

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS THE BEST TONIC. Physicians and druggists recommend it. This medicine, combining iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED! CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000.



LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature in 1888, for educational and charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Grand Semi-Annual Drawing. In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, Dec. 13, 1887, CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000.

- 1 PRIZE of \$300,000 is \$300,000
1 PRIZE of 100,000 is 100,000
1 PRIZE of 50,000 is 50,000
1 PRIZE of 25,000 is 25,000
2 PRIZES of 10,000 are 20,000
5 PRIZES of 5,000 are 25,000
25 PRIZES of 1,000 are 25,000
100 PRIZES of 500 are 50,000
200 PRIZES of 300 are 60,000
500 PRIZES of 200 are 100,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES. 100 Prizes of \$500 approximating to \$50,000. 100 Prizes of \$300 approximating to \$30,000. 100 Prizes of \$200 approximating to \$20,000.

Remember that the presence of Generals Beauregard and Early, who are in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what numbers will draw a Prize.



DR. DEWITT C. FRANKLIN, Dentist. Office: Sutton Street, next door to Postoffice. DR. W. S. MOORES, DENTIST. Office Second Street, over Runyon & Hocker's dry goods store.

SENSATIONAL SECRETS.

A STARTLING REVELATION IN THE HARPER TRIAL AT CINCINNATI.

To Protect His Father Young Charley Hopkins Intercepts and Makes Public Several Loving Letters Between Miss Josie Holmes and the Ex-Banker.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 9.—Some startling revelations has just come to light in connection with the celebrated Fidelity National bank failure and the trial of Mr. E. L. Harper, the principal, in the great wreck. For some time past a certain coolness has existed between E. L. Harper and his late Assistant Cashier Benjamin E. Hopkins. Harper, in spite of repeated assurances to the contrary, has been saddling a load of Fidelity matters upon Hopkins.

Among the papers which Harper sent Miss Holmes were three checks, drawn by himself, upon the Fidelity, aggregating \$700,000. The first, for \$300,000, dated February 28, 1887, corresponds with the date of the fictitious certificate of deposit issued for the same amount to the Chemical bank, of New York. The other checks are for \$200,000 each, are dated June 27 and 28 respectively, and it is supposed to be held by Miss Holmes as cash in case of an emergency.

The correspondence between Harper and Miss Holmes was carried on in cipher, the key of which Hopkins learned. The first cipher letter was sent by Harper to Josie Holmes, by Hopkins, June 26, but was kept by Hopkins. Translated it read:

"Please be firm lovely one, and stick to it that no one ordered you not to enter certificates or drafts. Certificates were regularly paid for but were not put through as they enter for to borrow money and you supposed they were to go through when loans were paid. The Wilshire drafts were drawn after close and as payment were stopped they were not entered, but no one ever instructed you to keep them off the books. Fearing they will not let you have the three-page, sent duplicate yesterday please forgive."

With this letter was a confidential note in long hand to Mrs. Jacobs, Miss Holmes' housekeeper, which reads: "If you find chloroform, please destroy it. One dollar's worth was purchased. Can you not call and see me. I assure you it is all right."

June 30 Mr. Harper wrote the following long-hand letter to Miss Holmes: "I am wild to hear of your improved condition and I hope you will pardon me for taking such interest. Will you not please have Mrs. J.—come and see me or you or her write your condition daily to Mr. Harris box 7, or will you not instruct them to receive my letter from messenger marked cash. I promise I will only send in case of necessity. The color is leaving my cheeks but it is on account of my worry for you—does the Dr. come at 11 p. m. and stay all night. It is safe to send by bearer. Please help to gain strength. I hope to give bond this week. If not I will waive examination till October, in which case witnesses will not be put on the stand till then, except to pump. Please don't talk to any one, and say you will see me as soon as I can come out. Don't fail to advise of your condition, and please advise if you will receive notes marked Cash, addressed to yourself or Mrs. Jacobs. I fear you will be disgusted at me, but you can rest assured it is true friendship you know how I feel by your silence and Countryman presence at your side night and day—so please forgive me. For heaven's sake don't take more of the can not risk death without a better understanding. Please answer to-night by—From your true friend or can I not write to Mrs. J. and have her reach you. If you desire money I will remit a part borrowed from you."

Miss Holmes replied: "I have thought and thought until my brain runs wild. I don't see how I can testify as you ask. You ought to have went away when you had the chance. Your wife has \$300,000. I have nothing now to do but die, with your family disgracing me as they have done in the last two days. I will be as avasive as I can, but I am afraid it will do no good."

Again, on July 1, she wrote: "If you can come out, do so—but it is a fearful risk—you have made a terrible botch by sending H—here and making me confide anything to Mrs. J. They seem to have taken my affairs in their hands. I will be out in a day or two and come to see you. I was summoned, but will not appear to-morrow and do not think they can catch me."

"Your notes since you have been sick are so cold and clammy they chill me as I read them about every hour and I study them frequently. You even say I should have gone away. Probably about you would have never seen me more and seem to take it as a matter of course and as though you would be glad to get me out of the way and off your hands. I can't think you are rational in this, and am only sorry we did not arrange to now be together. We always have glorious times, don't we? I think when your strength returns you will come immediately and you will have a speck of love left for me when you think of the happy times we have had compared with trouble. I know you have a heart soul and mind that is honorable to any one at all times and under all conditions and for that reason you will do all you agreed; you know, love, you now owe me twenty years of your life and for heavens sake try and get well and come quick. You will always regret it and be unhappy if you don't."

"The last Monday we were riding when I looked into your sweet face and cried that the worst of all would be our separation and you looked me in the eyes and pressed a sweet kiss on my lips and said 'pussie darling' it shall never be. I will go to prison with you and if I can not do that, I will come to see you daily. Now lovely one I will expect you to keep your promise and come to me as quick as you can. There is no danger no reporters come here Mr. and Mrs. Williams the housekeepers are very kind; they ask us questions and favor me all they can. I have the use of the private parlor and no one notices the parties that call and I assure you there is no danger as I have everything arranged and will have the two large doors facing cable open. If you will advise when you are coming I will meet you. We are not confined to any part of the house and we use it all at our pleasure. Please come and stay with me it would be so lovely. I am crazy to see you and will come to you any night you suggest the guards will take me anywhere but I must pay them liberally and I would prefer to keep the money for you. I do pray to God that you will come soon, don't be afraid love be brave and don't care what the world says and don't allow any one to poison your mind against me but be true and good and keep your promise. I have begged in every letter to learn your condition daily but without success, please address box seven (7). You must not get mad at me for arranging that you can not get in safe deposit box without first seeing me, after that I will arrange for you—get what you want I only done this for your protection, and will explain to your satisfaction. Please don't go there till I see you, or it will spoil all and all will be lost. Now sweet angel don't take more of the drug and I will pray to the good man that you recover immediately. Decline to be interviewed or examined except at trial; don't talk to any one about our matters."

The temporary residence of Josie Holmes, in the county jail, was visited by a reporter this morning, and an interview sought with Miss Holmes. That young lady sent down the curt reply that she didn't want to see any reporters.

The Trial. CINCINNATI, Dec. 9.—The first witness to take the stand this morning in the great Fidelity failure trial was Mr. Hays. He stated that from January 1, 1887, to June 30, 1887, the total amount of Fidelity cash which went to Chicago brokers was \$1,016,500, charged to Wilshire, Eckert & Company. During this period \$823,351.25 had been charged to the account of E. L. Harper. There was also \$390,000 found in the cash items of the Fidelity which was credited to the Chicago brokers, but was not charged upon the books to Wilshire, Eckert & Company.

Mr. Hays' cross-examination occupied just the time that it took Judge Wilson to say, "We have no questions to ask." Broke Eckert was again called upon to explain his mysterious system of bookkeeping. Judging from his testimony the various transactions were principally kept in his head. Maj. Blackburn asked: "Did you in this deal keep a record of the name of the purchaser and the amount of each and every purchase?"

"Not in this deal." "Can you tell how many purchases in all were made for Mr. Harper from September, '86, to June, '87?" "No, sir." "What has become of your checks?" "I don't know, sir."

"Have you been able to find a single one?" "No, sir." "Do you recollect destroying them?" "No, sir."

Witness drew one check of Wilshire, Eckert & Co. upon the Fidelity for \$13,000. Maj. Blackburn asked in an ironical tone of voice: "Did you draw that little check without any inquiry?"

"Mr. Wilshire was attending to the financial part of the deal. I did what he told me." Maj. Blackburn—Then you did just what Joe Wilshire told you. If he had told you to draw a little check for \$1,800,000 instead of \$13,000 you would have done so, wouldn't you?"

Here the crowd indulged in the luxury of a hearty laugh, which was promptly suppressed by the bailiff. Witness, in a grievous tone, replied that he thought that "had nothing to do with the case."

Judge Jackson—Maj. Blackburn has stated to the court that he would show that Wilshire, Eckert & Company had dealings with parties other than Mr. Harper. The court is patiently awaiting the result of the investigation, but has failed to discover any connection thus far. The vital question in this case is, "Did Mr. Harper, directly or indirectly, withdraw this money from the Fidelity in one case, or many cases, and send it to Chicago to margin wheat?"

Witness testified that the remittances to Chicago brokers were simply made in gross in the name of Wilshire, Eckert & Co. There was not a single entry in his books that disclosed what amount was sent by Harper between October, 1886, and June 30, 1887, to margin the 24,000,000 bushels of wheat. The account between Wilshire, Eckert & Co. and Chicago brokers was simply one entire account. The latter knew nobody but Wilshire, Eckert & Co. in the transactions. The aggregate amount of margins sent by Cincinnati parties other than Mr. Harper to Chicago brokers did not amount to \$20,000. "That's all," said Prosecutor Burnet to

Mr. Eckert. "That's all," echoed Maj. Blackburn, and the witness, with a sigh of relief, took a swift departure.

At 12:10 the government rested.

Sudden Death of Attorney Watson. CINCINNATI, Dec. 9.—Edward M. Watson, the attorney from the department of justice at Washington, who came here to assist in the Fidelity prosecutions, died suddenly Wednesday evening, at the residence of Dr. Kemper. Mr. Watson was seized with an acute attack of pneumonia upon his arrival in the city, from which he sufficiently recovered to leave his bed Wednesday. He chatted pleasantly with a couple of gentleman visitors that night. When they left Mr. Watson accompanied them to the hall door. They had scarcely gone when a noise as of a falling body attracted the attention of Dr. Kemper. He rushed out and found the lifeless body of Mr. Watson. Death resulted from a ruptured blood vessel.

Mr. Watson was in his thirty-seventh year and formerly resided at Holly Springs, Miss. He was a son of an eminent lawyer of that state.

An Attempted Bribery. CINCINNATI, Dec. 9.—A special dispatch from Washington says that Prosecutor Burnet was offered \$20,000, about the middle of October, to impede the efficient conduct of the Harper prosecution. Mr. Burnet, last night, said the telegram was substantially true. He characterized the attempted bribe as very silly, saying: "Even if I were supposed to be corrupt, which I am not, what chance would I have in a case like this, upon which the eyes of the entire country are fixed?"

THE COUNTERFEITING BUSINESS.

Not Profitable During the Past Year, and Chiefly Confined to Italians.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The annual report of the chief of the secret service division of the treasury department shows that there were 355 persons arrested by the officers of the service during the past fiscal year for violation of the laws against counterfeiting, etc. Of this number seventy were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment. The report says that the counterfeiting now being done is principally the work of Italians, who operate in bands in different parts of the country. The counterfeiting done during the past year amounted practically to nothing, the only attempts in that direction being a ten-dollar silver certificate and a two-dollar silver certificate, and these were such poor imitations as to be practically harmless. The work on the latter note seemed to be the joint production of a jack-knife and stencil brush.

The report refers to the fact that all but two of the many skilled operators arrested since the war for counterfeiting United States bonds are now at liberty, and says they may be expected to resume their nefarious operations at any time. The two counterfeiters mentioned as still in custody are Doyle and Ogle. The report attributes the scarcity of counterfeit paper money to the excellence of the work done at the bureau of engraving and printing and to the almost certainty of detection and punishment of the offenders. The report urges legislation to prohibit the making or selling (except by competent authority) of dies or molds by which a similitude of either side of any current coin may be struck off. A statement is made that counterfeiters at present seem to be devoting their attention almost exclusively to silver coin. It is said, however, that the work is much inferior to previous efforts in the same direction.

Wonderful Experience of a Minister. CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—The Rev. Dr. John Williamson gave to the Methodist ministers, at their weekly meeting, a wonderful experience which he has had the past year. He is the pastor of Michigan Avenue Methodist church, and a year ago his health was so bad that his physician told him he would have to rest at least a whole year. It was with great reluctance that he agreed to do this; it was the greatest sacrifice of his life. Some months afterward this weighed on his heart so much that he cried aloud unto the Lord for Divine aid. Dr. Williamson stated that at that time he held a sweet and indescribable communion with God, in which he was assured that his health would be restored. His physician had but recently assured him that he was as well as he ever was before, and he ascribes this wonderful cure entirely to Divine healing. The relating of Dr. Williamson's experience caused quite a sensation, and many there were who agreed with him that it was an example of Divine healing.

Anderson's Great Gas Wells. ANDERSON, Ind., Dec. 9.—Gas well No. 7 is completed. It proves to be an immense well, with a pressure of 400 pounds and a flow of 10,000,000 cubic feet per day. This well is for the supply of free fuel to manufacturers and is located immediately west of the city limits. The seven wells here have a daily output of over sixty million cubic feet. The Anderson gas field is by far the richest in the west. All the wells are above sea level, are perfectly dry and of large capacity. In no case has it been necessary to shoot the well. Since the discovery of gas here last April no extravagant advertisement of the city has been made, but her population has rapidly increased, and a number of manufacturing enterprises have been established. Anderson invites comparison of her gas and shipping facilities with those of any point in the gas field.

Suit for a Millionaire's Fortune. NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—In the celebrated case to be decided whether the two sons of John Geddes, once a millionaire and owner of the Mobile line of steamships, shall share the remains of his estate, instead of all of it going to Charles F. Geddes, one of them, a long lost son of the disinherited John C. Geddes, turned up at the hearing with a young and pretty wife. He had been cast on the world when a mere boy after his mother's death, the first wife of John C. Geddes, and no one knew his whereabouts. He had heard of the case through the newspapers, and he said he was in good circumstances.

Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 9.—Quinta Mills McClain, the man arrested in Cincinnati recently on a charge of killing an old man named Isaac Bayless in this place last January, died in the city hospital here Wednesday night of delirium tremens. McClain was acquitted of the murder charge, and has been drinking heavy ever since.

THE NEWS FROM ABROAD.

EFFECTS OF THE CRITICAL CRISIS IN THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The Politicians Enter Office in Triumph, Serve a Short Time, Paris Out of Sight Only to Reappear Again—Boulangier Coming to the Front Again.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The announcement that M. Goblet has agreed to undertake the construction of a government for France attests the accuracy of the oft-repeated assertion that French statesmen and politicians are a close corporation in respect to rotation in office, no matter what their apparent party differences may be. M. Goblet is himself a comparatively new man in French politics, yet he has on one occasion held the office of premier and is firmly established in his place on the list of "eligibles" for any cabinet position.

As often as a ministry falls the timber for a new cabinet is selected from the pile of possibilities and the rest is carefully put away for the next crisis, together with that just fallen, which comes out again as good as new when wanted. Ever since the establishment of the republic the same corporation as monopolized the cabinet making business, the only changes in the personnel being made by the addition of a new name from time to time, as an old one has disappeared from the roster through the death of its owner. It has come to be the most matter-of-fact thing in the world to regard this or that gentleman's appointment as certain under a particular premiership.

M. de Freycinet and M. Goblet departed to a certain extent from the established though unwritten rule, the one by appointing and the other by retiring Gen. Boulanger as minister of war, and, of course, in the estimation of the enemies of that officer, share the responsibility for his innovations and the political turmoil he created at the close of his ministerial career. Gen. Boulanger has the advantage of experience in addition to the other valuable qualities he possesses, and M. Goblet could do much worse than to recall him to the war office.

Whatever Boulanger's faults it is as plain as the sun at noonday that should France become involved in war within the next few years she will have that unquestionably brilliant organizer to thank for any success she may achieve. Gen. Ferron, his successor, tried in vain to improve upon the work done by Boulanger, but was unable to do so and was also reluctantly compelled to carry out some of the plans the former minister had formed and complete much of the work he left unfinished on the lines that he had laid down. Gen. Boulanger was made an issue in the construction of the Rouvier cabinet and may become a factor in the formation of its successor.

Boulangier Coming to the Front.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—It is stated that M. Goblet, in the formation of a new cabinet, intends to demand the appointment of Gen. Boulanger as minister of war. M. Paul Droulede has resigned the presidency of the French Patriotic League, owing to a disagreement with the League committee concerning the action taken by the League during the recent crisis in Paris.

Asked for Money and Got Shot.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Doherty, of Philadelphia, who shot Graham, of Rochester, a little over a week ago, was to-day arraigned in court and charged with murder. It is alleged that Doherty had lost money to Graham at cards, and when the latter demanded payment Doherty procured his revolver and shot him.

Kissane's indictment squandered.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—On motion of District Attorney Martine the indictment for forgery against William Kissane, found in November, 1884, has been dismissed by Recorder Smyth. Kissane, who is now a wealthy citizen of California, known as W. K. Rodgers, was charged in the indictment with forging a check on the Chemical National bank of this city. The case was forgotten until Gen. Dorr, a bitter enemy of Kissane, revived the matter a few months ago, and led to Rodgers' exposure.

First Train Heated by Steam.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—Ever since the Chatsworth and Kouts disasters several of the railroad companies centering in this city have been experimenting with the different methods of heating their passenger cars without the use of the old time stove. Tangible results among the eastern lines have first been reached by the Pennsylvania company last night. The Pennsylvania started out its first train heated by steam throughout. The train was "the limited" for New York.

Ohio Troops Ordered Out.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 9.—Two hundred men of the Fifth regiment have been ordered immediately to Fairport harbor to quell the riot of ore handlers, who are on a strike. Great trouble is feared, as the strikers are mostly foreigners and are all drunk. The troops have been under arms since last night. Fairport is a lake port, thirty miles east of this city.

Wife Beating Anarchist.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Edward Schneider, a huge German, was charged in court by his wife with having beaten her. She said: "He is an Anarchist. He was in Chicago at the Haymarket riot, and has told me he had a part in it. He talks Anarchy constantly, and beats me when I deny him money to buy beer." Schneider was held.

Mormon Office and Books Seized.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Dec. 9.—United States Marshal Dyer yesterday seized the office and books of the president of the Mormon church. He left a few of the less important books, but made the church custodian receipt for them as receiver's agent. The newspaper organ of the church prints a very bitter protest against this action.

Telegraph Companies Enjoined.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The supreme court has granted an injunction restraining the Western Union Telegraph company and the Direct Cable company from using the blanks of the French Cable company, or sending cablegrams on blanks marked "Via French Cable."

Herr Most Gets One Year.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Herr Most, the convicted Anarchist, was to-day sentenced to one year imprisonment.