DANIEL O'CONNELL.

HIS VISIT TO THE "BLACK NORTH."

One of the Best Anecdotes of His Life—How He Outwitted an Orange Hotel Keeper and Obtained a Conveyance Into Belfast.

True Irishmen and Irish Americans, says Peter McCorry in the Irish American Weekly, always relish a good story of O'Connell. I think I can tell them an interesting one: It was in the early summer of 1843, if memory serves aright, that O'Connell determined on paying a visit to Belfast. He had long promised the sturdy Celts of the "Black North" a visit, and the time was propitious to redeem the promise.

There were no railroads in those days connecting Dublin with the "Athens of Ireland"—a name bestowed by Lady Morgan derisively on Belfast—and so O'Connell posted the entire distance. As he approached Hillsborough, the seat of the Downshire family, distance ten miles from Belfast, he alighted from his carriage and dismissed the driver. This was on Saturday, two days before the published appointed time of his arrival. The precaution was necessary in order to deceive the Orangemen around Lisburn and Broomhedge, who had threatened O'Connell's life. Arriving at Hillsborough, apparently on foot, he sauntered into the Downshire Arms hotel and ordered a "conveyance" to Belfast. Entering into conversation with the hostler, who was also the driver of the "conveyance," an inside, or covered, jaunting car, he inquired carelessly about the news.

"Nothin' very strange here abouts," replied the busy hostler, "excepin' some talk an' stir o' sarnin' O'Connell's visit here on Monday next."

"Ah! the old agitator he is, indeed: keeping the country in turmoil, him an' his blasted repale business. But if he comes this way, an' there's no other road for him to come by, he'll get such a conbastin' as he won't forget for many a day to come."

"Serve him right," chuckled O'Connell. "An' our master has cautioned all men' here if he should come for

A CHANGE OF HORSES

to refuse him, an' order him off the premises."

"Serve the old agitator right," again chuckled O'Connell.

"Ready, yer honor," and O'Connell entered the "conveyance."

The couple of hours' ride was over a road as level of a billiard table, and though a bit of country that for pastoral beauty has few equals, even in Ireland. The hedges had on their summer dress of hawthorn blossoms, the meadow lands were covered with daisies and shamrocks vying with each other in beauty and odor; the clear atmosphere was tinged here and there with smoke from the peat fires of the farm houses, sweet smelling and grateful to every sense.

Arrived in Belfast, the driver was told to pull up at Kearns' Royal Hotel, corner of Donegal place, opposite the main entrance of the Linen Hall.

After alighting, O'Connell kept company viewing the driver, and handed him a "tip" of 5 shillings.

"Many thanks, yer honor. I knew yer a gentleman the moment I put eyes on ye," said the poor drumhounded man, taking of his hat and bowing with the dignity of a grateful jarvey.

"Now look here, my good man," said O'Connell, addressing the driver, "go and tell your auld fellow he's skite. Tell him I'm a master of arts and a barrister-at-law, and M.P. into the bargain. D—— you, do you know?"

"Grand!" was the exclamation of the good O'Connell's ears as he drove off.

A few private distinguished guests of O'Connell at dinner that evening relished the episode of the hostler and the driver.

In the afternoon a troop of artillery and a few pieces arrived in Town from the county Armagh.

By nightfall the news of O'Connell's visit

WAS ALL OVER BELFAST.

Notwithstanding Sunday he was expected to say mass in St. Patrick's chapel. Needless to say he was not. The church was crammed to suffocation. There were hundreds outside and when the people learned at the gospel there was a rush and a panic! Women screamed, and those who didn't fainted by the score. The windows of the ground floor were opened to within four feet of the chapel floor, and with a single impulse the sash windows smashed by strong men, and women and old men were literally driven through them. There were some fifty persons in the gallery, and when these heard the breaking of glass they believed it was an attack by Orangemen. Out of the gallery they could not get, so they jumped over the pews to the floor, and with their bayonets in their scabbards they dropped down by the pillars to the ground floor. Here they were simply wedged in by the great crowd, unable to move. The clerk in the sanctuary dashed into the vestry rooms, the choir, one of the finest in all Ireland, suddenly ceased singing, the great organ stopped, and nothing but moans and groans were heard all around. The ground floor was one large, open space, only about a dozen pews on either side of the door, and this space was packed by a solid mass of men. The priest on the altar was pale as a corpse—he never moved, and the sexton was speedily at hand to supply the place of the runaway altar boys. In less than half an hour things quieted down, and after mass a sermon was preached by Rev. George Crolly, nephew of the old primate of that name who was also archbishop of Armagh.

The appearance of the ground floor of the church after the disappointed congregation had dispersed was a sight. Hats, cloaks, coats, bits of dresses, shoes, stockings, ribbons, hair-pins, beads, prayer-books, pictures, caps, capes, and every conceivable color of clothing and dress lay scattered around and in piles in every corner. Next day the multitude that

SURROUNDED KEARNS' HOTEL

rendered it impossible for O'Connell to refuse the demand made for his appearance. He was to be present that evening at a banquet in the Prince of Wales' Theatre, but the multitude could not be present and they wished to see him. A billiard room was attached to the hotel as a sort of wing to the main building. This offshoot was only one story high, and had a flat roof of about thirty square yards. On this roof O'Connell appeared with a dozen gentlemen. Tom Steele and Matthew Ray had arrived from Dublin that morning and accompanied the Liberator at the impromptu meeting.

Gracious! What a reception O'Connell received then and there. There were fully 10,000 people—that is men—packed in the great squares and streets around. O'Connell spoke on his favorite topic: "Repeal and Irish Manufactures." During his speech he took from a breast pocket what appeared to be an India silk pocket handkerchief and wiped his great massive forehead.

"Is your pocket handkerchief of Irish manufacture?" asked a voice from the crowd.

"Yes, my pocket handkerchief is of Irish manufacture," replied the orator, "and this coat (buttoning it) is of Irish manufacture"—a pause—then striking his huge breast with his open palm he "roared out in his rich Kerry brogue—and the man that wears it is of Irish manufacture!"

No, it wasn't a cheer, it was simply a roar like an ocean sound! The cheers away far off in the background were like crested waves on the billows.

I gave a description of this scene to Wendell Phillips when he visited Lawrence, Mass., to lecture there in '82, for the Irish National Land League. What a change in these few years. He promised me to embody this story in his great lecture on "O'Connell," but he died before the opportunity offered.

UP TO DATE.

Facts, statistics, information, things useful to know, the biggest and best budget of knowledge, reliable and up to date will be found in a new publication, "Facts and Figures," just issued by Messrs. T. Milburn & Co., of Toronto, Ont. Our readers can obtain it by addressing the above firm and enclosing a three cent stamp.

FARMERS' COLUMN.

ROADS AND MORALS.

POOR HIGHWAYS A SERIOUS BAR TO INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT.

It has always seemed to me that one of the most serious drawbacks to a farmer's life is the fact, to a very great extent in most cases, the farmer and his family are necessarily cut off from free and easy communication with all the world except that small portion which may happen to live in their immediate neighborhood. And it is this isolation which is one of the most important factors in setting the current toward the city—a tendency so much to be regretted, but which I am sure can be successfully counteracted by the improvement of our country roads. The inhabitants of the farms are from the very nature of the case, with rare exceptions, separated from mankind in general by a greater or lesser distance, and it follows that they are in the main thrown upon their own resources for that variety which is the spice of life, and which tends to the elevation of mankind. I think I am not putting it too strongly when I say that there are times when the isolation of many of those who inhabit the hundreds of thousands of fertile farms scattered wildly over this continent is almost as perfect as that of the lonely family in the island home. To be sure, the *farmer and his boys may occasionally break* their way into the nearest town when actual necessity compels them to do it, but only after much trial and tribulation do they reach their destination; and who can blame them if they prefer to stay at home and thus spare themselves the severe tax upon their energies? And so it is that in bad weather the farmers and their families are generally left pretty much to themselves.

I maintain that bad roads by virtue of the fact that they prevent so large a proportion of our people from getting out into the world and seeing what their distant neighbors are doing, a serious bar to our intellectual development. Shut up within a near or wide range, not knowing what is going on and therefore not only appreciating the blessings which they lack, enjoying what be expected? Can we in the very nature of things look for anything approaching improvement when circumstances prevent the honest toilers on the farms from equipping themselves with any other standards than those to be found in their immediate neighborhood? It is this isolated character of the farmer's life that explains why it is that, as a class, he has been, to a great extent, more than his share to bear with proper fortitude as a victim. And it is this, the lamentable result of isolation, and which could be more completely done away with, and made impossible at the very time of the year when the farmer is at leisure, and might, if he was to be able to get out of his rut, it is not time for us to begin to think of remedying this part of the evil? And on the other hand, may we not confidently argue that by offering facilities in the shape of improved roads, to those who are thus unfortunately circumstanced, to get out into the world more frequently, and to get more thoroughly in touch with their fellowmen, we are offering something which must tend to their intellectual development and improvement.—Address of President Schaeffer, of the Iowa University, before the first annual session of the Iowa Road Improvement Association.

Make up your mind not to go another year without having hay caps enough to cover all the hay left in the field over night. Made of good, stout, unbleached cotton cloth, two yards square, they need not cost more than 25 cents each, and if properly cared for will last 20 years, and they will save their cost in one rain, and almost in protecting the hay from heavy dews.

A rainy day gives a good chance to sharpen up old tools, not only those to be used in haying, but the hoes, the cultivator teeth, spades and axes. Even the carving-knives and jack-knives may work better for grinding. As an old mechanic who turned farmer, and made a good one, used to say, "A keen edge and a well oiled gearing makes a machine run easily."

The farmers are jubilant over the promising outlook of the fall wheat crop. The harvest will be the best in years. Already the binders are at work, and the general report is that the yield will be enormous. One states that fall wheat in many places would yield 40 bushels to the acre. Hay is an enormous crop. Another offers a surplus quantity of hay at $4 a load—and he doesn't care how big the load.—Oxford Tribune.

Dr. T. A. Slocum's

OXYGENIZED EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OILS. If you have Consumption—Use it. For sale by all druggists. 35 cents per bottle.

"Is time money?" asked a gentleman of a John street jeweler. "It is said to be." "Well, I thought so; and here is an evidence of it. I bought this watch here six months ago, and it has gained time enough to pay for itself."—Texas Siftings.

PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

Preferential trade properly consists in giving the preference to Burdock Blood Bitters when seeking for a cure for constipation, dyspepsia, headache, biliousness, jaundice, scrofula, poisonous humors, bad blood, rheumatism or kidney complaints. It is the true cure, and has cured cases which had resisted all other treatment.

Missionary—I would like you to join our Sunday-school. Wang Lee—Not muchee. Me alleady gottee one wifee longside China—one wifee longside Chalitiony. Me no wantee no mo' wifee.—Puck.

Gildersleeve—There was a disastrous fire at our place to-day. Tillinghast—What was the loss? Gildersleeve—My situation—Brooklyn Life.

COMMERCIAL.

FLOUR GRAIN, Etc.

Flour—Single car lots to local dealers are quoted $3.85 to $3.90, and for broken lots delivered in the city, $4.00 to $4.15.

Patent Spring	$4.40 @ 4.50
Patent Winter	4.10 @ 4.40
Straight Roller	3.75 @ 4.10
Extra	3.25 @ 3.35
Superfine	2.90 @ 3.15
Fine	2.50 @ 2.70
City Strong Bakers	4.15 @ 4.25
Manitoba Bakers	3.75 @ 4.15
Ontario bags—extra	1.50 @ 1.60
Straight Rollers	1.90 @ 2.00
Superfine	1.35 @ 1.50
Fine	1.10 @ 1.15

Oatmeal—Rolled and granulated, $4 to $4.15; Standard $4.00 to $4.05. In bags, granulated $2.05 to $2.10, and standard $1.95 to $2.00.

Wheat—Red and white winter wheat have been delivered at the mills in Ontario at 65c, and in some instances as low as 67c, although shippers say they cannot pay over 65c f.o.b. Upper Canada spring has been sold at 68c in the West for export. Here we quote No. 2 hard nominally at 82c to 83c.

Corn—Here prices are purely nominal at 55c to 57c in bond and 60c to 62c duty paid.

Peas—The market is quiet but steady at 76c to 78c per 66 lbs in store.

Oats—Sales of mixed have been made in the West at 28c f.o.b., and white have sold at 31c to 32c f.o.b., with more offered at 33c. No. 2 white are reported at 33½c per 34 lbs.

Mill Feed—$13.00 to $13.50 for car lots of bran and shorts at $14.00, to $14.50. Moullie is quiet at $17.00 to $20.00 as to grade.

Barley—The market is dull, feed barley being quoted at 30c to 40c as to quality, and malting grades at 45c to 55c as to quality.

Malt—A few small lots have sold at 65c to 70c.

Buckwheat—Prices are more or less nominal at 50c to 55c.

Rye—We quote at 60c to 65c.

PROVISIONS.

Pork, Lard &c—In lard a fair business has transpired at $1.60 to $1.65 per pail of 20 lbs, for compounded, although a large lot could be had at $1.60. We quote prices as follows:—

Canada short cut mess pork per brl	$16.00 @ 17.00
Canada clear mess, per brl	15.50 @ 16.00
Chicago short cut mess, per bbl	nominal
Mess pork, American, new, per brl	14.75 @ 15.25
India mess beef, per tierce	nominal
Extra Mess beef, per brl	11.00 @ 12.00
Hams, city cured, per lb	11 @ 11½c
Lard, pure in pails, per lb	8 @ 8½c
Lard, com. in pails, per lb	7 @ 7½c
Bacon, per lb	10½ @ 11c
Shoulders, per lb	8 @ 8½c

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Sales have also been made of Eastern Townships at 18c to 18½c in for big lots for the Newfoundland trade. In Western butter exporters have taken hold at 17½c. We quote prices as follows:—

Creamery choice fall	22½c to 23c
do good to fine	20c to 22c
Eastern Townships dairy, fancy fall	20c to 20½c
do do good to fine	18c to 19c
Morrisburg & Brockville	18c to 20c
Western	16c to 18c

Cheese—We quote prices as follows:—

Finest Western Sept	10½c to 10¾c
" Eastern "	10½c to 10¾c
" Western Aug	10½c to 10¾c
" Eastern "	10c to 10½c
Undergraded Goods	9c to 9½c

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs—Real choice fresh receipts are bringing 17½c, the ordinary run of fresh stock bringing 12½c to 15c.

Honey—Comb honey is quoted at 13c to 14c for white clover in 1 lb. sections. Dark comb is quoted at 8c to 10c.

Hay—Sales of No. 1 pressed at $9.50 to $10 per ton in car lots on track, and at $8.50 for No. 2.

Hops—Several lots in the country are being offered at 20c delivered here.

Ashes—Sales of first pots at $4.05, and we quote $4.00 to $4.10 as to lares.

FRUITS.

Apples—Sales have transpired of Straight St. Lawrence and Alexander's at $2 to $2.25.

Dried Fruit—Sales having been made at an advance of 1c as supplies are low here; dried apples at 5c to 5½c. Evaporated are in fair demand. Country orders being filled at 6½c to 7c per lb. Dried peaches are steady and firm at 11c to 12c, approaches in 25 lb boxes steady at 11c to 12c.

Bananas—Choice bunches selling at $1 to $1.25, shipping and inferior stock at 75c to $1.

Oranges—Choice Jamaica bringing $5 to $5.50 per bbl. A car for shipment was sold in Boston at $5.75.

Lemons—Sales being made of choice at $5 to $5.50, common stock $4 to $4.50.

Plums—Choice baskets selling from 75c to $1, smaller baskets at 50c.

Cocoanuts—Sales of 50c bags for shipment at $5.50, and we quote $4 to $5 per bag of 100.

Pears—Canadian in baskets from 50c to 75c. Florida in bushel boxes from $3 to $6 as to quality, choice Bartletts $5 to $5.50, half bushels $2.50 to $3.50.

Peaches—Prices remain about the same as last week, baskets selling at from 75c to $1.25.

Blue Apples—Choice selling from 25c to 35c a piece as to size and quality, and at $2.50 to $3 per dozen.

Grapes—Prices have declined, blue having sold at 2½c to 3c per lb, Niagara green 4½c to 5c per lb, choice baskets at 35c.

Sweet Potatoes—Choice barrels selling from $5.50 to $6; demand good.

Cranberries—Choice barrels selling from $9 to $10.

Nuts—We quote pecans 10c to 12½c per lb. Tarragona almonds 14c to 15. Grenoble Walnuts 13½c to 14c. Filberts 9c to 10c. Tyria 12½c to 13c. Bordeaux 9c to 10½c. Peanuts No. 1 roasted 9½c. Brazil 11c to 12½c. Marbots 11½c per lb.

Figs—Have advanced ½c per lb, sales having been made in large boxes at 10½c to 13½c per lb.

Dates—Sales of choice 60 lb. boxes being made at 5½c to 7c per lb.

Tomatoes—Round lots have sold at 10c to 15c per basket for canning purposes, and at 20c to 25c in small lots.

Onions—At $1.75 to $2.00 per bbl for Canadian, single bbls being quoted at $2.25 to $2.50 per bbl. Malta are quoted at 1½c per lb, and large cases at $3.00 to $3.50.

Potatoes—Small jobbing lots are selling at 90c to $1.00 per bag.

FISH AND OILS.

Oils—Newfoundland cod oil is quoted at 34c to 37c and Gaspe at 31c to 35c, round lots being quoted 35c to 36c. Cod liver oil 65c to 75c.

Pickled Fish—French shore and Newfoundland herring are firm at $4.00 to $4.50, and Cape Breton $5.50 to $5.75. Two car loads of Cape Breton to arrive are offered at $4.50. Dry cod is quiet $4.25 to $4.50, and green cod at $4.75 to $5.25.

Fresh Fish—Lake trout and white fish have sold at 6½c to 7c per lb, and dore at 7c to 7½c.

Smoked Fish—Dried cod fish 5c to 5½c per lb. Smoked salmon has arrived and is selling at 20c per lb.

Oysters—Several lots of choice cultivated received by express having sold at $7.50 per bbl, and by freight at $5.50 to $6.00 per bbl. Malpeque are selling all the way from $4.00 to $4.50 as to quality.

Canned Fish—At $6.00 to $6.75 per case for canned lobsters and $3.25 to $3.40 for mackerel.

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Is specially interesting to

Religious Communities,

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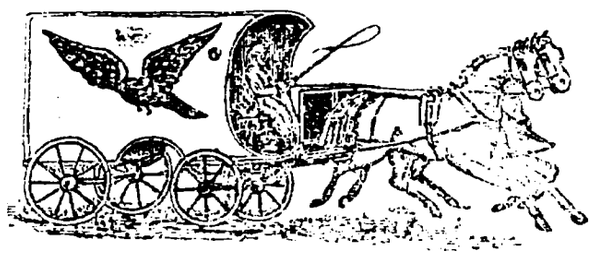

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This substitute was Patented in the United States several years ago by Prof. Horsford; it is a simple acid, Phosphate of Lime, and restores to the flour the healthful and nutritious Phosphates that are lost with the bran in the process of bolting.

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Ticket, - - - $1.00

Do - - - - - - - 25c.

Ask for Circulars.

LIST OF PRIZES:

1 Prize	worth	$15,000	—$15,000.00
1 "	"	5,000	— 5,000.00
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5 "	"	250	— 1,250.00
25 "	"	50	— 1,250.00
100 "	"	25	— 2,500.00
200 "	"	15	— 3,000.00
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100 "	"	25	— 2,500.00
100 "	"	15	— 1,500.00
100 "	"	10	— 1,000.00
999 "	"	5	— 4,995.00
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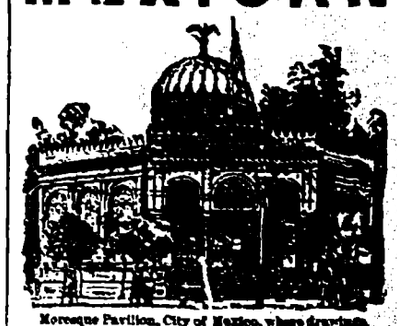

Moresque Pavilion, City of Mexico, where drawings take place.

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OF THE

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The Only Lottery Protected by the Mexican National Government,

And in nowise connected with any other Company using the same name.

THE NEXT MONTHLY DRAWING

WILL BE HELD IN THE

Moresque Pavilion in the City of Mexico

THURSDAY, OCT. 20, 1892.

THE CAPITAL PRIZE BEING

$60,000 00

By terms of contract the company must deposit the sum of all prizes included in the scheme before selling a single ticket, and receive the following official permit:

CERTIFICATE—I hereby certify that the Bank of London and Mexico has on deposit the necessary funds to guarantee the payment of all prizes drawn by the Loteria de la Beneficencia Publica.

APOLINAR CASTILLO, Interventor.

Further, the company is required to distribute fifty-six per cent. of the value of all the tickets in Prizes—a larger portion than is given by any other lottery.

PRICE OF TICKETS—U. S. Currency.

Wholes, $4; Halves, $2; Quarters, $1;

LIST OF PRIZES:

1 Capital Prize of $60,000	is	$60,000
1 Capital Prize of 20,000	is	20,000
1 Capital Prize of 10,000	is	10,000
5 Capital Prizes of 1,000	are	5,000
10 Prizes of $500	are	5,000
25 Prizes of 200	are	5,000
100 Prizes of 100	are	10,000
200 Prizes of 40	are	10,400
450 Prizes of 20	are	9,200

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

100 Prizes of $60, approximating to $60,000 prize,		$ 6,000
100 Prizes of $40, approximating to $20,000 prize,		4,000
100 Prizes of $20, approximating to $10,000 prize,		2,000
799 Terminals of $20, decided by $60,000 prize,		15,980
799 Terminals of $20, decided by $20,000 prize,		15,980
2,761 Prizes,	Amount'ng to	$178,560

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We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

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PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank.
A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans National Bank.
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THE MONTHLY $5 DRAWING

WILL TAKE PLACE

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans,

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1892.

CAPITAL PRIZE, - - - $75,000

100,000 *Numbers in the wheel.*

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 PRIZE OF	$75,000	is	75,000
1 PRIZE OF	20,000	is	20,000
1 PRIZE OF	10,000	is	10,000
1 PRIZE OF	5,000	is	5,000
2 PRIZES OF	2,500	are	5,000
5 PRIZES OF	1,000	are	5,000
25 PRIZES OF	300	are	7,500
100 PRIZES OF	200	are	20,000
200 PRIZES OF	100	are	20,000
300 PRIZES OF	60	are	18,000
500 PRIZES OF	40	are	20,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.			
100 Prizes of $100	are		$10,000
100 Prizes of 60	are		6,000
100 Prizes of 40	are		4,000
TERMINAL PRIZES.			
999 Prizes of $20	are		19,980
999 Prizes of 20	are		19,980
3,434 Prizes, amounting to			$265,460

PRICE OF TICKETS:

Whole Tickets at $5; Two-Fifths $2; One-Fifth $1; One-Tenth 50c; One-Twentieth 25c.

Club Rates. 11 Whole Tickets or their equivalent in fractions for $50.

Special rates to agents. Agents wanted everywhere.

IMPORTANT.

Send Money by Express at our Expense in Sums not less than Five Dollars, on which we will pay all charges, and we prepay Express Charges on TICKETS and LISTS OF PRIZES forwarded to correspondents.

Address PAUL CONRAD, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Give full address and make signature plain.

Congress having lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails to ALL LOTTERIES, we use the Express Companies in answering correspondents and sending Lists of Prizes.

The official Lists of Prizes will be sent on application to all Local Agents, after every drawing in any quantity, by Express, FREE OF COST.

In buying a Louisiana State Lottery Ticket, see that the Ticket is dated at New Orleans; that the Prize drawn to its number is payable in New Orleans; that the Ticket is signed by PAUL CONRAD, President; that it is encorred with the signatures of Generals G. T. BEAUREGARD, J. A. EARLY, and W. L. CABELL, having also the guarantee of four National Banks, through their Presidents, to pay any prize presented at their counters.

ATTENTION—The present charter of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, which is part of the Constitution of the State, and, by decision of the SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, is an inviolable contract between the State and the Lottery Company, will remain in force UNTIL 1895.

There are so many inferior and dishonest schemes on the market for the sale of which vendors receive enormous commissions, that buyers must see to it, and protect themselves by insisting on having LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY TICKETS and none others, if they want the advertised chance for a prize.