

The New Orleans Crescent

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

J. O. NELSON, Editor and Proprietor.

Office, No. 94 Camp Street.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1890.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- JESUIT'S CHURCH, BARONNE STREET. Grand Sacred Concert, to aid in rebuilding Spring Hill College. Performance commences at 8 P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Musical Burlesque, 'The Man of the Wood.' Performance commences at 8 P. M.
VAUDEVILLE THEATRE. Great sensational play by John Fougere, 'Lettory of Life.' Performance commences at 7 P. M.
ST. CHARLES THEATRE. Engagement of Mrs. F. W. Landers - 'Charlotte Corday.' Performance commences at 7 P. M.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE AND MENAGERIE. Open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
OLYMPIA PATRIOT. Great Living Wonder - A Girl with Three Eyes and Three Arms. On exhibition for a few days.

On Inside Pages—Second Page: Local Intelligence, City Topics, Third Page: Editorial Paragraphs, Texas Items, Sixth Page: Official Report of Proceedings Board of Aldermen, Seventh Page: Real Estate Market, Financial and Commercial Reports.

Buy your cigars at the premium manufactory of Geo. Alcis, 185 Rampart street, below Canal, New Orleans. Address look box 248, postoffice.

COLLECTION.—In our editorial reference yesterday to the Opelousas Railroad suit now pending in the United States District Court, we inadvertently used the expression "suing debtors," when "suing creditors" would have expressed the idea. The error, though, was obvious, and could have deceived no one.

The many friends of Mr. Sam. E. Carey will be interested in the fact that he has recently made a change of base. For fifteen years Mr. Carey has been general ticket agent for the Mississippi Central Railroad, and while in that position not only achieved an enviable business reputation, but won a host of firm friends. He has recently accepted the same position—that of general ticket agent—for the Jeffersonville Railroad, between Louisville and Indianapolis. This road is a very important link in a quick route to New York, and as it proposes shortly to put on a through line from Louisville to New York without change, will afford an opportunity to go hence to New York by rail with only one change of cars. We trust that Mr. Carey will find in his new position all the kindness which he deserves, and that it will not be long ere he can count as many friends in his new home as he has left behind him.

PERSONAL.—Last evening we had the pleasure of a call from our esteemed old friend, Captain E. Jeff. Kennedy, of the celebrated firm of King, Kennedy & Co., of Brownsville, Texas. Captain Kennedy is an old resident of the Rio Grande country, and is well acquainted with the distracted state of affairs on the "other side" of "that lone river." He confirms the late telegraphic report of the defeat of Gen. Vargas by Gens. Martinez and Cortina, and the triumphal entry of San Louis Potosi, by Gov. Bustamante.

"Los dos Republicas" is the name of a paper printed in the Spanish language in this city, and devoted to the interests of free Cuba and Mexico. Los dos Republicas is a very lively and well conducted paper, and we wish it success.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott Siddons reached our city direct from Indianapolis by rail on Wednesday, and are at the St. Charles Hotel, Mr. Siddons being engaged to appear at the St. Charles Theater in a two-weeks engagement, commencing on Monday night. The fame of the fair English actress, who is said to inherit with the name the talent of her great namesake, has reached us in advance of her coming, and causes us to look forward with anticipation of no ordinary pleasure to her performances. We were the recipients of a visit from Mr. and Mrs. Siddons yesterday, we trust not the last during their stay.

No act of the Legislature indicates the perverted views which the Radicals hold of the powers and duties of governments more than that which imposes what is called a "license" on professions. The real functions of government involve the protection of property; and property, in its widest sense, includes the right to labor, or to exercise any trade, profession or calling. The Radical idea seems to be that the right to exercise such trade or calling is conferred by the State, and that the State has the right to prohibit it at any time. The taxing power should be exercised for the purpose of protecting labor and the rights of labor, and to prevent it to the purpose of destroying such rights, is essential despotism. To say that no lawyer or physician shall practice his profession until he pays a license is to say that he has no natural right to exercise his talents and his acquisitions for the sake of gaining a livelihood but that he derives such right from some superior power. It is upon this fallacy that the absurdities of the so-called "civil rights" act are founded. It is a fallacy that permeates radicalism, and crops out on all occasions—a fallacy which, indeed, lies at the foundation of radical policy, and directs the tone of radical thought—a fallacy which shows that radicalism is at war with true liberalism and that it is really restrictive, retrogressive, and tyrannical. It is to be hoped that the time may soon come when the judiciary, recognizing the eternal truths of government and the inalienable rights of the citizen, will refuse to enforce legislation based upon assumptions so confounded and so destructive of personal freedom.

The Hartford Courant declares that Grant's act in sending Hancock to Decatur is not malicious, and proves the assertion by stating that Hancock cut Grant one day in Washington, just after the Tammany convention. The Courant thus shows that Grant really had a motive for treating Hancock with contumely, even though the motive was not very laudable.

Motto for the Island of Saint Thomas before delivery to the United States—This side up with care; to be well shaken before taken.

AN INCONSEQUENTIAL QUESTION.

The United States Supreme Court is gradually stripping the greenbacks of the conditions necessary to give practical effect to the legal tender act. Referring to the decision in the case of Bronson vs. Rhodes, declaring that this law has no retroactive application, and that it does not invalidate gold contracts, the New York Tribune says: "We have little doubt that this decision foreshadows an ultimate determination that the entire legal tender provision is unconstitutional. Indeed, we think that the Supreme Court is seeking, by this and similar decisions, to prepare the country for its final disposition of the whole subject. And prudent men will hasten to put their business upon such a footing as will enable them to meet such a decision." In our opinion, the question can be of no practical consequence as regards future transactions of business. It is not to be supposed that debts now contracted on the basis of a depreciated paper currency would be enforced by the judiciary to the full collection of their face in gold. The same equity that forbids the retroactive operation of the legal tender act, would forbid the like operation of a decision pronouncing the act unconstitutional. Gold would remain the only legal tender, it is true, but the amount of gold equitably exigible for the payment of a debt estimated in greenbacks, would be less than this estimate to the extent of the depreciation of those notes below the par of gold at the time the debt was contracted. No proposition could be clearer than this. To discuss it contradictorily would be as preposterous as to argue about the multiplication table, or addition and subtraction. If, then, principles of equity are to govern hereafter in adjusting the relations of debtor and creditor, these relations cannot be seriously affected by the ultimate declaration by the Supreme Court of the unconstitutionality of the legal tender act. Some of our contemporaries have wasted a good deal of speculation as to the manner and the measure in which future transactions of business would be affected by the two decisions of the Supreme Court affirming the principle that the greenback dollar was not, in fact or in legal intent, the equivalent of the coin dollar. The inexorable laws of trade had already decreed that greenbacks should be legal tender only to the extent of their market value; and no legislative ingenuity or rigor, nothing, indeed, short of downright plunder of property and the annihilation of commerce, could have nullified this decree. Greenbacks had no real value imparted to them by the legal tender provision; they would lose nothing in point of real value if that provision were repealed by Congressional enactment or judicial decision. As one of the forms of the national debt their current price throughout has been measured by the market value of the national credit; and in the nature of things it must continue to be thus measured whether the legal tender provision shall fall or stand. Deprived of its retroactive quality, it is simply a legislative superfluousness, and it is immaterial whether the judiciary shall hereafter pronounce it dead or alive. The apprehension that greenbacks would cease to be available for buying and selling purposes, although needed by the business of the country, if their legal tender faculty were destroyed by the Supreme Court, is altogether fallacious. There is no reason why, in such a case, they should not still be taken in trade, as they are now taken—if needed. Their discount would be no greater if taken from their face, instead of being added to the prices of commodities which they should be used to purchase. But if no longer needed as currency, they would, of course, pass out of circulation and be resolved into the mass of the national debt, rising or falling in value according to the fluctuations of the national credit.

Governor Warmoth has appointed the State school board, and the act of the Legislature requires the State board to appoint a Board of Directors for the city of New Orleans. If the board to be so appointed attempt to enforce the peculiar views of the Radicals in regard to mixed schools, they will simply break up our school system. The people of New Orleans support their own public schools, by money appropriated out of the municipal taxes for that purpose. They have a right to the control and direction of the money thus raised and appropriated, and the interference of the Legislature is only another act of tyranny added to the many which that body has already perpetrated. The people of New Orleans simply will not send their children to school with negroes. This may be prejudice or it may be natural repulsion; or it may be anything else you please; but it is a fact—and a fact which cannot be suppressed or overcome. The white people pay nine-tenths of the amount devoted to school purposes; but they are willing to pay for the education of colored children; to furnish them with equal facilities and equal accommodations, provided that the two races are not mingled in the same school houses. If education is the object desired this should be sufficient; if it is not sufficient, then education must be only a pretext for forcing a distasteful association on the white people. Should it come to this, we hope that no more appropriations will be made by the city for school purposes. The white people can take measures to assure the education of the white children, without the intervention of the intrusive State board and its creatures, and the Radicals will have the satisfaction of finding that they have deprived the colored people of the facilities and privileges which the latter now enjoy.

Schenck and Butler had high words in the House. The encounter was no doubt very fierce between the hero of Big Bethel and the hero of Vienna. Schenck charged Butler with saying what he knew to be untrue, which was true for Schenck, but not at all remarkable for Butler; and Butler said that Schenck had high courage to stand up for the whisky ring, thereby intimating that the hero of Vienna had not displayed much valor on that stricken field. All of which was very interesting, although it did not disclose any new phase in the character of either of the antagonists.

At the City Hotel, last evening, we had the pleasure of meeting our esteemed young friend, Major George Clark, of the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad, who is on a visit to our city in the interest of said road. By an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad proposes to receive and forward freights, designed for the interior of Texas, at Galveston, free of wharfage and drays. Major Clark will remain in the city for several days, and can be found at the railroad office under the City Hotel.

REBELLION WITH AND WITHOUT SUFFICIENT CAUSE.

The Tribune (of this city), discussing the Cuban question, treats upon terribly delicate ground to the touch of a "truly loyal" Radical. It says: "The Cubans are rebels. Yes. Why, then, it may be asked, do we not denounce them as we did Southern rebels? Why do we pray for the success of the former, having hoped for the defeat of the latter? For the best of reasons. It is not rebellion that we are opposed to, but rebellion without sufficient cause. The South rebelled against a good government (good, so far as the whites were concerned); the Cubans are rebelling against Spanish rapacity." We deny that the seceding Southern States rebelled. Nevertheless, suppose, for argument's sake, that their secession constituted rebellion. Against what, and for what, did they rebel? They sincerely believed that they had sufficient cause, they had no doubt of their abundant right, to take the steps which they did. Morally, then, they were justifiable, since moral questions turn upon convictions and motives. If the inquiry is carried further, it will be found that the seceding States had, to say the very least, fully as much tangible reason for their so-called rebellion as the American colonies had when they revolted against Great Britain. In each case, the effort to obtain independence and self-government was induced, mainly, by a vivid anticipation of wrong and oppression yet to come. Of course, we will be told that this anticipation was unfounded. The advocates of loyal adhesion to Great Britain urged the same argument against the proceedings of George Washington, John Adams, Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson and other rebellious worthies of 1776. But let us also grant, for argument's sake, that, in the first instance, the Southern States had no sufficient cause to "rebel." Then we come to the Tribune's definition of what constitutes a sufficient cause of rebellion. "The Cubans," says our Radical contemporary, "are rebelling against Spanish rapacity." Rapacity on the part of the existing authorities will, therefore, justify rebellion, according to this Radical organ. Well, where has such rapacity been more flagrant than in this and in other States under carpet-bag and scalawag rule? The Tribune itself has often denounced the unscrupulous and plundering crew who, under cover of federal protection, have been preying upon the substance of the Southern people, both black and white. Hence, if we follow the Tribune's logic, the South, though it "rebelled" before "without sufficient cause," would now be amply justified in rebelling. It is always dangerous for an orthodox Radical to express sympathy for populations struggling for liberty anywhere. Our clever, but too impulsive, contemporary should take warning. It cannot openly advocate the cause of the struggling Cubans without uttering heretical doctrine and exposing its loyalty to suspicion.

The following is the bill which has recently been passed by Congress, and humorously called "An Act to strengthen the public credit":

Best enacted, etc., That in order to remove any doubt as to the purpose of the government to discharge all just obligations to the public creditors, and to settle conflicting questions and interpretations of the laws by virtue of which obligations have been contracted, it is hereby provided and declared that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin, or its equivalent, of all the obligations of the United States not bearing interest known as United States notes, and of all the interest-bearing obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of such obligation has expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money or other currency than gold and silver, but none of said interest-bearing obligations not already due shall be redeemed or paid before maturity, unless at such time United States notes shall be convertible into coin at the option of the holder, or unless at such time bonds of the United States bearing a lower rate of interest than the bonds to be redeemed can be sold at par in coin, and the United States solemnly pledges its faith to make provisions at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin.

Not to put too fine a point on it, this act is simply nonsensical. The declaration by the Forty-first Congress that the bonds are payable in gold does not bind any succeeding Congress. The Forty-second Congress may declare that the bonds are not payable in gold. Whether they are payable in gold, or in paper, depends on the nature of the original contract. Whether they will be paid in gold or in paper depends on the public opinion and the legislation of some future day, and not, by any means, on the opinions or opinionative legislation of the Forty-first Congress.

THE PROPOSED PAPER. Permit me, while thanking the Crescent for its paragraph of this morning, which was no more than was to be expected from its uniform courtesy, to enter a caveat again at the assumption of the Galveston Bulletin that the proposed paper, to which it refers, should be titled, would be conducted on a "quasi pious plan," as was at first the New York World. This is a mistake; it will be simply a cheap newspaper; and if it gives more religious news than is usual, it will be only in addition to the ordinary secular news. The Bulletin was led so to think, probably, from the fact that such a paper found favor with eminent clergymen and in a church journal.

Let me also say that while this one is not to be per se a religious paper, I find no reason for believing that such a one would not succeed here, in that one did not do well in New York; since here, where mere "literary" and "family" weeklies have never been successful, the Methodist "Christian Advocate," of Dr. Keener, and the "Morning Star," of the Roman Catholic Church, both able and well supported religious journals, prove that religion bears better fruit here than there, in proportion to the numbers and resources of its professors.

THE SPECULATION IN SUGAR.—The speculation in sugar is likely to have a short run and react upon the speculators. The revolution in Cuba, of that nature which will hardly admit of the insurgents, who are the largest property holders, destroying their plantations. Their desire is precisely the opposite. And then, in the expectation of a lengthy war, large orders for sugars have been sent to Manila, Java, Bahia, and other places in the East. These sugars are regarded as the best for refining, and until within twenty or twenty-five years were principally used by our refiners. Ten or twelve thousand tons of these sugars arriving about the same time would have a decided effect on our market. Again, this is the time for setting cane, and advices from Louisiana show that an unusual plant will be made this spring. With brain labor and Northern energy, another five years will make us comparatively independent of foreign supplies.—[Boston Traveler, March 10.]

But few steamers about upon the western waters can compare with the B. L. Hodge No. 2, as regards speed or passenger accommodations. She leaves for Shreveport every Friday at 5 P. M.

A three year old child, temporarily left in charge of its infant brother in Columbus, Ohio, recently, got angry with it and killed it by beating it over the head with the nursing bottle.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA.—The second performance of "The Bride of Sighs," for the benefit of Mr. Gaudier, last night, drew a small audience owing to the advanced state of Lent, for in itself the opera is one of the best of Offenbach's, rich in melody and melody in its very nature. The music is of a charmingly chaste and amorous, in the first act, the whole finale of the second and the quater of the fourth act are certainly beautiful and should be heard. Doubtless this opera will attract crowded houses at the Opera House after the last days. On Saturday Verdi's "Jerusalem" will be sung. Peccot, Cambier, VanHuffen and Perrot in the cast. On Sunday "The Bride of Sighs" will be repeated.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Iris, The Man at the Wheel" and the "French Spy or the Fall of Algiers." This is the attractive programme announced for successive repetition to-night and tomorrow noon and evening. In the latter Mrs. Mande St. Louis has nightly, during the past week, won distinguished encomiums by her graceful acting and pantomime, while, in the former, the great musical burlesque of the day, Miss Fanny Stocker, in a "Beverly" elegant style, sang as "Iris," Miss St. Louis as "Cupid," Miss Belle Boyd as "Venus," and Cavagnas as a laughable Minerva make up, with the ballet, a performance well worthy the patronage of lovers of burlesque. On Monday evening, when the same troupe, the Wilson Brothers, will make their first appearance in the South, the play of "The Brigands" being announced for production at that time.

MR. CHARLES.—Mrs. Landers's Queen Katherine, in Shakespeare's "Henry VIII," is the most successful one of the best characters, if not with the exception of "Marie Antoinette" her best, and the same preference may also, we think, be made in favor of Mr. Taylor's Cardinal Wolsey, a role which he has filled with distinguished success. His soliloquy, "Farwell, a long farwell," etc., in the fourth act, was so beautifully read as to bring down the house; while Mr. Pope, as bluff King Hal, gave his audience, both by his ready wit and his capital picture of the sovereign who played such an important part in the political and religious history of the English kingdom. Mr. Beck's Cromwell was, as has been all his characters, rendered so real and so convincing as to give the Osborne, as Anne Bolingbroke, was really charming.

To-night comes off the great St. Joseph's ball, to be preceded by the usual dramatic performance, Mrs. Landers repeating her impregnation of Charlotte Corday, with all its thrilling incidents of the French revolution. The ball itself—well—all who went to the St. Charles on Mardi Gras night need not be told more than that this will be its twin brother, while to those who are so unfortunate as to have been absent, it is worth a visit with triple concentrated earnestness, don't fail to be on hand.

Remember too, that Mr. Ward, the clever actor, and Joe Pope, the athletic assistant treasurer, who are engaged in a dramatic sketch, "The Drawing of the Lottery," which is being played on Carondelet street, have a benefit on Sunday, and that Mrs. Scott Siddons appears on Monday.

THE VAUDEVILLE.—There was another fine house at Monday evening's performance of the drawing of Brougham's Lottery. The piece is evidently "taking" well, and the whole town will doubtless see it. Some of the scenic effects are very fine, and show how thoroughly nature may be imitated by art.

There is, however, something else now on the tapis at the Varieties, to which we wish to direct particular attention. It is nothing more nor less than the benefit of Mr. Vinler Bowers, which is fixed for Monday evening next. The entertainment will be a very attractive one, for it will embrace no less than two new pieces. Buckston's "Married Life" will be one. This is a superb play, and will receive full justice at the hands of the Varieties troupe. A new farce entitled "Jones's Baby" is the second of the novelties; and in addition to these will be played the immortal "Toodles"—Toodles, the farce that will last as long as the power of laughing remains in the human frame. But setting aside the splendid bill which is announced for the occasion, Mr. Bowers per se deserves a rousing benefit from the New Orleans public, which during the past winter he has done so much to secure. Let, then, every friend and admirer of Mr. Bowers, if he has business duty to be present at the Varieties next Thursday evening. If they do, not a seat will be vacant.

PARLOR CONCERT.—Mr. Chase, the tenor, is to again with another series of four parlor concerts, to be held on Mondays at Odd Fellows' Hall, commencing April 12. He has engaged the Mendelsch Quartette, Mr. Leo Wheat, Signor Carlo Patti, Mr. E. Brann, the violinist, and a number of other talented amateurs, whose combined performances cannot fail to give to the third annual series, even a greater éclat than that characterizing the two previously given under the same auspices. Subscriptions are to be opened. Eight tickets will be sold for six dollars.

THE GRAND SACRED CONCERT to be given for the benefit of the Spring Hill College takes place this evening at the Jesuit's Church, on Baronne street, and will be an imposing affair.

CHANCE.—City Councilman Mr. St. Charles offers to amusement seekers at his museum on St. Charles street, opposite the St. Charles Hotel, a collection of novelties, animate and inanimate, human and brute, animal, vegetable and mineral, such as outside of New York does not produce, and which in the United States to-day. The two-headed woman Christine-Milly gives daily leaves, and the man frog, Mr. Richards, makes an entrance at 7 and 9 o'clock each evening in his tank, where, under the eye of the crowd, he smokes and talks with all the ease in the world.

A LIVING WONDER.—At No. 72 St. Charles street may be seen on exhibition a natural living wonder in the shape of a three-headed child, one of each kind, and called the "Three Heads" near San Antonio, Texas, by Mr. D. McKeenley of that city. The readers of the Crescent may rely upon finding, in an inspection of this curious animal, much interest and food for thought. It is owned and exhibited by Mr. McKeenley, proposes, we learn, to exhibit it at the next State fair.

CALL ME DARLING. Call me darling, darling, call me. Speak it tenderly once more. As you used to when we parted. Nightly, at your father's door. Then your arms entwined me fondly, And your cheek was laid on mine; Oh, my darling! call me darling, Gently, as in dear "lang syne."

Call me darling, darling, call me. Though the love be dead and cold, I would hear the fond, fond, pet name, Softly spoken, as of old; Had my pleading ears heard them, While my eyes are free from tears; Oh, my darling! call me darling, Kindly, as in other years.

Call me darling, darling, call me. It will, love, bleed me recall— Though for years you have not loved me, I've been faithful through them all, For the sake of children buried, And the children, too, who died; Oh, my darling! call me darling, In the accents dear to me.

Call me darling, darling, call me. It will soothe the fever name, Could I hear the accents lowly Spillable the old pet name, Years ago my roses faded; White hairs gleam the dark among, But, my darling, call me darling, Still, as in the younger young.

Call me darling, darling, call me. Though to-night I'm lonely and sad, Call me by my cheeks to-morrow, And my pleadings will be hushed, Through long years of silent sorrow, I have loved the pet name so; Then my darling, call me darling, Speak it gently, ere I go.

CUA.—A Washington special to the New York World says the Spanish legislation have represented to our government that the Cuban insurrection has been kept alive by expeditions from New Orleans, New York and Boston, and requests our government not to recognize the revolutionists till after having heard from M. Roderic, the special Spanish envoy, now en route to Washington, to confer with our government.

The Jefferson Times, 4th inst., says the dead bodies of the wife and child of private Kenney, Company C, 5th infantry, were recovered on last Sunday morning from the bayou, near the very spot where, a few weeks ago, the unfortunate woman launched herself and her innocent little babe into eternity. Her babe was found leashed to her breast by a nubia, which leaves no doubt in the mind as to the suicidal intention of the life-scarred victim.

John G. Baxter of Louisville has been nominated for mayor by the city Democratic convention.

Milkery Goods. WHOLESALE... WHOLESALE. E. L. B. BOWEN, 80 S. CHARTERS STREET, (UP STAIRS). Office in the Merchants' Exchange, Room 2, opposite of SPINNING ROYALTY, (just received, to be sold at exceedingly low prices.

New Lines Lovers

J. A. BRASELMAN & CO'S WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CASH HOUSE, 586 and 588... Magazine Street... 586 and 588 Corner St. Andrew.

University of Louisiana. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT in this Institution will be held at ODD FELLOWS' HALL, ON SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The Degree will be conferred by the Hon. RANDELL HUNT, L. L. D., President of the University; and Address delivered by Prof. JOSEPH JONES, M. D., and JOHN M. O'LEARY, M. D. The public are invited to attend. T. G. RICHARDSON, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.

Notice. The undersigned have this day sold out their BRANCH STORE, 174 Canal street, to Mr. E. OFFNER, LEVI & NAVRA, March 1st, 1890.

E. OFFNER, 174... CANAL STREET... 174 Between Baronne and Dryades.

CROCKERY, CHINA GLASS WARE, PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, Store and House Furnishing Goods.

Mr. E. OFFNER takes pleasure in informing his friends and patrons that he has opened the Store formerly kept by LEVI & NAVRA, No. 174 Canal street, and will continue to serve their old customers the same as before. An new enabled to supply the public with everything pertaining to a first-class House Furnishing Establishment. Ladies wishing to buy up China Dinner and Tea Sets can be supplied with them at very low prices. I am also receiving a large assortment of PLATED WARE, such as Ice Pitchers, Castors, Table and Tea Spoons, of the very best quality, at reduced prices. Also, the celebrated Cooking Stove, OUTFIT PLANT, All Stoves sold in the city will be repaired and set up for as little as 50 cents. I am also receiving a large stock of GLASS WARE at remarkably low prices. Please call and examine my Goods before purchasing elsewhere. Don't forget the place. E. OFFNER, 174 Canal street, between Baronne and Dryades.

Steel & Co., 72... CAMP STREET... 72 "Times Buildings."

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Foreign and Domestic Stationery, comprising every article in use for the COUNTING ROOM, BANK INSURANCE OFFICES, Sheriffs and Clerks of Courts.

To the Reading Public NEW ORLEANS.

LIBRARY ROOM, CITY HALL. A large number of volumes are missing from the Library, many of which it is believed are in the hands of our citizens. The majority of these were scattered throughout the city during the confusion attendant upon the change of government, and some were probably either carelessly destroyed or carried away. Many, however, have been taken out by our own citizens, and never returned.

The catalogue of books which should be in the Library is therefore at present a very unreliable guide to its actual contents. It is easy to understand how the usefulness of the institution is impaired by a want of proper attention from those whose benefit it was founded.

An earnest appeal is now made to those who are in possession of books belonging to the Library to return the same at once, and any information relative thereto will be thankfully received by the Librarian. J. R. DUCROS, Librarian.

Louisiana State Fair. THE MECHANICS' AND AGRICULTURAL FAIR ASSOCIATION OF LOUISIANA, will give their Third Grand Fair on the Fair Grounds, city of New Orleans, commencing Tuesday, April 8th, and to continue Eight Days.

Exhibitors of whatever kind, from any portion of the United States, are requested to make their entries at once at the office of the Association, at Mechanics' Institute, where the entry books are now open for that purpose. The Catalogue of Premiums issued by the Association contains the Rules and Regulations governing the Fair, and the names of Railroads, Steamships and Steamboats that have magnanimously offered to convey exhibitors and their wares to and from the Fair at half the usual rate.

LUTHER HOMES, Secretary. THE BEST AND MOST POPULAR FERTILIZER IN USE. ZELL'S AMMONIATED BONE SUPER PHOSPHATE, etc., etc.

THOS. B. BODLEY & CO., Dealers in Machinery and Agricultural Implements, No. 3 Front Street, New Orleans. We also furnish the GENUINE PERUVIAN GUANO, received direct from the Government Agents of New York.

Book Binders' PRINTERS' MACHINERY. We have been appointed agents of Messrs. SARGENT & BIRD, New York, and are prepared to fill orders for all descriptions of the above class of Machinery at Manufacturers' Prices.

To the New Orleans Firemen. GENTLEMEN—Your attention is respectfully called to the PRIZE TRUMPET, SOLID SILVER.

Odd Fellows' Hall, on the 20th inst., FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE REV. HERMAN MOYNIHAN'S NEW CHURCH, on Dryades street.

Carpet Warehouse, 19... CHARTERS STREET... 19 A BROUHAU & CO, Importers, offer at low prices CARPETING—English and American, Green, Red, Blue, Fawn and Neutral OIL CLOTH, WAXING—400 Roll Carpet; 100 pieces Ooze; WINDOW SHADES; Table and Piano Covers; Orange Cloth, Druggist, Linen and Felt; Canvas—Lace, Reps, Worsted, Damask, etc.; Furnishings—Lace and Cotton, striped; Corsets, Bands, Pins, etc.

Crescent

LITHOGRAPHIC OFFICE. CONNECTED WITH THE CRESCENT. No. 94 CAMP STREET.

NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHMENT. The attention of the business community is invited to an examination of the specimens of Lithography executed by his establishment, which for Elegance of Design and Accuracy of Execution, cannot be excelled either in this city or any city in the United States.

ACCOUNT SALES OF COTTON, CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, LETTER HEADS, INVOICES, DRUGGIST'S LABELS, LIQUOR LABELS, BONDS, TOBACCO LABELS, CHECKS, CARDS.

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Route 1001—New Orleans to Brashear, leaves daily (except Sunday) at 7 A. M. Arrives daily (Sunday excepted) by 8 P. M.

Route 1002—New Orleans to Chalmette, leaves daily at 8 A. M. Arrives Monday and Friday mornings. Route 1003—New Orleans to Chalmette, via Chalmette City, leaves Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. Arrives Monday and Thursday at 4 P. M.

Route 1004—New Orleans to Brashear, leaving daily at 8 A. M. Arrives daily by 11 A. M.

Route 1005—New Orleans to Chalmette, leaving daily at 8 A. M. Arrives Monday and Friday mornings. Route 1006—New Orleans to Chalmette, via Chalmette City, leaves Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. Arrives Monday and Thursday at 4 P. M.

Route 1007—New Orleans to Algiers, leaves daily at 8 A. M. Arrives daily by 11 A. M.

Route 1008—New Orleans to Vidalia, leaving daily at 8 A. M. Arrives Monday and Friday mornings. Route 1009—New Orleans to Vidalia, via Vidalia City, leaves Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. Arrives Monday and Thursday at 4 P. M.

Route 1010—New Orleans to Algiers, leaves daily at 8 A. M. Arrives daily by 11 A. M.

Route 1011—New Orleans to Vidalia, leaving daily at 8 A. M. Arrives Monday and Friday mornings. Route 1012—New Orleans to Vidalia, via Vidalia City, leaves Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. Arrives Monday and Thursday at 4 P. M.

Route 1013—New Orleans to Algiers, leaves daily at 8 A. M. Arrives daily by 11 A. M.

Route 1014—New Orleans to Vidalia, leaving daily at 8 A. M. Arrives Monday and Friday mornings. Route 1015—New Orleans to Vidalia, via Vidalia City, leaves Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. Arrives Monday and Thursday at 4 P. M.

Route 1016—New Orleans to Algiers, leaves daily at 8 A. M. Arrives daily by 11 A. M.

Route 1017—New Orleans to Vidalia, leaving daily at 8 A. M. Arrives Monday and Friday mornings. Route 1018—New Orleans to Vidalia, via Vidalia City, leaves Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. Arrives Monday and Thursday at 4 P. M.

Route 1019—New Orleans to Algiers, leaves daily at 8 A. M. Arrives daily by 11 A. M.

Route 1020—New Orleans to Vidalia, leaving daily at 8 A. M. Arrives Monday and Friday mornings. Route 1021—New Orleans to Vidalia, via Vidalia City, leaves Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. Arrives Monday and Thursday at 4 P. M.

Route 1022—New Orleans to Algiers, leaves daily at 8 A. M.