

THE SPOFFORD CASE.

The Truth About What Money Was Spent and Bribing of Witnesses.

A Revision of Feeling Caused by the Brazen Effrontery and Utter Depravity Shown by the Members of the Kellogg Legislature.

A representative of the Democrat dropped in yesterday at Mr. Chas. O'Connell's office, on Royal street, to welcome that gentleman home from Washington, and have a talk with him about affairs in Washington, particularly concerning the Spofford-Kellogg case.

After the usual greetings and compliments, the reporter proceeded to business in an aggressive manner by hanting his interlocutor concerning the assertion made in one of yesterday morning's dailies, by a Republican just returned from Washington, "that a baby might have better managed the case than himself."

Such a criticism does not amount to much, smilingly answered Mr. O'Connell, for I know very well what I have been doing, and even outside of the Democrat ranks I have been strongly complimented by Republican Senators for my conduct of the business.

The reporter rejoined that he fully appreciated the situation, and that the people here had read enough in the telegraphic columns of the papers to satisfy them that everything had been done that could be accomplished by straightforwardness, tact and good judgment. Now, continued the Democrat representative, I would like to know from you whether there are any grounds for the allegations that have been circulated by the Republican politicians, that witnesses for Judge Spofford had been paid money to insure testimony favorable to the cause.

Mr. O.—There is not a word of truth in all those allegations. On the contrary, all the witnesses were examined before the hearing, and there was no money to be expected, whatever they would say on the stand; that Judge Spofford had made no bribe, and that he had no access; that he wanted nothing but before the committee, but the truth, and that he would not take his seat in the Senate nor would I help him to take it, at the cost of subornation and bribery.

Reporter.—How do you account for their suddenly going back on their sworn affidavits? Mr. O.—I have no account to give. In Washington they were met by a delegation of Republicans, representing Kellogg's interest, taken charge of at once, and they were promised money if they would go back on their affidavits. They were promised money if they would go back on their affidavits. They were promised money if they would go back on their affidavits.

Reporter.—How do you account for their suddenly going back on their sworn affidavits? Mr. O.—I have no account to give. In Washington they were met by a delegation of Republicans, representing Kellogg's interest, taken charge of at once, and they were promised money if they would go back on their affidavits. They were promised money if they would go back on their affidavits.

Reporter.—How do you account for their suddenly going back on their sworn affidavits? Mr. O.—I have no account to give. In Washington they were met by a delegation of Republicans, representing Kellogg's interest, taken charge of at once, and they were promised money if they would go back on their affidavits. They were promised money if they would go back on their affidavits.

Reporter.—How do you account for their suddenly going back on their sworn affidavits? Mr. O.—I have no account to give. In Washington they were met by a delegation of Republicans, representing Kellogg's interest, taken charge of at once, and they were promised money if they would go back on their affidavits. They were promised money if they would go back on their affidavits.

Reporter.—How do you account for their suddenly going back on their sworn affidavits? Mr. O.—I have no account to give. In Washington they were met by a delegation of Republicans, representing Kellogg's interest, taken charge of at once, and they were promised money if they would go back on their affidavits. They were promised money if they would go back on their affidavits.

Reporter.—How do you account for their suddenly going back on their sworn affidavits? Mr. O.—I have no account to give. In Washington they were met by a delegation of Republicans, representing Kellogg's interest, taken charge of at once, and they were promised money if they would go back on their affidavits. They were promised money if they would go back on their affidavits.

Reporter.—How do you account for their suddenly going back on their sworn affidavits? Mr. O.—I have no account to give. In Washington they were met by a delegation of Republicans, representing Kellogg's interest, taken charge of at once, and they were promised money if they would go back on their affidavits. They were promised money if they would go back on their affidavits.

Reporter.—How do you account for their suddenly going back on their sworn affidavits? Mr. O.—I have no account to give. In Washington they were met by a delegation of Republicans, representing Kellogg's interest, taken charge of at once, and they were promised money if they would go back on their affidavits. They were promised money if they would go back on their affidavits.

Reporter.—How do you account for their suddenly going back on their sworn affidavits? Mr. O.—I have no account to give. In Washington they were met by a delegation of Republicans, representing Kellogg's interest, taken charge of at once, and they were promised money if they would go back on their affidavits. They were promised money if they would go back on their affidavits.

Reporter.—How do you account for their suddenly going back on their sworn affidavits? Mr. O.—I have no account to give. In Washington they were met by a delegation of Republicans, representing Kellogg's interest, taken charge of at once, and they were promised money if they would go back on their affidavits. They were promised money if they would go back on their affidavits.

Reporter.—How do you account for their suddenly going back on their sworn affidavits? Mr. O.—I have no account to give. In Washington they were met by a delegation of Republicans, representing Kellogg's interest, taken charge of at once, and they were promised money if they would go back on their affidavits. They were promised money if they would go back on their affidavits.

Reporter.—How do you account for their suddenly going back on their sworn affidavits? Mr. O.—I have no account to give. In Washington they were met by a delegation of Republicans, representing Kellogg's interest, taken charge of at once, and they were promised money if they would go back on their affidavits. They were promised money if they would go back on their affidavits.

Reporter.—How do you account for their suddenly going back on their sworn affidavits? Mr. O.—I have no account to give. In Washington they were met by a delegation of Republicans, representing Kellogg's interest, taken charge of at once, and they were promised money if they would go back on their affidavits. They were promised money if they would go back on their affidavits.

Reporter.—How do you account for their suddenly going back on their sworn affidavits? Mr. O.—I have no account to give. In Washington they were met by a delegation of Republicans, representing Kellogg's interest, taken charge of at once, and they were promised money if they would go back on their affidavits. They were promised money if they would go back on their affidavits.

Reporter.—How do you account for their suddenly going back on their sworn affidavits? Mr. O.—I have no account to give. In Washington they were met by a delegation of Republicans, representing Kellogg's interest, taken charge of at once, and they were promised money if they would go back on their affidavits. They were promised money if they would go back on their affidavits.

Reporter.—How do you account for their suddenly going back on their sworn affidavits? Mr. O.—I have no account to give. In Washington they were met by a delegation of Republicans, representing Kellogg's interest, taken charge of at once, and they were promised money if they would go back on their affidavits. They were promised money if they would go back on their affidavits.

Reporter.—How do you account for their suddenly going back on their sworn affidavits? Mr. O.—I have no account to give. In Washington they were met by a delegation of Republicans, representing Kellogg's interest, taken charge of at once, and they were promised money if they would go back on their affidavits. They were promised money if they would go back on their affidavits.

Reporter.—How do you account for their suddenly going back on their sworn affidavits? Mr. O.—I have no account to give. In Washington they were met by a delegation of Republicans, representing Kellogg's interest, taken charge of at once, and they were promised money if they would go back on their affidavits. They were promised money if they would go back on their affidavits.

Reporter.—How do you account for their suddenly going back on their sworn affidavits? Mr. O.—I have no account to give. In Washington they were met by a delegation of Republicans, representing Kellogg's interest, taken charge of at once, and they were promised money if they would go back on their affidavits. They were promised money if they would go back on their affidavits.

of the Saturday 7 o'clock a. m. trains, to return either Sunday evening or Monday morning, are for sale under the City Hotel and at the Jackson Railroad depot, for the sum of \$100. Philip Weid, the enterprising and popular music dealer on Canal street, has sent up at his own expense his finest piano for the use of the charitable donors, so that we may rest assured that if the music is not good it will be the fault of the parties who will tackle that piano.

THE GRETNA FIRE.

Further Particulars Concerning the Conflagration.

A visit to Gretna yesterday disclosed the fact that the debris of the large conflagration which resulted in the destruction of the Crescent City Oil Factory and the two immense warehouses were still burning, notwithstanding the many thousand gallons of water pumped on it by the fire and the fire department of that little burg.

In the factory there was a quantity of new machinery, which had lately been placed there and was in operation at the time of the fire. Its destruction is considered a total loss. No further particulars than those published in the Democrat yesterday morning could be obtained.

The destruction of the building as already stated in a previous issue of this paper, throws over 200 persons out of work, and this has caused considerable distress. Nearly all the employees of the building residing in the vicinity of the factory will now for a living in a question, as nearly all the other factories of the kind have for the present stopped operations.

A remarkable feature of this fire, taking in consideration the excitement that prevailed at the time, together with the falling of the walls, is that no serious accident happened. Mr. Fred Strally, who was so severely burned while attempting to save his engine from destruction, is improving rapidly.

THE LATE JOHN T. CONDON.

The death of John T. Condon, which took place Tuesday evening from wounds received three weeks previous, is to be re-erected, not only on humane grounds, but in his demise New Orleans has lost an industrious and skillful mechanic. The deceased was the inventor of the automatic mechanism which loosens our engine horses from their stalls upon the ring.

His funeral took place last evening from his late residence No. 32 Delord street, and a large number who followed the body to the grave testified to the personal popularity of the deceased, and the esteem in which he was held by all. Among the mourners were the member of Mechanics' Fire Company No. 9, of which deceased was a member, and large delegations from the other fire companies in the city, as well as the heads of the department.

MAIL TO GRAND ISLE.

As will be seen by the following copy of a letter, mail communication with Grand Isle will be opened in a short time:

Washington, D. C., June 21, 1879. Sir—Referring to your letter of the nineteenth instant, you are informed that postal service (in steamboats) between New Orleans and Grand Isle, Louisiana, three times a week each way, as recommended by yourself and Mr. J. H. Ellis, has this day been authorized to take effect from the 1st of July proximo. Very respectfully, THOS. J. BRADY, Second Ass't. P. M. General.

Hon. B. F. Jones, U. S. Senator. The action of the department will, no doubt, be received with satisfaction by those of the citizens of New Orleans who contemplate spending the summer months on the island.

A BOYS FATE.

He is Dangerously Injured by Being Crushed Between Two Box Cars. At 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning, while a boy named Joseph Savial, aged fifteen years, was playing with a boy (whose name is unknown) around the freight cars of the Morgan Railroad, at the head of St. Ann street, he attempted to cross the track while one of the engines was backing up to be coupled to a box car. He was not quick enough, however, and was crushed between the two cars and severely injured about the body. When rescued from his perilous position he was in an insensable condition, and his parents were hurriedly taken to the residence of Ursuline street, between Rampart and Burgundy, where he was attended by a physician, who declined to express an opinion as to the nature of his injuries.

WOUNDING A PRISONER.

He Escapes from the Officers and is Shot in the Arm. At 3 o'clock last night, while Officers Mulvey and Jackson were bringing a negro named Henry Williams to the Sixth Station, who was charged by his wife with threatening to take her life, the prisoner broke from them and fled. A chase ensued by the officers and the rabble, and during the excitement three shots were fired at the fugitive. Williams was captured on Coliseum street, between St. Mary and St. Andrew, and there it was discovered that one of the balls fired at him had taken effect in his left arm, inflicting a slight wound.

A PROPOSED RACE.

For the purpose of settling the disputed question of the relative speed of the Canal street, Jackson street and the lower district ferries, it is proposed to have a race of the crafts at an early day. The matter is being agitated, and although as yet no formal resolutions have been adopted, it is understood that as a basis for an agreement a pool of \$100, to be taken by the winning boat, has been suggested.

The friends of the owners of the different boats are anxious to see the match made, and are all bent on bringing it about the race will certainly take place.

PRIVATE MARKET WAR.

Francis Lamarque, a private market man, doing business at No. 380 Decatur street, yesterday had a hearing before Judge Miltenberger on eight separate charges of violating the market ordinance, and was fined \$25 in each case, making a total fine of \$200. The attorney for the accused filed an application for an appeal to the Supreme Court, which was granted by Judge Miltenberger, who released the prisoner on \$500 bonds to await the action of the court.

THE TRAMPS AT MOBILE.

Tobias, of New York, and Lows, of Texas, started on a twenty-four hour walk on Saturday evening last, at Fracast, Mobile. The match was won by Lows, who took the lead at the start and kept it throughout. He made ninety-six miles, and Tobias retired after making eighty-four miles.

STATE-HOUSE NOTES.

Dr. Cornelius Beard was appointed by the Governor a member of the Board of Trustees of the Louisiana University, vice Judge Kruse, deceased. Dr. Adams, quarantine physician at the Rigolets, has written to Dr. Choppin, seeking for instructions with regard to the boarding of vessels at night. Dr. Choppin informed Dr. Adams not to board them at night unless they paid their quarantine fees.

Conformably to the letter of Dr. Choppin Mr. Tobr, president of the New Orleans Waterworks Company, has ordered the discontinuance of the excavations for the laying of waterworks pipes. Capsized in a Skiff. (Louisville Courier-Journal.) He wouldn't fight a louse unless he thought he had a dead sure thing of it. Everybody knows who knows anything, that he is an unprincipled, ill-treated, ill-mannered braggadocio, sprung originally from the slums.

FIRE THIS MORNING.

A Tobacco Factory and a Machine Shop Totally Destroyed—Arrest of H. Christian.

At 1 o'clock this morning a fire, that is attributed to an incendiary, broke out in the large brick edifice, situated on New Levee street, near the corner of Galenille. This building, which was owned and occupied as a tobacco manufactory by Mr. Charles Schneider, was totally consumed.

The flames then communicated to the fine one-story brick building located on Galenille street, between Vals Lovers and Tchoupitoulas, and totally destroyed them. These buildings were formerly occupied as tobacco warehouses, but are now occupied by Messrs. Lewis and Teschoutoulas, and it was impossible to ascertain the names of the owners of the building, as they belong to heirs in succession. Mr. Mims, of the firm, stated that his and his partner's loss was a total one, they having no insurance.

Owing to the absence of Mr. Schneider, his insurance claimant was not present, and he had to have a large stock of tobacco on hand, and the machinery of his manufactory was totally destroyed. The fire was extinguished by the fire department, upon reaching the scene, although the flames had gained considerable headway, managed to prevent them from doing any further damage to the destruction of the factory and machine shop.

At the time of the fire a man was seen coming out of the tobacco factory, and was immediately arrested by the Second Precinct Station, where he gave the name of T. L. Christian. The police, for reasons best known to themselves, did not permit Christian to be interviewed. It was stated, however, that he was the watchman of the factory and was not in the factory at the time of the fire. He was arrested by Officer Potter, of the Second Precinct, was forced to sound an alarm from box 42, owing to the fact that Officer Drune, in attempting to turn the alarm from box 47, broke his key.

Mrs. Galligan's grocery, at the corner of New Levee and Poydras streets, was also severely damaged by the fire, and the machinery of the machine shops, on Galenille street, adjoining the machine shops, was also destroyed.

CITY ECHOES.

Rosa Salava was looked up in the Third Station, charged with buying stolen property. Yesterday morning a colored woman, named Rachel Turner, was suddenly arrested at her domicile, No. 14 1/2 Grand street.

John Lawler, for attempting to shoot John Oarr and carrying a concealed razor, was looked up in the Suburban Station.

Small Blaze.

Yesterday evening a house located on St. Louis street was damaged by fire to the amount of \$15. The building was owned by Caroline Gardner and occupied by Kitty Jones.

Thrown from His Boat.

At about 2 o'clock yesterday, at the corner of Ursuline and Peters streets, a man named Mike O'Neil, was thrown from his boat and received slight injuries about the head and shoulders.

A Pound Driver's Fate—He is Almost Stoned to Death by a Mob.

Last night on Prieure street, between Dumaine and St. Phillip, as a pound driver by the name of Albert Glenson was in the act of driving some dogs, he was pelted with some dozen unknown men, who stoned him almost to death. The mob would, no doubt, have killed the boy had not some citizens come by his rescue and driven them off. When the citizens interfered the mob turned on them and a general riot ensued, but fortunately with no serious results.

The physician who attended him stated that his wounds were severe and painful, but he did not think dangerous.

FOR OTHER CITY NEWS SEE SECOND PAGE.

PLON-PLON!

Character of the Man Who Now Stands at the Head of the Bonaparte Family. (New York Evening Post.) Prince Napoleon, the second son of Jerome Bonaparte, by his second wife, the Princess Frederica of Wurtemberg, is the senior living representative of his family. He is now 57 years of age. His name has been noted for years as a name of the Bonaparte family, although recently he was a qualified supporter of the empire, and may now be described as a conservative Republican. After the revolution of 1848 he was the leader of the "Montain," a fact forever held up against him by the Democrats, the Periguys and the Bonhous, who wrought, and waxed fat on, the subsequent "coup d'etat." Prince Napoleon does not like to fight. It is true that he commanded the Imperial army at Alma and Inkermann. But he threw up his command in great haste, saying he was ill; and for this the nickname of "Plon-plon" was bestowed upon him by his admiring countrymen. But he did not retreat, he remained at Inkermann, and he remained finally with great credit in the French Senate in 1861. A fierce debate ensued, and the Duke d'Aumale sent Prince Napoleon a challenge. The challenge was declined, and since then the Prince can scarcely be said to have been in the front of the French army. There may be two opinions about his courage or about the construction to be placed on his conduct in the cases described; but there can be no doubt that he is the kind of man to whom the Emperor would have assigned the most important military duties of the French people.

The Emperor's policy has been completely reversed by the party of the Empire. The late Emperor always thought him half-hearted, although he was reconciled to him after more than one season of alienation. A memorable instance of this was the delivery by the Prince of a speech on the unveiling of a statue of Napoleon the First in Corsica in 1865. These things are, of course, remembered. But it may be possible, if not to forget, to put the things in a different perspective. Things have happened even in the history of this strange dynasty. Time was when the first Napoleon was as wild a republican as the best or the worst of them. Each of his steps toward the throne was insidious and bloodstained. It always appeared to him and his children that the throne was thrust upon him. It was, as Hazlitt says, the repeated attempts made against the life of the First Consul which gave a handle for some time agitators to raise him to the imperial throne and making the dignity hereditary in his family. Not that, indeed, this would secure him from personal danger, though it is true that there is a divinity doth hedge a king, but the Emperor, who was a republican, and a part of the public disquietude by providing a successor.

The Democratic stains on the escutcheon of "Plon-plon" may then be effaced. "The interests of France" may obliterate as often as they please before what is yet to be forgotten. Even the dislike of the army might be softened or dissipated. A brilliant military stroke, carefully planned and unattended by personal risk, has before now, at the right moment, raised a hero in the poorer stuff than even Prince "Plon-plon."

But even valuing these expedients an eligible Bonaparte might hope to be President of the French republic in 1880 no less than in 1848. Admitting the difference of the situations, including the sharpest of the lessons of experience, the more democratic a Bonaparte candidate the better the chance of his election. Again, when glory is not even mentioned by a French chief magistrate in his inaugural address, military success or popularity is entirely of less consequence than usual, and hereafter further hopes are suggested for the future of Prince Napoleon. If, however, after all said and done he is to be put aside, the Imperialists have a manifest alternative. In his son, and the grandson of Victor Napoleon, now seventeen years of age, there remains a Napoleon the Fifth, quite as available as Henry the Fifth for the Bourbons, and who, in default of a legitimate heir, could be worked into an effective substitute.

A View of Conkling. (Louisville Courier-Journal.) He wouldn't fight a louse unless he thought he had a dead sure thing of it. Everybody knows who knows anything, that he is an unprincipled, ill-treated, ill-mannered braggadocio, sprung originally from the slums.

His marriage into a respectable family gave him a start in the world, which his bullying and stage talent have continued to push. He does not even consider himself a gentleman, and he will wear the livery which his offensiveness and vulgarly wrung from Lamar smelly. His private life for several years has been so equivocal that no decent woman here is after to get some Southern Senator to kick him into martyrdom. Blaine knows him.

LOUISIANA.

The Supreme Court at Monroe has declared the Baton Rouge Sunday law constitutional. The cotton crop in Avoyelles is two weeks in advance of what it was last season at this time. A horse was run struck in front of Mr. Dean's store, in Colfax, last Tuesday, and died in a few minutes.

The corn on the prairie in Avoyelles parish is suffering greatly from the drought, and will yield scarcely any crop. The planters in Ouachita have got long faces, for both cotton and corn are drooping under the sun's hot rays, and the prospects are far from encouraging.

Crop reports from all parts of the Red River parish are encouraging as to cotton, but five out of seven farmers have no hope of making anything like a crop of corn. There will be a big item this fall with river planters, as their corn, as a general thing, is past the salvation notch already. They want rain for cotton now.

Matthew Ellison, a mulatto desperado, commonly known as Matthew Love, who killed Mr. Alexander, on his place on Grosvenor bay, in Concordia parish, was killed six miles from Harrisonburg, on the Alexandria road, a few days ago, by the deputy sheriff of Catahoula parish, who had arrested him above Alexandria. He went without resistance to where he was killed, but there declared he would not be taken to jail alive, and showed fight, leading to his death, as stated.

We believed, and we so stated in our paper two weeks ago, that the Kansas fever had not yet died out in this parish. But it appears that we were mistaken, or that the lull was only temporary, and was soon to break out anew with more vigor. We have heard of several cases, and the Kansas fever had not yet died out in this parish. But it appears that we were mistaken, or that the lull was only temporary, and was soon to break out anew with more vigor.

Mr. Alexander, on his place on Grosvenor bay, in Concordia parish, was killed six miles from Harrisonburg, on the Alexandria road, a few days ago, by the deputy sheriff of Catahoula parish, who had arrested him above Alexandria. He went without resistance to where he was killed, but there declared he would not be taken to jail alive, and showed fight, leading to his death, as stated.

We believed, and we so stated in our paper two weeks ago, that the Kansas fever had not yet died out in this parish. But it appears that we were mistaken, or that the lull was only temporary, and was soon to break out anew with more vigor. We have heard of several cases, and the Kansas fever had not yet died out in this parish. But it appears that we were mistaken, or that the lull was only temporary, and was soon to break out anew with more vigor.

Mr. Alexander, on his place on Grosvenor bay, in Concordia parish, was killed six miles from Harrisonburg, on the Alexandria road, a few days ago, by the deputy sheriff of Catahoula parish, who had arrested him above Alexandria. He went without resistance to where he was killed, but there declared he would not be taken to jail alive, and showed fight, leading to his death, as stated.

We believed, and we so stated in our paper two weeks ago, that the Kansas fever had not yet died out in this parish. But it appears that we were mistaken, or that the lull was only temporary, and was soon to break out anew with more vigor. We have heard of several cases, and the Kansas fever had not yet died out in this parish. But it appears that we were mistaken, or that the lull was only temporary, and was soon to break out anew with more vigor.

Mr. Alexander, on his place on Grosvenor bay, in Concordia parish, was killed six miles from Harrisonburg, on the Alexandria road, a few days ago, by the deputy sheriff of Catahoula parish, who had arrested him above Alexandria. He went without resistance to where he was killed, but there declared he would not be taken to jail alive, and showed fight, leading to his death, as stated.

We believed, and we so stated in our paper two weeks ago, that the Kansas fever had not yet died out in this parish. But it appears that we were mistaken, or that the lull was only temporary, and was soon to break out anew with more vigor. We have heard of several cases, and the Kansas fever had not yet died out in this parish. But it appears that we were mistaken, or that the lull was only temporary, and was soon to break out anew with more vigor.

Mr. Alexander, on his place on Grosvenor bay, in Concordia parish, was killed six miles from Harrisonburg, on the Alexandria road, a few days ago, by the deputy sheriff of Catahoula parish, who had arrested him above Alexandria. He went without resistance to where he was killed, but there declared he would not be taken to jail alive, and showed fight, leading to his death, as stated.

We believed, and we so stated in our paper two weeks ago, that the Kansas fever had not yet died out in this parish. But it appears that we were mistaken, or that the lull was only temporary, and was soon to break out anew with more vigor. We have heard of several cases, and the Kansas fever had not yet died out in this parish. But it appears that we were mistaken, or that the lull was only temporary, and was soon to break out anew with more vigor.

Mr. Alexander, on his place on Grosvenor bay, in Concordia parish, was killed six miles from Harrisonburg, on the Alexandria road, a few days ago, by the deputy sheriff of Catahoula parish, who had arrested him above Alexandria. He went without resistance to where he was killed, but there declared he would not be taken to jail alive, and showed fight, leading to his death, as stated.

We believed, and we so stated in our paper two weeks ago, that the Kansas fever had not yet died out in this parish. But it appears that we were mistaken, or that the lull was only temporary, and was soon to break out anew with more vigor. We have heard of several cases, and the Kansas fever had not yet died out in this parish. But it appears that we were mistaken, or that the lull was only temporary, and was soon to break out anew with more vigor.

Mr. Alexander, on his place on Grosvenor bay, in Concordia parish, was killed six miles from Harrisonburg, on the Alexandria road, a few days ago, by the deputy sheriff of Catahoula parish, who had arrested him above Alexandria. He went without resistance to where he was killed, but there declared he would not be taken to jail alive, and showed fight, leading to his death, as stated.

We believed, and we so stated in our paper two weeks ago, that the Kansas fever had not yet died out in this parish. But it appears that we were mistaken, or that the lull was only temporary, and was soon to break out anew with more vigor. We have heard of several cases, and the Kansas fever had not yet died out in this parish. But it appears that we were mistaken, or that the lull was only temporary, and was soon to break out anew with more vigor.

Mr. Alexander, on his place on Grosvenor bay, in Concordia parish, was killed six miles from Harrisonburg, on the Alexandria road, a few days ago, by the deputy sheriff of Catahoula parish, who had arrested him above Alexandria. He went without resistance to where he was killed, but there declared he would not be taken to jail alive, and showed fight, leading to his death, as stated.

We believed, and we so stated in our paper two weeks ago, that the Kansas fever had not yet died out in this parish. But it appears that we were mistaken, or that the lull was only temporary, and was soon to break out anew with more vigor. We have heard of several cases, and the Kansas fever had not yet died out in this parish. But it appears that we were mistaken, or that the lull was only temporary, and was soon to break out anew with more vigor.

Mr. Alexander, on his place on Grosvenor bay, in Concordia parish, was killed six miles from Harrisonburg, on the Alexandria road, a few days ago, by the deputy sheriff of Catahoula parish, who had arrested him above Alexandria. He went without resistance to where he was killed, but there declared he would not be taken to jail alive, and showed fight, leading to his death, as stated.

We believed, and we so stated in our paper two weeks ago, that the Kansas fever had not yet died out in this parish. But it appears that we were mistaken, or that the lull was only temporary, and was soon to break out anew with more vigor. We have heard of several cases, and the Kansas fever had not yet died out in this parish. But it appears that we were mistaken, or that the lull was only temporary, and was soon to break out anew with more vigor.

Mr. Alexander, on his place on Grosvenor bay, in Concordia parish, was killed six miles from Harrisonburg, on the Alexandria road, a few days ago, by the deputy sheriff of Catahoula parish, who had arrested him above Alexandria. He went without resistance to where he was killed, but there declared he would not be taken to jail alive, and showed fight, leading to his death, as stated.

We believed, and we so stated in our paper two weeks ago, that the Kansas fever had not yet died out in this parish. But it appears that we were mistaken, or that the lull was only temporary, and was soon to break out anew with more vigor. We have heard of several cases, and the Kansas fever had not yet died out in this parish. But it appears that we were mistaken, or that the lull was only temporary, and was soon to break out anew with more vigor.

Mr. Alexander, on his place on Grosvenor bay, in Concordia parish, was killed six miles from Harrisonburg, on the Alexandria road, a few days ago, by the deputy sheriff of Catahoula parish, who had arrested him above Alexandria. He went without resistance to where he was killed, but there declared he would not be taken to jail alive, and showed fight, leading to his death, as stated.

We believed, and we so stated in our paper two weeks ago, that the Kansas fever had not yet died out in this parish. But it appears that we were mistaken, or that the lull was only temporary, and was soon to break out anew with more vigor. We have heard of several cases, and the Kansas fever had not yet died out in this parish. But it appears that we were mistaken, or that the lull was only temporary, and was soon to break out anew with more vigor.

Mr. Alexander, on his place on Grosvenor bay, in Concordia parish, was killed six miles from Harrisonburg, on the Alexandria road, a few days ago, by the deputy sheriff of Catahoula parish, who had arrested him above Alexandria. He went without resistance to where he was killed, but there declared he would not be taken to jail alive, and showed fight, leading to his death, as stated.

M. SCHWARTZ & BRO., 149 TO 169 MAGAZINE STREET, AGENTS FOR

DEANE'S PATENT STEAM PUMP

The attention of the public is particularly called to the GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

This reduction is possible on account of the decrease in the cost of labor and material, and by any lowering of the quality of either. Notwithstanding the previously acknowledged SUPERIORITY OF THE DEANE PUMP,

It has been the constant endeavor of the manufacturer to render it still more worthy of the favor with which it has been received, by such IMPROVEMENTS IN DESIGN AND DETAIL

As will simplify, strengthen and perfect it for the many uses to which it is applied, until it is now admitted to be The Most Perfect Steam Pump Made.

Each PUMP is subjected to a rigorous test before leaving the manufactory, and every Pump is guaranteed. We obligate ourselves to refund the purchase money in case any Pump should fail to perform the work for which we warrant it. We have constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of PUMPS FOR VACUUM, SYRUP, TANKS AND FEEDING BOILERS.

KELLY STEEL BARB WIRE. STEEL BARB FENCE WIRE.

With the invention, manufacture and use of BARBED WIRE dawned a NEW ERA IN FENCING. Previously all fences of wire or wood had to be made of sufficient strength to resist the brute force of the animal to be restrained, and it depended upon the strength and activity of the animal as to whether the fence could be broken down or scaled; hence, fencing had become very costly, and, in many cases, almost impossible to be obtained.

With the invention, manufacture and use of BARBED WIRE dawned a NEW ERA IN FENCING. Previously all fences of wire or wood had to be made of sufficient strength to resist the brute force of the animal to be restrained, and it depended upon the strength and activity of the animal as to whether the fence could be broken down or scaled; hence, fencing had become very costly, and, in many cases, almost impossible to be obtained.

With the invention, manufacture and use of BARBED WIRE dawned a NEW ERA IN FENCING. Previously all fences of wire or wood had to be made of sufficient strength to resist the brute force of the animal to be restrained, and it depended upon the strength and activity of the animal as to whether the fence could be broken down or scaled; hence, fencing had become very costly, and, in many cases, almost impossible to be obtained.

With the invention, manufacture and use of BARBED WIRE dawned a NEW ERA IN FENCING. Previously all fences of wire or wood had to be made of sufficient strength to resist the brute force of the animal to be restrained, and it