

The New Orleans Crescent

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S. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1898.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

MAGAZINE STREET CHURCH—Instrumental concert in aid of the Lafayette Freepress Church. NATIONAL THEATRE—Complimentary concert to Joana Signora Fioneno. VALENTINE THEATRE—Ensemble of Edwin Adams. ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Dramatic and Variety Entertainment—Fiona, Lorraine, Lucia, Juliette, etc. GREYSTREET THEATRE—Nos. 40 and 42 St. Charles street—Wonderful living and natural curiosities.

The Mrs. Rice, whose death on board the steamer Concordia, from Boston, we have already mentioned, was the wife of Hon. A. H. Rice, a distinguished merchant, and for several years a very accomplished mayor of Boston, and also a representative in Congress from one of the Boston districts. Mrs. Rice was accompanied by her husband and a daughter, who are now stopping at the St. Charles Hotel, but who take their departure this evening for the North. The sympathies of our citizens have been keenly touched by the mournful circumstances which has thus cut short their stay in New Orleans, and thrown a pall upon the anticipated benefits and pleasures of their journey.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT.—General Hancock, yesterday, upon the recommendation of Governor Baker, appointed Mr. W. P. Coleman a justice of the peace for the parish of Jefferson.

CONCERT.—The compliment tendered to Signora Fioneno, whose musical talents are so extraordinary, will find expression in the concert to be given this evening at the National Theatre. Many of the leading citizens of New Orleans have united in this testimonial. Both as a pianist and violinist this young lady exhibits remarkable powers. The programme includes some choice selections, and we hope to see a full house. Tickets for sale at the music stores.

Terribly dusty for a few days past.

SACRED MUSIC.—Lovers of sacred music will be attracted by the programme of the concert to be given this evening, combining both vocal and instrumental music, at the church on Magazine between Jackson and Philip streets. The concert will be conducted by professionals as well as amateurs, and by ladies and gentlemen who are in all respects competent to make it a most pleasing entertainment. We invite attention to the programme, which includes some excellent selections.

THE ARTEMUS WARD MONUMENT.—The following item is going the rounds of the Kentucky and other papers:

The printers throughout the country will each on March 15th set on their own the process to go to the erection of a monument to Artemus Ward.

We are glad to know that this is the fact. The first thousand was set in this office a year ago, by Mr. Halle, (A. Head), vice president of the A. Ward Monument Association, since which time but little if anything has been done. Mr. H., who lectured in Ward's Hall, in London, for the cause, after his (Ward's) death, reports that the people of London volunteered a tablet stone for the monument, when it should assume a definitive shape in design. The printers throughout the States have also manifested a willingness to contribute their mite, but as yet little has been done. Mr. H. also says, that in late interview with Ward's mother, she thanked the people for the kindness, and would defer raising a headstone until spring to give the friends of her son an opportunity to raise the testimony of respect to the memory of one of the greatest humorists and best men that ever lived in this country. As it is, there is not even a pine board to mark the grave of the most genial and quaint humorist this country ever produced. It is recommended that the printers contribute their funds into the hands of the foremen of the different offices, and that they in turn hand over to such well known friends of Artemus Ward as "Miss O'Rielly," of New York City; "Bill Arp" of Rome, Georgia; "Bridg Pomeroy" of the La-Crosse Democrat; "Josh Billings," "Mrs. Partridge," (B. P. Stillaker, of Boston) with whom Artemus first learned to write publicly—and the money thus raised can be easily collected together and properly appropriated.

To-morrow (Saturday) night occurs the first presentation at the Opera House of Offenbach's "Grand Duchesse de Gerolstein." The libretto, with French and English words, and the music of the principal airs, can be obtained every day and night at the box office.

A HIGHLY IMPORTANT PIECE OF INFORMATION.—The telegraphic dispatches from Washington to the press of this city, published in yesterday morning's papers, contained the following:

A resolution authorizing the erection of a warehouse at Fort Monroe was referred to the military committee.

News of so much importance as that, and conveying information so novel and valuable, ought to have been issued by us in an extra, but we are sorry to say we neglected to do so.

The London banker, Mr. John Everett, with the other day taken by a party of Mobilians and others on a shooting excursion in the woods about 17 miles up the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Two fine deer were started, but both escaped unhurt.

Thanks to the officers of the steamers Matagorda and St. Nicholas.

The Galveston and Houston papers are running to squibs, or "squibs," as one of them has it.

The purser of the steamship Matagorda has our thanks for Galveston papers of the 14th.

See our inside pages for the report of the Democratic State Convention, "Editorial Paragraphs," proceedings of the Reconstruction convention, etc.

Thanks to the Nina Simmes for favors.

The steamer Josephine, with its excursion party, augmented by Hon. John C. Watson, judge of the United States District Court, Gen. James J. Byrne, United States marshal, and M. K. Canfield, deputy United States marshal, left Galveston for Brazos, on the 4th.

San Antonio has had a meeting in favor of the division of Texas into several States, and has sent resolutions to Congress to that effect. The movers are mostly radicals.

It is rumored in Chicago that Miss Mary McVicker plays Juliet to Booth's Romeo in reality as well as dramatically.

A class numbering forty-six was graduated from the medical department of the University of Louisville, Monday.

A meeting was held on the evening of the 2d at Cooper Institute, New York, for the relief of Washington College, of which Gen. Lee is president. Messrs. Decker, Chapin, Frothingham, Tyng, Greeley, Curtis, Gerrit Smith, Gen. Sickles and others signed the call.

THE SOUTHWEST AND IMMIGRATION.

Those of our people who may derive no hope from the impending future, must surely despair with the aid of darkness. The despondent spirit of such persons is rebuked by a multitude of manifest facts and of unquestionable inferences. Its chimeras all vanish before a candid perusal of the unequalled assurances of nature and of the authentic promises of time. If some of the causes which now hamper and depress the prosperity of this section are beyond the reach of merely political remedies, there are in the case many elements of material recuperation, and of social health and invigoration, which no political folly and wickedness can destroy or prevent from final development.

These reflections are forcibly suggested by the contents of a pamphlet just issued by Mr. J. C. Kathman, chief of the Louisiana Bureau of Immigration, under the title of "Information for Immigrants into the State of Louisiana." A great part of the publication is devoted to exhibiting the degree in which a circular some time published by the same officer aroused planters and land owners in the interior to the subject of inviting immigrants by sub-dividing lands and offering homes on cheap and convenient terms. The result of Mr. Kathman's appeal fully sustains the opinion expressed by the CRESCENT at the time, that proprietors would be found eager to dispose of their lands to settlers from Europe and from the North, in parcels to suit the occupants, and under arrangements equivalent to the actual donation of a great part of the alienated properties. In the preface to the pamphlet, for example, we read: "A few letters selected from the mass on file have been inserted in this pamphlet, simply to show the character of the different propositions made by reliable and responsible parties in various portions of the State. These are sufficient to show some of the terms and conditions upon which lands may be acquired, but they by no means exhibit all. Indeed, there are so many propositions on file with the bureau that it may be said that immigrants can obtain lands of every quality, in any quantity, and on almost any terms that could be asked. Not only can information be given as to the purchase of lands, but as to where and how the best and cheapest may be had." There is an equal disposition to secure skilled laborers for wages by offering all possible advantages, and such as are nowhere else attainable; a fact to which Mr. Kathman briefly advert when he adds: "But this bureau is crowded with innumerable applications from this and other States, for agriculturalists, horticulturists, vine dressers and wine makers, stock raisers, mechanics of every trade, and especially for females for general house work, such as cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, nurses, etc. Good positions can be secured in perfect healthy localities for as many immigrants as may choose to come, in any of the above employments, at good wages, by the month or by the year, or by several years."

But the most suggestive and reassuring portions of the pamphlet are those which refer to the geography, soil, productions, climate and health of Louisiana, and of the Southwest in general, and compare this region in respect to all these particulars with the Northwest. It is needless to say that the superiority of the former is demonstrated, without distortion or suppression of any facts essential to a fair comparison. One of the chief reasons which so long kept the tide of European immigration, setting across the continent, from deflecting towards the Southwest, was the belief that this section was not suited to the cereals and other provision crops. But of late it is discovered, says Mr. Kathman, "to the astonishment of almost every one, that no soil on earth can surpass the rich lands of Louisiana in the production of grain and food crops of all kinds." And he is convinced that our agriculturists "have only to direct their attention to grain-raising to make Louisiana the greatest grain country in the world, and the Egypt of America." It is a very noteworthy circumstance that the most emphatic testimony in support of these conclusions is given by Northern and Western men. Among such witnesses is Mr. ———, one of the largest and most intelligent farmers in central Illinois, who, passing through New Orleans, after a careful examination of the Attakapas and Teche country, remarked:

"I have heretofore thought that Central Illinois was the finest farming country in the world. I own a large farm there, with improved stock to any in the country. I cultivated about two thousand acres in small grain this year besides other crops, but since I have seen the Teche and Attakapas country I do not see how any man can live in Illinois and not be glad to come to any in Louisiana that I could raise anything in Louisiana that I could raise here which cannot be raised in Illinois. I find the lands easier worked in Louisiana, infinitely richer, and yielding far more; and with the fairest climate on earth and no trouble to get to market. I shall return to Illinois, sell out, and persuade my neighbors to do the same, and return to Louisiana to spend the remainder of my days."

Another witness is Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, who, speaking in Illinois and Missouri, after his political tour last year in the South, told the Western people that "henceforth, instead of finding a market in the South for their grain, and beef, and other food, that section will in future not only supply its own wants, but will be a competitor with the West for supplying other markets—a competitor, too, having advantages over the West which will eventually secure its triumph."

An Iowa paper, the Burlington Hawkeye, endorsed this prediction of Judge Kelley, remarking: "While the South will heretofore raise a certain quantity of cotton, etc., it will also grow all the food it needs, and much to spare. It can do this with ease. Its soil is more fertile, and its climate more genial than ours. Wheat, rye, corn, grow there to perfection. The yield is more abundant per acre, and the cost of getting it to an Eastern market or to Europe is less than it is with us. They also anticipate us with their harvest, and can get their surplus into the market sooner than we can. The result of these facts is that the Northwest not only loses its former nearest and most profitable market, but will have a new competitor in those which are left, and that competitor will have numerous advantages which we have not."

Mr. Henry C. Carey, of Philadelphia, famous for economical researches and statistics, a man whom Horace Greeley esteems to be one of the first of living authorities on economical questions, says in one of a series of letters to Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts:

"At the South nature has provided for removal of all existing difficulties, having placed the farmer in such a position that not only is he nearer to the great markets for his products in their original forms, but that he may convert his wheat and his sweet potatoes into cotton, into pork, oranges or any other of the numerous fruits above referred to, for all of which he finds an outlet in the various markets of the world. Seeing that things, and seeing, further, that his whole country presents one of the most magnificent climates in the world, can it be doubted that the day is at hand when emigration to the south and Southwest must take the place now occupied by immigration to the West, and when power is

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Democratic Convention which assembled yesterday was one of the finest ever held in the State. A large representation was present from all sections, embracing many of the representative men of the old political organizations. The total vote would have been about two hundred and fifty had all the parishes been represented, and nearly two hundred were cast in the election for delegates at large. Some parishes which had elected delegates, such as Natchitoches, Caddo and DeSoto, were unrepresented on account of the failure of their delegates to reach the city in time to be present yesterday. It is to be hoped that the gentlemen will arrive in season to take part in the deliberations to-day. The temporary president, Judge Overton, is a gentleman well-known throughout the State, and Mr. Sandidge, the permanent president, is a gentleman of experience and popularity, who has long been connected with public affairs in Louisiana. He was, for some time, a member of the legislature, representing the parish of Bossier, and served two terms in Congress. In 1855, he was a prominent candidate for governor before the Democratic Convention. Since the war Mr. Sandidge has resided in this city.

The delegates chosen to the National Convention are: Messrs. Steedman, Jonas, McCloskey and Cagg, at large. First District—Messrs. St. Martin and DaFonta. Second District—Messrs. Gibson and Enstis. Third District—Messrs. Scott and Konner. Fourth District—Messrs. Mallard and Ryan. Fifth District—Messrs. McCranie and Parham.

A NEW MOVEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS. We understand that the butchers at the different markets gave notice to their customers, yesterday morning, that they would no longer receive city money in payment for the necessities of life. We have mendacity and starvation in our streets enough already, but this is a combination on the part of a class, against nearly our entire population. How are the people to be fed if the ordinary currency, which is in the hands of all purchasers, is refused by this class of persons? The movement on their part, at the very moment when the city government is straining every nerve to redeem its currency and restore its credit, is one that deserves to be met by one universal outburst of popular indignation. We have heard it intimated that the butchers of the free markets are willing, in this crisis, to receive city money in exchange for the necessities of life. If they are, they will vindicate their patriotism and public spirit at a time when a display of such qualities is most needed. Let them come at once to the rescue of the city by pursuing such a praiseworthy course, and the objects of those who are disposed to oppress the people in a time of difficulty, will be signally defeated at the very outset.

P. S.—Since writing the above, we learn that it is not the butchers who have combined to deprive the people of food, but a class of malcontents and mischievous persons who are endeavoring to induce them to conspire to do so in the way indicated, viz: By refusing to receive the city money. The butchers it is said intend to have a meeting forthwith, and to denounce the whole affair as suicidal and monstrous.

Military Order—Reinstatement of Street Commissioner Baker. HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, New Orleans, La., March 5, 1898. Special Order No. 55.

1. By direction of General Grant, so much of paragraph 4, special orders No. 26, current series, from these headquarters, dated February 5, 1898, as removes William Baker from the office of street commissioner for the city of New Orleans, and appoints George D. Field in his place, is hereby revoked; and the said William Baker is hereby reinstated, and will resume the duties of said office of street commissioner for the city of New Orleans, the same as if said order of removal had not been made.

By command of Major General Hancock: GEO. L. HARTSHORN, Assistant Adjutant General.

AN AMAZINGLY FIDELITY BODY.—The Washington Star, in giving an account of a recent lecture on statistics in that city by Hon. Alexander Dalmat, thus notices one of the members of the statistical staff who was present:

The well known seat of Mr. Middleton, clerk of the court, was occupied by Prof. Wm. DeLozier, the statistical staff, a spectacle of gentlemanly quietude in style and manner. The statistical business must be bad for the nerves. Prof. DeLozier is an amazingly dexterous sort of a body, and in a lady, which he introduced to another lady, then he took off his overcoat, held his overcoat up by the collar, put his overcoat down, took up his hat, looked at his hat in a stational way of way, then placed his hat and overcoat on the iron register, contemplated them on a chair, contemplated them in the chair, shook his head, then removed them to a corner behind the speaker's desk, where he allowed them to remain. Then he proceeded to the lecturer's desk, arranged it, contemplated the arrangements with a dissatisfied air, rearranged it, then came down to the audience, seated himself, and taking the adjacent chair seated himself on our reporter's new silk hat, which our reporter had paid six dollars for, and which he handed to our reporter, and only succeeded after a strenuous pull, and then in a mashed and ruined condition. Prof. W., without making any apology for mashing our reporter's new hat, proceeded to inquire, "What paper do you represent?" The reply was, "The Star."

THE CRACKED STEELERS.—Save in size, one sees little change. When England gets in the rut of custom it's difficult to get out. Twenty-seven years ago they started with candlesticks and wax candles, and wax candles and candlesticks they have got now. Twenty-seven years ago they gave us stewed prunes, and stewed prunes we had to-day. Twenty-seven years ago they started without aspirins, and we have no aspirins to this hour. Twenty-seven years ago they had no aspirin, and went up to the laboratory side to get their grog, and their grog was given them this morning out of the same ladle. Boston crackers are spread before us in 1868. The same bill of fare on board the first boat is used on board the last. Englishmen never change. "How long have you been waiter, George?" "I asked in Fenton's, in St. James street. "Seventeen years, and my father before me, sir," he responded. "With an air of pride. Twenty-seven years ago the captain got 2450 a year; they get the same now. The waiters were then paid three pounds a month—that is all they get now. The engineers 2208 then, the same now. The clerks are not gold mines by any means. Effen Judkins only gets his dark storerooms, and a commission on specie never to exceed thirty pounds; but even now it is gray they refuse him a pension. Melver and Conard only exact the pound of steel."

Capital punishment in Arkansas—be looked up two did with always pretty girls in a jury box. Oh my! Who would ever find a verdict.

Dr. Edward Batwell, of Ypsilanti, Michigan, has been heir to \$50,000, through the death of an East India merchant in London, to whom, in years gone by, Dr. B. had shown marked kindness.

ANOTHER REVOCATION.

The reinstatement of Street Commissioner Baker, by order of Gen. Grant, is another evidence of the determination of that officer to trample on the sentiments and the interests of this community in his subservience to the radical faction in Washington and their carpet-bag emissaries and minions in Louisiana. The New York Tribune, with huge but unconscious facetiousness, says, in explaining the revocation of the order removing certain New Orleans aldermen, that Gen. Grant "studied the matter in his quiet way, and the result of his long deliberation is that General Hancock was wrong." But the manner of arriving at this profound discovery was very simple after all. The key to it appears in the remark of the Tribune that "the congratulations of the rebel press over Hancock's action show that the turning out of the council was especially gratifying to the unconquered"—that is to say, to ninety-nine persons in a hundred in this city possessing common honesty and intelligence. By a like illumination, questionless, the general in chief has found, after "long deliberation," in his "quiet way," that Gen. Hancock was wrong in turning out Commissioner Baker. Indecent as such a rule of revision must appear, any other explanation would make the result appear infinitely more indecent.

Louisiana Intelligence.

For the last two weeks the weather has been very favorable for planting operations. The planters are busily engaged in breaking up ground, and what little is being done in that line seems to be done with some spirit. [Carroll Record.] Times must be dull in Carroll parish, judging by the following from the Record: Local items are as scarce as greenbacks; as scarce as mud in the future; and unless something turns up soon, our occupation will be gone. The March exhibition of the Centenary College, Jackson, was to have taken place on Wednesday last. Cotton in Baton Rouge, says the last Advocate, is 2 1/2 for middling. Steamboatmen, and those who profess to know, say that there is no probability of an overflow this season. [Carroll Record.] The Baton Rouge Gazette is green enough to ask for the return of a book stolen from that office. If all the books stolen from that office were returned, we would have a magnificent library.

AN ADVENTUROUS LAD RETURNED.—The family of J. C. Ryner, living on Court street, near Baymillier, were made very happy yesterday, by the return home of one of its members, a lad of fourteen years, named Charles Ryner, who disappeared unaccountably about three months since. It appears that the youngster had a falling out with his "old man," as he styled his paternal relative, and went off to sea, where he had been about two days, and was rescued by a man of forty dollars, that had been taken out of a mother's pocket by a young chum of the runaway. He went first to St. Louis, where he had relatives living. As he did not find satisfactory arrangements there, he was immediately sent, by letter to his father. Suspecting that this had been done, Master Charles took it into his head to go to New Orleans, which he did, and with the small capital that remained to him he embarked in the enterprise of carrying papers. In this he was not very successful, as the young men merchants of that city combined to run him off as a foreigner. He barely managed, by making the most intimate acquaintance with the police, to escape an occasional snatch at a free lunch table, to keep himself alive, until, homesick and repentant, he finally wrote home, asking his father's pardon and obtained money to bring him back. He returned, ragged, hungry and dirty, and who would have thought, entirely cured of his disposition to seek adventure. [Cincinnati Commercial, Feb. 13.]

Women grow old very gently and serenely. They always take in their stride, and on a peaceful landscape. All their troubles and cares, by some magical process, disappear, and they glide down the river, out of sight, in tranquil water and with a steady breeze. Old men inevitably get out of this world. All the apples caught by vital friction come in to hold their life. Before death can fairly get them home he has to exhaust the whole vocabulary of diseases, and all the pains, and all the troubles, and all the old woman, like the one-horse "oh," just quietly drops to pieces at once. The old man invariably flourishes his crutch at the intruder who appears at the bedside. The old woman drops like a ripe apple from the branch. [Anon.]

MARRIED.—At Mount Pleasant, Hartford county, Md., on Tuesday, January 18, 1898, by Rev. Wm. P. Brand, ALEXANDER NORRIS, Jr., to Miss MARIA A., daughter of the late Wm. Crawford, of New Orleans.

On Tuesday, February 18th, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. T. R. T. FEEDERICK, H. P. KINS, of Lafayette, to Miss EMILIE BLANCHARD, of Assumption, Louisiana, N. O. cards.

At 4 o'clock A. M. March 5th, Mrs. F. GINDER, aged seventy-three years, was taken for long last, after a few days' illness, at her late residence on Laurel street, between St. Andrew and Josephine.

On Thursday, 5th inst., at 11 o'clock, JAMES DAVIS, aged thirty-four years. His funeral will take place THIS AFTERNOON, from his late residence, 111 Julia street. The friends of the family are requested to attend.

FRIENDS OF HARMONY LODGE NO. 25, F. & A. M. The officers and members are notified to meet at Grand Lodge Hall THIS AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, to receive the tributes of respect to their Worshipful Master JAMES DAVIS. All Master Masons of good standing are fraternally invited. H. MARKS, Secretary.

DELTA ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER NO. 15.—The officers and members of Delta Royal Arch Chapter are requested to meet at their rooms, Grand Lodge Hall, THIS AFTERNOON at 5 o'clock, to pay the last tributes to their E. S. the JAMES DAVIS. By order M. E. H. P. H. MARKS, Secretary.

GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE OF THE GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, March 5, 1898. The Officers and Members of the M. W. Grand Lodge F. and A. M. of the State of Louisiana, are requested to attend the funeral of our deceased brother, James Davis, W. M. of Friends of Harmony Lodge No. 25. By order of the M. W. G. Master, JAMES O. BATHCHELOR, M. D., Grand Secretary.

Phenix MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. ASSETS.....\$5,500,000. GEORGE S. DARLING, GENERAL AGENT, Office over Canal and St. Charles streets, Entrances No. 112 Canal and No. 88, Charles street, New Orleans, La. Refer to E. Salomon, Esq., Gladly Burke, Esq., J. O. Nixon, Esq., J. Morgan Hall, Esq.

Murphy's Postoffice, (Via V.S.) Old Levee street, opposite Customhouse and Post-Office. JUST OPENED. The best WINES, LIQUORS and POPULAR MIXTURES. A Family Store at every day. Down with your stamps. W. E. MURPHY, Proprietor.

Silverware and Jewelry. A heavy stock of SILVERWARE JEWELRY and DIAMONDS on hand at A. B. GRIFFOLD & CO., corner of Canal and St. Charles streets, New Orleans, La. Clocks, Spectacles, Stationery, Work Boxes, Cutlery, and all the latest novelties in jewelry, for sale at extremely low prices. A. B. GRIFFOLD & CO., Corner Canal and Royal streets.

Sea's ELIPTIC SEWING MACHINE TRIUMPHANT. The Louisiana Sewing Machine Co. has the honor to announce that it has secured the highest premium for its ELIPTIC SEWING MACHINE at the Louisiana State Fair in November 1897, and at the Louisiana State Fair in December, 1897, and at the Louisiana State Fair in New Orleans in each instance over a host of competitors. GEORGE ALCOX, 116 Rampart street, below Canal.

Havana Cigars. Havana Cigars. J. GUMA, 125.....CIGARETTES.....125. Office for sale \$5.00. Havana Cigars, of several brands and sizes, at the low price of 10 cents a box. Retailers and smokers are invited to call and examine the stock. J. GUMA, No. 125 Common Street.

Read This Certificate.

HOME EVIDENCE FOR GREY JACKET BITTERS. NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 1, 1898. Messrs. BARNETT & LION, Manufacturers of "GREY JACKET BITTERS." GENTS—The undersigned having used

GREY JACKET BITTERS. During the past two years, take pleasure in testifying to their value. Respectfully, etc., Capt. L. W. COOPER, Capt. WESTERFIELD, THOMAS O. HENNING, FRANK A. BARKLEY, Hon. A. W. WALKER, JOHN H. GARTER, GEORGE WOLFE, EDGAR THOMAS, L. EDDIDGE, C. H. WELLS, GEORGE W. BROWN, R. CLARK, D. E. SCRUGGS, W. R. CHAPMAN, AND MANY OTHERS.

Safety and Security. Bankers and business men generally who desire SAFETY FROM FIRE AND SECURITY FROM BURGLARS, are requested to call and examine the

GREAT AMERICAN SAFES, Made at Cincinnati by Messrs. DEBOLD, RAHMAN & CO., and sold in New Orleans by— JOHN W. NORRIS & CO., 87 Canal Street.

They have been again awarded the premium of a Gold Medal at the BELLE FLEUR AND HERBES FAIR, St. Louis, Mo., for the highest quality of safes in the city as well as the State, and for safety and security, combined with elegance of finish, they are unsurpassed. JOHN W. NORRIS & CO., Agents, 87 Canal street, and 17 Crossman street.

W. I. Hodgson, AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER. Office No. 51 Commercial Place.

Having taken a Commission, is prepared to make Bids at PUBLIC AUCTION OF REAL ESTATE City, Suburbs or Country; also, OUT-DOOR SALES of every description, and weekly receiving orders of MEMBERS OF THE BAR, ADMINISTRATORS, EXECUTORS, SYNDICATE ASSIGNEES, and others, SUCCESSION and ESTATE SALES, SALES OF BANKRUPT E-TATES, SALES OF MERCHANDISE and PRODUCE, in Store, Warehouse, Free, on a Wharf, or in Bond; SALES OF DAMAGED COTTON, and CARGO SALES, Sales for Account of Underwriters, or whom it may Concern, PORT WARDEN SALES, SALES OF STOCKS and BOND, HOUSEHOLD and OFFICE FURNITURE, LIVE STOCK, etc., etc.

In addition to his own experience of the last nine years, with C. J. B. WALTON, in the same business, he possesses the advantage of having the assistance and experience of Messrs. GIBLIN & ELDER, in the same office, so long and favorably known as REAL ESTATE AGENTS, thus enabling him to guarantee entire satisfaction to those who may employ his services as Appraiser, or in making Sales, and trusts he may be favored with a share of public patronage.

To all Interested. CAUSE OF LIBERAL CHRISTIANITY. The First Congregational (Unitarian) Society announce to the public that services will be held in the Church, corner of St. Charles and Julia streets, EVERY SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. The Rev. J. H. HENNING, D. D., of New Orleans, will deliver the Rev. F. A. WALKER, D. D., of Brooklyn, will deliver. Arrangements are being made to have the pulpit filled successively throughout the year. The Trustees cordially invite all interested in the progress of Liberal Christianity to join them in their efforts to maintain the Church. By order of the Board of Trustees, J. D. DARLING, President, JOHN M. GOULD, Secretary, J. Q. A. FELLOWS, Secretary.

New Orleans, December 13, 1897. Zimmermann HEAVILY REDUCED THE PRICES OF HIS Large Stock OF DIAMONDS, WATCHES, CORALS, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE AND FANCY GOODS. That his Goods cannot be undersold by any one in the city. Particular attention paid to Watch Repairing and Diamond Setting at 94 and 96 CANAL STREET.

W. Dauphin & Co., IMPORTERS OF STRAW AND SILK MILLINERY GOODS. ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, ETC., 66.....CUSTOMHOUSE STREET.....66. Near Charles—Up Stairs, NEW ORLEANS.

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Important to Lawyers. THE ACTS OF THE LAST LEGISLATURE, Held and begun on the 29th January, 1897, in the City of New Orleans. No lawyer's library complete without this valuable work. JAMES A. GRESHAM, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, 93 CAMP STREET, Respectfully calls the attention of Members of the Bar to the above announcement.

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