

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 8, 1874.

Vesuvius threatens to erupt soon.

"What's the time?" is the question of the hour.

Talmadge's new tabernacle in New York has 1000 gas jets.

There is a certain fear that surrounds us all. Atmosphere.

In New York they call a fashionable wedding a dress parade.

Governor Davis, of Minnesota, refuses an increase of salary.

The consumptives of Paris take their cod liver oil on bread.

Fifty dentists lately graduated from one college in Philadelphia.

All persons become overseers of the poor when they overlook them.

Ohio statistics show that the greatest number of thieves and murderers have blue eyes.

Avoid arguments with ladies. In spinning a yarn among silks and satins, a man is sure to be worried.

An Irish lover remarked that "it's a very great pleasure to be alone, especially when your sweetheart is wid' ye!"

Two men in Wilmington, Ohio, cut up 100 hogs in twenty minutes; which feat was considered a large pork chop.

From an exchange we learn that a master of a Western grange offers to marry members of the order free of charge.

Two millions and a quarter of people have emigrated from Ireland to America during the last twenty-two years.

The concert for the benefit of the Asylum of the Immaculate Conception will take place at Grunewald Hall, to-morrow evening.

The engagements of coquettes should be written and indorsed by them after the style of railroad checks, "Good for this day only."

Refinements of modern speech. Female exquisite: "Quite a nice ball at Mrs. Mil-lifours, wasn't it?" Male ditty: "Very quiet. Indeed, really most quiet."

A party of college students, made up from the ranks of Yale, Harvard and Amherst, propose to set out next July to "rough it" through England, Scotland and Ireland.

A clergyman writes to the Baltimore American that all attempts to criticize Mrs. Van Cott, the revivalist, are as ridiculous as the attempt of a mouse to nibble off the wings of an archangel.

"On the Beautiful Blue Danube," a song, music by Johann Strauss and words by C. C. Haskins, is among the latest musical treasures received and for sale by Louis Grunewald, No. 129 Canal street.

A San Francisco masked ball was attended by a young lady who personated Nicotine. Her dress was made of tobacco leaves, her necklace was cigars, and she carried a fan and parasol constructed of the weed.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans will sell at auction to-morrow at 5 P. M., at his warehouse No. 23 Orleans street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, Second District, the contents of a grocery store.

"That's a fine strain," said one gentleman to another, alluding to the tones of a singer at a concert the other evening. "Yes," said the countryman, who sat near, "but if he strains much more he will burst."

A stingy husband accounted for all the blame of the lawlessness of his children in company by saying his wife always gave them their own way. "Poor things! It's all I have to give them," was the prompt reply.

A schoolmaster asked one of his boys, on a sharp, wintry morning, what was Latin for cold. The boy hesitated a little. "What?" said the teacher, "can not you tell?" "Yes, yes," replied the boy; "I have it at my finger ends."

On Thursday evening next, twelfth instant, a literary and musical entertainment will be given in the First Congregational Church, corner of Prytanica and Callione streets, for the benefit of the Sunday school. Admission twenty-five cents. Refreshments will be served in the chapel adjoining, at the close of the entertainment.

Dr. Schmidt, professor of astronomy in the University of Athens, has just completed his great map of the moon. It is two metres in diameter, and is a marvel of accurate mapping and minute draughtsmanship. It represents the labor of thirty-four years.

The San Francisco Bulletin says there are two or three thousand outlaws in the mountains of California who live by robbery and violence. They occasionally make a raid on some village and strip it of valuables. They are quite secure from arrest in their mountain fastnesses.

At a juvenile party a young Aberdeen gentleman, about seven years old, kept himself from the rest of the company. The lady of the house called to him, "Come and play and dance, my dear. Choose one of those pretty girls for your wife." "Not likely," cried the young cynic. "No wife for me! Do you think I want to be worried out of my life like poor papa!"

A correspondent of the Key West Dispatch says that on Cozumel Island are yet to be seen the walls of the first church ever built on the continent of North America. Cortez was the builder, before he conquered Mexico. The foundation and walls are yet partially preserved, each side having an elevation of about ten feet in places. The altar is overgrown with brush, and wild flowers bloom and birds sing over the tombs of the early adventurers.

A new electric whistle for locomotives is now coming into use in France. It is intended to take the place of whistle signals; opening the switch causes a copper plate, a short distance off in the roadway, to be some electrified. A metallic beam on the engine transfers the current to the whistle, which is opened and remains open until the steam is shut off by the engineer. If the engineer is negligent in shutting the steam off, the whistle will continue to sound.

THE APPOINTING POWER. Governor Kellogg now holds in his hands an immense power for good or evil which has been intrusted to him by the Republican party.

We refer to the duty devolving upon him to fill the numerous offices now vacant or liable to be made so. Some very important positions are included, though the greater portion are small and unimportant places. The Governor will doubtless be influenced in his work of making selections by three principal considerations, taking importance in the following order:

1. The good of the public interest.

2. The interests of the Republican party.

3. Preference for his personal friends.

But as the first is the main consideration, the others should be subordinated to it. That made secure, the interests of the party come next in importance.

Appointments have frequently been made heretofore which needed constant defense from the friends of the executive. Others have been displeasing to Republicans and Democrats alike, and tended to weaken and divide the party. Our side of the political house claims to have better principles than our opponents. Let us not be left behind in good men, nor should the merits of such as we have be overlooked. We are approaching an election, in which, according to the best evidences before us, there will be no organized opposition to the Republican party. That is, the Democrats will not appear in the field either in the guise of conservatives, reformers, Fusionists, "the people," or under any other mask. The shrewd among them will endeavor to get into the Republican party, and expect immediate reward. As there are many capital fellows among our late enemies, we shall be very glad to have them come over and help us in the work of reformation, so tardily begun and imperfectly finished at the last session—if they will only leave behind their prejudices, and come to the Republicans as privates, ready and willing to perform any duty that may be apportioned to them. There has been a long and unprofitable divorce between the property interests and political power in this State, and we desire to see the breach closed. When the rights of men, the franchises that pertain to citizenship, are brought into jeopardy by the grasping tendencies of property owners, we sympathize with the former, as we hold human happiness to be superior to goods and chattels, bank and other stocks, or other values. But there should be no disagreement. There is no necessity for it. Both interests would be strengthened by unity, and all measures proposed should aim to achieve the same results.

To accomplish this, property owners ought to be consulted in making appointments to important offices, the same as in framing the funding bill, and the various measures of reform proposed for the city. The very fact that the Legislature was compelled in the majority of cases to go to men of superior education and intelligence for assistance in framing important laws, is suggestive of the necessity that exists for inviting gentlemen of that class to take a part in the administration of the government. With a greater proportion of educated men in the General Assembly we could have shown a much better record than we now have, though it is an improvement upon former history. Thus it will be seen that Governor Kellogg has it in his power, by the judicious exercise of legitimate authority, to shape the future policy of this State. He can effect much for good or evil. We are confident he will act conscientiously and wisely, and promote a long cherished desire of some of our best citizens of both races to bring about a cordial feeling of good will between them, and thus secure practical unification.

THE CENTENNIAL SPECULATION.

There is an unfortunate tendency in human nature of all ages and places, to turn to private profit the highest and noblest impulses of the popular heart.

From the craftsmen who cried "great is Diana of the Ephesians," through Jerusalem and her jubilees, the sacred processions of the Jordan and the Nile—to Mecca and to Rome, certain great cities have claimed to be the peculiar locality of divine worship, and have derived great gain from the expenditures attending the ceremony.

The city of Philadelphia now claims to be the sacred site of our initial independence. She demands that all America shall assemble there, to sing psalms to freedom, and rejoice around its established altars, on the centenary occurrence of her natal day. Philadelphia proposes on that day to make an exposition of all American industries. She expects Congress to confirm this installation of a localized nationality by the solid significance of several millions appropriation.

We should not object that the Quaker City should be chosen as the American Mecca if we believed in cities consecrated to freedom, or in a ministering priesthood of liberty. We have no imputations to cast upon Philadelphia in the day of revolutionary trial. The abandonment of that city to the British forces, the unfortunate repulse of Germantown and the imputations cast upon the Pennsylvania regiments in the surrender of Charleston, were accidents that might have happened anywhere. They only show that from Lexington to Yorktown the whole country was united in its best efforts to enact the Declaration of Independence, proclaimed at Carpenter's Hall, into a fact recognized throughout the world. That preamble of freedom would have been as vain as the same doctrines embodied in the closet of Sidney but for the courage and endurance of the whole American people. They stood as one man against the insular tyranny of England. It will be an odd commentary on the equality of these contributions to the common cause, that while the whole republic will assemble at the place where the Declaration of Independence was promulgated, the tomb of him who wrote that immortal document is desolate, deserted and almost deserted. Carpenter's Hall will be redolent with wealth, beauty and valor. It will resound

SCHOOLHOUSES. A commendable spirit of activity is just now perceptible in the work of repairing and repainting some of our city school-houses.

A want of attention to these buildings during many years past had reduced them to a shameful condition of dilapidation and decay. Buildings whose erection cost large sums of money were becoming unfit for school purposes, and in some cases dangerous. The roofs of nearly all of them leaked; the cornices were broken and falling, and the want of paint had rendered them unsightly to behold. They were, in short, so many standing reminders of the poverty of the city treasury, or of the misapplication of its contents. Thanks to the consideration of the present Board of Administrators, and to the industry and energy of Mr. Fitzreiter, this destruction of the school property is being rapidly arrested.

The McCarty schoolhouse, the Le Breton, the Marshall, the Franklin, the Jackson Boys', the Jackson Girls', and the Magnolia—all large and costly structures—have been thoroughly repaired and painted. The effects of this work are cheering to both teachers and pupils. Cleanly and comfortable schoolhouses aid greatly the work of the mental and the moral culture of children.

In the Third District the new building for the De Soto school, which was destroyed by fire in March, 1873, is nearly completed. It will be ready for occupation about the first of May. It is a fine, large building, containing twelve class rooms, and will accommodate about seven hundred pupils. When this laudable work is finished, it is the purpose of the custodians of the McDonough fund to begin the erection of another schoolhouse, perhaps one for boys in the same ward, or one in the Sixth District; or possibly the suggestion of Administrator Schneider may be carried out, and the much needed Central High School building be at last begun. In connection with this subject it may be mentioned that two citizens of liberal public spirit, Mr. Keller and Mr. Masicot, are each about to build a schoolhouse; the former, near the Keller Market; the latter, in the rear of the seventh ward. These buildings will afford comfortable school accommodations for the districts in which they are to be located, and will prove highly advantageous in promoting economy in the expenditure and efficiency in the organization of the schools. All these school buildings will be blessings to the community and monuments of the appreciation of the cause of public education entertained by the Board of Administrators of our city and the gentlemen who devote their wealth to the promotion of its progress.

A PUT UP JOB.

The New York Tribune is furious over a successful burglary which has just been committed upon the federal treasury. It charges that a party named John D. Sanborn has obtained, by contract with the Secretary of the Treasury, the exclusive right to prosecute certain claims of the Internal Revenue Department against delinquent merchants and manufacturers.

In order to make this contract effectual, an act of Congress was passed authorizing the employment of an agency; and it is further charged that the United States attorney for the district of New York colluded with the contractor, Sanborn, and aided him in the swindle.

It is even alleged by the Tribune that various public officials participated improperly in the profits of this contract. The interests chiefly aggrieved, however, are said to be the merchants against whom these claims are made. The contractor, Sanborn, is said to have employed his authority to seize the books of those merchants for the purpose of compelling them to admit the claims by compromise, and as Sanborn was to have fifty per cent of all such recoveries, it followed that he has made an immense sum. Let us make due allowance for its prejudice against the administration of President Grant, which seems never to have abated since the unfortunate appeal to the philanthropy of Mr. Greeley. With this deduction, the abuses alleged against Sanborn and his allies are very grave and demand investigation, and, if proven, punishment.

Nothing tends more to bring a government into disrepute than to send informers among the people. They are usually rapacious and arrogant, and will violate any right of the citizen to secure the wages of a spy.

The system of compensating public informers seems to have excited public disapproval, and it is not improbable Congress may devise some less offensive mode of collecting from delinquents or defaulting taxpayers.

The Tribune's mistake in saying that the Republic has commented upon the testimony in the Grant parish cases adversely to the accused. A correspondent from the North expressed decided sentiments in a remark incidental to a charge against the Committee of Seventy. Our position is and has been, that a great outrage was committed in Grant parish last spring for which the perpetrators are guilty as principals, and those who looked on and have since attempted to screen them are guilty as accessories. That any of the parties to blame are before the court, we have no means of knowing. That is something for the jury to find out. People who have read the testimony as it has appeared in our columns may have made up their minds one way or the other, but they are not on the jury. Our charge against the Committee of Seventy is that they have tried to raise money by contribution to defend those who are guilty of the Grant massacre. If the men now on trial are acquitted then the committee stand pledged to defend the next lot. It is the crime itself which the committee is defending. And the Republic has not judged the accused, though we have insisted that the authors of the outrages which the committee seeks to defend shall be brought to justice.

About 6000 of the poor of New York dine daily at Delmonico's soup house.

OFFENDING OUR FRIENDS. There might have been some probability that the Virginia delegation would have voted for the outlet canal, especially as one of the members when here last spring declared that he did not consider our canal at all in conflict with that from the Ohio to the Virginia ports.

The Missouri Democrat, however, which has, in the name of Mr. Eads, taken charge of the Mississippi, offends the Virginia delegation by calling their canal an "unprofitable ditch," and by telling one of their most respected citizens, Mr. James C. Southall, that he is attempting to write about things which he does not understand, and says that his pen ought to be silenced, and that he may be regarded as a luminary in some places, but that in St. Louis people begin to tire of such stuff.

The object of the Eads press is to throw off all possible advocates of our outlet canal, to withdraw the St. Louis support in Congress, and allow the bill to be defeated. It is thus considered that the waste and abandoned outlet may be turned over for experiment at the leisure of a contractor whose interests may be more promoted by failure than by the success of his experiment. In the meantime to drive off the support of possible friends.

OFF AGAIN for Washington.

It is very gratifying to hear that full representation in Congress will probably soon be accorded to Louisiana. With such important—almost vital—interests pending as the Fort St. Philip ship canal, we can afford to lose no vote or influence, and enthusiasm as Senator Pinchback would bring to bear upon all questions concerning the welfare of his constituents. Mr. Marr has left the national capital, and those who remain behind to represent the Fusion interests, it is hoped, will at last consent to subordinate self-interest to that of the State, and cease their obstinate and factious opposition to the recognition of the rights of our Senator.

Mr. Pinchback left for Washington last evening, being hastened in his departure by acceptance of telegrams that indicated the importance of his presence there on Tuesday next. The Senator was accompanied to the depot by Lieutenant Governor Antonio, School Superintendent Brown and numerous other prominent State officers and Republican politicians, several going as far as Mobile with him. We wish him a safe journey, and speedy and successful termination to his contest.

No Impeachment.

It is understood from Washington that the House Judiciary Committee has been canvassed, and that at least eight of the eleven members are found to be wholly opposed to reporting impeachment resolutions against Judge Durell upon any testimony that his enemies have yet been able to present. This is considered by the Judge's friends as a virtual overthrow of the conspiracy against him.

DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.

New Orleans, March 7, 1874. To His Grace Archbishop N. J. Preich, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Most Reverend Sir—The undersigned, a committee appointed by the Variety Dramatic Club to wait upon your Grace, do hereby tender the services of our association for the purpose of giving a dramatic entertainment, the proceeds of which we do hereby devote to the relief of the St. Mary's Asylum, that institution having approved, through your Grace, for assistance from a generous public.

Hoping this may meet your approval, we have the honor to subscribe ourselves, Sir, your obedient servants.

JEREMIAH A. MOORE, Chairman. GEORGE M. BRYAN, Secy. A. H. BROWN.

To Messrs. H. A. McNeil, Charles M. Sartorius & Co., 11, Bowery.

Gentlemen—It is our earnest desire, and, hoping that everything will be conducted according to the principles of Christian charity, I accept it.

N. J. FERCHÉ, President of the Direction.

CARD OF THANKS.

HALL, McNEIL, SARTORIUS & COMPANY, No. 11, Bowery, New Orleans, Louisiana, March 7, 1874.

To Miss GRACE SIMPSON, the kind and mother of the engine, we return our thanks for the beautiful clock ornamenting the smoke-stack, so much admired, on the Thirty-seventh Anniversary of the Fire Department, and to Mrs. M. DOBNEY, No. 80 Canal street, for the tasteful decoration showing "Our Beauty" to her and the admiration of all. Also, to Mr. RUFUS HUNT for the magnificent set of harness worn by the "Orphan Boy." We shall also never forget the kind favors tendered at the hands of Messrs. CHARLES HUNT, GEORGE TAYLOR, J. HEDDIN, W. F. FISH, D. DAVIS and many others.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, Foreman. P. J. SULLIVAN, Secretary. m3 2p

SHIRTS—SHIRTS—SHIRTS.

Do you want shirts?

Now is the time to buy shirts, from the most complete and cheapest stock in America, from SIX CHAMPION SHIRTS FOR 50c.

Up to the finest quality, selected all Linen, at 50c each.

RESPONSIBLE UNDER GARMENTING AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, at astonishing low prices, at

S. N. MOODY'S, m3 12 1/2

corner Canal and Royal streets.

NEW ORLEANS PURCHASING BUREAU.

96... Canal Street, m3 12 1/2

SHOPPING

Of every description for Ladies and Dealers on orders from Louisiana and the Southern States.

Constant familiarity with the market and best house insure a great saving to customers.

CIRCULARS AND SAMPLES SENT FREE.

MRS. H. MOORHEAD, m3 12 1/2

CARPET AND OILCLOTH WAREHOUSE.

ELKIN & CO. 168... Canal Street, m3 12 1/2

Velvet and Brussels CARPETS, in new and elegant styles.

Three-ply and Ingrain CARPETS, at extremely low prices.

OLIOLETS, MATTINGS, WINDOW SHADES, m3 12 1/2

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing under the style of HAN & CO. is this day dissolved.

By agreement of the parties, the business of the firm, and will continue the business on his own account.

MARCH 3, 1874. ANTONIO BAE, JUSTIN BURET, m3 12 1/2

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

By mutual consent, Mr. P. MATHIEWS has withdrawn from the firm of LAYCOCK & MATHIEWS, and the business of the firm, and will continue the business on his own account.

MARCH 3, 1874. R. MATHIEWS, P. MATHIEWS, m3 12 1/2

FOR RENT.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE HOUSE NO. 40 ST. CHARLES street, near the depot, and Franklin street, consisting of three rooms, kitchen, bath, and a large porch, and a large yard.

Apply to the proprietor, m3 12 1/2

NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 6, 1874. m3 12 1/2

WOOD—COAL.

R. D. WOOD, JOHN A. WOOD, J. H. WOOD. B. D. WOOD & BROTHERS, COAL MERCHANTS, 108... Common street, m3 12 1/2

Opposite the City Hotel. Telegraph Office Wood, m3 12 1/2

H. & C. TYLER, COAL DEALERS.

STEAMERS AND FAMILIES SUPPLIED. Office No. 9 Carondelet street, yard foot of First and Levee streets, New Orleans. Coal delivered to any part of the city. m3 12 1/2

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

McCLOSKEY'S RESTAURANT, NOS. 70 AND 72 ST. CHARLES STREET. A. C. HIRON, Manager.

All the delicacies of the season served up in first class style. Finest Wines and Liquors always on hand. Ladies and Gentlemen's Dining room upstairs. Open Day and Night. m3 12 1/2

PER DAY.....\$2 PER DAY. CARONDELLET HOUSE, No. 88 Carondelet street, Corner Poydras, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

Two squares from the French Consulate. 4611 4th Mrs. E. A. ANSLER, Proprietress. m3 12 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS. W. H. BARNETT, BROKER, Office No. 177 Common Street, Near Carondelet.

Is prepared to pay State and city taxes at most liberal rate of discount. m3 12 1/2

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THE LEGISLATURE HAS ADJOURNED and without any special act to prohibit it, I will reduce the price of my first premium and only silver medal HOME MADE CANDY to twenty cents per pound to the trade wholesale, and thirty cents retail.

M. HIRSH, No. 166 Camp street. m3 12 1/2

IRON COTTON TIES.

The celebrated ARROW TIES will be seven cents per pound and after March 1, 1874, and further reduction made, if necessary, to prevent large accumulation of stock, from constant arrivals.

Office American Cotton Tie Company, New Orleans, February 25, 1874.

BARNETT & BAYNE, General Agents, m3 12 1/2

No. 61 Carondelet street.

THE PLACE.

NO. 3 COMMERCIAL PLACE. All wines and liquors sold at this establishment are from the well known house of Thomas H. Handy & Co., No. 34 and 36 Royal street, the same as used in the famous "GRAND HOTEL." DAILY. Attentive and polite attendants, in fact everything pertaining to a first class saloon.

m3 12 1/2

CLOTHING—CLOTHING.

At No. 132 Camp Street. John Mann, an expert and dealer in all kinds of ladies and gentlemen's ready made Clothing, Gaiters, Hats, Jewelry, etc. Ladies and gentlemen having orders, will find it to their advantage to consult the undersigned. All business communications strictly private. Auction every Saturday. m3 12 1/2

At No. 132 Camp Street.

AT HOME IN THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT.

RODA WATER, MEAD AND PARTHY, No. 83... St. Charles Street, m3 12 1/2

Opposite Commercial Alley.

Presently invited my friends and the public that, having retired from the establishment, Nos. 76 St. Charles and 97 Canal street, of which I was sole manager, I have retired and furnished in complete style the old stand, No. 83 St. Charles street, under Masonic Hall, m3 12 1/2

RODA WATER, MEAD AND PARTHY, m3 12 1/2

For the establishment of the Roda Water, Mead, Partny, etc., furnished there in years past, when the business was conducted by my uncle, the late High McCloskey, it is my wish that all who had the old place will be cordially received and made to feel at home, m3 12 1/2

and may rest assured that every exertion that capital and long years of experience can give will be forth to meet the requirements of the patronage bestowed in those years when "McCloskey's" was the headquarters for

RODA, MEAD AND COFFEE. In addition, I will keep constantly on hand genuine COGNAC, KISSINGER and VICHY WATERS, at 117 1/2 St. Charles street. Will open MONDAY, March 2, at ten o'clock. m3 12 1/2

At No. 83 St. Charles street, under Masonic Hall, m3 12 1/2

NOTICE.

DR. ALLEN, DENTIST, Office and Residence No. 193 Canal street.

Teeth made in every style at greatly reduced prices. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of gas. Teeth filled with gold so as to prevent further decay. All operations will be done in the best manner possible. m3 12 1/2

THE LADYING, HOMESTEAD

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, of Louisiana.

ARISTIDE ORKARD, President. EMILE DEBUSY, Vice President. DESUAL HALPHEN, Secretary. EUGENE LAURE, Treasurer.

MEMBERS OF OUR ASSOCIATION: JULES TUTES, JEAN LANGUES, ALPHONSE TERRETT, WILLIAM R. SCHMIDT, P. CYRIL BICARD, EMILE DEBUSY, CHARLES SATHAN, ARISTIDE ORKARD, DANVILLE L. KERNOIN.

Organization—R. DEBUSY, J. TUTES, C. NA THAN. Finance—A. TERRETT, J. TUTES, D. L. KERNOIN. Law and Farms—A. TERRETT, D. L. KERNOIN, P. RICHARD. Co-operative Stores—W. R. SCHMIDT, K. D. BRYAN. By-Laws—R. DEBUSY, J. TUTES, CHARLES