

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, FEBRUARY 23, 1876.

Taxes are really irresistible. A wise boy will eschew tobacco. Give up a condom if it is not your own. A jury should be shipped as soon as it is packed. Prop up your galleries for a peep at Momus. Fitz James made Sir Roderick Dhu something. A limited stock company is one with limited means. A true girl will keep a secret, for she is made of honor. A man with a cross in his eye is not apt to be religious. A Governor shows good signs when he signs reform bills. A ship that broke loose during a snow storm became adrift. There is nothing coarse about true love, and it ought to run smooth. An old lady claims that somebody shot her pet bird with a Parrott gun. When a man arrives at the age of sixty it is time he should quit acting like sixty. A man who is always behind time puts off his breakfast until the eleventh hour. A man who comes to his death without making a will should be willing to die. A man must get as industrious as a mosequito to get his bill through the Legislature. A man must feel very cheap when he is knocked down for nothing in an auction room. The Buffalo Express asks Tilden, the reformer, if he has heard from Tweed, the statesman. Moody says Satan has a lien on every mortgaged church. Then why not give the devil his due? New York papers warn the people to seek out for the Hell Gate explosion on the fourth of July. A Texas paper, the Fort Worth Standard, nominates Hendricks and Lamar for a presidential run. With the return of gentle spring will return the snozers who sun themselves in the public square. The Italians are bound to celebrate the birthday of Michael Angelo, but they do not know when he was born. A text for boys and girls—"Little children love one another, and when you are old you will not depart from it." The man who asks if you chew does not wish to be impertinent so much as he wishes to get a mouthful of tobacco. It is said the noblest question in the world is, "What good may I do in it?" The noblest answer would be to go and do it. Nothing short of neuralgia and palsy will keep J. Davis from speaking and writing enough to destroy the Democratic party. The Boston Globe wanted to bet that Winslow would beat the Dutch; but it appears he did not take Holland in on his way to London. Boston papers are wondering where Winslow preached last Sunday, and if Tweed attended his church. It was a very neat advertising dodge, connecting the name of Gratiot Washburne with a circus. It was better for the circus than for Washburne. Centennial traveling trunks are wanted, strong enough to defy baggage smashers, and yet being heavy enough to secure a week's board without paying in advance. The Rev. Glendenning will give up preaching and try the law. Turnabout is fair play. The law tried Glendenning, but with such coarse meshes that he slipped through. The Baltimore American is now printed in the magnificent new iron building erected for the purpose. Let it beware of the fate of the Tribune, which lost its influence in the tower. Samuel in his day must have been a terror to low comedians who imagined they could improve upon the words of authors, for we read in the Bible that he "hewed Agag in pieces." There is one rule and had habit the boys of New Orleans never indulge in. They do not throw snowballs at each other like the bad boys who live in the North, where there is no Mardi Gras. The relic hunters captured the old elm tree on Boston Common as soon as it fell before the gale. Now look out for a million canes, a hundred thousand sets of furniture and innumerable centennial carvings, all made from the original elm. Mary Gardner was arrested yesterday about half-past twelve at the corner of Common and Claiborne streets by J. R. Stewart, a deputy sheriff of the parish of Tensas, charged with being a fugitive from justice. She was locked up at the fourth precinct station. The citizens of North Carolina are discussing whether or not to hold a State fair this year. Democrats of Southern States are expected to do their duty, and in the interests of the party to hold as many fairs as possible, in order to give candidates a chance to speak. The Omaha Republican says: "New Orleans had new potatoes two months earlier this year than usual." If this thing keeps on we shall soon gain a year on potatoes, and the people living twelve months before the destruction of the world will find themselves without a Murphy in the house. Says the Buffalo Express: "One happy result of the hard times is to reduce the number of men who are unfitting themselves for practical life in colleges. A stagnation in the business of turning 'learned fools' loose on society with no visible means of support would do some thing to relieve hard times."

OUR STATE AND LEGISLATIVE TICKET FOR 1876.

As the time approaches when our representatives will return to their constituency, we have assumed the duty to confer with them as to the best means of establishing Republican principles, with the assent of the whole population of Louisiana. It is not necessary to remind the reader that these principles have received the sanction of Republican freedom, and that all questions of construction have been settled by a bloody and expensive war. Notwithstanding all this, if the representation of these principles be committed to unworthy agents the value of the principle may be forgotten in the demerit of the men. Is it, then, possible the Republicans of Louisiana will cease to guard these sacred principles? Is it reasonable to suppose that many of them will jeopardize their political birthright for the personal gain of any dishonest and selfish power? Common sense and patriotism alike pronounce that no misfortune which may attach to the immortal principles of the Republican party should be attributed to the apathy or to the dereliction of its members. The first care of the colored Republicans should be to look to the delegates chosen to the nominating conventions. There should be a fair vote of the party, at such hours and places as will give laboring men opportunity to vote. In the choice of those delegates but one thing is important. It is the choice of honest men. In this choice there is no limitation on account of color. An honest man will not lend his support to dishonest men, and the only interest of the Republican party consists in getting into office and representation men who can do nothing to bring disgrace or responsibility upon the party. If the Republican party can make a State and legislative ticket upon this basis, the principles of the party and all the personal rights existing under them will be safe. We know that every party is infested with political sharps; fellows with not sense enough to be either brave or honest. They would prefer coming in the night to steal that which would be given them openly in the day time, and when the hour of danger comes consider it the sharpest possible trick to escape the draft by desertion. Such men neither build up nor maintain a party. They are to the statesman what the slyster attorney is to his noble profession, the law; they bring discredit and danger. We ask the colored legislators to look back at the flock of these thieves, Democratic and Republican, which have infested the lobbies for years past. Where are they now? Some few of them may have realized some dishonest gains—the greater part are needy, despised and avoided. Where is this debt they attempted to pile on the people? It amounted, when Governor Kollogg arrested and reduced it to more than \$53,000,000. The deeds of these sharp fellows excited the anger and the apprehensions of the people. It caused moderate men to unite with a Democracy whose only object was to fight the war over "within the Union." If, therefore, such sharpers should succeed in securing the nomination of men unworthy your support it may be well to remember that a nomination is not an election. These sharpers may think a convention and secure names which an honest people would abhor. Such a ticket, however, would excite again the apprehensions of property, and those who fear taxation would throw themselves into the hands of the Democracy, whose sole political purpose is to disfranchise Republican voters. Property has no politics; it would accept a military government if thereby relieved from excessive taxation. We reminded you that the property holders and business men may permit the repeal of your right of suffrage. We repeat the warning. The Picayune says the constitution will prevent such an outrage. It will do no such thing. The constitution may be amended, and under the White League principles it must be amended. A grave Senator says, that "thousands upon thousands" of colored people will be butchered in the event that the Returning Board shall not be repealed. The bloody records of Coushatta and Colfax show that Republican officials and citizens may be slain for the misfortune of color or the curse of a vote. The result of the artillery canvass in Mississippi has scattered a majority of more than twenty thousand Republicans, and a Republican Lieutenant Governor of that State is now to be accused out of office. Then we have the avowal of the Picayune that "a majority which can be intimidated is essentially incompetent to discharge the duty of suffrage." The reader will put these things together and see that if the constitution itself must be changed to impose this equal disqualification upon the voters, it will be only necessary to intimidate the constituents of two-thirds of the Legislature, and then a simple majority of the voters scared from or slain at the polls, and the constitution may be made to conform to the will of the White League. There is, however, even a more simple process. It will be to call a convention by vote of the Legislature. This will open the whole constitution, and the Republicans may consider themselves fortunate if the amendments be limited to the Massachusetts qualification of suffrage. An effectual protection against this will consist in the nomination of a ticket composed of honest men, who shall, according to the language of a Southern State constitution, give evidence of "a common interest in and permanent attachment to the commonwealth." We prescribe no limit as to residence, make no suggestion as to men. The single qualification we propose relates to the integrity of the heart, not to the color of the skin. We wish a self-dependent ticket. We wish to devote ourselves to the discussion of principles, not the publication of certificates of character. We shall expect a ticket representing

the interests of Louisiana; presenting names that, however humble, are identical with the future of the State. Allow us to offer the evidences of its success:

1. The property holders and business interests could no longer be alarmed with the cry of aliens and adventurers empowered by negro ignorance to ruin the State by taxation.

2. The Red river Democracy will, according to these threats, secure the control of the State by the decimation or by the extermination of the negroes. The conservative interests dread this political brigandage. They know it involves the destruction of labor, the intimidation of German and other immigrants, and the withdrawal of foreign capital.

Give the conservative interest the guarantee of an honest home ticket, and you relieve them from the fear of the tax gatherer and the dread of the Red river Comanche.

We have said enough. Keep your eyes, gentlemen, upon ward and parish meetings. Watch professional politicians, who make themselves handy just before elections. Scrutinize carefully the composition of every nominating convention. Pass the laws reducing the official campaign fund of the Republicans and Democrats, and let the election be determined by the interest men take in going to the polls. Give the people an honest State and legislative ticket for 1876, and public sentiment will insure you fair play. Get in your vote, and Republican principles are secure. Fail to do this, and the fate of the Republican majorities in Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas, Texas and Mississippi may be that of our own.

THE SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

There is an old maxim which affirms that any thing that is worth having is worth paying for. This is a rule that can not safely be violated by the most careful business man, and it is rare that a State or a city or corporation of any kind ought to adopt the very doubtful experiment. Yet we find that when a party, in his own interest, or that of a Massachusetts or some other Northern printing establishment, comes forward and proposes to publish the decisions of the Supreme Court for nothing, and give the State 250 copies for the privilege, Mr. Leveise, on behalf of the State, is ready to accept the offer. The gentleman from Caddo should "beware of the Greeks when they bring presents," and he should also be cautious about accepting statements from interested parties, and relating to the House on no better evidences matters which rest on a very airy foundation. We copy from our report of House proceedings:

The bill contracting with B. Bloomfield & Co. to print the Supreme Court reports came up. Mr. Walker objected to it, considering it a job. It had been sent to the Committee on Judiciary, but as it contains no question of law he was not to send it to the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform. Mr. Young said the bill was designed to prevent a job. It would save the State from \$10,000 to \$15,000. Mr. Leveise explained the bill. It was a contract with B. Bloomfield & Co. for them to furnish 250 copies of each report to the Secretary of State, for the privilege of publishing and selling the balance required by the trade. They would be printed equal to the Civil Code, and a bond of \$100,000 given for faithful performance. Since 1865 \$12 had to be paid for them; by this bill they would be sold for \$10. Mr. Elliott said the \$12 was when they were taken by numbers; \$10 had been the price for the volume. Mr. Leveise said the Twenty-sixth Annual had not yet been furnished. Mr. Hall said he had got his six months since. Mr. Leveise said of the 100 that should be furnished the Secretary of State only 200 had been; the balance were sent to Gresham's, and instead of the proceeds going to the treasury not one dollar had been paid. It had been a job in the past, but this bill was to prevent one in the future. The REPUBLICAN had had a stirring article on Messrs. B. Bloomfield & Co., saying that they wished to do the work on terms that no house in the world could offer with profit. There was not a volume of the Twenty-seventh Annual in the office of the Secretary of State. At present the cost to the State was not less than \$15,000.

Even Mr. Young, who is usually so careful in making statements, has fallen into the error of exaggerating the cost of this work. The actual cost of printing 1000 copies of the Twenty-sixth Annual, and binding 400 copies, was \$8800, and not from \$10,000 to \$15,000. The Twenty-fourth Annual cost \$7800; the Twenty-fifth \$9000; the Twenty-sixth \$8800. The average for the three years less than \$8250. In estimating the cost of the volume, however, the law requires the salary of the reporter of the Supreme Court, \$2500, to be added to the cost of printing. As the edition is small, and the number of pages great, the work is necessarily expensive. The Twenty-fifth Annual contains 824 pages, and the Twenty-sixth 936, both of which, as will be seen, are very large volumes.

Mr. Leveise is also misinformed about the delivery of the Twenty-sixth Annual. Of the 1000 copies required to be deposited with the Secretary of State, 300 were delivered in August last, and the remainder four copies at a more recent date. The reporter, under the law, furnishes to the trade loose sheets from time to time as they come from the press in multiples of 100 pages. These are not, however, deducted from the thousand copies furnished the Secretary of State. As for the Twenty-seventh Annual, the copy is hardly yet out of the hands of the judges. The reporter has not had time to examine the opinions and prepare the syllabus. It will no doubt be ready for delivery according to custom sometime during the summer.

There is something in this thing more than natural, if Mr. Leveise's philosophy could find it out. The party who deceived him as to the delivery of the Twenty-sixth Annual, and persuaded him to make the ridiculous blunder about the Twenty-seventh, would as readily deceive him about any other matter. The man who told him that the printing of the annuals, under present arrangement, costs \$13,000, when they only cost a little more than \$8000, can not be implicitly relied on for future estimates, if the management of the whole business be given to him. We are thoroughly familiar with the history of that wonderful book

agency, the State Library, and know the efforts that have been made to get new books, printed by the State Printer, out of it, in exchange for old ones worth little or more than old paper stock, into it. We know that copies of the Revised Statutes, which cost the State at least \$10 per volume, and were deposited in the office of the Secretary of State, are now offered for sale by booksellers at \$3 25 each. We know also that the present Secretary has none of these volumes in his office, and has been negotiating with an outside party to purchase 250 copies more. Mr. Deslondes probably does not know what his predecessors did with the 1000 volumes deposited by the State Printer. He only knows they are gone, and that he wants more. Doubtless the State needs the books. It is sure to always want things which its officers swap off for useless old things. All Mr. Deslondes knows about the matter is that there were no Revised Statutes in the office when he came in, and that in his judgment the State Library is greatly in need of them. Of course he can not take the worthless old books worth fifty cents each, which one of his predecessors received in exchange for the Revised Statutes worth \$10 each, and trade it back to the honest bookseller. Oh, no; one is salable and the other is not, and the State has the worst end of the bargain. The former manager of the State bookstore made some most disastrous bargains—for the State.

Again, at every session of the Legislature since 1868, there has been a claim, sometimes more than one, put in for an appropriation for the relief of some enterprising publisher who had been serving the State by printing books and delivering them to the Secretary of State. The bill which is so earnestly championed by Mr. Leveise is well calculated to be the foundation of an annual demand upon the State Treasury for relief during the next ten years. Of course Mr. Leveise does not know this, among the very few other things which he does not know. He has not been informed that the State Printer furnishes the Secretary of State 1000 copies of the annuals every year, and that the difference between that number and 250 is the amount in addition in which the Secretary will be asked by the agent of the Massachusetts printing house to "receive," and the State to pay for at \$10 a copy—total, \$7500. Had any body told the eminent Representative of Caddo these things, and a great many other things which are well known to people who are not in the Legislature, he would have hesitated before he blundered.

This is not a very great matter to the State Printer, but it means more to Louisiana than appears on the face of the innocent looking little bill which appears to be the sole object of Mr. Leveise's solicitude, and which has wrong from that gentleman a speech which is more remarkable for oratorical ability than statistical accuracy. If he succeeds in putting his bill through (unless it is repealed before the State Printer expresses), the result will be that the State will be called upon to pay a higher price and receive poorer service than at present. And when the gentleman next presents himself to his constituents for their votes, he will be solicitous to conceal the part he took in bringing about a very blushing piece of reform legislation.

THE TWO KINGS OF BREWSTER.

The New York Tribune, which has deemed for some time that nothing good can come out of the Republican Nazareth, has recently come to a similar conclusion with respect to its Democratic associates. It reviews the St. Louis election, in which the Democratic candidate for mayor received the return, "in consequence of a most remarkable decision of a Democratic court." It appears that "Mr. Overstolz, the independent candidate, contested the election before a council in which two-thirds of the members were Democrats."

After prolonged investigation, it found that Henry Overstolz had received a majority of the legal votes, namely, 11,725, against 11,618 for Mayor Britton. This council, composed mainly of Democrats, found the proof so clear that it then proceeded to declare Henry Overstolz duly elected, by a vote of sixteen to ten, and immediately installed him as mayor, and adopted unanimously a resolution that all city officers should thereafter recognize only Mr. Overstolz as the mayor of the city. Messrs. Turner and Collier, two large property-owners, and gentlemen of very high personal character, declared in casting their votes that they had been disposed to sustain Mayor Britton, but had been convinced by the evidence that he was not legally elected.

A genuine Democrat never admits that he has been defeated, and rarely abides by the decision of the tribunal before which his claims have been decided. The Democratic candidate, Mr. Britton—Still refuses to submit to the decision of the tribunal invested by law with power to determine contested elections, and avows his intention to hold the office illegally and forcibly until the question can be tested in the courts.

The unsophisticated Tribune says charitably: Probably he persuades himself that he was legally elected, notwithstanding the outrageous frauds proved to have been perpetrated by his supporters, but even in that case some respect is due to the law, and to the tribunal required by law to decide such cases, by any citizen worthy of the position of mayor.

We can only suppose that the Democracy of St. Louis have the same hatred of the Returning Board, "invested by law with the power to determine contested elections," that has been manifested here. In which case, after the people and board of canvassers, and council shall have decided against the claims of Mr. Britton, they will in St. Louis, as here, appeal to arms, and overthrow the administration which they could not defeat. It is true that those Independents who elected Overstolz are white men who can handle their arms as well as their antagonists. Your true Democrat will offer compromise when he can not conquer. As a result, however, St. Louis has a mayor, and a pretender who holds his court, as the Chevalier used to do against the Georges of England.

GAS.

In all probability the bill to provide for a board of meter inspectors, introduced on the tenth of the month by Mr. Walker, will come before the House to-day.

It provides that inspectors, who give bond, shall be appointed by the Mayor, who, on demand of a consumer, shall monthly examine the meter and give a certificate which shall be the measure of the price to be paid, and prevents the cutting off of the supply when this amount is tendered. The fee for this inspection is very small, and will be remunerative only in the event of continual demand for the services of inspectors. In the present condition of things they are likely to have more work than they can perform. Besides this, a tolerably severe penalty is provided for an overcharge.

The Committee on City Affairs returned the bill to the House without action, and Mr. Walker procured the appointment of a special committee, to which the bill was committed. One advantage is certain to result from its passage, and that is that there can be no overcharge on the register of the meter. Complaints of this kind will therefore cease. Whether this certainty of the amount of consumption will be to the advantage of the consumer or the producer remains to be decided.

One thing is certain. The supply of gas to this city has more drawbacks in proportion to its convenience than that of most other cities. It is often of inferior quality if the consumer is permitted to judge by the amount of light received from burning it. Its delivery, or more correctly, perhaps, the pressure is very unequal. A fair light may be given one night with the stop cock half-turned, the next may require a full turning, and another only the faintest symptom is produced, or all these may occur in a single evening. Many parts of the city where pipes should be laid the posts are surmounted at the expense of the city with light from oil lamps. For example, even a corner of a portion of the property of the company is so lighted. The price is enormous, being larger than that demanded from almost any other city. In addition are demanded fees for the putting up of meters, attachments, the meter itself, and other incidentals which are oppressive on the small consumer, which are not exacted in New York, Boston, or Philadelphia. There the companies are only too glad to obtain new customers.

The company can not plead poverty. Long since it has stood on an impregnable financial basis; it has bought out its most formidable opponent without a diminution of its dividends. It owns many squares, substantial buildings, a railway and rolling stock that delivers it from the burden of freight charges, and has a supply of coal which, for its purposes, in quality surpasses that used in Eastern cities. It is able to drive all opposition out of the field either by blackmail or open fight.

It is the most gigantic monopoly, considered as such, that New Orleans ever had to support. The bill of Mr. Walker will control it in one particular. It will insure honesty in delivery. Another wedge to be driven is to insure honesty in quality. The next, to insure nothing more than a reasonable price shall be exacted. With these three guarantees the company would have the support of all, could extend its business, and thus increase its profits, and would in a few years be honestly supplying the whole city instead of a part.

NOTICE.

OFFICE BOARD OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS, City of New Orleans, Sixth Division, No. 29 Burgundy street, February 23, 1876. Payment of salaries etc., for the month of January, 1876, will be made at the CITY HALL on WEDNESDAY, twenty-third instant, at 2 P. M. HENRY C. DIBBLE, President. H. A. CORBIN, Secretary. 6:22 21 2p

THIS SPACE HAS BEEN TAKEN

BY J. J. MARTIN, OF THE GREAT TEA DEPOT

AND SUPERIOR TO ANY GUNS OF THE CLASS NOW IN MARKET. Offered VERY LOW to the trade or in quantities Apply to or address WILLIAM H. SHEPARD, 6:19 1m 2p 24 w No. 50 Customhouse street.

10,000 SPRINGFIELD MUSKETS,

IN COMPLETE ORDER. WE CAN ONLY SUPPOSE THAT THE DEMOCRACY OF ST. LOUIS HAVE THE SAME HATRED OF THE RETURNING BOARD, "INVESTED BY LAW WITH THE POWER TO DETERMINE CONTESTED ELECTIONS," THAT HAS BEEN MANIFESTED HERE.

GRUNEWALD'S PIANOS

ARE UNSURPASSED. They are of FIRST CLASS MAKERS, REASONABLE IN PRICE, AND ARE SOLD ON EASY TERMS.

DISCOVERIES

COTTON PLANT. THE GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED. K. S. LANE—An infallible remedy for fevers, S. D. NINE—Certain specific for chills and fever, contains no quinine. FLORENCE—For female diseases. Buy from your druggist, if he keeps them; otherwise, of M. R. MORGAN & CO., S. corner of Magazine and Canal streets. 1:20 1m 2p

PHILIP WELLEN,

THE LEADING PIANO AND MUSIC HOUSE, Nos. 78, 80, 82 and 90 Rampart Street. Wholesale agent for the world renowned CHICKERING upright, grand and square Pianos.

DO NOT MISS A VISIT TO

DANZIGERS, 203 CANAL STREET, BETWEEN BURGUNDY AND RAMPART STREETS. ALSO BRANCH STORE AT Nos. 228 and 230 Royal street, corner of St. Philip street. Country orders solicited. Samples sent free to all parts of the country. 1:20 1m 2p

KING OF THE CARNIVAL.

SPECIAL NOTICE. All persons having business with the government of His Majesty the King of the Carnival may address communications to Lock Box No. 881, Post-office. WARWICK, Earl Marshal, War Department, Canal Palace, New Orleans, January 22, 1876. 1:23 1m 2p

BUSINESS WRITING.

Advertisements, Circulars, Business Notices, Biographical Sketches, Descriptions, Obituaries, Resolutions, etc., carefully written and prepared for publication. J. CURTIS WALDO, Publisher, Advertising Agent and Business Writer, No. 56 Camp Street, Over Gauthreaux & Wright's. 6:10 1m 2p

GO TO SCOOLES

AND SEE THE ELEGANT DIAMOND RING TO BE GIVEN TO the holder of the lucky ticket at the GRAND FANCY DRESS, MASQUERADE AND CALICO BALL Mechanics' Fire Company No. 6, AT ODD FELLOWS' HALL, Saturday Evening, February 26, 1876. Tickets \$2 each, with prize coupon attached. Ladies' invitations procurable at the Engine House. 1:20 1m 2p

NOTICE

Is hereby given to whom it may concern that all UNREDEEMED PLEDGES, up to October 1, 1875, will be put out for sale from and after March 1, 1876. OTTO SCHWANER, The Loan Office, No. 17 Baronne street. 6:20 31 2p

LIQUIDATION. LIQUIDATION.

PIANOS \$150 CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE. J. A. PERIER, 252 Royal Street. Between Ursules and St. Philip. Persons desiring to purchase new Pianos, Plecter, Walter, Thibout and Deban Pianos also a large stock of second hand Pianos, and to their advantage to call at the above store. 6:20 31 2p

FRENCH MILLINERY

BERLIN ZEPHYR WORSTED, MME. ROSA REYNOIR, No. 9 Chartres street, near Canal, New Orleans, Louisiana. Is now opening a full line of the latest and most fashionable styles of spring and summer HATS, BONNETS, FLOWERS, SCARVES, ETC., Received direct from the best Paris and New York houses. N. B.—Ladies will find it to their interest to call at No. 9 Chartres street before making purchases elsewhere, as there is no cheaper or more fashionable millinery store in the city. 6:20 31 2p

DR. PRICE'S PREPARATIONS.

CREAM BAKING POWDER, FLAVORING EXTRACTS, AMERICAN PERFUMES, COLOGNES, BAY RUM, ETC. WILLIAM H. SHEPARD, General Wholesale Agent, No. 50 Customhouse street. Send for Wholesale Price List. For sale by Wholesale Grocers and Druggists of New Orleans at Manufacturer's prices. 1:20 3m 2p

CARNIVAL FOR PURCHASERS.

GREAT REDUCTIONS THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE STOCK. CARPETS—In great variety and choicest styles. OILCLOTHS—The best goods at the lowest prices. UPHOLSTERY GOODS—A full stock of all descriptions. WINDOW SHADERS, CORSETS, LACE CURTAINS, MATTING, CHROMES, FRAMES, etc. The prices and qualities will sell them. HEALTH, PIPPIE & LARA, 6:14 1m 2p No. 157 Camp street.

M. H. APPLIGATE,

PLUMBER, And dealer in COOKING RANGES AND BOILERS, BATH TUBS, WATER CLOSETS, WASHSTANDS, KITCHEN SINKS, Lift and Force Pumps, Air Pumps, SHEET LEAD AND LEAD PIPE, BRASS AND PLATED COCKS OF ALL PATTERNS. ALL AT NEW YORK PRICES. 116 Poydras street 116 New Orleans, Louisiana. 6:20 1m 2p

ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF B. & W. CRONER, Dealers in DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, SHADERS, ETC. No. 117 Canal Street. The time has arrived when, as has been our custom for many years, we extend to our customers and the public extra inducements in the purchase of goods. This is a splendid opportunity, and to avoid a possibility of having to carry over stock, and to avoid room for the introduction of more reasonable goods, flattered by the patronage accorded us during the past year, and believing that our customers will endorse the statement that we offer the BEST GOODS in our several departments at the lowest prices, we shall, during the next fifteen days, make our closing sale of WINTER DRESS GOODS at prices far below the real value, which will prove a gain in the mildest meaning of the word to purchasers. B. & W. CRONER, No. 117 Canal street. 1:20 1m 2p

EARLY SPRING MILLINERY.

Just received, a fine assortment of SPRING BONNETS AND HATS From Manufacturers in PARIS AND NEW YORK. Trimmed in latest styles. Also a very choice stock of FLOWERS, RIBBONS, NECKTIES, RICHES, ETC. The above goods are offered at very low prices at M. McALLEY, No. 161 Canal street. 6:20 31 2p

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GO TO

DANZIGERS, No. 203 Canal street, between Burgundy and Rampart streets. Also Branch Store at Nos. 228 and 230 Royal street, corner of St. Philip. RECOGNIZED AS THE MOST POPULAR AND CHEAPEST DRY GOODS HOUSE IN THE CITY.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN DRESS GOODS.

Woolen FLAIDS at 12 1/2c, reduced from 20c. POPLINS at 10c, reduced from 15c. MOZAMBIQUES, all colors, at 12 1/2c, reduced from 20c. Colored GRENADINES at 10c, reduced from 15c. White gown GRENADINES at all prices from 12 1/2c up, suitable for evening wear. Colored ALPACAS, all shades, from 6c up. For the benefit of strangers and visitors to our city, we have opened our entire line of LAINES, just imported, and will offer them at extraordinarily attractive prices, beginning with an article in good, new shades and patterns at 10c and 12 1/2c.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN SILKS.

Black SILKS at 75c, reduced from \$1. Black SILKS at \$1, reduced from \$1 1/2. Black SILKS at \$1 1/2, reduced from \$2. All our Colored Silks Marked Down. Splendid assortment of colored SILKS at \$1. Striped SILKS at 85c, worth \$1 1/2. Besides, just opened, an elegant line of new Spring SILKS at 75c, 85c and 90c, worth \$1 1/2, \$1 1/2 and \$1 1/2.

SATINS! SATINS! SATINS!

Full assortment of black, white and colored SATINS at 75c and 90c. TARLANS! TARLANS! TARLANS! at 50c. TARLANS at 20c, all colors. And a large variety of other TARLANS. VELVETS! VELVETS! Colored VELVETS at 75c. All silk VELVETS at \$1.

GLOVES! GLOVES!

Splendid two-button KID GLOVES at 75c, a dozen. Best two-button KID GLOVES at 95c, reduced from \$1 1/2. Every pair warranted, and if they tear another pair will be given. Excellent three-button KID GLOVES at 95c, reduced from \$1 1/2.

LINENS! LINENS!

IMMENSE BARGAINS IN LINENS! Irish LINENS at 65c for twenty-four yards. Irish LINENS at 80c for twenty-four yards. Irish LINENS at 87c for twenty-four yards. Irish LINENS, warranted pure flax, at 67 1/2c for twenty-four yards.

Ten Cases Napkins Just Opened.

NAPKINS at 35c, worth \$1 1/2. NAPKINS at \$1, worth \$1 1/2. And a splendid assortment of finer goods, all marked at attractive prices. To our linen department we call your particular attention.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN HOSIERY.

Colored striped HOSIERS at 25c, reduced from 50c. Colored striped HOSIERS at 35c, reduced from 70c. Colored striped HOSIERS at 50c, reduced from \$1. Solid colored HOSIERS for Ladies and Misses at 50c former price \$1.

Large assortment of Gentlemen's colored HOSE.

All marked down to half the former price. Call and see these goods placed on our counter, and must be closed out this month. A complete stock, also of Ladies' and Children's HOSIERY, white and brown, all at attractive prices. Gentlemen's finished SOCKS at 60c. All our prices marked in plain figures.

CORSETS! CORSETS!

Splendid CORSETS for 75c, worth \$1 1/2. Our \$1 CORSETS are greatly admired, and are fully worth \$1 1/2. Then we have French CORSETS, and Corsets at all prices. All our prices are marked in plain figures. Our clerks are instructed to show courteous attention to all visitors.

EMBROIDERIES! EMBROIDERIES!

JUST OPENED. A full line of Jaquet Edgings and Insertings at all prices, from 5c up. Five thousand yards just received from New York auctions, worth fully 25c per yard, will be sold during this carnival season at only 10c per yard.

BLACK GOODS! BLACK GOODS!

OUR SPECIALTY! Black ALPACAS at 25c, worth 50c. Black ALPACAS and MOHAIRS at all prices. TAMISHES at 70c, worth \$1 1/2. BOMBAINES, DELAINES, etc., all at attractive prices.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN WINTER GOODS.

Referring to our large stock of BLANKETS, QUILTS, FURS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, FLANNELS and CASS