

DAILY DEMOCRAT.

Official Journal of the State of Louisiana.

Official Journal of the City of New Orleans.

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H. J. HEARSEY, Editor.

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NEW ORLEANS, JULY 14, 1878.

TRIPLE SHEET

The ancient marine of the Wahab has gone off on a summering tour on a man-of-war at government expense, and left Deven to run his department during his absence. There is not supposed to be much affinity between Jack Tar and a Jack-leg, but if Deven can run the Naval Department and the Attorney General's office at one and the same time, why can't the two be consolidated and a salary saved?

As it is quite an assured fact that none of the subalterns of the army have ever taken upon themselves, without positive instructions from Washington, to attempt any interference in civil matters, it seems to us that Gen. Sherman might have taken up less space in instructing them not to make a posse comitatus of themselves. The General of all the armies is contracting a very bad habit of making a superfluous ass of himself on all possible occasions.

The richest man in the whole world is undoubtedly John William Mackey, of Virginia City, the great Bonanza King. He was born in Dublin in 1835, and is, consequently, in the flower of life. He came to America when a boy, and went to California in 1852, worked as a common miner at \$4 a day, and after experiencing various changes of fortune, in 1863 he became associated with T. M. Walker in a mining speculation, his partners afterwards being Floyd & O'Brien and Fair. His income is now estimated at \$12,000,000 a year, or over \$36,000 per day, \$144 per hour, or over \$24 per minute. Mr. Mackey is described as a handsome man, of splendid physique and commanding presence, and withal a thorough man and a really gentleman. At least, so the Paris *Figaro* describes him, and on the whole it may be said that life is worth living to Mr. Mackey.

As the New York *World* observes—"A French critic is a joy forever when he assails an English subject." The critic of *Le Bien Public* affords an instance. In the English art exhibit is a terra cotta of Thomas Carlsile by the artist J. E. Boehm, which the critic pronounced "the best specimen of the work of Mr. Thomas Carlsile in the gallery, adding that it is a statue representing a man seated and clothed in a dressing-gown." This delightful critic confesses with a frankness that could not possibly be so delicious in any one else as in a Frenchman proudly declaring his absolute ignorance of everything outside of France, and that he does "not know what is the position of M. Thomas Carlsile in England, but in France he would be placed in the first rank as a sculptor." This same critic pronounces a high opinion of "Le Lottour," by M. Wrester. We seldom see anything so thoroughly and touchingly ingenious as this outside of the dramatic columns of the New Orleans *Times*, or in the allusions of that paper to the peculiarities of New Orleans habits and customs.

A New York letter to the Chicago *Journal* says the Republicans of that State are unanimous for Grant in 1880, and that "the Democrats are likewise coming out for him, and the fact that the *Sun* newspaper has opened its guns on the 'silent man,' and asserts that whatever comes he must not be elected President again, indicates the fear which now possesses the soul of his enemies."

The *Journal's* correspondent then goes on to enumerate the causes of this feeling, as follows:

Southern war claims, fear of a Senate and House both controlled by ex-robbers, and the growing spirit of Communism, together cause both Republicans and Democrats to desire the strong government which Gen. Grant can give the country. Said one of the leading Democratic officials of New York to me a few days since: "The contest in 1880 is going to be between Tilden and Grant, and I am for the latter, because I want a government which will protect my family and property from the Communists, who are apparently going to disturb the country for some time to come."

A very pertinent query for this very peculiar Democratic official to propound to himself would be—but, who is to protect him and his family against such a government as he yearns for? As one of two gentlemen that had made a bet on a horse race remarked to a third party, who proposed to hold the stakes, "Yes, I have no doubt you will hold the stakes, but who will hold you?"

The New York *Herald* thinks the Republicans have ruined themselves by refusing a cordial acceptance of Hayes' Southern policy. Had they done this, a proper and honest Republican organization could have been established in every district in the South. This is now impossible, and the *Herald* thinks "the wisest course would be to make no nominations at all, but to declare themselves ready everywhere to support the best of the two candidates. This would encourage the so-called 'independent' movement in all the Southern States."

There is a world of suggestion in this, and we give our people warning in time that they may guard against any such covert introduction into the field of wolves in sheep's clothing. Let them keep their eyes well open on all "Independents" and see that the grood for office does not come in at last to rob them of the fruits of a long deferred victory. Bill Arp described these Independents about right when he made one of them soliloquize thus: "I've got some personal friends, and I can get

the niggers and scoundwags, and you may go to the devil with your consensation. You see, they control the scoundwags, keep 'em in office, and the scoundwags control the niggers, and they are mixed up hash together and call it independence."

A DROVE OF SCOUNDRELS.

We have seldom seen anything more brutal in the examination of witnesses than the manner in which Gov. Cox bulldozed E. L. Weber last Thursday. Mr. Weber is not, it is true, a man of very high moral perceptions nor savoring political record; but that is no excuse for the rude and unfeeling assaults of the Ohio gentleman upon the character of his dead brother, and we instinctively sympathize with the resentment manifested by the witness. The zeal of Gov. Cox, however, to prevent, or discredit, the disclosure of the villainies of his party in Louisiana has defeated his purpose and provoked the very result he desired to escape. The testimony of Mr. Weber given before the committee Thursday and Friday is of the most extraordinary nature; and yet there is not an intelligent citizen of Louisiana who does not know that every word he uttered was true. "If there was villainy," said Weber to Gen. Cox, "it was on the part of John Sherman and the visiting statesmen." On Friday he said to the Governor, "you have ruined me, and now I will ruin them all. If I am to go down, they shall go down with me, by God, I'll am a rascal they were all rascals—all of them."

By all of them Mr. Weber meant John Sherman, Stanley Matthews, the sanctified Job Stevenson and the other visiting statesmen, together with Kellogg, Packard, Mad. Wells, Tom Anderson and the other worthies who stole the electoral vote of Louisiana and attempted to steal our State government. Mr. Weber did not utter a mere furious denunciation of these men. Before he used these epithets, and after he had done so, he related facts which are within the knowledge of all well informed men in this State, and the mere recital of which was competent to brand upon the brow of every one of the gang, from John Sherman down to the dirtiest sneak among them: "SCOUNDRELS!"

Certainly Weber was himself one of the party. But that does not weaken his testimony. The rascals he testified to were notorious at the time; they were exposed by the Louisiana press; they were denounced throughout the State and throughout the whole country. They could not be proved by direct testimony because the gang were enjoying their plunder and the fruits of their villainy, and none of them would "squeal."

But it was impossible to always preserve the harmony of such an infamous combination. Indeed, it is wonderful how such a gang of rascals embracing men like John Sherman, and creatures like J. W. Jones, the professional forger, so long kept faith with each other. We were certain, however, the break-up would come sooner or later, and it has come now. Weber, in exposing the rascalties of his associates, has not spared himself; he has told the whole story, and though the Republican press may try to discredit him; though they will turn their mud batteries upon him with a view of shielding the balance of the gang, the damning record cannot be expunged; it is the truth, and the country will accept it as the truth. Indeed, we are certain that if Gov. Cox were to expose the secret feelings of his own heart he would express the conviction that the pretensions of Packard were based on villainy and that the counting of the electoral vote of Louisiana for Hayes was an act of damnable fraud, disgraceful to Hayes, disgraceful to the Republican party, to Congress, the Electoral Commission, and the whole country. Nav, we think we would find that he is now ashamed of his party and cause and disgusted with the gang of thieves, bribers, bribe-takers, forgers, blackmailers and swindlers who for eight years ran Louisiana on the reconstruction policy.

Mr. Weber did not spare himself. He said only in palliation of his part in the rascality he detailed, that he was a young man and that he had been tempted and corrupted by the leaders of Gov. Cox's party. The plea in abatement is a good one. Weber and his brother and J. E. Anderson were yet young men when Gov. Cox's party of great moral ideas began to reconstruct Louisiana. These young men were, perhaps, not possessed naturally of a high sense of integrity. But under healthful conditions of society they might have lived honest lives and made good and useful citizens. But the statesmanship of the North decided that Louisiana had to be plundered and humiliated, and they sent down men like Warmoth and Kellogg to do it; here they found for the work men like Tom Anderson and Mad. Wells; and when the carnival of political debauchery began these swept into its vortex hundreds of men like J. E. Anderson and the Webers, tempting them with office, debauching them with plunder, until they became capable of any crime short of murder. The heads of these men were turned; they were infatuated with plunder and power. We do not blame them now. We trust and believe Mr. Weber is sincere when he pleads that he did not realize the enormity of the crimes he was perpetrating in the interest of Gov. Cox's party of great moral ideas, and that so soon as he did realize it he determined to make a clean breast of the whole vile business. But the history of that party in Louisiana has been made, and no power on earth can unwrite the black, damnable, filthy record of villainy. Nor can the John Shermans, like the smaller men, claim any excuse for their part in it. The merciless persecutors of a State; the debauchers of young men; the apostles of the Evangel of perjury, forgery and robbery, though they are in power to-day, when they fall, as fall they must, they will go down despised by the people as men who have disgraced their country and their generation.

OUR CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The special report of the Grand Jury of this parish, relative to the condition and management of the Insane Asylum, the Workhouse and the Boys' House of Refuge, is a remarkable document to emanate from a body of such weight in an enlightened and Christian city. If that report be a true and faithful account of the condition of these institutions there has been base, brutal and unqualified criminality in high official quarters, and the honor of the city and the needs of humanity require that the guilty officials shall be exposed, and, if there is any law which can reach gross dereliction of duty and cruel and inhuman brutality in the discharge of high trusts, punished and disgraced.

From this report we learn that the insane patients in the city asylum are in a condition in which no humane or judicious man would keep his dogs or his cattle. The beds of many of these are unprovided with sheets or mosquito bars; the mattresses are torn and so filthy that they emit a loathsome stench. The white and negro inmates are corralled together, and no sufficient measures have been taken to separate the male and female patients. At night there is no female attendant in the building, and the unfortunate female patients are left to the care of, and hence are exposed to, male employees. This is certainly a loathsome picture. These unhappy people, who are more in need of physical comfort and mental relief than any other class of people, are kept in a condition which is better calculated to drive sane people mad than to restore to mental health the insane. The Superintendent, the report informs us, seems to have done the best he could with the means at his disposal; but he has not been properly supported or aided by the city authorities. A high tribute is paid to those two noble ladies, Mrs. M. A. Tarleton and Mrs. S. N. Moody, who have done all in their power—and that was a great deal—to relieve the misery and destitution of the poor creatures whom the city authorities are charged with literally abandoning. And herein we have a melancholy illustration of the difference between the average politician and office seeker and holder, and the exalted benevolence and beautiful devotion of women. If this report does not spur "the city authorities" to take some step to render the asylum less a disgrace to the civilization of New Orleans than it is now, then there must be as little shame as there seems to be true humanity amongst the responsible parties.

Waiving just now any comments on the city Workhouse, which costs the taxpayers of this city \$540 per month, and serves merely as a stable for horses and prostitutes, we come to that portion of the report which treats of the Boys' House of Refuge. Mr. Thomas Devereaux, a somewhat noted ward politician, is the superintendent of this institution, in which there are now about 120 boys of all sizes, ages and colors. The whites and blacks are crowded indiscriminately together, practically illustrating the large and intelligent views on the question of social equality which prevails in the management of this institution.

The boys are treated with great brutality and often unmercifully flogged for very slight offenses. The miserable little creatures having no friends or protectors, the valor of the chivalrous gentlemen who, because of their great political services to the commonwealth, have been appointed to oversee them, has full play.

The boys are confined in dungeons for days and weeks, and fed on bread and water, at the pleasure of the wretched employees. They are beaten with a heavy hickory stick and many of them now bear the bruises and marks of the merciless flagellations they have received. The stick itself was the most eloquent witness of the inhuman conduct of the superintendent of this institution and his appointees, stained, as it was, with the blood of the helpless victims whose defenseless bodies had withered and quivered under its strokes.

But beating the boys was only one of the amusements of the gentlemen who run the Boys' House of Refuge. When that sort of pastime grew monotonous, they diverted themselves by making the boys run the gauntlet, an entertainment in which the victim is horribly beaten and bruised, and not unfrequently crippled. Ah, we fancy Mr. Devereaux's assistants on one of their jolly days, with a few friends perhaps to enjoy the occasion with them, laughing hilariously as some little urchin runs for dear life between the rows of other boys, who are whipping, beating, kicking and punching him as he flies terror-stricken down the line shrieking with pain and horror. Good God! Is this a Christian city, and this report of the Grand Jury true?

The report of the Grand Jury says that Mr. Devereaux denies any knowledge of the cruelty practiced by his assistants. If the Superintendent's protestation be true, then he is a sweet, simple-hearted little angel, and the politicians who have provided for him by giving him his present place should put him out to be nursed and suckled by a wet-nurse. But Mr. Devereaux is a man who has made some reputation in this great city as a detective.

The manner in which this institution is now conducted is only calculated to brutalize its inmates, to destroy every humane and generous sentiment in their minds, and to prepare them to become, as they grow up, thieves, tramps and murderers. Better turn them out into the streets. Even there they will have a better chance of developing some sentiment or principle of humanity and truth than they have within the walls, where they see, feel and learn nothing but brutality.

The object of this institution should be to educate these little outcasts in the ways of truth and virtue, and make good citizens out of them. The institution, therefore, should be in the charge of a man of large and enlightened views; a gentleman, a Christian and a humanitarian.

Why such a man is not in charge of it, is a question the answer to which we propose to elicit. The Superintendent is the immediate party to censure, but the crushing weight of the responsibility for these inhuman cruelties rests upon the heads of the city authorities, and the people will demand to know why a good and worthy man was displaced from the management of this institution and a police detective appointed to it.

THE SOCIALISTS' PLATFORM.

The second and third articles of the Socialists' platform may be considered together. They are—

1. Sanitary inspection of all conditions of labor, means of subsistence and dwellings included.

2. Bureau of labor statistics in all States, as well as in the national government. The officers of the same to be elected by the people.

Underlying these measures is a sort of fetish belief in the wisdom and power of government. Public officers, who themselves are not able to preserve their own health and that of their families, led by the powerful motives of self-preservation and conjugal and parental love, as soon as they are clothed with official authority, with no other motives than that which actuates other public officers to do their duty, and with no other knowledge or wisdom than they had before, are at once able to preserve the health and wealth of every member of the entire community.

Is it not absurd to suppose that a large corps of inspectors and statisticians could produce any such results? Government (above all a representative elective form of government) of all human instrumentalities is least adapted to the minute and parental care of the health and wealth of the members of society. If there is one evil above all others from which the

people suffer, it is that the government supports too many non-producers, who constantly eat and who contribute nothing directly by productive labor or indirectly by increased security to the real wealth of the community. Already we have an immense army of nearly a million office-holders and employees of the governmental machine, Federal, State and municipal, who with their families are devouring the substance of the productive workers, and rendering bread scarcer and the means of living more precarious. The measures proposed in these two articles would double the number of unproductive consumers. The whole country is suffering from two causes:

1. The tax eaters, the officeholders and bondholders, are consuming too large a proportion of the products of labor.

2. A so-called protective tariff—which should be called a destructive tariff—and the prohibition of trade in foreign-built ships, have shut our country in like a Chinese Wall from the trade of the world, and other countries cannot buy our products unless we buy theirs, and so, to support an army of officeholders, and to pamper a few manufacturers and miners, the great body of this people are forced to sell their products at the lowest price and to buy what a few people produce at the highest price. Other countries are taking away from us, through our own folly, the riches that would be ours if we would learn wisdom from the English instead of folly from the Chinese.

Not a word of these evils, not a protest or a murmur on this subject do you hear from the Socialists. They advocate only measures which will eventually increase the sufferings of the poorer classes, and aggregate the evils under which we all suffer.

Then, too, it would be an intolerable tyranny to have an officer of the law perpetually poking his nose into your private concerns, prying into everything and meddling with all your domestic arrangements. The public officer is your servant and not your parent or master, and he has and can have no right to treat you as an overgrown baby, and be coming round every morning to see that you eat the regulation pap and keep your nose clean. You have seen enough to know what food agrees with you, what kind of a house suits you, and what kind of labor you can best perform, and which will best subserve your interests and necessities, and a public officer, or policeman, or inspector is not likely to know any better.

If you want to raise up a nation of helpless imbeciles, just make the government a sort of universal father, which undertakes to do everything for everybody.

MOBILE FAST LINE.
QUICKER TIME TO NEW YORK.

Commencing July 7, passengers by this line, via Cincinnati, will arrive in New York at 6:35 a. m., changing cars once only at Columbus Ohio. Via this line and Atlanta, arriving in New York on same time, with one change only. Via either route, Pullman palace cars. No other line can offer better facilities or earlier hour of arrival at destination. Every point in the Northeast and all the Virginia springs easy of access, and on application to J. W. Coleman, ticket agent, excursion tickets at lowest rates will be furnished.

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE.
THE QUICKEST TIME EAST.

This line is now making the quickest time to New York ever known, leaving New Orleans daily at 5:35 p. m. and arriving at New York at 6:35 a. m. Allowing for the difference in time between the two cities, the run is made in the unprecedented time of fifty-nine and three-quarter hours. This quick time is made only by the Great Jackson route, and is the result of its enterprise in rebuilding its track at great expense with steel rails. Only one change of cars, which is made at Columbus, O., where breakfast is taken in the splendid dining hall at that place at 8 a. m. This route also makes the quickest time to Boston, arriving at 2:40 p. m. Actual running time, sixty-seven and one-half hours. The time to all intermediate points is correspondingly less, thus making this the quickest and best route to all the Northern and Eastern cities. Excursion tickets to Waukesha, Oconomowoc and all the Northwestern summer resorts, to Niagara Falls, Put-In-Bay, etc., are on sale at the lowest rates, with the quickest time made by any line, and only one change of cars.

MARRIED.
McENERY—PHILLIPS—At Lonewa, Onatchitah parish, the residence of the bride's mother, on June 27, 1878, by Rev. J. E. Bright, of Jackson, Tenn., Samuel D. McEnery to Miss Lizzie Phillips, daughter of the late Charles W. Phillips and Rebecca J. Phillips; both of this parish.

We lay out a broad platform for our friend McEnery, and wish him a most prosperous matrimonial voyage. We might print a whole column and be less hearty and sincere than we are in these few words of congratulation to Mr. and Mrs. McEnery upon their marriage. (Ouachita Telegraph.)

(Mr. McEnery is the brother of our friend Gov. McEnery, and a leading citizen of North-east Louisiana. The bride is one of the loveliest ladies of that section. We tender them our hearty congratulations and best wishes for their future happiness.)

DIED.

RAINEY—Suddenly, of congestion of the brain, at 10 p. m., Thursday, July 11, 1878, William R. Rainey, aged 25 years, son of Catherine and the late James Rainey, Sr.

The relatives and friends of the family, the officers and members of the Crescent Rifles, Crescent City Battalion, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, Monday Evening, July 15, at 4:30 o'clock, from his late residence, 137 Molpomoene street.

LIBANO—Sunday, July 7, 1878, John Cannon, aged 11 days, the youngest son of Capt. J. C. Libano and Carmelite Richards.

HALL—On Monday, July 8, 1878, at 7 o'clock p. m., K. F. Hall, aged forty years, a native of Oregon county, Miss., and a resident of this city for the past twenty years.

AIREY—Tuesday morning, July 9, 1878, at 6 o'clock, Marie Airy, second daughter of Tins. L. Airey and Virginia Carroll, aged 8 years 5 months 13 days.

COHEN—On Monday, July 9, 1878, at 1 p. m., at the residence of Isidore Levy, Esq., Emmanuel M. Cohen, of Cincinnati, Ohio, aged 22 years. Cincinnati papers please copy.

SALOMON—On Wednesday, the tenth instant, at 3:10 o'clock a. m., Pierre William Salomon, aged 23 years 10 months and 9 days, second son of Wm. Salomon and F. Elodie DeGruy.

GAUDET—At Monseigneur's Plantation, Plaquemine parish, Wednesday, July 10, at 6 o'clock a. m., Paul P. son of Michel D. Gaudet, Sr., and Celestine Landry, aged 17 years 3 months and 24 days.

WAGONS! CANE CARTS! SPOKES!
H. N. SORIA,
18 and 20 Union and 15 and 17 Perdido streets.

Sole Agent for the celebrated "STUDEBAKER" WAGONS, CARTS and SPRING WORK of all kinds and sizes.
Dealer in Philadelphia and Western Cane Wagons, Carts and Drays; Timber Wheels; Wheelbarrows of all descriptions; Spokes, Felloes, Hubs, Shafts, etc.; Wheelwright material. Orders promptly filled. All work warranted.
Jas 24pt

BODLEY BROTHERS,
127 and 129 Common street. 127 and 129
Between St. Charles and City Hotels.
FARM AND PLANTATION WAGONS.
Cane Carts, Baggage Carts, Small Carts of all sizes, Timber Wheels, Wheelbarrows, Spokes, Felloes, Shafts, Wagon Material, Axle Grease, etc.
This is the oldest and largest wagon establishment in the South, manufacturing their own work and guaranteeing everything they sell.
Jas 17 2do

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.
DR. C. BEARD,
OCULIST AND AURIST,
142 Canal Street.
Hours from 9:30 to 3:30
Jas 17 2do

J. LEVOIS,
126 Canal Street.
HAS RECEIVED THIS WEEK FROM EUROPE, PER STEAMSHIP TEUTONIA,
—AN ASSORTMENT OF—
FRENCH WHITE JACONETS,
FRENCH MULL MULL,
Mousseline de Linde.
Also, an invoice of
IRISH LINENS, COUNTRY FINISH,
—AND—
BLACK ALPACAS.
Of superior make and good black.

J. LEVOIS,
Jy 14 8u Th 126 CANAL STREET.

CLEARANCE SALE
—OR—
SUMMER GOODS!
AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER OFFERED IN THE CITY.
—Including—
LAWNS, JACONETS, ORGANDIES, GRENADINES, OTTOMAN AND WIMBLEDON SUITINGS, NEW HERRIERY AND HANDKERCHIEFS, LACE AND SILK SCARFS.

—ALSO—
A BANKRUPT STOCK
—OR—
LINEN SUITS AND DUSTERS,
AT LESS THAN HALF USUAL PRICES.

M. L. BYRNE & CO.,
Jy 14 12 2do 163 CANAL STREET.

THE LOAN OFFICE
17 BARONNE STREET.
All unredeemed pledges upon which interest has not been paid up to February 1, 1878, will be offered for sale, without any exception whatsoever, from and after AUGUST 1, 1878.

OTTO SCHWANER,
17 Baronne Street.
LOTTERY
—OR—
Superb Diamond Necklace,
VALUED AT \$10,000,
to be drawn under the supervision of Messrs. JOHN PHELPS, JAMES L. DAY and ALBERT BALDWIN.
350 Chances at \$10 a Chance.
The Necklace is now on exhibition at the store of Messrs. A. B. GRISWOLD & CO. Due notice will be given of the time and manner of drawing.
Jy 14 8u 2do

THE NEW LOUISIANA REMEDY.
For coughs, catarrh, colds, throat and lung complaints is the most effective and remarkable thing of its kind that has ever appeared. Facts overwhelmingly demonstrate the truth of this statement. If you doubt, call at the depot 106 Camp street, and see. Product of our swamps. Sold by druggists.
Jy 14 15 21 22 23 24

THE MOREQUE BUILDING,
on Camp street,
WAS PAINTED WITH
Jewett's White Lead.
The trade supplied at 32 Peters street, near Gravier.
Jy 14 11 2do W. M. ABBATT.

PAPER HANGINGS
—AND—
WINDOW SHADES.
We have in stock all the NEWEST STYLES AND PATTERNS, and employ a large force of experienced workmen. Prices to suit the times.
F. NEWHALL,
40 Camp street.
Jy 14 1m 2do

MONEY TO LOAN
—ON—
DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, WATCHES, SILVER-WARE, PIANOS, LOOKING-GLASSES AND FURNITURE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
And all other personal property, Guns, Pistols, etc. Also on Stocks, Bonds and other collateral. In large and small sums, at as low rate of interest as any chartered institution in this city. PLEDGES KEPT ONE YEAR.

Hart's Loan Office,
43 Baronne Street.
(Opposite the N. O. Gas Co.)
MAURICE J. HART, Agent.
N. B.—Parties not being able to call in person will receive prompt attention by communicating with the above.

ALL BUSINESS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.
The business at No. 43 St. Charles street, known as "Hart's Broker's Office," will be continued as heretofore.
Jas 17 2do

STATE LICENSES FOR 1878.
TAX COLLECTOR'S OFFICE SECOND DISTRICT.
No. 47 St. Louis street,
New Orleans, July 3, 1878.
I hereby give notice to all parties indebted to the State for licenses of 1878 to call at once at my office and settle the same, in order to avoid seizure and costs.
P. L. BOUNY,
Jy 4 State Tax Collector Second District.

DRY GOODS
ALMOST FOR NOTHING!
NO SUCH PRICES
EVER KNOWN IN
NEW ORLEANS.

As we are about to take our annual inventory we will offer

DURING THE NEXT TEN DAYS
our entire stock, at prices the like of which was never known in New Orleans, and ask our lady friends to call and confirm us in this statement. Victoria LAWNs formerly sold at 10c, reduced to 5c, at DANZIGER'S.
Victoria LAWNs, formerly sold at 12 1/2c, reduced to 8c, at DANZIGER'S.
Bishop LAWNs, formerly sold at 20c, reduced to 15c, at DANZIGER'S.
Bishop LAWNs, formerly sold at 25c, reduced to 15c, at DANZIGER'S.
We advise the ladies to call at once, as we have only a limited quantity of these goods and will be sold out in a very short time. Although we advertise only the prices of our cheapest goods, we beg to notify you that all our first-class goods are also being offered at reduced prices.

CALICOES AND COTTONS
ALMOST FOR NOTHING.
Best CALICOES at 4, 4 1/2 and 5c a yard.
Long-draw Finished COTTONS at 7c a yard.
Good White and Brown COTTONS at 5c a yard.
1/2 yard wide SHEETINGS at 15c a yard.
PILLOW CASINGS at 12 1/2c a yard.

DRESS GOODS
ALMOST FOR NOTHING.
Pretty LINEN LAWNs at 6 and 7c, worth 10 and 15c.
Yard wide LAWNs at 7c, worth 12 1/2c.
Beautiful yard wide LAWNs at 12 1/2c, worth 25c.
Travelling LINENS at 10 and 12 1/2c.
White LINEN LAWNs at 15c, reduced from 25c. Our stock of Dress Goods, a though into the season, will be found complete and worthy your attention.

SILKS
ALMOST FOR NOTHING.
Black SILKS, yard wide, for Grenadine Linings, at 35c.
Black SILKS (pure Silk) at 65c a yard.
Extra qualities at 75c and 81c.
Fan- and SILKS at 50, 60 and 75c, former prices 81 and 85c.

GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED IN EMBROIDERIES.
We respectfully call your attention to the fact that you can find at our FANCY GOODS counter a complete assortment of Plain and Colored French EMBROIDERIES, Real and Imitation Valenciennes LACES, Real and Imitation Artois LACES, Real and Imitation Brussels LACES, and all kinds of Embroideries, Trimmings, Fringes, Buttons, etc.

ALL OUR CORSETS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
We have this department continually replenished with the best goods at the lowest prices, and have all styles and all prices, from 50c up to \$5.
SPEL TAL BARGAINS IN CORSETS.
French CORSETS, worth \$2 50, reduced to \$1.

BOBBINET BARS
ALMOST FOR NOTHING.
As we have about 2000 pieces on hand, we are determined to close them out and have marked them at most attractive low prices.
Extra sizes and extra good qualities—What we sold at \$2 50 reduced to \$1 50.
What we sold at \$2 50 reduced to \$1 75.
What we sold at \$3 reduced to \$2.
What we sold at \$4 reduced to \$2 75.
And all others in proportion.

ALL THE LADIES' UNDERWEAR
MANUFACTURED BY US.
Our stock of LADIES' UNDERWEAR is so well assorted and fresh that we take pleasure in calling your attention to it.
These goods are made to suit the taste of the New Orleans ladies. We guarantee goods and prices.

LOWEST PRICES EVER KNOWN FOR PARASOLS.
CLOSING OUT SALE.
PARASOLS reduced from \$3 to \$1.
PARASOLS reduced from \$4 to \$2.

DANZIGER'S
157 Canal st., bet. Bourbon and Dauphine.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE OF THE SEASON.
We beg to inform you that we have closed up our branch store, and shall transact all our business at
OUR CANAL STREET ESTABLISHMENT.

DRY GOODS
ALMOST FOR NOTHING
—AT—
DANZIGER'S,
157 Canal st., bet. Bourbon and Dauphine.

Particular and prompt attention paid by one of the firm to country orders. Letters and orders answered and filled on the day received. Samples and price lists sent free to all parts of the country. All 4000 s not selling may be returned to us at our expense, and money will be refunded. Address—