

The National Democratic Convention will assemble in Cincinnati on Tuesday, June 23d. The Convention will consist of 738 delegates, of which number 492 are necessary to a choice—the two-thirds rule prevailing.

IMPORTANT TO CLAIMANTS.—The attention of citizens of France, Spain or Italy, who may have lost property in this section during the late Civil War, is directed to the card of Messrs. Chas. S. Rice and Kenneth Bailio which appears in another column.

"The Gum Drop" is the name of a base ball club organized in our town last Tuesday. They propose to play a "match game" Sunday, June 6th, with either the "Rough and Ready" or the "Toll Rock and Rye clubs."

INTENSE HEAT FOR MAY.—The thermometer registered 96 and 103° in the shade in New York city during the last days of May. It has been pretty warm down South, but nothing compared to New York and other Northern, Middle and Western cities.

The storm king has been on an extensive rampage throughout the western portion of Texas, and almost irreparable injury has been inflicted upon the crops by the excess of rain that has fallen in certain localities. Houses have been washed away and many persons lost their lives by drowning.

We omitted to mention last week that Hon. John E. King, of our town, received the nomination for Congress from this District at the late New Orleans Republican State Convention, or rather the bolting Convention led by Taylor Beattie of Lafourche. The Warmoth Convention nominated Mr. C. B. Anderson for the same position.

We neglected to mention last week that Mr. A. Meynier, Jr., of the N. O. Country Visitor, paid us quite an agreeable visit. He has been canvassing this section of the country in the interest of his valuable paper. The Visitor is an excellent exponent of the true interests of Louisiana, and should be in every house in the State. It is an enterprising paper, and goes deeply in everything calculated to advance and develop the welfare and resources of Louisiana.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—Two boys, aged respectively seven and eight years, and sons of Numa and Albert Judice, whilst bathing in a pond within Mr. M. E. Gerard's enclosures at Vermilionville, on the 1st inst., were both drowned. We extend our sympathy to the bereaved parents for the loss they have sustained. This is but another warning to boys who are in the habit of plunging into water without protection and without sufficient caution.

On last Friday night Stephens, a murderer from Lake Charles, placed in our jail for safe keeping, made his escape. Stephens is an old man of almost if not quite 60 years, and has been almost bed ridden from disease ever since he has been confined here. He begged the sheriff to allow him to sleep in the large room of the jail and not to be confined in the cell during the time he was suffering. The sheriff having a pity for the old man, and knowing it would be treating him in his then precarious condition almost inhumanly, consented, and for over a month he has behaved himself and has appeared to suffer a great deal. On the morning previous to his escape he received a letter from some one belonging to his family, telling him that his two sons were lying at the point of death. This seemed to worry the old man, and during the day he seemed to get worse and suffer a great deal. That night he tore the framing off of a door in jail and used it to break the iron bars of the window of the room he was occupying, and by tying his blankets together succeeded in reaching the ground. It is supposed it was preconcerted, and outside help was rendered him as he was hardly able to walk more than a mile. No clue has yet been obtained as to the direction he went.

The Chicago Convention. Our advices from Chicago are up to the 2d inst. Hon. George F. Hoar, of Mass., was chosen temporary chairman of the convention. A great deal of excitement prevails. The Grant men, the Blaine men, the Sherman men are all working very hard, but so many changes are going on that nothing definite can be stated about the status of the candidates. A big fight was in preparation over the report of the committee on credentials, which was to have been made yesterday. Over 10,000 people attended the convention on the 2d, and every arrival at Chicago increases the number. The hotels and the public houses are filled to their utmost capacities, and even private houses are invaded by the surging masses.

Logan, Conkling and Cameron are the Grant managers, Chandler is the Blaine manager, and Sherman has a pretty strong backer.

Lively times ahead!

St. Landry Democrat.

VOL. III. OPELOUSAS, LA., SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1880. NUMBER 20.

A Long Chase After a Horse Thief.

HIS CAPTURE AND RECOVERY OF THE STOLEN PROPERTY.

About two weeks ago a man named Henderson arrived here, hailing from the Indian Territory, in pursuit of a thief who had stolen two of his horses—a valuable mare and a stallion valued at \$5000. He tracked the thief first to Shreveport, where he found he had sold the mare, which he succeeded in recovering, but failed to get hold of the man. He then got upon his track again and followed him through part of northern Louisiana, then into the borders of Arkansas and Tennessee, back again in the direction of and into Texas, and thence down into this part of the country. He heard of the fellow at Bayou Boeuf, and there obtained some clue as to the direction he was going. After perfecting some arrangements here to enable him to renew his pursuit, Mr. Henderson struck out for the Mississippi river in the direction of Bayou Sara, where he succeeded in capturing his man and his stallion—a telegram to that effect having been received here by deputy sheriff Williams.

The chase was a long and tedious one, extending through seventy-six days of constant traveling, and at considerable expense. Mr. Henderson stated here that on one occasion he was within a few hours only of the fellow, and hired every available horse from a livery stable and sent men in every direction in pursuit of him, at a cost of some \$225.

The thief's name is Walker, said to be the son of a distinguished representative man of Arkansas. Mr. Henderson is on his way back with his property.

We trust an example will be made of the culprit which will serve as a warning to horse thieves for all time to come.

District Court.

The District Court adjourned sine die on Saturday last, May 29th, after a session of about seven weeks. The venire of jurors drawn for the term was quashed on motion on the first day of Court, consequently there were no jury trials, either civil or criminal. In dismissals, judgments, and by dead docketing, about one hundred and fifty or sixty cases were disposed of. This leaves comparatively a light docket, less than one hundred cases all told. The next term of Court will begin on Monday September 6th and end Saturday October 3rd. This will be a non jury term, and unless litigation increases in the parish out of all proportions, compared with the last five or six years, we predict the civil docket, except in cases where trial by jury is prayed for, will be cleared up.

The first jury term of the Court will begin Monday, November 1st and end December 24th, 1880. Then, we understand it to be the intention of Judge Hudspeth, not only to clean the criminal docket, but to dispose of all pending civil cases wherein jury trials have been or may be granted. This will leave but little on hand to be disposed of next year. Under the Constitution of 1879, District Judges are required to hold not less than six terms of Court in each calendar year in Districts including only one parish. These in St. Landry we predict will be extremely short, to the great delight no doubt of officers of Court, attorneys and litigants.

The great book of General J. B. Hood of his personal experiences in the United States and Confederate States Armies, entitled "ADVANCE AND RETREAT," is being pushed for sale, as much on its merits as a valuable contribution to the history of the war, as by the ladies of the Southern and Western States, who use their personal exertions to induce their gentlemen friends to subscribe three or four dollars for its purchase, and thus add their share to "The Hood Orphan Memorial Fund," which has published the book through General G. T. Beauregard, whose Post Office box at New Orleans is crowded with letters from all parts of the country with inquiries as to the duties and privileges of agents. God speed them in their good work to help the orphan and fatherless.

OUR RAILROAD.—The steam tug Alert left here last Thursday, for Morgan City with about 2500 cross ties for the L. W. R. R. west of Vermilionville. The track laying force there is fully supplied with laborers, and the track is laid eleven miles west of Vermilionville. All piling for the Mergentau river bridge, except for the tubular, will be finished in a few days. Assistant Manager, Chas. R. Adams, is expected here this evening.

WILD CATS.—A large wild cat, two feet high and three feet long, was killed last week, on Patout Bros. plantation, by two of their white share hands, Messrs. Louis Breux and Abnie Legrain. From tracks seen since the last rain, it is supposed that a female and two young ones are still roving in the field.—(New Iberia Sugar-Bowl.)

Murrah for Cuba and the Cubans!

A Washington dispatch to the N. O. Times says:

"From information which has been received at the state department, it would seem that the new revolution in Cuba is a most formidable one. Not only are the officers connected with it men of experience, but the whole colored population is directly interested, so they believe it is a war for their complete emancipation. It promises to give Spain great trouble."

The long tyranny and oppression exercised by Spain over Cuba must sooner or later come to an end. Now seems to be the auspicious time for the Cuban patriots to strike a telling blow in behalf of their liberty and independence, for never has Spain been more aggressively, merciless and exacting in her attitude and demands towards Cuba than she is to-day.

William Prather, of the Ashley County (Ark.) Times, is pretty severe on the medical fraternity. Hear what he says of them:

"There is an average of 25 doctors for each county in our state, and the medical colleges are still grinding them out by the hundreds. This speaks a good deal for the diffusion of medical knowledge, but we don't know that it bodes any good to the people. One doctor to the patient, they say, makes it dangerous, two, extra hazardous, and three positively fatal. So that when the medicine man gets so numerous, that three or four will be called in at a time, we may look for a rapid decrease in our population."

Preachers had better be careful how they preach in the future against the sin of transacting money matters on Sunday. Here is the way one of them was served for his pains a short time ago:

"A Georgia clergyman preached on the sin of transacting money matters on Sunday, and when the deacon passed the contribution plate not a person put a cent in it. And somehow the preacher did not feel flattered at the effect his sermon had."

The City Council of Thibodaux pays its printer \$150.00 per annum for publishing the proceedings of its meetings alone. This is an exceptional case, as it smacks a little of liberality.—ST. LANDRY DEMOCRAT.

It smacks a little of common sense.—Thibodaux Sentinel.

That settles it. "Common sense," then, is the word, and not liberality.

Commendable Enterprise.

(Lake Charles Echo.)

The New Orleans Democrat announces its intention to publish a detailed description of the several parishes of Louisiana, embracing a particular account of their location, resources, facilities, history, and all other features necessary to set forth their social, physical and agricultural condition, so that the outside world may be brought into a nearer relation with us, and acquire a full and intelligent understanding of our state.

The importance and value of such a publication can scarcely be estimated. Owing to the hitherto almost total absence of railroads in this state, Louisiana is practically a sealed book to all her sister states, and, of course, to all foreign countries. Indeed, for the same want of easy and rapid inter-communication, thousands of her own citizens are profoundly ignorant of large portions of the state. A few years ago we were present when one of the ablest judges of the Supreme Court, a native born Louisianian from north Louisiana, who had never resided out of the State, made his first visit to the Opelousas country, to preside on the supreme bench. It was in June, the garden season of the year, and he was shown the various farms and stock ranges in that neighborhood. If he had been shown for the first time the cultivated districts of the West India islands his expressions of wonder and admiration could not have been more emphatic. In substance he said "This is all new to me. I thought this was a low marshy, malarial region, excessively warm in summer, and cultivable only by an enormously expensive system of dykes and drains. I find it a country of high, broad and naturally drained prairies, of rich soil and heavy crops, with improved breeds of all kinds of farm stock, with an intelligent farming and stock raising population, and with a climate much more healthful and cool in summer than that of the heavily wooded regions of North Louisiana." And because July on the Opelousas prairies is much more comfortable than on the upper Ouachita river, the same supreme bench pronounced a change in the law relating to the country terms, so that they are now held at Monroe in June and at Opelousas in July.

The very mystery surrounding the social, historical, climatic and agricultural features of Louisiana, in the minds of citizens of other states and foreign countries, and the glamour of romance with which she has been invested by the genius of Longfellow and Mayne, and by the scantily published traditions of her early settlement, and of the successive rulers of France and Spain, have excited abroad an intense curiosity to know the real facts about life in Louisiana; and now that railroads are about to open up every portion of our state to the inspection of the outer world, that curiosity will be a powerful incentive to immigration hither. The New Orleans Democrat therefore evinces a most commendable spirit of enterprise in determining to publish, at this most appropriate period, a descriptive history of every parish in the State, and we are confident that enterprise will be rewarded, not only by the general prosperity which immigration will bring, and in which every Louisiana journal will share, but by that large increase in the circulation of the Democrat which the proposed publication will surely invite and merit.

Enormous Wealth. Below we present a list of the plantations owned by Mr. Burnside, with their production for the crop year 1879-80, as given in the Price Current's annual report of the sugar and rice crops of Louisiana, recently published:

Name of plantation	Acres	Cane lbs.	Sugar	Molasses
Bayou de la Riviere	400	800,000	900	500
Bayou de la Riviere	250	500,000	500	300
Bayou de la Riviere	300	600,000	600	400
Bayou de la Riviere	400	800,000	900	500
Bayou de la Riviere	450	900,000	1,000	600
Bayou de la Riviere	420	840,000	940	560
Bayou de la Riviere	350	700,000	750	450
Total	3,287	6,684,000	7,290	4,400

At the rates current during the present season Mr. Burnside must have realized from his crops the enormous sum of \$565,000.—Pineyview.

Enormous Wealth.

Below we present a list of the plantations owned by Mr. Burnside, with their production for the crop year 1879-80, as given in the Price Current's annual report of the sugar and rice crops of Louisiana, recently published:

Name of plantation	Acres	Cane lbs.	Sugar	Molasses
Bayou de la Riviere	400	800,000	900	500
Bayou de la Riviere	250	500,000	500	300
Bayou de la Riviere	300	600,000	600	400
Bayou de la Riviere	400	800,000	900	500
Bayou de la Riviere	450	900,000	1,000	600
Bayou de la Riviere	420	840,000	940	560
Bayou de la Riviere	350	700,000	750	450
Total	3,287	6,684,000	7,290	4,400

At the rates current during the present season Mr. Burnside must have realized from his crops the enormous sum of \$565,000.—Pineyview.

But the above is only a portion of Mr. Burnside's wealth, for it is a well known fact that he has other sources of revenue that yield him quite as much if not more than do his plantations. And yet what has this millionaire ever done in the manner of charitable acts to hand down his name enrolled in a wreath of honor to posterity? Nothing at all!

The terrific cyclone which almost destroyed the town of Savoy, near Dallas, Texas, is thus briefly described by an eye-witness:

"The approach of the cyclone resembled the rumbling of a train of cars in the distance. A cloud seemed something like a fan was seen in the southwest, and in its wake two large white clouds that seemed revolving with lightning rapidly in the air. Now and then they would dart heavenward and then plunge to earth, and would seem to be coming in a dreadful way going to happen. The cloud, which had the hue ofinky blackness, became a sheet of flame, lighting up the doomed and surrounding country like a conflagration. The scene was appalling. Every business house and a prosperous high school with about 200 scholars, were blown away, some fifty buildings in all were destroyed, and about fifty families left homeless."

Thus far fifteen dead bodies have been found, and a large number of sufferers terribly maimed and mutilated.

Among the Indians.

ALARMING NEWS FROM VICTORIA'S BAND—HATCH SAID TO BE DEFEATED IN EVERY ENGAGEMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1.—A Tucson dispatch says: G. R. Smythe is here from Silver City, and states that the whole country surrounding that place is in a state of terror and demoralization. Victoria and his band of not less than 350 warriors are spreading death and destruction before them.

The troops under Gen. Hatch appear to be powerless. A volunteer company of fifty men are equipped, mounted and rationed by the citizens of Silver City to aid the military. This company, under Capt. E. V. Price, reported to Gen. Hatch at Magallon mountains, some days ago, offering their aid.

In response to the offer they were informed by Gen. Hatch that the citizens had better attend to their own business—that he would take care of the Indians. At that time the San Francisco valley was being made desolate by the Indians. The settlers are fleeing for their lives, and not less than twenty-two people were killed. It is also well known that when a prominent officer of an Arizona command sent word to Gen. Hatch that by a certain movement he (Hatch) could capture Victoria in Box canyon. Hatch refused to co-operate and Victoria escaped.

The people of Southwestern New Mexico are very bitter against Gen. Hatch.

Upwards of 350 Indians have been killed in New Mexico by this band of Indians during Gen. Hatch's campaign of the last three or four months. They also claim that he has been defeated in every engagement with the Indians, and has in reports to military headquarters, most outrageously falsified the real situation of affairs in his department.

A REIGN OF TERROR IN ARIZONA. SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—A special dispatch from Tucson dated the thirty-first, says: Reports from Silver City state that Indian depredations and murders continue. Cook's cannon is reported full of Indians and the massacres are of almost hourly occurrence. There is an absolute terror east of Silver City and mail communication is suspended.

GALVESTON, June 1.—The News has received the following special from Dallas: A desperate attempt at robbery has occurred near Clear Lake, Collins county. A farmer named Bradley left \$200 received for cattle, with his wife for safe keeping. A stranger asking to stay all night was given a pallet on the gallery. At midnight he saw two men, supposed to belong to the family, enter the house. Hearing cries of murder, he peered through the blinds and saw a woman on the bed with her throat cut. Snatching a six-shooter, the stranger sprang from the door and fired, killing both parties. Mounting his horse he rode to the nearest neighborhood, and, accompanied by a party of four, returned. Mrs. Bradley and both the robbers were dead, one of whom was shot through the heart and the other through the head. The robbers proved to be Mrs. Bradley and daughter, the former sixty years old and the owner of considerable property, an independent inheritance of \$17,000.

List Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Opelousas, La. June 4th, 1880, and if not taken out before June 11th, 1880, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C.

Collins Maria	Strap Lucy Mrs
Carriere Onetime	Morrioux Simmere (2)
Dejean Eugene Mrs	Pinkery Jerry
Berry Joseph	Pierre Celestine
Dixon Ned	Pitre Caday
Guillet Lizzie Mrs	Nesat Marcel
Harwell Joseph	Nesat Dure
Hamilton Edmund	Soulan Raymond
Gibney Patrick	Simien Joseph
Gay G B	St Andre Antoine
Sally Gay Mrs	Yenson Frank
Hamilton Edmund	Wells Mary (2)
Harckess Abraham	Wilson John
Lesage L C	Walter Joseph

LOUIS DESMARAIS, P. M.

The Agricultural and Other Advantages of St. Landry Parish.

MR. EDITOR.—That Louisiana is so far behind her sister States of the Union in natural development can be attributed to but one thing, and that has been the failure to build railroads. Heretofore, notwithstanding the peculiar adaptability of the country to rail road construction, every effort to penetrate this section of Louisiana, by railroads has proved a miserable abortion. Vast sums have been expended, road beds thrown up, and then the work abandoned. But the time has at last arrived when we have an absolute certainty of seeing our own beautiful region, where God has done so much and man so little, absolutely "griddoned" with railroads. The La. Western Railroad, intersecting the southern part of St. Landry, is rapidly nearing completion. It passes through a section of our parish admirably adapted to stock raising and the cultivation of rice and oranges. This road will open up railway communication between Vermilionville, where it will intersect Morgan's La. and Texas Road from New Orleans, and Orange, Texas, and thence with all the vast empire lying west, northwest and southwest of us, by the mouth of September Morgan's extension from Vermilionville to Opelousas, to Texas, no enterprise a doubt. The New Orleans Pacific has now passed into the hands of capitalists having the means and the energy to complete it to Marshall, Texas. That they will complete it, and within the next eighteen months having the means and the energy to complete it to Marshall, Texas. That they will complete it, and within the next eighteen months having the means and the energy to complete it to Marshall, Texas. That they will complete it, and within the next eighteen months having the means and the energy to complete it to Marshall, Texas.

The early completion of the roads must open up a great future to St. Landry. Heretofore we have been shut out from the outside world by sand bars and low water. During the winter months we have been shut out from the outside world by such conditions as to deter strangers from visiting and seeing the magnificent resources of our parish. The consequence is, we live in a country, which to the outside world has been almost a terra incognita.

All this is about to change. These railroads will have the means and the energy to complete it to Marshall, Texas. That they will complete it, and within the next eighteen months having the means and the energy to complete it to Marshall, Texas. That they will complete it, and within the next eighteen months having the means and the energy to complete it to Marshall, Texas.

The day is not far distant, when a party may leave Opelousas and go by rail to San Francisco, New York, St. Louis or Chicago or any other point in the east, north or west, the day before to visit. He will be almost able to see New York in the time it required to go to New Orleans twelve months ago.

But when contemplating what the energy and capital of man is about to do for us by constructing these great highways of trade and inter-communication through the heart of our country, we should bear in mind that nature has done more than her share for us. The Opelousas valley is a rich and fertile soil, and the land is well adapted to the growth of all the great staples, corn, cotton, sugar, rice, and so cheap as to be within the means of all to purchase. Our great prairies with their health giving breezes need only capital and additional population to make them the veritable paradise of the farmer and the stock raiser.

But who outside our own community knows of the magnificent wealth which nature has lavished upon this favored section of our country? Who can doubt if they were properly known, but that the tide of emigration would be at once turned here, and that in a few years the population of St. Landry would be doubled, perhaps tripled? But how are these things to be made known to the outside world and the tide turned? We must first create a migration society; to publish statistics, giving the price of lands, the production thereof, the cost of production of cotton, corn, rice, sugar, per acre; the facilities for transportation of produce to market; the adaptability and fitness of the country for stock raising, in fact everything to attract the attention of strangers to our parish.

In conclusion, I hope, Mr. Editor, that not only your own valuable paper, but your conferees the Courier, will at once proceed to act upon this suggestion I have thrown out in this communication, and hereafter devote a portion of every issue to letting the world at large know something of the great inducements St. Landry offers to immigrants seeking homes in her midst.

PLAQUEMISE.

MAY—EARP.—At Shellyville, Ills., Wednesday, May 20th, 1880, M. GOULE MAY, and MARY E. EARP.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Important to War Claimants!

The undersigned attorneys are now prepared to prosecute the claims of the citizens of France, Spain or Italy, for property taken from them during the late war by the United States Army or Government Agents. Treaties lately concluded with these countries make ample provision for the payment of such claims. Parties interested should not delay.

CHAS. S. RICE, New Orleans, La.
KENNETH BAILLIO, Opelousas, La.

LAND OFFICE at New Orleans, La., June 2, 1880. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention, at the clerk's office in the parish of St. Landry, La., on the 3th day of July, 1880, to make final proof in support of his claim, and to secure final entry thereof, at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: August 1st 1880, of the land of the parish, La. who made homestead application No. 424 for the W 1/2 of the N 1/2 and E 1/2 of N 1/2 Sec. 4 T 5 S R 1 W S W Dist., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Raymond Deville and Damon Deville.

WM. M. BURWELL, Register.

Lost, Strayed or Stolen!

From the undersigned at Opelousas, about two weeks ago, a mouse-colored Mare-Mule, medium size. A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of said animal, or any information that may lead to his recovery, may 29-11

W. F. ANDERSON.

Strayed!

From Opelousas, about four months ago, a build-face Texas Mare, with all her best white, about seven years old, branded about thus on the left shoulder: "P. E." and immediately under these letters "D. W." She ranges between this place and Mr. Grove's plantation and Pleasant Prairie. A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery and restoration of said animal to

EMILE PEFFERKORN, Opelousas.

JUDICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE OF TABLEAU.

PROBATE COURT, PARISH OF ST. LANDRY, No. 392.

ESTATE OF EUGENE PETETIN.

Whereas, Onezia Gillbean of the parish of St. Landry, testamentary executrix of the estate of Eugene Petetin, deceased, files tableau of settlement of the above estate, accompanied by her petition praying for the homologation of the same. And whereas, the prayer of said petition has been granted by an order of court, bearing date May 2d, 1880. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to all persons interested to make opposition to said tableau in writing at my office in the town of Opelousas, within the time required by law, by the said tableau should not be homologated and confirmed.

JAMES O. CHACHERE, Clerk.

June 5-11g

L. S. L.

Take Notice!

That this is the only Lottery in any State ever voted on and endorsed by its people.

THE LOUISIANA State Lottery COMPANY

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, For the Term of Twenty-Five Years, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, which pledge has been renewed by an overwhelming popular vote, securing its franchise in the new constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879, with a Capital of \$1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of \$350,000. Its Grand Single Number Distribution will take place monthly on the second Tuesday.

It Never Scales or Postpones.

LOOK AT THE FOLLOWING DISTRIBUTION

Grand Promenade Concert,

during which will take place the

EXTRAORDINARY SEMI-ANNUAL DRAWING

At New Orleans

Tuesday, June 15th, 1880.

Under the personal supervision and management of

GEN. G. T. BEAUREGARD of La.

GEN. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Va.

CAPITAL PRIZE,

\$100,000.

Notice—Tickets are Ten Dollars only.

Halves, \$5. Fifths, \$2. Tenths, \$1.

LIST OF PRIZES:

1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF \$100,000	.....\$100,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF 50,000	.....50,000
2 LARGE PRIZES OF 20,000	.....40,000
4 LARGE PRIZES OF 5,000	.....20,000
20 PRIZES OF 1,000	.....20,000
50 " " "	.....5,000
100 " " "	.....1,000
200 " " "	.....200
600 " " "	.....100
10000 " " "	.....100,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES

100 Approximation Prizes
