nicholson's affairs, employed Detective R. M. Porter to arrest Nicholson on the charge of embezzlement. It proved that a number of claims aggregating \$3,000, had been placed in his hands for collection by these merchants. Nicholson failed to turn over the cash after collection.

Warrants were sworn out and while waiting for requisition papers Mr. Nicholson, a brother of R. C. Nicholson, came here from Cincinnati and paid the amounts due. The warrants were withdrawn and R. C. Nicholson was released. He reopened the agency which had in the meantime suspended operations. Since that time Nicholson had been receiving claims for collection from a large number of the best merchants of this city.

About ten days ago Messrs. Brown & Farrell learned that a claim which they had put in Nicholson's hands had been collected by him. They at once went before Justice Everett and entered suit against him, but when the officers went to look for Nicholson he could not be found.

It has since transpired that Nicholson has during the past eight months collected for various merchants claims amounting to more than \$3,000, which he has failed to turn over to the proper parties.

Chinese High Binders. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8.—The detectives have learned that the murder of a Chinaman named Lee Wy, in Chinatown, the other night is the result of one of those deadly feuds that are carried on by Chinese societies in this country. The Sam Jap company, a large and powerful organization, which made its own laws for the Chinese belonging to it, split some time ago into two factions, called the Bo Sin Seer and the Kie Sin Seer. Some high binders of the Kie Sin Seer faction killed two men of the Bo Sin Seer, and the latter faction commissioned a trusty cut-throat named Leong Ah Tick to avenge the slaughter of its members. Leong Ah Tick accordingly killed Lee Wy, who happened to be the first Kie Sin Seer man who came in range of his pistol. After the latter murder a party from the Kie Sin Seer went to the headquarters of the Bo Sin Seer faction, and tearing down the sign over the door, chopped it into pieces. This is considered the greatest indignity that can be offered a high binder organization, and can only be wiped out by blood.

Most Wants a New Trial. NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Herr Most was to have been sentenced yesterday, but when the case was reached Mr. Howe, counsel for the Anarchist, asked, to have the case postponed, as he desired to ask for a new trial and had not yet had time to fully prepare his argument. The motion will be argued Thursday next.

Commander Rae Coming to Ohio. CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Commander-in-Chief Rae, of the Grand Army of the Republic, arrived from Minneapolis yesterday. He is en route for Columbus, O., to attend the meeting of the executive committee of administration of the Grand Army of the Republic.

A BOY FIEND. Atrocious Deed of a Ten-Year-Old Child in Jersey City.

New York, Dec. 8.—Jersey City has a ten-year-old boy who of late has developed a depravity almost as great as that of the famous boy murderer of Massachusetts, Jesse Pomeroy. It is of but recent growth, his wickedness taking the form hitherto of petty pilferings. She case is singular in view of the gentle and religious influences which surround the boy, for he is an inmate of the Home of the Sisters of Peace, over which the nun of Kenmare presides. Just after dinner in the school room, yesterday, and while the children were enjoying a recess in the yard the good nun Sister Mary Evangelist heard a scream from the school room. Rushing into that apartment she saw little Tommy Jones, a three-year-old boy in the clutches of Freddy Reilly, a lad seven years his senior, who was holding the younger child down on the hot school room stove.

He had unbuttoned the young boy's trousers and seated him on the stove, previously gagging the little fellow with a piece of dirty linen. The boy in his agony had managed to tear the gag from between his teeth and yelled lustily as he felt his flesh burn under him. The stench was sickening. As soon as Reilly saw the nun he dropped the victim and turned coolly away while Tommy fell to the floor moaning. "Why did you do that?" asked the sister. No answer was vouchsafed by the vicious youngster, who coolly walked out into the yard. Dr. Gray was summoned and on examination announced that the child was seriously injured. When the injuries had been attended to the sister took the youthful tormentor in hand and administered such a severe corporal punishment as he had never received, but it seemed to have no effect on him. Last night he roomed with a boy six years his senior and for whom no fears are entertained from his vicious tendencies.

An Old Man's Folly. NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Laura V. Leeds has commenced divorce proceedings against her husband, James H. Leeds, charging him with inhuman treatment and abandonment. Leeds is seventy-seven years old, an ex-sea captain, and a member of the firm of James H. Leeds & Co. Laura is his third wife. She asked for alimony and counsel fee pending the decision in the suit. An affidavit by Leeds said that the marriage was obtained by trick and fraud; that she represented her self as a respectable widow, when she was really a worthless woman. She has been married to him since January, and in that time has robbed him of \$4,000, procured a deed of all his property, and has ruined him financially, mentally and morally. An affidavit by a detective stated that she was formerly the mistress of a Japanese nobleman, and that he had arrested her for stealing the Japanese's jewelry. It was brought out that Leeds obtained his wife through a matrimonial agency. Decision was reserved.

A Shocking Accident. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 8.—A shocking accident occurred this forenoon at the "coal dump" of the Reading Railroad company, at Richmond and Somerset streets, in Port Richmond, this city. The coal dump is a large area, with tracks running into and out of a large movable derrick. This derrick consists mainly of a great pole eighty feet and about twenty inches in diameter, and is supported by guys. One of these snapped and the great beam toppled over with a crash. In its path were five men, and they were smashed and ground by the huge timber as it came down. Three of them were instantly killed and two others fatally injured. The names are John Kerrigan, Edward Brown and John Morley. Peter Trainor and another man whose name was not learned are believed to be fatally injured.

A Stolen Relic Returned. NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The World's New-Born, N. Y., special says that a silver cup stolen from Washington's headquarters over thirty years ago has been returned to the trustees of the building by a friend of the woman who stole it. Recently on her death-bed she exacted a promise from the friend that the stolen relic should be returned. No name was given the trustees and the person who took the cup will never be known. The woman when she stole the cup probably thought that it was a souvenir of George Washington. There is no record of such an article having ever been donated, neither was its loss ever noticed.

A Mountain Flattening Out. KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 8.—North Carolina wagoners just in from Wayne county report a big depression in the Smoky mountain on the state line near where the Little Tennessee river passes through. About ten acres of the mountain side has caved in, taking trees, stone and every thing, to the depth of 100 feet. The earth for several feet around is open, as if there would be another cave-in soon. The place is several miles from any house and on one of the highest peaks of the mountain.

Chicago Printers and the Typothetae. CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—In response to a call of the Typographical union for a special meeting to discuss the attitude of the employers, 700 union printers assembled last night and unanimously resolved to fight the Typothetae to the bitter end. Every "chapel" in the city was represented, including the newspaper offices. The delegates of each reported their chapel willing to stand almost any assessment to continue the contest. A committee of fifteen was appointed to wait upon every trade organization and every Knight of Labor assembly in the city and solicit moral and financial support. Measures were taken to arrange an entertainment for the benefit of the strikers, and a movement was inaugurated to present the case from a union standpoint to all the labor papers throughout the country, and enlist the active help of the International Typographical union.

Regulators Shot. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 8.—At Lake, Miss., Monday night a band of regulators broke into the house of Williams brothers, colored. The negroes fired upon them, killing Ben Griffith and John McCraney, white. The murderers escaped.

Murderer Caught. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 8.—Dick Jenkins, who murdered Tom McCrary in Bussard's Roost a few nights ago, was arrested at Henry Ellen coal mine Tuesday night.