

COMPETENT TESTIMONY.

Sometimes ago Mr. D. R. Locke, so well known under the name of Petroleum V. Noyes, went to New Orleans to investigate the workings of the Louisiana State Lottery, about which he had heard so much. He went there prejudiced against it, but, as will be seen from what he wrote home to his newspaper, the *Toledo Blade*, he fully satisfied himself of the honesty and fair dealing of this world-renowned company. The following is a portion of his letter, and is interesting reading:

"In Europe the lottery is a Government institution as much as the tax gatherer. Germany, Austria, and Italy all have lotteries that are a part of the Governmental system. In Austria, loans are contracted, the interest being paid in prizes determined by lot, and almost every Austrian and Italian purchases these tickets. The principal is paid by the Government at maturity, and the interest is divided among those making the loan. A man simply lends the Government a hundred dollars at five per cent. Instead of receiving five dollars interest, he and all the other holders throw it into a pool, and five lucky men draw the interest from a million of such loans. Which is to say, they prefer to take a chance of receiving 100,000 dollars to a certainty of receiving five. And so the hundred dollars bond lies from year to year in the hope of its eventually making the holder an independent man.

The same system is in vogue in New Orleans. The City issues what are called "premium bonds," the interest being distributed in blocks by lot. These bonds they sell the same as other securities on which interest is paid in the usual way, in fact they are preferred.

The greatest lottery in the United States is located in New Orleans, and this is how it is. The people of the South, Louisiana especially, and New Orleans more especially, have always been devoted patrons of the lottery. Enormous sums were annually sent abroad to Havana, Vienna, Rome, and everywhere else for tickets, all of which took severely upon the resources of the State. Taking advantage of this tendency of the people, irresponsible lottery companies were formed all over the State, which were swindles of the commonest order.

To remedy this, the Legislature of the State in 1868 authorized the incorporation of one lottery company, to be known as the "Louisiana State Lottery Company," with a capital of \$1,000,000, and enacted that this company should have the right to prosecute the business within the State. The methods of conducting the business were all set forth with great exactness, and a certain percentage of the profits were required to be devoted to the support of the hospitals of the city; and it was also provided that all drawings be conducted by a Board of Commissioners appointed by the State.

Under its stock the company was organized and its ticket taken by the very best citizens of the State, all classes of business men being included in the list of stockholders, and the best citizens occupying positions in its management. In 1870 the same provisions were included in the revised Constitution of the State, giving the company the double seal of legitimacy, Legislative and Constitutional.

Under this charter, or rather charters, the company has operated ever since. The stock in the company is quoted regularly upon the Stock Exchange; its stockholders and those in the management from year to year are among the best known business men of the city and state, men not only of recognized financial, but social position.

It is essentially a state institution. The state hospital, one of the largest, best conducted, and best equipped in the United States, is supported by the company, not by donation, but in pursuance of a provision in its charter. The payments to the hospital are made quarterly.

It is a large contributor to every charity, and it is the most important factor in the material prosperity of the city. Its stockholders are planters, mill-owners, sugar refiners, and real estate owners, who have an interest in the city and State greater than any association within its borders. Consequently the company is the very centre and heart of all enterprises directed to the development of the State. It is the promoter of the various railroad, enterprise, and manufacturing schemes which have since the war done so much toward the development of the resources of the State.

The company has to-day a larger capital than any bank in the State, and its financial resources are practically unlimited. No one in New Orleans questions its integrity. No matter what may be thought of the morals of lotteries in the abstract, the State of Louisiana believes in them, and it has made a giant corporation, and so hedged it around that it stands the severest possible tests.

The character and standing of those who from time to time have been in its management has never been questioned, either on the legislative floor or in the press. It owes its existence to a vote of the people of the State, who twice endorsed it, once by a majority of 60,000, and it is so hedged with safeguards that it possesses their entire confidence. The managers know nothing of the drawings—the Commissioners, who are really State officials, have sole control of every detail. They have always retained possession of every ballot placed in the wheels, and they can read no benefit whatever from any drawing. Added to this source of confidence is the additional fact that men of the very highest commercial integrity are active in it, owning its stock and controlling its operations. There is scarcely a banker or merchant in New Orleans who is not directly interested in it, and they take as much pride in its reputation as they do in their own private business.

The company owns a very fine building on St. Charles street, in which its vast business is transacted, and an army of clerks and accountants are required. It has the appearance, internally and externally, of a systematically conducted bank, which it really is, only it does more business than any ten banks in the city.

This would be impossible in the Northern States. No merchant, shipowner, or manufacturer in Boston would want it known that he was concerned in a lottery, even as a ticket-buyer, much less as a stockholder or manager; while here in New Orleans it is considered not only not disreputable, but absolutely legitimate, as much so as any other business. When the company was organized and the stock placed upon the market, it was considered the same as any other stock; men of the highest character, financially and socially, invested in it, and went into its direction, and it is managed with just as much regard to mercantile honor and commercial integrity as any stock company in the South.

The difference between Boston and New Orleans in this respect, is in the moral sense of the community. In this particular, New Orleans is where New England was a hundred years ago. That is all.

Whatever may be public opinion as to lotteries in general, it is only just to say that the company perform all promises with rigorous fidelity, and its bitterest opponents have never questioned its integrity.

HOW THE DRAWINGS ARE CONDUCTED. All the drawings of the Louisiana Company are under the personal supervision of Gen. G. T. Beauregard and Jubal A. Early, assisted by a State Commission. The managers

have no interest in the drawing, nor have they anything whatever to do with it. Everything is in the hands of Commissioners, and they alone manage the distribution.

The method is very simple. There are each month 100,000 tickets sold. Numbers from one to 100,000 are packed in paper tubes and placed in a wheel.

The prizes in this scheme numbered 1,967, ranging in value from \$75,000, which is the great prize, down to \$25, the smallest. The prizes ranging from \$25 to \$75,000 are printed upon slips of paper and deposited in another wheel, securely packed in paper tubes as are the numbers of the tickets. All the tubes are exactly alike in both wheels, and these wheels are so turned that they are mixed beyond any possibility of knowledge on the part of anybody.

A number is drawn out of the wheel containing 100,000 numbers, and another out of the wheel containing the prizes. Both are opened, and the holder of the number is awarded the prize indicated on the slip taken from the large wheel.

In the drawing I witnessed, the first number drawn from the wheel was 71,511, and the prize that came from the other was \$25. Who was the holder? No one knew. It was somebody. He might be a barber in New Orleans, a farmer in Minnesota, or a millionaire in New York. All these classes are patrons of the company. The management know no more who holds the tickets that draw the prizes than do the bystanders; all there is of it, when the ticket is presented the holder receives a check on the New Orleans National Bank for the amount it calls for, and the transaction is over, so far as the company is concerned.

The drawing that I witnessed took place at the Academy of Music, March 11th. The theatre commenced filling up at about ten o'clock, with people of all grades, from the wealthy merchant who has his wife at his dinner, to the bootblack whose days are skirmishes with hunger. They all had an interest in the proceedings. At about 10.30 a dozen men appeared upon the stage, two evidently in charge. One of these two, a rather undersized man, with sparkling black eyes, legs slightly curved, a not large but exceedingly well-proportioned body, face expressive of peculiarly quick intelligence, hair, monotone and imperial silver white. This is Gen. G. T. Beauregard, of whom the United States knows much.

The other of the two is a very tall man, with a head as bald as an egg on the top, and a long white beard that sweeps his bosom, slightly stooped, with a white tunic, and under which there is a face that would mark its bearer as a Baptist clergyman rather than as a sanguinary warrior. It is a kindly face, with nothing bloodthirsty in it; the face of a rather prosperous planter who attended strictly to business, and worked his land well. This is Gen. Jubal A. Early, of Virginia.

These men were in the public eye twenty years ago—they are not now. They are today the Commissioners who supervise the drawings of the Louisiana Lottery, and they are responsible for everything connected with it.

There are two wheels on the stage. Into one, an immense affair, are emptied tubes of pasteboard, which contain slips of paper, on which are numbers running from one to one hundred thousand. The other wheel, much smaller, contains tubes to the number of 1,967, which is the number of prizes to be awarded. There is a tremendous difference between the wheel containing the prizes and the wheel holding the numbers. The one requires the muscle of two stalwart negroes to turn it, while the other a child might whirl. One represents the blanks in life, the other the prizes. The proportion runs about the same in everything in this imperfect world. It takes a great many thousand men to build a railroad, but only one Vanderbilt to own it.

The numbers are placed in the wheel; they are turned so as to be thoroughly mixed. One boy, blindfolded, at the great wheel takes out a tube and hands it to Gen. Early, who opens it and announces it "Twenty thousand one hundred and sixty-four." A boy, also blindfolded, at the other wheel takes out a tube and hands it to Gen. Beauregard, who opening it announces "Fifty dollars." The number of the ticket and the prize it has drawn are both recorded, and the operation is repeated till the 1,967 tickets are taken from the smaller wheel.

Those present sit and watch carefully. There is no sensation while the smaller prizes are being drawn. As a matter of course there will be five or ten minutes during which the prize will be \$25 and \$50, with an occasional \$100. These excite no special attention. Then there comes one which does excite attention. General Early pronounces a number, and General Beauregard, when the correspondent number is drawn, hesitates for a moment, and slowly announces "six thousand dollars!" There is a perceptible movement among the audience, for \$6,000 is a very tidy sum of money for any one to have, especially when the investment that procured it was only \$5.

Presently there is another sensation. A number is drawn, and Gen. Beauregard is a trifle more slow, as if to what the impatience of the throng. "Twenty-five thousand dollars!" is announced. That is something like it. Six thousand dollars does very well as a starter in life, but the lucky winner of \$25,000 can, if he be a man of moderate tastes, retire on that.

Still this is nothing, or at least it isn't what they are all waiting for. Presently a number is announced and Gen. Beauregard, with provoking slowness, announces "Sixty-seven thousand five hundred dollars!" There is a sensation, for that is the capital prize. The one that everybody who buys a ticket hopes to draw. Only one gets it, however. It is Vanderbilt and his lawyers over again.

In this scheme there is one prize of \$75,000, one of \$25,000, one of \$10,000, two of \$6,000, five of \$2,000, ten of \$1,000, twenty of \$500, 100 of \$200, and so on down to 1,000 of \$25 each, with approximation prizes of \$750, \$500, and \$250.

Who bagged the great prize? Who was he? No one knows. One man may hold the whole ticket and will receive the whole amount, or it may be divided into fifths, and may be held by five persons, in which event the comfortable sum will be divided into five parts.

The successful numbers with the amount they have drawn are published the next day after the drawing, and within a week or two the prizes are mostly claimed and paid. In this case the capital prize went to some one in Illinois, who sent for it through the bank in his village, and the sum was sent him in a draft.

What will he do with it. It is a comfortable sum to have for any man, old or young, and it may make him or her rich, according to his bent. Invested in the first mortgages in six per cent, he has \$4,500 per year to live upon all his life. If he becomes infatuated and goes to Chicago to gamble in grain, or to New York in stocks, it will last him a few weeks, and he will be no better off than before.

It would be a curious story to know what has been done with the untold millions the company has distributed; but who shall ever write their history?

The drawing requires about four hours of time, for it is done with the utmost exactness and system. Several records are made

of each number drawn, with the prize accompanying, and there are so many checks and counter checks that a mistake is impossible.

Then the announcement is made up and published in the official papers of the company, and the prizes are paid as fast as the holders present their tickets. Those near by come and get their money. Those at a distance send their tickets through their own banks to the banks here, who collect and remit.

Everybody in New Orleans invests in this lottery, just as regularly as they pay their rent, and the sale of tickets is considered an entirely legitimate business. I saw men on the morning of the day at within five minutes of the time the drawing commenced, send out for a fifth of a ticket, they having forgotten that, to them, important duty. There is one chance in twenty of a prize, and they figure that if they lose nineteen times they will win enough the twentieth to get their money back. And the grand prize! Who knows but they may strike that!

The Louisiana State Lottery is as much of an institution in Louisiana as the Legislature, and is recognized as being just as legitimate. It has now, and always had, a solid hold upon the people of the State.—D. R. Locke, in *Toledo (Ohio) Blade*.

THE FARM.

SHEEP.

A run in a field from which early roots have been gathered will be beneficial to the flock. It will help to accustom them to the change of food which will soon be required. Small or imperfect roots may be left ungathered for them, which they will pick up for themselves.

FRENCH THRIFT.

Quite a valuable industry is now carried on in France in the utilization of the different kinds of feathers formerly treated as worthless, especially those obtained in plucking ducks, chickens, turkeys and those of wild fowl; and other birds killed as game. The plan pursued consists in trimming these, particularly the larger ones, off the stump, which may be thrown away; the plumes being then made use of in the manufacture of a feather cloth or blanket, which possesses the essential quality of being exceedingly light and at the same time very warm. The plumes which are separated from the stalk are placed in a bag, closed tightly, and then subjected to rubbing between the hands, as in washing clothes. In a few minutes the fibres are by this means separated from each other, and form a perfectly homogeneous and very light down, applicable by simple operation to the production of quite a variety of coverings and other household objects at a reasonable cost.

PACKING EGGS.

It is no uncommon occurrence in cities to see a grocer unpacking eggs, many of which have been broken, thus disfiguring many others. This is a matter to which those who sell eggs long distances should give the most careful attention. Never use cheap. Oats are good, but rather costly. Fine cut hay or straw are the heat and most available materials and should always be sweet and dry. Put three inches of this at the bottom of the package, then a layer of eggs with the end towards the side of the package, but not touching the side by an inch or more; then put on several inches of packing, pressing down gently with a follower; remove all but an inch in depth of the packing and put in another layer of eggs in the same way as the first, taking care that the packing is pressed between the ends of the eggs and the last layer is in, which should be covered with at least two inches of packing and an inch of hay, and the cover of the package pressed down closely. Eggs packed in this way can be transported long distances without injury.

HORSE FEED.

Horses may be kept well without hay even when hard work is required of them. Somebody has said there are two animals noted for gluttony—man and horse. Allow a horse to stand at hay stuffing himself at will, and he will get the heaves or some other ailment. I have kept horses without hay when they have had heavy work all winter, and there was no difficulty whatever in keeping them in first class condition. Of course the dependence was grain, the straw serving to distend their stomachs rather than a sustenance. Some years ago I had no hay for my cows about the middle of February. Four or five miles distant there was a stack of wheat straw that had been threshed in the field and but little pains taken in the stacking. I bought that stack and fed my cows on it until spring, giving each about four quarts of whole oats every day. The cows did well and were serviceable next season. Still no one would believe without hay absolutely compelled.

A CHEAP BEDDING.

There is no bedding for stock equal to dry sand. In most localities it may be had merely for the expense of hauling, and if farmers would consider its value as an absorbent they would not fail to lay in a supply. It saves all the liquid manure by absorbing it. It is also a disinfectant, and where dry earth is used in stables there will be no unpleasant odor. As a covering for the floors of poultry houses it has no equal, and where cattle lie on dry earth they will almost be free from vermin.

SHEARING LAMBS.

"I have been shearing for several years past," says a correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, "a good many grade sheep, viz: a cross between the Southdown and Cotswold, for the Cincinnati market. Having the lambs to come early in the spring, their wool grows to be three or four inches long before shearing time; and having noticed by leaving this on that it grew to be very long during the summer months, and they would lie in the shade and pant on account of the excess of wool, while their dams were out grazing, I came to the conclusion to try an experiment, by shearing some and leaving some unshorn, to see if there would be any difference when spring came again. In the spring of 1876 I sheared two and left the rest (from which I received a little over one pound per head, and sold it at twenty-six cents per pound). Well, the result was simply wonderful. The two that I sheared came up in the fall and looked like my yearlings. They were fat, and while the unsheared were not quite so long as the rest it was much thicker and seemed to grow much faster during the winter than those I did not shear. They stood the winter much better, and by shearing time in 1877 they sheared more wool (being very near as long as the others and much thicker) and were much larger and better every way. I was simply surprised. This experiment induced me to try again in '77, by shearing one half of my flock of lambs, and the result was about the same, and the next spring ('78) I sheared all but two, they being thoroughbred, out of Canada ewes, and thinking that by leaving the wool on I could sell them better in the fall for breeders, but found this to be a mistake, for in the fall I showed these two at the fair, and also some of those that I had sheared, with some that had just been brought from Canada on purpose to show (they not being sheared either), and the result was that those

that had been sheared were given the first premium."

WOOD ASHES FOR ONIONS.

Farmers who are so fortunate as to have an open fire place should place as an offset to the cost of the wood the value of the ashes produced. For onions there is no fertilizer equal to wood ashes, as they require a great deal of potash. Market gardeners and others who make a specialty of growing onions will understand that to succeed with the crop they need larger supplies of potash than they will ordinarily receive from barnyard manure.

"IRISH PEDIGREES."

FOURTH EDITION.

We beg to direct the attention of our readers to the following circular of Mr. John O'Hart, the Irish genealogist, in reference to the fourth edition of the great work on Irish pedigrees, which he is now preparing for the press:—

Mr. John O'Hart begs to say that his fourth edition of "Irish Pedigrees" is being published by subscription, and that every subscriber of at least £1 each, paid in advance, will receive from him a copy of the work immediately after it is published; and will also each representative of any family whose genealogy will appear in the volume. But as the pecuniary responsibilities consequent on the publication devolve on Mr. O'Hart alone, he expects that the representatives of those families whose genealogies are contained in his former volumes will generously subscribe to the Fourth Edition, in proportion to the space which their respective genealogies occupy in his Third Edition of Irish Pedigrees, or in his Irish Landed Gentry; otherwise, to reduce the publication expenses to a minimum, Mr. O'Hart must in the coming volume altogether omit these genealogies, or considerably condense them. To those who have already contributed towards the publication expenses of my former works, and who desire to have their genealogies continued in the fourth edition of "Irish Pedigrees," the cost per page will be only £3; instead of £6 per page by those who have not hitherto so contributed.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received and acknowledged.

JOHN O'HART.

Ringend School, Ringend, Dublin, July, 1886.

A VOICE FROM THE COUNTRY.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS:

DEAR SIR.—In a recent issue of your journal I read a letter showing how they appreciate your valuable paper "down by the sea." I can assure you that in the backwoods of this section of Canada at least—your straightforward manly course meets with the hearty approval of every man desirous of good government and the welfare of the country. I wish I could say as much of all papers claiming to represent Irishmen and Irish Canadians. I have one now in my mind's eye—a neighbor of mine takes it—the heading of which is profusely decorated with the shamrock and other signs highly suggestive of Irish patriotism, and the editor of which, if I mistake not, was a strong Reformer and suspected Fenian in 1866, but is to-day to judge by his paper—a rank Tory and anti-Riellite.

How inconsistent is the Irishman who would uphold the cause for which Emmet and Fitzgerald died, and for which Parnell and his brilliant followers are now struggling, and yet support the party which is responsible for the execution of poor Riell, the victim of misgovernment and Orange fanaticism. But I suppose, as I think it was Wallace said "every man hath his price," a true saying no doubt, some men demand an honorable one, and others well I say no more on this head, but as a bar-room is a dangerous resort for a tippler endeavoring to reform, Ottawa is fearfully so for any one whose conscience, politics, or patriotism, is in the slightest degree shaky.

I will close by saying that while I have a dollar to support a paper in Canada, THE TRUE WITNESS, while it remains the friend of the oppressed—no matter of what nationality—and a foe to corrupt government, may count on its list of subscribers, the name of

MICHAEL ROGIE, Sen.

Brudersal, Ont., Sept. 5.

A Most Liberal Offer.

THE VOLTAIC BROT CO., Marshall, Mich., offer to send their Celebrated VOLTAIC BROT and Electric Appliances to thirty days' trial to any man afflicted with Nervous debility, Loss of Vitality, Manhood, &c. Illustrated pamphlet in sealed envelope with full particulars mailed free. Write them at once.



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Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. "Can I try only cured

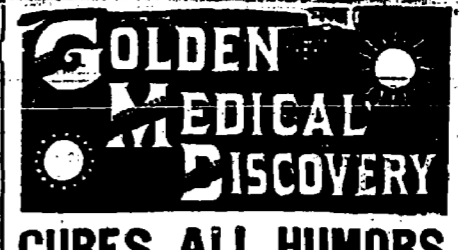
Ache they would be almost pained to those who suffer from the distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

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from a common Itch, or Eruption, to the worst Scrofula, Salt-rheum, "Fever-sores," Sores or Rough skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying and invigorating medicine. Great Easing Ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing the most loathsome and dangerous disease, Rose Rash, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-Joint Disease, White Swelling, Irregular Appetite, Weak Neck, and Enlarged Glands. Send ten cents in stamps for a large treatise, with colored plates, on Skin Diseases, or the same amount for a treatise on Scrofulous Affections. "THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." Thoroughly cleanses it by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair color, buoyant spirits, its vital strength, and soundness of constitution, will be established.

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which is Scrofulous Disease of the Lungs, is promptly and certainly arrested and cured by this God-given remedy, if taken before the last stages of the disease are reached. Even its wonderful power over this terrible fatal disease, when first offering this new celebrated remedy to the public, Dr. Pierce thought seriously of calling it a sovereign consumption cure, but abandoned that name as too limited for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, and blood-purifying, and nutritive, and nutritive properties, is unequalled, not only as a remedy for consumption of the lungs, but for all

CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE Liver, Blood, and Lungs.

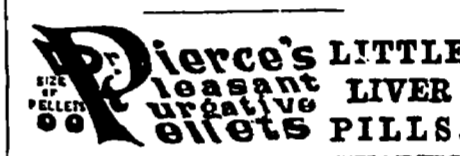
If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chill, alternating with hot flashes, low spirits and nervous depression, irregular appetite, and coated tongue, you are suffering from Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and Torpid Liver, or "Biliousness," and a sovereign remedy is offered for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal.

For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Consumption, and kindred affections, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a sovereign remedy. Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's book on Consumption. Sold by Druggists.

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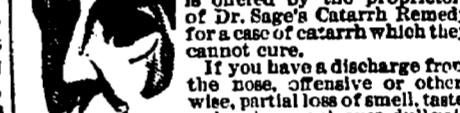
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