



E. R. BLOSSAT, EDITOR

OFFICE—CORNER OF FRONT & JACKSON STS.

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OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE TOWN

ALEXANDRIA, LA.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 25, 1880

—Sweet Cider at the "Gem."

—Fresh Bread every day at the 2nd Street Bakery.

—The Kansas fever in these parts, is about "played."

—Don't Forget It! Landreth's Seeds are the best. Ask for them.

—The Mocking-bird can be heard trilling forth his sweetest notes.—Spring is at hand!

—FARMING has now fairly begun; corn is being planted and farmers generally, are jubilant.

—ROLTAR, the "conjuring monarch of the world," failed to perform as advertised on last Wednesday.

—SPORTSMEN, large and small, have had rare sport of late killing robins. The fields are full of them.

—MOSQUITOES have put in their appearance and we fear will continue to remain with us the balance of the season.

—COUNTRY visitors should not fail to give Valley, of the "Gem" a call. He keeps the finest wines, liquors and cigars.

—HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is a preparation of merit, and is rapidly displacing all others for the hair.

—Now is the time for putting in garden "sassa." Everybody is doing something in the way of preparing for a Spring garden.

—How ought a fellow feel when his "girl" whispers: "May angels twine for you the wreath of immortality?" Can't some one tell?

—THE streets, notwithstanding the late rain, are in good order. Persons on foot, can travel over the Town without getting in mud-holes.

—FRESH bread and cakes every day at P. O'Shea's Bakery and Grocery Store. Orders from country stores solicited and promptly attended to.

—THE Star Alliance Troupe performed in Natchitoches five nights to "densely packed houses," and left for Shreveport by the Silver City on Saturday evening.

—GUS GERR, of the "Palace Bar," George Wilson, in command, served the office of the DEMOCRAT with an extra fine luncheon, and the liquid ingredients to wash it down.

—DEWBERRY vines are blossoming, and, if there is no set back to them, an immense quantity will be grown. In fact, all nature is putting on a new suit—a month ahead of time. May they not be torn off, is our wish.

—OFFICIALS for the Parish of Rapides can obtain their Commissions by calling at the Sheriff's office. All of them were sent to the care of D. C. Paul. It would be well to qualify at once; so we give this timely hint.

—FISHING at the Mouth of Bayou Rapides is said to be good. On last Saturday, an old citizen with line in hand, was seen sitting in the mud eagerly waiting for a bite, and for every nibble he got he gave a nod, and finally, to the great delight of his juvenile associates, he captured a buffalo, and went his way rejoicing.

—We are pleased to note that our former fellow townsman, Joseph Fellows, who is permanently farming in Natchitoches Parish, has retained his penchant and love of fine stock. A few days since, he brought to the Town of Natchitoches an ox, which upon being placed on a pair of U. S. Standard scales weighed 1783 pounds gross.

—As will be seen in another column of to-day's paper, Ben. H. DeSola, a worthy and diligent clerk of more than a quarter of a century's experience in Alexandria, has inserted his business advertisement, and banks high on his real merits to receive a fair share of the patronage of his old friends and former patrons. We have no hesitancy in recommending the establishment he has just opened in our Town, to the special consideration of the purchasing public generally.

AT UTICA TO-DAY.

The New York Republican State Convention assembles at Utica today. The precipitancy which the Grant men have manifested in New York and Pennsylvania evinces the distrust and anxiety of the extreme element. There have been indications in the past few days that the Convention would contain a considerable faction who are opposed to Grant and third term, but we apprehend that through Roscoe Conkling the rough places will be smoothed over and that what has hitherto been considered a "boom," will assume the proportions of an avalanche which is admirably calculated to electrify and reanimate even that "noble army of martyrs" who, "though lost to sight are to memory dear." In the contest as we now see it, there is no chance for the "dark horse," and his aspirations had as well be "bottled up" if he would not have them ferment 'gainst the time they will be realized. It is now given out that the second place on the ticket will be given to Mr. Blaine—Jim Blaine, of Maine, the "stalwart" Jack Falstaff of the "home guards." The war being over we do not suppose he will send a "substitute," besides it will afford him a rare opportunity to exhibit the "colors" under which in time of "troubled" peace he has so often "routed them and scouted them," and achieved a fame scarcely less resplendent than that of Alexander. All jokes aside this question of the Presidency is becoming too monotonous. The "bummers" who constitute the ruling element in the Republican party are enthusiastic only when the prospects are favorable to "addition, division and silence." Under timid Mr. Hayes, though he ascended to office through fraud, the rings have not flourished as during the eight years of the Grant regime. The "aye," "aye," which is echoed down the line when Grant's name is called may be taken as the hearty expressions of satisfaction, of a set to whom it will be the "open sesame" to a reign of plunder and spoliation should he again occupy the Executive chair.

A "REPORT."—We would warn our friends who do not heed the injunctions of the law, or who bid defiance to its penalties, to learn a lesson from the mishap which befel Speaker Ogden in the Louisiana Legislature a few days ago. We are informed that as that gallant gentleman rose to put some motion before the House, a loud report was heard, which some supposed to proceed from the Speaker's gavel. It soon became apparent however, that such was not the case, for the Colonel hastily withdrew to investigate the extent of the damage which the posterior portion of his magnificent physique had sustained. We are left in doubt as to the actual "state of things" as revealed by this somewhat novel inquiry for our "boss" legislator. It is the first committee of one that has had such an important matter "to look into" since the session began. We shall await the Coroner's report with some solicitude. Reflecting upon this affair we have come to the conclusion that as small a thing as a pistol could not inflict any "serious" bodily harm upon one of his elaborate dimensions. We trust not; but there is another phase of this little affair that we can't exactly speak about that gives us some uneasiness. Could the Colonel, we wonder, guess what we have reference to?

—THE late lamented Gen. John Bell Hood was a native of Kentucky. He identified himself before the war with Texas, by reason of his many valiant deeds as an Indian fighter, and he was severely wounded in a hand to hand engagement. At the outbreak of the late war he went into the Confederate States Army as a leader of the celebrated Texas brigade, and died as a business man in New Orleans. His book just published, called "Advance and Retreat, Personal Experiences in the United States and Confederate States Armies," has about it the brilliancy of a romance, while every line bears the imprint of truthful history. The accounts of the inner life of the Confederacy towards its dissolution are very readable. The advertisement is in another column.

ALL'S NOT GOLD THAT GLITTERS!—Landreth's Garden Seeds are not put up in fancy papers, but are still to be found in the old-fashioned papers of ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO, and the Seeds are of the same purity and high standard as of old. When you buy a paper of Landreth's Seeds, expecting to raise Cabbage, you will not get Beet. It is a fact that market gardeners do not sow any but Philadelphia seeds—being practical men they have discovered the entire worthlessness of Seeds that are brought here by fellows having colored labels on the packages. If you want to raise fine vegetables, get fine seeds. Ask for Landreth's—don't take any other.

CORPORATION AFFAIRS.

The Board of Aldermen for our Town are elected to serve two years, and as the present Board have only served one year of their term, it is rather premature and slightly unfair to commence snarling at their doings for this year, 1880, only two months of which have expired, and invite a comparison with their whole first year's doings. As the invitations have been issued from the old Board—at least their friends have gone off half cocked in their wholesale condemnation of the present Board, we propose to accept the invitation and make the comparison in the only legitimate and fair way it can be done; which is to take the last year of the old Board's management, which was for the year 1878, and that of the present Board for their first year's management, which was last year, 1879.

The receipts from all sources of the old Board for the year 1878 foot up the full sum of three thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven dollars and eighty-eight cents (\$3857.88.) Their expenditures for the same year, for which cash warrants were issued and paid amounted to the full sum of three thousand nine hundred and ninety-four dollars and fifty-four cents (\$3994.44.) To their expenditures must be included and added the sum of nine hundred and sixty-nine dollars and fourteen cents, (\$969.14) which amount they left unpaid, eight hundred and forty-four dollars and fourteen cents (\$844.14) of which the present Board assumed and have paid up in cash.

The receipts from all sources of the present Board for the year 1879 foot up the sum of three thousand four hundred and sixty-five dollars and seventy-five cents (\$3465.75.)—Their expenditures for the same year, for which cash warrants were issued and paid, amounted to the full sum of three thousand five hundred and twenty-one dollars and seventy-seven cents (\$3521.77.) To their expenditures must be added about three hundred dollars, which they owed on the 1st of January, 1880.—Then to their credit must be placed the sum of eight hundred and forty-four dollars and fourteen cents (\$844.14) of the old Board's debts which they paid, besides the sum of eight hundred dollars (\$800) which they have paid as an advance to the Parish for the building of the bridge across Bayou Rapides, on Fourth street. This bridge cost about twelve hundred dollars, about four hundred dollars being subscribed and paid by a few merchants and other liberal citizens.

Thus it will be perceived that the receipts of the old Board amounted to the sum of three hundred and ninety-two dollars and thirteen cents (\$392.13) more than those of the present Board, and that they paid out in cash the sum of four hundred and seventy-two dollars and seventy-seven cents (\$472.77) more than the present Board, besides leaving a debt of nine hundred and sixty-nine dollars and fourteen cents, (\$969.14) which the present Board had to protect and pay.

The same parties who are the fault finders in this matter have also slightly hinted at the increased expenses lately incurred by the present Board in the matter of the Police.—That is soon satisfactorily explained and answered. The change was made at the last meeting of the Board in obedience to a petition of nineteen-twentieths of the property-holders and tax payers of the Corporation, and the salaried officials of the Town, now increased to two Constables instead of one, all together receive five dollars a month more than they were paid when only one Constable was employed; therefore, we have gained and put on duty one extra Constable, for the extra pay for the year of sixty dollars, and the present Board in thus acting have done so in obedience to their "sovereign masters," the property-holders and tax-payers of the Corporation.

SEND YOUR WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY to T. M. BLOSSAT, WATCH-MAKER and JEWELER, to be repaired.

—We owe thanks to Billy Quick-sall, of the Silver City, for a pack age of papers. The Silver City passed up Friday morning with a full freight. She is, for this trip, commanded by Captain Noah Scovel, Captain M. N. Wood being detained in New Orleans by serious illness.

—A general order has been issued by the Post Office Department, cutting down mail service on all "star routes" in the country to one service per week.

—THE Ninth Cavalry, recently whipped by the Indians, is composed of colored troops, mostly recruited from this State—but they fought nobly.

—Buy your Boots, Shoes and Hats from Wm. Hustmyre.

RENDING THE CONTINENT.

The work of uniting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, by a ship canal through the Isthmus of Panama, is now definitely determined upon.—The eminent engineers to whom was entrusted the work of ascertaining the practicability of the undertaking have reported that it is perfectly feasible. The canal will follow nearly the route of the Panama Railway. Starting from Limon Bay, a little South-west from Aspinwall, its trend is Southerly until the Chagres river is reached, a distance of, perhaps, five miles; thence through the valley of the Chagres, crossing the river a number of times, until it arrives at Matachin, some twenty-five miles from the Atlantic terminus. Just beyond Matachin the first ridges at the base of the Andes are met with, though they offer no very serious obstacle to the engineer. Within a short distance of the Pacific the highest elevation on the line is encountered, but it is not considered too great to prevent an open cut for the canal.

The most serious difficulty in the whole enterprise will be the handling of the Chagres river, which, by its sudden rising, sometimes reaching forty-three feet in twenty-four hours, might inflict tremendous damage to the canal way. To obviate this danger it is proposed to construct a monster dam at Cruces, just above where the Chagres river first strikes the canal, to hold back the floods which would be precipitated upon it. In consequence there will be formed a vast artificial lake, whose waters will be allowed to escape gradually through sluices or gateways. The great work will be commenced at once and M. de Lesseps has, ere this, reached New York. While Commodore Ammen and other American experts (?) have been ridiculing the practicability of the enterprise over this line, the less conceited and more determined Frenchman has caused his views to be generally recognized as worthy of confidence, by the expedition with which he has set about verifying his conclusions.

DO YOU VALUE YOUR SIGHT? IF SO, call on T. M. BLOSSAT, WATCH-MAKER and JEWELER, and purchase a pair of his GEMMATED CRESCENT SPECTACLES.

NORDENSKJOLD'S RETURN.—The Swedish explorer, Nordenskjold, who accomplished the North East passage in the "Vega," has arrived at Naples, on his return homewards. Salutes were fired and the shipping and city were gaily decorated with flags.

The feat which he has accomplished will place him in the front rank of navigators and explorers. His abilities as a man of science have been long since recognized by the learned in Europe. The route he pursued, in its general course, was Easterly along the Northern coasts of Europe and Asia. He visited during this voyage Irkutsk, the chief city of Russia in Asia, the so-called capital of Siberia, which is situated on the Lena river, several hundreds of miles from its mouth. The "Vega" was the first and only vessel from Europe that has ever visited the place. He spent the winter of '78 and '79 amid the ice of the Arctic sets, many hundreds of miles North-west of Behring's Strait. During the last Summer's thaw he made his way out and passed through the above-named Strait into the Pacific Ocean, visiting Japan and other countries on his homeward journey, which was made by way of the Red Sea and Suez Canal.

—PILGRIMAGES to Buffalo, New York, are made by thousands of invalids annually to consult with the medical and surgical staff of the World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, the largest private sanitarium in the world. All chronic diseases are treated by scientific methods. The practice is divided among nine eminent specialists. Among the most popular domestic medicines in the land are those manufactured by this Association, among which are Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the greatest of alteratives or blood cleansers, and Dr. Pierce's Pills, (little pills,) that have largely superseded the old-fashioned coarse pills. Compound Extract of Smart-weed is deservedly popular as a remedy for diarrhoea, dysentery, flux, and kindred diseases; also as a pain-killer and remedy for colds. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the great remedy for female weakness and associated derangements. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is the "Old Reliable." Invalids' Guide Book—10 cents, post paid. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, New York, or London, England.

—THE National Democratic Committee, on Monday, assembled in Washington, for the purpose of selecting a time and place for holding the National Democratic Convention.

—THE muster-roll of the great army of office-holders, under the general management, contains the names of 107,931 people who draw pay.

EDUCATIONAL.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund in Washington on the 19th inst., Chief Justice Thomas C. Manning, of Louisiana, was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of General Richard Taylor. We are highly gratified to note the appointment of Judge Manning at this particular juncture, when the interests of education in Louisiana require prompt action. Pending Legislative actions with relation to the Public School system in Louisiana, the Peabody donations to the schools in Louisiana have been withdrawn. The reason assigned is that it is doubtful whether such provision can be made under the new Constitution as to secure a school session of sufficient duration, in each year, to justify aid from that fund. The schools, which have been the recipients of assistance, hitherto, are located in the principal towns of the State, and are, in most cases, very greatly benefited by the annual fund of \$600 received from that source. We trust that no action not dictated by the most enlightened and liberal sentiment will be allowed to debar Louisiana from an enjoyment of an equal share with her sister States of the inestimable benefits of free public education.

The Lenten Season.

CARDINAL McCLOSKEY'S RULES FOR ITS OBSERVANCE.

Cardinal McCloskey, through his secretary, Father Farley, has issued the following regulations for the observance of Lent in this Archdiocese:

All the weeks of Lent, from Ash Wednesday till Easter Sunday, are fast days of precept, on one meal, with the allowance of a moderate collation in the evening. The precept of fasting implies, also, that of abstinence from the use of flesh meat.—But, by dispensation, the use of flesh meat is allowed in this diocese at the principal meal on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays of Lent, with the exception of Holy Thursday. There is neither fast nor abstinence to be observed on Sundays of Lent. It is not allowed to use fish with flesh meat at the same meal in Lent. There is no prohibition to use eggs, butter or cheese, provided the rules of quantity prescribed by the fast be complied with. Lard may be used in preparing fish, vegetables, etc.—The Church excuses from the obligation of fasting, but not of abstinence from flesh meat, except in special cases of sickness or the like, the following classes of persons: First, the infirm; second, those whose duties are of an exhausting or laborious character; third, persons who are attaining their growth; fourth, women in pregnancy or nursing in fact; fifth, those who are enfeebled by old age.

—THE Excelsior Livery and Sale Stables of Colonel N. L. McGinnis continue to be in demand, and the increased facilities in the way of fine turnouts and extra fine horses, being continually increased to meet the wants of travelers and pleasure seekers, evince the proper spirit and go to prove that the energy displayed and the capital invested are properly appreciated. The stages from Red River Landing leave the Stable six times a week both ways, and the same arrivals and departures are regular from Alexandria to Shreveport.

—THE bill in the Legislature authorizing the appointment of Police Jurors by the Governor, in lieu of their election by the people, will pass and become a law. We have serious doubts concerning this change, and for one protest against any of the people's rights being taken from them. It may be all well so long as such men and Democrats as L. A. Wiltz are Governors, but depict the fatality if ever Louisiana should be cursed with a Radical Governor.

—ACT No. 7 of the Legislature has been published and promulgated in the Official Journal, and reads that "the first time of each of the twenty-six Judicial District Courts shall begin on the first Monday in April, 1880, in that Parish of each respective District which is named first in Article 108 of the Constitution."—That fixes a term in Rapides on the first Monday in April, 1880, about five weeks after the term now being held.

—THE Pool Line's big freighter, the Kate Kinney, Joe Dodd on deck, passed up a big trip. She had to fight hard at the Upper Falls and was detained there fully 18 hours. Her clerks made us up a big bundle of papers, which some volunteer friend took possession of to us ahead of time, but as yet neither our friend or the papers have put in an appearance.

THE LEGISLATURE.

This honorable Body, in the past ten days, have transacted an immense amount of work, of which the following is a brief synopsis:

House Bill No. 129, introduced by Mr. Billiu, "an act relative to expulsion of trespassers and tenants at will." This bill provides that any trespasser or tenant at will, who shall refuse to vacate the property held by him as tenant at will or as a trespasser shall be expelled by law.

House Bill No. 130, introduced by Mr. Billiu, "an act defining certain misdemeanors arising out of cruelty to animals, and prescribing the punishment therefor." This bill provides a fine for overdriving, overloading, torturing, tormenting, neglecting to provide the necessary sustenance, or unnecessarily or cruelly beating, or needlessly killing any animal. It provides further that it shall be deemed a misdemeanor for any person or railway company to detain animals in any car or compartment for longer continuing on period than twenty-four hours without supplying food and water.—The penalty is not more than \$1000 or imprisonment not longer than two years.

House Bill No. 131, introduced by Mr. Billiu, "an act to repeal article 1753 of the Revised Civil Code." This bill provides for the immediate repeal of the article.

House Bill No. 132, introduced by Mr. Buchannan, "an act to put into effect Article 241 of the Constitution."—This bill provides that any president, director, manager, cashier or other officer of any private or public bank or banking institution, shall be individually responsible for any deposit received or debt created by the bank when he shall have had full knowledge of the fact that such bank or banking institution is in a failing or insolvent condition.

House Bill No. 133, introduced by Mr. Dudenhefer, "an act to prohibit State officers and members of the General Assembly from being interested in any building contracts with the State."—The bill provides that no State officer or member of the General Assembly shall be a party directly or indirectly to any contract with the State for building or repairing the State House at Baton Rouge, or any other State building, under penalty of impeachment.

House Bill No. 135, introduced by Mr. Hathaway, "an act to authorize the collection of bank taxes due any municipal corporation or parish, etc."—This bill provides that any delinquent bank tax writs, all that is delinquent upon the State, is the rate per centum of taxes and the assessed valuation of the property.

House Bill No. 136, introduced by Mr. Lucke, of Orleans, "an act to provide for a new form of city government for the city of New Orleans."—This bill provides that the voters of New Orleans shall elect, for four years, a mayor, one alderman from each ward, to be called the city council of New Orleans, and four administrators, to take office November 4, 1880. The mayor shall be commander-in-chief of the police force; his salary shall be \$3000 per annum, payable monthly.—The council shall meet every Wednesday at 12 o'clock noon in the city hall; the mayor shall be ex officio president of the council. Each alderman shall receive four dollars for each attended meeting; the mayor to call all extra sessions. The first duty of the council shall be to appoint a committee to select citizens of an honest, sober and good moral standing to fill the positions necessary to run the city government on an efficient and economical basis. The administrator of finance, of accounts, of improvements, of commerce, shall receive an annual salary of \$2000, and give bond in the sum of \$15,000. They shall not vote in the council. The city council shall provide and fix the salaries for the clerical and laboring force to fill the departments. Twelve members of the council and the mayor shall constitute a quorum. Five dollars fine for absent members, unless excused by a doctor's certificate. Any officer or employee may be discharged by the council for breach of trust any officer of New Orleans shall be prosecuted by the general attorney before the Superior Criminal Court. A budget must be ready for promulgation before the fourth Wednesday of December.

House Bill No. 137, introduced by Mr. Richardson, "an act amending and renovating section seven, of the Revised Statutes of 1879." This bill provides that administrators of estates and executors shall deposit all monies collected by them in a chartered or national bank, and shall not withdraw any deposit, until a distribution shall be promulgated, or unless ordered by some court, under penalty of twenty per cent. damages to the estate.

House Bill No. 138, introduced by Mr. Richardson, "an act to punish shooting to endanger the lives or limbs of bystanders, with or without intent to kill." This bill provides that whoever shall wantonly discharge firearms so as to endanger any bystanders, shall be subject to not more than \$1,000 fine, nor less than \$500. It further provides for the recovery of civil damages for any death or maiming resulting from the recklessness of the party shooting the firearms.

House Bill No. 139, introduced by Mr. Vaughan, "an act amending and re-enacting section 3081 of Revised Statutes." This bill provides for the endorsement by recorders of the time of filing any recorded instrument of writing.

House Bill No. 140, introduced by Mr. Voorhes, "an act ordering recorders in all Parishes (Orleans excepted) to procure and make indexes of all records in their offices." This bill provides for the keeping of indexes, and requires Police Jurors of Parishes to supply the necessary books for this purpose.

House Bill No. 141, introduced by Mr. Butler, "an act appropriating \$10,000 for the benefit of the State University." The bill provides for the appropriation of the above sum in accordance with article 230 of the constitution.

House Bill No. 142, introduced by Mr. Atkins, "an act to provide that any person may grant a privilege lien or mortgage on any personal or movable property, etc."—This bill provides that any person may grant a lien or mortgage on personal and movable property, in writing, and recorded in a book kept for this purpose, and prescribes penalties for disposing of said property with intention of defrauding the mortgagee. Act No. 84 provides that clerks of the district courts throughout the State shall be ex-officio parish recorders of conveyances, mortgages and other acts and ex-officio notaries; they shall give security in the sum of \$10,000. All securities shall reside in the parish wherein the clerk resides; the bonds

shall operate as a mortgage. Bond is to be given within thirty days from the promulgation of this act.

Act No. 86, the game law, reads:—"That the police juries of the several parishes of the State of Louisiana, the parish of Orleans excepted, are hereby authorized and required, at the first meeting of said police juries after the passage of this act, to pass such ordinances as said police juries may deem best to secure the proper protection and preservation of game animals and birds destructive of insect life."

Act No. 87, All fences shall be legal and lawful as to all domestic animals of the horse, ass, mule, cow, goat or sheep kind, when constructed as follows:

1. Of posts not farther apart than twenty feet, sunk into the ground two feet, extended out of the ground five feet, with three planks not less than one inch thick, six inches wide and twenty feet long, etc., a baton to be attached midway, etc.

2. Of posts not farther apart than thirty feet to which shall be attached seven strands of barbed wire.

3. The posts as above, the strands of barbed wire to be three in number only, but this fence will be legal only as to animals of horse, ass, mule, and cow kind.

4. All live hedges shall be deemed legal as to all animals when of compact growth and without gaps, provided they be of bois d'arc, Cherokee rose, pyracantha or other shrub or vine of a thorny nature usually used for such purposes, and have a base and altitude of five feet.

Act No. 88 provides that "the justices of the peace of the State residing at and elected for the wards in which the court-houses are located shall have civil, as well as criminal jurisdiction throughout the parish; provided, that this shall not apply to justices who are such ex-officio, nor shall anything herein contained be construed to prevent suit being brought in the ward wherein the defendant resides."

SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES, SOIL and ATTACHMENTS for ALL MACHINES, at T. M. BLOSSAT'S, WATCH-MAKER and JEWELER, Alexandria, La.

News for the Fellow with a "Nick-o-y" Shirt.

The Washington Star describes, as follows, some of the toilets worn by the Washington ladies, at the reception of Senor Zamacona, the Mexican Minister. The jewels alone, worn by Mrs. John J. Astor, of New York, were valued at six hundred thousand dollars:

"The ladies, in rich and glittering toilets, added to the magnificence of the scene. As Mrs. Astor, of New York, stood on the balcony with her

wealth of diamonds she only appeared to be a part of the gorgeous spectacle. From her corsage of blue satin and point lace sparkled a cluster of large diamonds, which exceeded anything ever before seen in this city; chains of solitary diamonds were worn like gold cord by our military officers of high rank; three rows of large pearls encircled her slender throat; large salieres glittered in her ears, and a "parure" of fabulous value adorned her head. Mme. de Zamacona wore a train of lilac satin, broadened in the style of peaches; the waist and paniers were of violet embroidered velvet. Mechlin lace and flower garniture were gracefully disposed about the dress. Magnificent diamond ornaments were worn with this elegant toilet. Miss Amelie de Zamacona wore white front-edge gown, with basque and paniers of coral satin, lined with white tulle and blue and white ribbon. The dress was trimmed with Breton lace and bands of red and green satin ribbon. Miss Eleonora de Zamacona wore white muslin with garniture of Breton lace and white satin ribbons. Mrs. Stevens, wife of the nephew of the Attorney-General, wore an elegant toilet of dark blue velvet, white satin and lace. Mrs. T. F. Seull, of Pittsburg, wore a confirmation toilet of brown and blue and braze velvet, with draperies of striped satin; the trimmings were a chenille fringe of brown and bows of gold color, with point lace in neck and sleeves. Mrs. T. C. Speer, of Pittsburg, wore white satin combined with white corded silk, with satin spots, embroidered in white silk on the long box plaits of the skirt; point d'Inde lace garnished the dress. The Misses Dwight wore beautifully as in white lace and flowers. Her sisters wore white silk with pearl embroidery or bands of blue velvet. Mr. and Mrs. Dwight accompanied their daughters. Mrs. Yang Wing, wife of the Chinese Minister, wore a rich garnet velvet with point lace and diamonds. The wife of Senator Logan wore flowered brocade with velvet. Her daughter, Mrs. Tucker, was dressed in crimson satin, with black velvet. Mrs. Representative Pound wore crimson plush, with point applique lace, and diamonds. Mrs. Ramsey, wife of the Secretary of War, wore black velvet, point lace and diamonds. But space will not permit a further description of this gorgeous scene."

—THE Yazoo Valley, four days out from Shreveport, with a big load of cotton and sundries, passed down Monday evening. She reached the Upper Falls on that day, and started down two barges loaded with cotton, about thirty minutes apart. The first one took a sheer in descending and landed straight in the old channel and stuck there fast, till the boat came down, and after some trouble pulled Barge No. 1 safely into deep water. This no sooner accomplished than Barge No. 2 followed nearly the same direction as the first, and landed broad side against the Bally dam, and there stuck hard and fast. The boat had more trouble and consumed more time in extricating No. 2, but finally succeeded.

—THE nomination of E. T. Parker to be Supervisor of the Census for the first district of Louisiana, which includes New Orleans, has been rejected by the Senate. This is rather ominous for certain other parties on the anxious bench. Mr. Parker has been a leading man in New Orleans since his boyhood, was formerly Sheriff, and we are surprised at his rejection, unless it be that the Democrats have at last opened their eyes to the true situation and are going to draw the lines tightly down on Mr. Hayes.

—BUY your Boots, Shoes and Hats from Wm. Hustmyre.