

The New Orleans Crescent

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W. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 9, 1888.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ST. CHARLES—Engagement of Mr. Cook and Daughter. Varieties—New Play by Chas. Reade, "Dora." Academy of Music—"Urania," introducing the Can-Can Ballet.

POLICE MATTERS.

Yesterday the counsel of Cain, chief of police by the grace of his many titled excellencies and his pious board of police commissioners, applied to the Supreme Court of the State for a writ of mandamus to compel Judge Cooley to grant a suspensive appeal from his decision of the quo warranto case of Diamond vs. Cain...

Race Report on second page.

The Republican continues to grow humorously it is sensed, and angrily humorous, because the Louisiana electors did not supplement their duties with an oath of office. The particular fondness for oaths. It regards them as the necessary part of official existence; the summum bonum of official action; the only safeguard of the State against that treason which is supposed to be recondit in every Democratic bosom, and that "disloyalty" which is presumed to be inherent in the Democratic nature...

On the second page will be found a report of the trial and conviction of John Conroy, in the U. S. District Court, on a charge of murder on the high seas.

THE COLLEGIAN.—We gladly welcome into the world of journalism the periodical that bears this name. It is a semi-monthly, eight page sheet, published at Washington College, Virginia, by the students and alumni. There are similar papers published in various Northern colleges, and the advent of this, the first enterprise of the sort in the South, we are glad to notice. Here is what the editors say for themselves in their salutatory:

The development of literary talent among the students is the main object of its publication. An effort also will be made to make it a medium of communication between the students of the United States; ignoring sectional controversy, we wish to join with them as fellow students in the peaceful work of science and literature. We wish to know what is being done in the educational world; what men, what ideas, what systems now bear sway, and what is the direction of educational progress throughout our country.

This paper will undoubtedly be one full of interest to literary men all over the country. Some of the articles in the first number bear the stamp of merit; we shall look for its future appearance with much pleasure. The terms are \$2.50 per year, single copies 10 cents. Address the "Collegian," Lexington, Va.

See Eighth Page.

JENNY LIND AND THE BIRD.—I remember hearing a stage driver's story of Jenny Lind when she was riding in the country. A bird of brilliant plumage perched on a tree near as they drove slowly along, and trilled out such a compilation of sweet notes as perfectly astonished her. The coach stopped, and reaching out she gave one of her finest poultices. The beautiful creature arched her head on one side and listened deferentially; then, as if to excel his famous rival, raised his graceful throat and sang a song of rippling melody that made Jenny rapturously clap her hands in ecstasy, and quickly, as though she were before a severely critical audience in Castle Garden, delivered some Tyrolean mountain strains that set the echoes flying, whereupon little birdie took it up and sang and trilled and sang till Jenny, in happy delight, acknowledged that the pretty woodland warbler decidedly out-caroled the great Swedish nightingale.

MORE TINKERING WITH THE CONSTITUTION.

The present Congress is to have before it in its expiring days a motley crowd of projects for amending the Constitution. Republicans of nearly all shades favor some sort of amendment respecting the right of suffrage in the several States. But from this point they diverge. They have found out impartial suffrage and universal suffrage are not synonymous terms. The principle of universal suffrage is clearly impracticable unless it is made to include women, children, criminals and idiots. Hence, a so-called system of universal suffrage, unless thus widely extended, would necessarily be in some degree restricted, and might not be impartial. The principle of impartial suffrage simply means that the same standard of qualification for voting shall be extended to all classes, races and colors. There is scarcely a limit to its possibilities of disfranchisement. It would admit of a system of competitive examinations, similar to that through which candidates for all public functions have to pass in China. For example, it might require that any one, to become a voter, must show that he can spell and define through the whole of Webster's Dictionary; or that he can compute by logarithms; or that he can read Sanskrit and decipher the Runic inscriptions; or that he has a philosophical comprehension of the antinomies of Kant, the eclecticism of Cousin, or the transcendentalism of Emerson; or, a still more difficult task, that he can make head or tail of the political, philanthropic, or politico-economical writings of Horace Greeley. Or, if the muscular instead of the literary and intellectual standard were adopted, it might be made an indispensable condition to voting for President or town constable, that a man should display on his arms flexors and extensors which would honorably compare with those of Heenan or Coburn, or that he should be able to perform gymnastic feats equal to those of the Hanlons or the Miaco brothers. In either case the suffragans would constitute a superlatively select body—an oligarchy the most wondrous that the world had ever seen. But the result would not be the thing aimed at by the Radical agitators, who have been furiously, but ignorantly, insisting on impartial suffrage; for every Southern negro would probably be excluded, and perhaps very few of the carpet-baggers, for the most part as poorly off in the way of learning and logic as they are in the way of muscular strength for work, fighting or manly exercise, would be admitted. Therefore it is that the Radical advocates of an amendment to impose the principle of impartial suffrage on the States, leaving its application discretionary with the States, have generally abandoned this proposition, and now demand an amendment to deprive the States of any discretionary action in fixing the qualifications of voters. This idea is embodied in a formal statement by the New York Tribune thus:

ARTICLE XV. The right of suffrage in the several States shall be regulated by the Legislatures thereof, subject to the following provisions:

- 1. That no State shall exclude from the class of electors of State and national officers any male citizen of the United States, of the age of 21 years, who has resided one year in the State, who is of sound mind, good moral character, and has not been convicted of a felonious crime.
2. Any person who has resided one year in the United States, and makes public oath before a competent magistrate that he intends permanently to reside here, and to render allegiance to the United States at all times, shall be deemed and held a citizen of the United States, and shall be entitled to vote as such at any time after he shall have been six months a citizen, but not sooner.
3. Each State shall be authorized to pass such registration or other laws as may be deemed necessary to protect the rights of legal voters, and punish illegal voting.

The provision about the attainment of citizenship by one year's residence in the United States is intended to hurt the Democratic party by abolishing the present somewhat complex and protracted process of naturalization. But the efficacy of the expedient is doubtful. If the Democrats have obtained a marked advantage by converting foreigners into voters, as they are presumed to have done, when the legal mode was slow and difficult, it stands to reason that they would obtain a still greater advantage by such conversion when the mode should be comparatively simple and rapid.

Some other Radicals—and we believe these are represented by Sumner—propose to invest Congress, by an express provision of the Constitution, with the power to pass uniform suffrage laws for the States. But here would arise the grave possibility of the control and regulation of suffrage passing into the hands of a Democratic Congress. This, in the opinion of those Radicals who are not satisfied with any policy which fails to take a bond of fate and gives a single hostage to the future, is a fatal objection to the proposition. In the words of the New York Tribune, "the Democratic party would only have to come into power at Washington to abolish negro suffrage in Georgia, Iowa, and Massachusetts, and even exclude men from voting throughout the country, solely on account of their political views." This class of Radicals, therefore, insist that their scheme of extended suffrage—a scheme that would include, besides native negroes and Indians in the several States, all the Esquimaux, all the Mongolians, all the Australians and all the Hottentots who may choose to reside one year in the United States—shall be put beyond the reach of either congressional or State action. And they fancy that, incorporated in the Constitution, it will find there an impregnable protection. This faith in the sacred virtue of the Constitution is a new and strange development of the Radical mind. That instrument has never been able to protect anything from their assault. Do they suppose that constitutions are strong only in so far as they are identified with Radical policies? If so it is quite superfluous to have any constitution, as their policies could take care of themselves. On the other hand, if their policies cannot maintain themselves, let them be warned by uniform Radical precedent that constitutional safeguards are utterly futile against a hostile and triumphant party. Let them remember that a party whose rule has been based on the virtual nullification of the Constitution, can hardly expect to find a future basis of power in that document, no matter how transformed to suit their partisan interests.

From the publisher, G. R. Cathcart, New York, we have the "American Publisher and Bookkeeper, a Record of American and Foreign Literature," for December, with the following table of contents: "The Trade;" "The late firm of Ticknor & Fields;" "Planting Lie" controversy;" "Holiday Books;" "December Magazines;" "Miscellany;" "Letter from Boston;" "Books from Philadelphia;" "Book notices;" "Books announced;" "November publications."

PROPOSED RESIGNATION OF THE LOWER BOARD.

We fail to see that the present council are called upon by the exigency of the situation, or by an imperious sense of propriety, to vacate their seats in a body. The recent vote rejecting the \$3,000,000 bond ordinance, representing less than one-sixth of the registered voters of the city, could not reasonably be construed into an emphatic expression of want of confidence. It did show that a large majority of citizens were so little disposed to support the particular measure submitted to their consideration that they quietly staid away from the polls and let the active opponents of the measure carry the election against it. Nothing more is necessarily signified by this vote. Our people have had enough experience of common councils to know that none of them are perfect; that affairs persist in being unsatisfactory in some respects under the best of them; and that the chance of improvement by swapping off an old set of councilmen for a new, is extremely problematical.

But a majority of the Board of Assistant Aldermen have concluded that the vote of last Saturday was an event that would justify the resignation of the whole body. Since they have thus far failed, by any plan which the law would permit or the public sanction, to lift from the city the incubus of its floating debt, they despair, perhaps, of realizing a sufficient revenue in good money to meet the urgent wants of the city government and to save it from absolute insolvency and practical repudiation. Entertaining such a view they could, with perfect consistency, resign their positions in the council. But if this was their intention they have missed the road by which to reach it. By the resolution tendering their resignation, collectively, to the Mayor, to take effect when their successors are elected, they do not in reality provide for a vacation of their seats before the next regular election. The Mayor has no authority to order an election to fill vacancies which have not occurred. Moreover, the six members voting against the resolution cannot be regarded as proposing to resign their seats even when their successors are elected. The fact is, resignation in such a case is an individual thing, each member acting for himself. Seven members of the lower board may wish to resign, but they have yet to do so definitely.

THROUGH FREIGHT AND THE JACKSON RAILROAD.

Among the most important needs of New Orleans is a system of through freights between the Mississippi river and the Jackson railroad. It really does seem to be inconceivable that a community which recognized the necessity of steam carriage over the six hundred miles between here and the Ohio, for the products of the interior, should have been so slow to discover the importance of closing up the broken link between the railroad depot and the river—a hiatus which cannot be cleared except at an expense so enormously excessive in proportion to the distance, that it almost nullifies the advantages of the railroad. In the course of two years, at farthest, we shall have direct communication with St. Louis via the Mississippi Central to Paducah; and this new line will give us direct communication with Chicago via Odin, on the Illinois Central. From Paducah another road is under construction to Vincennes, which will supply direct communication north of the Ohio with Cincinnati. Railroad bridges are to be built across the Ohio at Paducah and Cincinnati, and across the Mississippi at St. Louis. Thus all of that vast net-work of railroads in the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois will soon be brought into direct connection with the Jackson road, to which they will act as feeders, if New Orleans offers inducements for through freight. But as long as it costs so much to transport freight from the depot to the river, as to make New Orleans the most costly shipping point instead of the cheapest, we shall experience very little of the benefits reasonably to be anticipated from these improvements. What ought to be done is to make a through connection between the railroad and the river, and this should be undertaken by the Jackson Railroad Company. A desirable route would be to continue the road from its intersection with Napoleon avenue in Jefferson City, down that avenue to the river, thence along the river to the great grain elevator, thence to the Pontchartrain railroad depot, at the foot of Girod street. It is stated that the company do intend to undertake this enterprise, and to establish a depot at the foot of Girod street, opposite the Opelousas depot in Gretna, and they have even applied to the City for the right of way. This would be very important as it would provide for the transmission of the vast numbers of cattle which Texas will undoubtedly furnish for the West and North, if facilities be furnished for transporting them. But we cannot afford to trust this necessary improvement to the chance of a favorable disposition on the part of the company. We may grant the right of way fifty times over, and the project may not be accomplished after all. If we accede to the company's request we should impose a condition that the proposed connection should be completed within a specified time—say six months; and if necessary to secure the assent of the company to this condition we might even grant something by way of consideration. There, for instance, is the city stock in the company. It has never been anything but a source of trouble and perplexity and litigation. It pays no dividends, and it never will pay dividends until the claims of the bond-holders are liquidated. Even then nothing can be expected, unless the road gets business, and it can get business only by diminishing its freight expenses; and, conversely, the freight expenses can be diminished only by attracting business. The stock, we repeat, is worth nothing as to actual or anticipated dividends, and it is worth nothing as one of the city's assets, since, in consequence of the bond-holders' lien on it, it cannot be sold in the market. The best thing to be done with it is to surrender it to the company, on condition that the company shall complete the through connection of which we have spoken.

Democrats of the Third Ward.

There will be a meeting of the National Hall, THIS EVENING, for the purpose of reorganizing a general assembly of the Democracy in this ward. MANY DEMOCRATS. New Orleans, December 9, 1888.

Rooms of Democratic Parish Committee.

SECOND FLOOR ABOVE THE GEN. BALCON, New Orleans, Dec 9, 1888. A Special Meeting of the Committee will be held THIS EVENING, at 6 o'clock, over the Gen. Balcon, on the second floor. Members are respectfully requested to be punctual, as business of great importance will be brought before them. ST. L. DUPEIRE, Assistant Secretary.

Housekeepers Beware.

DO NOT EXPERIMENT WITH USED STOVES. It will Prove a Loss of Time and Money. They give a temporary reputation and prove a failure. Old Time has tried the Charter Oak AND RENDERED JUDGMENT. IT IS THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL STOVE EVER MADE.

All its Improvements are Patented and cannot be found in other toves. It is this improvement which enabled the CHARTER OAK to outlive all competition. It has taken years to test the CHARTER OAK. Consult your neighbor who has used a CHARTER OAK. Every CHARTER OAK guaranteed or your money refunded. RICE BROS. & CO., 85 and 91 Camp street and 565 Magazine street, Charter Oak Warehouse 87 and 99 Julia street.

Holiday Presents.

LAMP S. Beautiful Lamps, Lamp Trimmings. LANTERNS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. With the famous SEPTOLINE OIL, for sale at the lowest cash price by the SEPTOLINE OIL COMPANY, No. 13 Dauphin Street, Near Canal.

Coal-Coal.

MOUNT CARBON COAL. From the mines of the Big Muddy River in Illinois. For sale in small or large quantities at the lowest prices. Read the following certificate: The Mount Carbon Coal has been thoroughly tested by us and we believe it to be the best American Coal in this market for home use. J. H. MILLER & CO., 25 Carondelet street.

C. H. Miller & Co., W. B. DIELMAN.

FIRE WORKS, WINES AND LIQUORS. 100 boxes B. P. CANDY, 100 boxes Assol' Rick CANDY, 100 boxes Fancy CANDY, 50 boxes Rick CANDY, 50 boxes New Shell'd Almonds, 50 boxes Nuts, 50 boxes Raisins, 50 boxes Currants, 50 boxes Prunes, 50 boxes Apples, 50 boxes Peaches, 50 boxes Plums, 50 boxes Cherries, 50 boxes Oranges, 50 boxes Lemons, 50 boxes Limes, 50 boxes Pine Apples, 50 boxes Mangoes, 50 boxes Guavas, 50 boxes Papayas, 50 boxes Avocados, 50 boxes Cashew Nuts, 50 boxes Pistachios, 50 boxes Walnuts, 50 boxes Pecans, 50 boxes Almonds, 50 boxes Brazil Nuts, 50 boxes Macadamia Nuts, 50 boxes Pine Nuts, 50 boxes Chestnuts, 50 boxes Hazelnuts, 50 boxes Filberts, 50 boxes Walnuts, 50 boxes Pecans, 50 boxes Almonds, 50 boxes Brazil Nuts, 50 boxes Macadamia Nuts, 50 boxes Pine Nuts, 50 boxes Chestnuts, 50 boxes Hazelnuts, 50 boxes Filberts.

The Pleyel Piano.

ELEGANCE OF FINISH, SONORITY OF SOUND AND DURABILITY COMBINED. The PLEYEL PIANO is and always has been recognized as the best Piano in existence, for no Piano has ever been made except the Pleyel which after twelve or fifteen years' use could be repaired as made equal in sound to a new one. The Pleyel Piano has been for twenty-five years in constant use in over twenty thousand families in New Orleans, and it is therefore not surprising that parties who consult their own interest never buy any but a Pleyel Piano. This climate is very hard on Pianos, and persons buying those of recent introduction here will, we are certain, be greatly disappointed. We have just received a lot of those superior PLEYEL PIANOS, to which we invite the attention of the public. JOHN & BREMER, 88 Camp street.

The Republican quotes approvingly from an Alabama paper an invitation to Northern emigrants to settle in that State, and contrasts it with the spirit displayed in "rebellious Louisiana." It declares that, in other States, "carpet-baggers are no longer denounced." There seems to be a remarkable, if not an extraordinary confusion of ideas in the manner in which the Republican views this subject. It confounds carpet-baggers with honest and industrious immigrants in a manner which would be ludicrous if it were not suggestive of the lamentable incapacity of Radicalism to distinguish between such fundamentally incongruous things as truth and fallacy, or right and wrong. The fact is, that the people of Louisiana, and the Crescent has said it a hundred times over, desire the presence of new-comers, of the white race, from all parts of the world, and welcome them warmly—provided they are not carpet-baggers in the sense in which that term is used in the South. Men like Mr. Tucker, for instance, or Mr. Brott—and both of these gentlemen we believe to be Republicans—are an accession to any community. We wish we had a hundred thousand like them, and like others of the same sort whom we could name. It is not to the opinions of the carpet-baggers that the people of Louisiana are hostile, except in a purely political sense; but to their acts. The class of persons to whom we have referred, are worthy and valuable citizens. The carpet-baggers are simply political vultures who come to prey upon the vitals of the State.

Phaton's "PAPHIAN LOTION"

BEAUTIFYING THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION. PHATON'S "Paphian Lotion" removes all ERUPTIONS, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, MOLE BLOTCHES, TAN, etc., and renders the Skin Soft, Fair and Blooming. For Ladies in the Bureau it is invaluable. For Gentlemen after shaving it has no equal. "Paphian Lotion" is the only reliable remedy for diseases and blemishes of the Skin. PHATON'S "Paphian Soap" for the Toilet, Nursery and Bath will not Chap the Skin. Price, 25 cents per Bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

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To the People

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

NEW YORK, NOV. 3, 1888. When the pure medicinal Sclerol, now so widely known as Wolfe's Sclerol, was introduced into the world under the indorsement of four thousand leading members of the medical profession some twenty years ago, its proprietor was well aware that it could not wholly escape the penalty attached to all new and useful preparations. He, therefore, endeavored to invest it with strongest possible safeguards against counterfeiters, and to render all attempts to pirate it difficult and dangerous. It was submitted to distinguished chemists for analysis, and pronounced by them the purest spirit ever manufactured. Its purity and properties having been thus ascertained, samples of the article were forwarded to ten thousand physicians, including all the leading practitioners in the United States, for purposes of experiment. A circular, requesting a trial of the preparation and a report of the result, accompanied each specimen. Four thousand of the most eminent medical men in the Union promptly responded. Their opinions of the article were unanimously favorable. Such a preparation, they said, had long been wanted by the profession, as no reliance could be placed on the ordinary liquors of commerce, all of which were more or less adulterated, and therefore unfit for medical purposes. The peculiar excellence and strength of the oil of Juniper, which formed one of the principal ingredients of the Sclerol, together with an unalloyed character of the alcoholic element, gave it, in the estimation of the faculty, a marked superiority over every other diffusive, stimulant or astringent, tonic and restorative.

This satisfactory credential from professional men of the highest rank were published in a condensed form, and indorsed with each bottle of Sclerol, as one of the guarantees of its genuineness. Other precautions against fraud were also adopted; a patent was obtained for the article, the label was copyrighted, a fac simile of the proprietor's autograph signature was attached to each label and cover, his name and that of the preparation were embossed on the bottles, and the corks were sealed with his private seal. No article had ever been sold in this country under the name of Sclerol prior to the introduction of Wolfe's Sclerol. Armand Schupp, in 1881, and the label was deposited, as his trade mark, in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York during that year.

It might be supposed by persons unacquainted with the daring character of the pirates who prey upon the reputation of honorable merchants by vending deleterious trash under their name, that the protection so carefully thrown around these Sclerols would preclude the introduction and sale of counterfeit articles. They seem, however, only to have stimulated the rapacity of impostors. The trade-mark of the proprietor has been stolen; the indorsement which his reputation Armand Schupp alone received from the medical profession has been claimed by rascals; his labels and bottles have been imitated, his advertisements paraphrased, his circulars copied, and worse than all, dishonest retailers, after clipping off the genuine contents of his bottles, have filled them up with common gin, the most deleterious of all liquors, and thus made his name and brand a cover for poison.

The public, the medical profession and the sick, for whom the Sclerol Armand Schupp is prescribed, are equally interested with the proprietor in the detection and suppression of these nefarious practices. The genuine article, manufactured at the establishment of the undersigned, in Schiedam, Holland, is distilled from a variety of the finest quality, and flavored with an essential extract of the berry of the Italian Juniper, of unequalled purity. By a process unknown in the preparation of any other liquor, it is freed from every acrimonious and corrosive element. Complaints have been received from the leading physicians and families in the Southern States of the sale of cheap imitations of the Sclerol Armand Schupp in those markets; and travelers who are in the habit of using it as an antidote to the baneful influence of unwholesome river water, testify that cheap gin, put up in Schiedam bottles, is frequently palmed off upon the unwary. The agents of the undersigned have been requested to institute inquiries on the subject, and to forward to him the names of such parties as they may ascertain to be engaged in the atrocious system of deception. In conclusion, the undersigned would say that he has proceeded, from under the hands of the most distinguished men of science in America, proofs unanswerable of the purity and medicinal excellence of the Sclerol Armand Schupp; that he has expended many thousands of dollars in ascertaining its genuineness and safeguarding it; that he has designed to protect the public and himself against fraudulent imitations; that he has shown it to be the only liquor in the world that can be uniformly depended upon as unadulterated; that he has challenged investigation, analysis, comparison, and experiment in all its forms; and from every ordeal the preparation which bears his name, seal and trade mark, has come off triumphant. He, therefore, feels it a duty he owes to his fellow-citizens generally, to the medical profession and the sick, to denounce and expose the charlatans who counterfeit these evidences of identity, and he calls upon the press and the public to aid him in his efforts to remedy so great an evil.

The following letters and certificates from the leading physicians and chemists of this city will prove to the reader that all goods sold by the undersigned are in fact as represented to be: UDOLPHO WOLFE, 25 FINE STREET, NEW YORK, Nov. 21, 1887. I feel bound to say that I regard your Sclerol as being in every respect the most valuable and desirable of all medicinal preparations. At all events, it is the purest possible article of Holland Gin heretofore obtainable, and as such may be safely prescribed by physicians. DAVID L. MOTT, M. D., Pharmaceutical Chemist, New York.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq., Present: Dear Sir—I have made a chemical examination of a sample of your Sclerol Schupp, with the intent of determining if any foreign or injurious substance had been added to the simple distilled spirit. The examination has resulted in the conclusion that the sample contained no poisonous or harmful admixture. I have been unable to discover any trace of the deleterious substances which are employed in the adulteration of liquors. I would be glad to see you at any time, for the purpose of making a personal examination of the Sclerol Schupp as an excellent and unobjectionable variety of Gin. Very respectfully yours, CHAS. A. SHELBY, Chemist. NEW YORK, 53 CENAR STREET, Nov. 26, 1887.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq., Present: Dear Sir—I have submitted to chemical analysis two bottles of "Sclerol Schupp," which I took from a fresh package in your bonded warehouse, and first, as before, that the spirituous liquor is free from injurious ingredients or adulteration; that it has the marks of being aged and not recently prepared by mechanical admixture of alcohol and aromatic. Respectfully, FRED. F. MAYER, Chemist. NEW YORK, Twenty, May 1, 1887. Dear Sir—The want of pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes has been long felt by the profession, and thousands of lives have been sacrificed by the use of adulterated articles. Delirium tremens, and other evil consequences of the brain and nerves so rife in this country, are very rare in Europe, owing, in a great degree, to the difference in the purity of spirits and wine. We have tested the same as a wine imported and sold by you, including you Sir, which you sell under the name of Armand Schupp's Sclerol, which we consider justly entitled to the high reputation it has acquired in this country; and from your long experience as a foreign importer, your Sclerol Wines and Liquors should meet with the same demand. We would recommend you to apply to some of the respectable pharmacists in different parts of the city as agents for the sale of your Brandy and Wine, when the profession can obtain the same when needed for medicinal purposes. We success in your enterprises. We remain your obedient servants, VALENTINE MOTT, M. D., Professor of Surgery, University Medical College, New York. J. M. CORNOCHAN, M. D., Professor of Clinical Surgery, Surgeon-in-Chief to the State Hospital, etc., No. 14 East Sixteenth street. LEWIS A. SAYRE, M. D., No. 785 Broadway. H. F. DEWEES, M. D., No. 791 Broadway. JOSEPH WHEELER, M. D., No. 121 Ninth street. NELSON STEELE, M. D., No. 231 Fourth street. JOHN O'REILLY, M. D., No. 230 Fourth street. R. I. RAFFAELI, M. D., Prof. of the Principles and Practice of Surgery, New York Medical College, etc., No. 51 Ninth street, and others.

The proprietor also offers for sale BOTTLED WINES AND LIQUORS, Imported and bottled by himself expressly for medicinal use. Each bottle has his certificate of its purity. UDOLPHO WOLFE.

S. BIER,

108..... CANAL STREET.....108

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