

**DAILY DEMOCRAT.**

Official Journal of the Constitutional Convention of the State of Louisiana.

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NEW ORLEANS, JULY 27, 1879.

**DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM OF 1876 AND 1878.**

That the Democratic-Conservative party of the State of Louisiana in Convention assembled, do hereby reiterate all the pledges contained in the party platform adopted in July, 1876, and particularly the following, to wit:  
 "We hereby pledge our party to the satisfaction of all the legal obligations issued by the State of Louisiana; to the most strenuous efforts in the direction of reform and an economical administration of the government, especially to the abolition of all unnecessary public offices; to the reduction of the fees and salaries of office to the standard of a fair remuneration; to the consequent reduction of taxation to the lowest possible limit commensurate with the necessary expenses of the government and the preservation of the public faith.

**SAVINGS BY THE NEW CONSTITUTION.**

Legislative department.....	\$115,130
Executive department.....	64,000
Judicial department.....	54,500
Miscellaneous.....	170,000
Interest (at 2 per cent).....	600,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$1,003,680</b>

Lightning went for a sexton at Tecumseh, Mich., and knocked him into a grave he was digging.

In the London Hospital for incurables there is a girl who is deaf, dumb, blind and hunch-backed, yet who is able to converse fluently by touches.

The great Parliament clock has been watched by the royal astronomer, and found to be within one second of true time on 80 per cent of the days of observation.

Persia is a good place for intelligent and thrifty foreigners.—N. Y. Sun. There now, O. H. M. D., run right along and give our compliments to the Shah and tell him we sent you.

Michigan has unearthed a nice lot of thieves in shape of her own officials, who have held office several consecutive terms. Among other frauds the charging of \$2000 a mile for roads over a smooth plain, where two men could build a quarter of a mile a day, is conspicuous.

Two more ex-Senators have decided to move out to Colorado—Dorsey, of Arkansas, and Plumb, of Kansas. The little State of Colorado, which has been in the Union only three years, is now the home of no less than seven Senators or ex-Senators, all of them anxious to be sent back to Washington. It will be a terrific cut-throat game in the Colorado Legislature when there is a Senatorial vacancy to fill.

The crop reports from France, England and Ireland are discouraging. So great has been the damage that those countries will have to rely more than ever upon the outside world for supplies of breadstuffs and provisions. On the other hand, the harvest in the United States will be immense, and the prospects are that the prices will be remunerative. The active foreign demand will prevent anything like a glut in the market.

A Greenburg, Ind., woman sometimes thought she didn't want to live, and sometimes thought she did. In this harrowing uncertainty she wound one end of a rope around a beam, tied the other to her throat and jumped off a chair, taking the precaution, however, to have a sharp knife in her hands. Just as soon as she felt the choking natural to such an occasion, she slit the rope and got down, fully convinced that she really wanted to live.

Under the old constitution the State of Louisiana raised, by taxation, \$2 50 to every inhabitant, the highest tax rate in the South; under the new constitution this will be reduced to \$1 20 per inhabitant, about the average rate of the South. This is exceeded by Virginia, which raises \$3 to the inhabitant; Missouri \$1 80 and Texas \$1 25. Arkansas, Florida and South Carolina rates \$1 each; Georgia 90, Mississippi 80, Tennessee 60 and North Carolina 50 cents.

The refugees from Memphis have scattered over the country and carried the yellow fever with them to more than a dozen localities. There have been cases of yellow fever among Memphians reported at New York, Brooklyn, Hoboken, Jersey City, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Lucy, Tenn., Opelika, Ala., Shelbyville, Tenn., Bon Aqua Springs, Tenn., Raleigh, Tenn., and Martin's, Tenn. In Martin's alone did the fever spread to any home people. The latter town, although the telegraph has not yet announced it, has been completely deserted by its inhabitants, and is now almost as desolate as Memphis itself.

Milton S. Littlefield, arrested some time since in Florida for frauds committed during the carpet-bag regime in North Carolina, secured his release on a writ of habeas corpus, the judge ordering his discharge on the ground that the indictment was at variance with the requisition, and that Littlefield was not a fugitive from justice. Recently an officer representing the North Carolina authorities appeared in Tallahassee with another requisition. After consulting with the Attorney General, Gov. Drew refused to order Littlefield's arrest, it having been judicially determined that he was not a fugitive from justice. The North Carolina authorities want him to answer a charge of having swindled that State out of \$4,000,000 of bonds. They have been pursuing him for nearly ten years, but all their efforts to secure his presence in the courts of the State have thus far failed.

**CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CONSTITUTION.**

It is presumed that all good citizens will carefully and thoughtfully peruse the corrected copy of the new constitution, which was issued from this press yesterday. It is a long document, necessarily, from the great number of changes from former constitutions of the State, and the more express and definite provisions and limitations, which the experience of the last quarter of a century and the great progress in constitutional reform and ideas have demanded.

The constitution proper consists of 264 articles; that of 1863, which it supersedes, consisted of 161 articles; that of 1852 of 155 articles; that of 1845 of 153 articles, and the original and first constitution of 1812 of 100 articles.

The additional number of articles in our new constitution mark the progress in constitutional ideas and necessities during the long and eventful period of Louisiana's existence as a State. The science of governmental structure has kept pace with the wonderful development of every other branch of science and knowledge.

Our late Convention was composed of gentlemen, many of whom had thoroughly studied and mastered the new ideas developed during the last half century. They were greatly aided by the studies and labors of the constitution-makers of other States which have recently revised or reorganized their State governments, notably by the conventions of Pennsylvania, Georgia and Texas, to whom they are indebted for some of the wisest provisions of the new instrument.

In thus availing itself of the practical experience and results of these States, our Convention illustrated its most striking and commendable characteristic, and we may add, a characteristic of the age. This is a constant reference to the circumstances and conditions of the State, a practical adaptability to the demands of the will and character of the people, and an application of efficacious remedies to the abuses and evils from which our people have so greatly suffered.

Their method has been the Baconian instead of the oldest philosophers and statesmen, who, like Sir Thomas More, prepared a frame of government for an imaginary community, or like John Locke, who, in his study at Oxford, wrote a constitution for North Carolina, which, by its lack of adaptability to the people and their circumstances, proved an amusing fiasco and was quickly abandoned by that unfortunated community.

Our constitution-makers have exhibited a thorough knowledge of the present demands of our people. They have even changed and modified abstract principles where experience had demonstrated their inapplicability and obsolescence. At the same time, they have carefully conserved and guarded most strictly those fundamental doctrines of republican truth and principle which are eternal, unchangeable and applicable to all free communities, and which are essential to enforce the guarantee of the Federal government to every State of a republican form of government.

The guarantees of our new constitution are more specific and practical than those enumerated in former instruments. The first of these is the distribution of the powers of the government into three distinct departments, and the emphatic prohibition to any one of the departments or to any person or collection of persons holding office in one of them, from exercising power properly belonging to either of the others, except in instances expressly directed or permitted by the constitution.

Herein is embodied the form and substance of a republican government. And the government thus constituted is subjected to the control of certain principles of freedom and popular rights, which are enumerated, as in all other constitutions, in the form of a bill of rights.

**The Bill of Rights.**  
 This bill includes all those guarantees which are set forth in all our constitutions, but with a much more distinct, precise and intelligible definition of the powers of government and the rights of the people than has been given by previous constitutions.

This is article 1, which declares that all government of right originates with the people, is founded on their will alone, and is instituted solely for the good of the whole, deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed; its only legitimate end is to protect the citizens in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property, and when it assumes other functions it is usurpation and oppression. This declaration, with the last article of the Bill of Rights, may be said to embody the whole doctrine of Democracy. That last article provides:

The enumeration of rights shall not be construed to deny or impair other rights of the people not herein expressed.

In other words the government is limited in its powers to the express grants of the constitution, in regard to all rights reserved to the people, whether enumerated or not in the foregoing bill.

On this corner-stone our Convention has constructed a constitution which appears to us to be admirably adapted to give effect to the guarantees of the rights and the expression of the will of the people.

**The Legislature.**  
 A General Assembly is created upon a fair and just apportionment, composed of a Senate of thirty-six members, and a House of Representatives not to exceed ninety-eight nor be less than seventy, to be apportioned according to the total population of the State, each parish to have at least one Representative. The General Assembly, thus constituted, is to meet at the capital on the second Monday of May, 1880, at noon, and biennially thereafter. Its first session may extend to ninety days, all subsequent sessions are to be limited to sixty days. The Legislature is to be elected every four years. The qualifications of members of the General Assembly are seriously changed in respect to the requirement of residence in the State and district. This must be five years for the State and two years for the district. Removal from either vacates the seat. The pay of members is fixed at four dollars per day and actual traveling expenses. They can hold no other office nor be eligible to any office created by them.

The usual restrictions as to the mode of passing laws are provided, together with additional and wise restraints on hasty or confused legislation. Expenses are restricted to very low figures; stationery and printing are to be given out to the lowest bidder, and only to citizens, on contracts to be approved by the Governor, Speaker of the House and President of the Senate. But it is under the head of "Limitations of Legislative Powers" that

the greatest, most important and valuable changes have been made in our State constitution.

These are too numerous, and their effects and beneficial influence too large and comprehensive to be treated in the compass of this article. We reserve them for consideration in a future editorial.

**The Executive Department.**  
 In the Executive Department, the changes from the old system are not so great. These changes relate principally to the qualifications and emoluments of the officials of this department.

The qualifications of Governor and Lieutenant Governor are fixed, as to age, at thirty years; residence in the United States and State, ten years. He is ineligible if a member of Congress within six months immediately preceding the election. The Lieutenant Governor has the same duties as are now assigned him, but will receive only double the pay of a member of the General Assembly.

The Governor's salary is fixed at \$4000. His duties and powers are pretty much the same as provided in the constitution of 1868, except that there is a very wise restriction on the pardoning power, which requires that no pardon shall be given except on the recommendation of the Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General and the presiding judge of the court in which the applicant was convicted.

In the offices of Auditor, Secretary of State and Treasurer no serious changes are made, save in emoluments. The Auditor is salaried at twenty-five hundred and the Treasurer at two thousand dollars. All fees are prohibited, and the expenses of their offices are limited, for the Auditor at five thousand dollars, the Treasurer at two thousand dollars, and the Secretary of State at one thousand dollars. In our opinion, it will be found that the sums are inadequate for clerical force and other expenses. These offices embrace the Executive Department.

**The Judicial Department.**  
 The Attorney General, who has heretofore been regarded as attached to the Executive Department, has been by this constitution transferred to the Judicial Department. He, with the executive officers before named, is to be elected by the people. His salary is fixed at three thousand dollars, and he must be learned in the law, and have resided five years in the State preceding his election.

It is in this department that the most radical and extensive changes have been made. Heretofore, ever since the organization of the State government, the judicial power has been vested in a supreme, in district and parish courts, and in justices of the peace.

This power is now distributed in a Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, in district courts and in justices of the peace. In New Orleans the latter cannot exist under this constitution, two city courts of a jurisdiction corresponding to that of justices of the peace superseding them.

The Supreme Court has only appellate jurisdiction in suits involving one thousand dollars, and with this limitation its jurisdiction is not greatly changed from that which it possessed under the old system. It will consist of one chief and four associate justices, with salaries of five thousand dollars. They are to be appointed by the Governor, the chief justice for twelve years, one associate for ten years, one for eight, one for six and one for four years; the Governor to designate the terms in their several commissions. They must be citizens, over thirty-five years, learned in the law, and of ten years' practice. There are to be four Supreme Court districts, from each of which one associate justice must be appointed. Sessions of the court are to be regulated by the Legislature; until then they are to be held as at present.

The other provisions as to this court are in the main similar to those now existing. There is a provision not contained in the preceding constitution, which secures to parties the right of appealing only on questions of law, when the parties desire such appeal.

Next to the Supreme Court we are to have an entirely new tribunal in the State. This is a Court of Appeals, with appellate jurisdiction only from the district courts in cases where the matter in dispute shall exceed two hundred and fifty dollars and not over one thousand dollars.

These courts are to consist of two judges each, to be elected by the General Assembly, to be assigned to five circuits. The judges are required to be learned in the law, of six years' practice and two years' residence in the circuit for which they are appointed. They are to hold two terms per annum in each parish comprising their circuit. There must be a concurrence of the two judges to make a final judgment. In case of division the judgment of the court below stands.

These judges are to receive four thousand dollars salary.

There are to be not less than twenty nor more than thirty district courts. Their judges in the country are to be elected by a plurality of the voters of their district. Their salaries are fixed at three thousand dollars. Their original jurisdiction is extended to all cases over fifty dollars, and appellate jurisdiction from justices in cases of ten dollars.

Sheriffs and coroners are elected by the qualified voters of the parishes. They are to receive stated salaries, and the coroners are required to be licensed physicians.

These, with district attorneys for each district elected by the qualified voters of the district, justices of the peace elected by the voters of the parishes, and the constables with a somewhat reduced but similar jurisdiction to those at present exercised, make up the judicial department provided for the State, excepting the city of New Orleans, for which a different system has been provided, which will be elsewhere described.

This completes the organization of the three departments of our State government provided by the new constitution.

This is the machinery with which are to be put in operation the many wholesome changes and beneficial reforms which have been so carefully and wisely provided in the general provisions and limitations of this instrument, and the discussion of which we must reserve for another article.

**MISSISSIPPI CITY FEVER.**  
 Whatever may be the final decision of the gentlemen of the medical profession concerning the disease of which Miss Creel died, and which now afflicts the balance of that unhappy family, it does not alter the fact that the city of New Orleans continues free of fever and in an unusually healthy condition. As to the apparent disagreement of the physicians we have little to say, except that both may be right.

Certain it is that the physician (Dr. Souchon) that attended the Stout family in New Orleans is thoroughly competent to judge

yellow fever. He is recognized by the profession as knowing the disease, and a man of high character. Hence, when he testifies that the disease he treated in New Orleans was remittent fever, his testimony is entitled to weight.

On the other hand, Dr. Sydney Scates, health officer of Mobile, who visited the sick near Mississippi City, is said to be equally competent, having knowledge of the fever, and being also regarded as a gentleman of high standing, and when he pronounces the disease of which Miss Creel died at Mississippi City to be yellow fever after careful examination, it would be unfair to attack his conclusions. It is not unreasonable to suppose that this girl, originally suffering from a malarial attack in New Orleans, may have been attacked with yellow fever in Mississippi City. The disease prevailed there last year, and it is quite as likely to appear there now as in New Orleans.

The main point of discussion seems to turn upon fixing the origin of the disease in New Orleans, and it would seem to us quite clear that all practical purposes of the discussion could be best served by a thorough investigation as to whether any case of the fever now exists in this city. Little good can come of a prolonged discussion. The Board of Health is sustained by all of our physicians in declaring that there are no cases here, and we learn that a careful investigation has been made by Dr. Scates, who has been spending some days in the city, and has doubtless become well satisfied of these facts.

**REDUCTIONS IN EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.**

The reductions effected in these departments are of the most sweeping character; in fact it remains to be seen if the Convention has gone too far in this direction. It is quite true that when the new constitution shall have been inaugurated and all of its parts put into working order, the expenses of all the executive bureaus will be largely diminished. Take, for example, the Auditor's office. When the State shall reach a cash basis, and each creditor receives a warrant for the full amount of his claim, and has only to step into the Treasurer's office and get the cash, a large saving will be effected in the warrant department; instead of ten thousand warrants issued within six months, as is the case this year, perhaps five hundred will answer, saving not alone the extra work of issuing this large number, but all the book entries incidental to them.

In like manner will the work be decreased when the question of the bonded and floating debt shall be settled. An immense amount of work is entailed by the issue of interest certificates, counting and cancellation of coupons, and by the complex accounts required to be kept against every tax collector in the State, covering back taxes for a long series of years, to say nothing of the fact that about one-fifth part of the Auditor's time and a considerable clerical force is required to furnish data for the suits which overwhelm both the Auditor and Treasurer's offices. Now it is to be expected that much of this work will not be necessary in future years, but the Convention should have borne in mind that in passing through the transition from the old constitution to the new all of this work must be gone over, at least during the ensuing year. The sum of four thousand dollars, to which the Auditor's office is restricted, will not defray one-half of the absolutely necessary expenses of the year 1880.

Since 1876, Democratic legislation has effected reductions in the various executive departments amounting to fifty one thousand three hundred dollars per year. The estimates for these departments for 1879 amounted to one hundred thousand three hundred and forty dollars, after our Legislature had made all the reductions in their power. A fair estimate of the spirit of economy which prevailed in the Convention can be had when it is noted that all expenses for these departments under the new constitution cannot exceed the sum of thirty-six thousand two hundred and eighty dollars per year, as against the expenses in 1876 of one hundred and thirty thousand three hundred and forty dollars. The appropriations for the Auditor's office alone in 1876 amounted to fifty-one thousand one hundred and seventy dollars. Hence it will be seen that the Convention has fully redeemed its promises of retrenchment in dealing with these departments of the government.

**ECONOMY.**

The constitution published with our Saturday's issue should be read carefully by every citizen of this State, and be considered with reference to its merits as a whole. It would be unfair to particularize certain measures which may be regarded with disfavor, and upon that ground reject the whole instrument.

A careful perusal will, we think, satisfy all fair-minded citizens that the people may, under its provisions, hope to realize fully all of the pledges of reform and economy in government which the Democratic-Conservative party has promised them.

In the Legislative Department it has been but a few short years since the expenses of a session of the General Assembly cost the people over seven hundred thousand dollars in a single year.

The sessions of 1878 cost the people one hundred and eighty-eight thousand three hundred dollars. Under the new constitution the expenses of a session cannot for all purposes exceed forty-seven thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars, and as sessions are biennial the cost to the people cannot exceed twenty-three thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars per year.

If this economy had been put in operation ten years ago, estimating the average cost of a Republican session being four hundred thousand dollars, the people would have been the beneficiaries to the amount of three million seven hundred and sixty-one thousand dollars.

**JUDICIAL REFORMS.**

In addition to the benefits relied upon in the almost unanimous adoption of the judiciary system by the Convention, such as a more rapid administration of justice, both in the Supreme Court and the lower courts, and the provision which will soon result in disencumbering the docket of the Supreme Court of the hundreds of untried cases now pending, we find a very material reduction in expense, although not so large as the public had been led to expect.

The explanation accorded by delegates who gave this subject much attention was that it was thought best to look more closely to such measures as would promote speedy justice than to consider the question of apparent expense, for the reason that a complicated or

inefficient judiciary system would entail such indirect burdens upon the people as to fully compensate for an apparent reduction of cost. For instance, a system which permits a case to pass from the lower court to the Supreme Court and be finally decided within a year, or a term, is not to be compared in its pecuniary or otherwise, to the present system, which ties up a litigant two, three and four years. However, the Convention has succeeded in perfecting a system which gives promise of beneficial results in both respects.

We have not hesitated to condemn its action in discriminating as to the appointment of Judges in New Orleans, because if the principle of an elective parish judiciary was good for certain parishes, wherein it will be difficult to secure the election of good men, it could certainly have been safely extended to the parish of Orleans, where the people have zealously claimed the right, and have heretofore prudently exercised it, as the character of their bench proves.

The expenses of this branch of the government now are about \$263,500 per year; under the new constitution the expense will be \$200,000 per year, or a saving of \$63,500 per year.

Lord Lorne seems to have the unhappy faculty of making mistakes, whenever there is a chance of making them. This peculiarity has been especially observable in the case of Letellier, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec. The Conservatives who are in a majority in Quebec, and have control of the Legislature of that Province, asked, some time since, for the removal of Letellier, and the appointment of a Lieutenant Governor of the same politics and ideas as the majority of the Legislature. Instead of either granting this request or refusing it, Lord Lorne declared that he would be unwilling to take any action on the matter without permission from the home government. At this insult to Canadian dignity, this suggestion that the Canadians were unworthy of governing themselves and had to depend on the English Parliament, the Conservatives were naturally indignant, and did not hesitate to accuse the noble Marquis of being a fool.

In the meanwhile the matter was referred to the English government, and a reply comes advising Lord Lorne to remove Letellier. Again, the Governor General made a fatal error. Probably worried by his former ill success in this matter, he yesterday removed Letellier summarily from office without giving that gentleman any previous notice of his intention to do so. It was a case of decided rudeness, an absolute insult. The Liberals who supported Letellier are very severe in their remarks on this matter, and denounce the unhappy Marquis in the most violent terms. By his refusal to remove Letellier, he first insulted the Conservatives; by his final hasty removal, he enraged the Liberals. Queen Victoria's son-in-law is evidently a very poor politician.

A general movement against the hot weather is announced all over the country. St. Louis has established an Ice mission to provide the poor, perspiring humanity of that city with free ice. In New York a fresh air and seaside fund has been raised to take the inhabitants of the tenement houses of that city into the country, and treat them to a little fresh and healthy air, while in Cincinnati free ice water is to be provided in all the streets for hot and tired wayfarers, in the very face of that appetite of tepid water, that enemy of the water-cooler, the Cincinnati Commercial.

The Republicans in Maine have come to a sorry pass. They are throwing their hats in the air over the accession to their ranks of the Arrostook *Smurise*, a whitton Greenback organ. The value of this gain may be inferred from the statement made in explanation that the paper's Somerset was caused by the refusal of the Greenback candidate for Governor to contribute \$50 for its valuable services.

The following is the number of new cases of yellow fever reported each day in Memphis since the advent of that disease, June 9: 1, 4, 0, 0, 2, 2, 0, 0, 5, 5, 7, 10, 36, 7, 23, 14, 11; total, 137.

**MARRIED.**

BARNES—HUNTER—On Monday, July 22, 1879, by Rev. Father Raymond, Vicar General, at St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Miss Carrie Barnes to Frank T. Hunter, Esq., both of this city.

Corpus Christi and Lake Charles papers please copy.

**WAGONS! CANE CARTS! SPOKES!**

**H. N. SORIA,**  
 15 and 20 Union and 15 and 17 Perdido streets.  
 Sole Agent for the celebrated "STUDEBAKER" WAGONS, CARTS and SPRING WOLFS of all kinds and sizes.  
 Dealer in Philadelphia and Western Cane Wagons, Carts and Drays; Timber Wheels; Wheelbarrows of all descriptions; Ropes, Tallow, Hubs, Shafts, etc.; Wheelwright Material.  
 Orders promptly filled. All work warranted.

**OFFICE BOARD DIRECTORS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS,**  
 City of New Orleans.

30 Burgundy street, July 27, 1879.  
 The roll of teachers, portresses, etc., out of the public schools of this city, for the month of July, 1879, will be paid at the office of the Administrator of Finance, City Hall, on THURSDAY, the twenty-ninth instant, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m.

**NEW LAKE END,**

Monday and Tuesday, July 23 and 29.  
 Trains of this company will run every fifteen minutes, affording ample accommodation for all.

**H. CASSIDY,**  
 [Established in 1836.]  
 95 CAMP STREET, New Orleans,  
 Sail Maker and Cotton Duck Agent,  
 Wholesale and Retail Dealer in  
 PLAIN AND FANCY AWNING STRIPES,  
 MANUFACTURER OF  
 AWNINGS, TENTS, TARPULINE  
 and Wagon Covers; American, Foreign and  
 Factory Flags; Bunting, all colors.  
 AT FACTORY PRICES.  
**Grain, Coffee, Rice, Wool,**  
 And all kinds of  
**Fancy Grocery Bags,**  
 AT NORTHERN PRICES.  
 TRUNKS NEATLY COVERED, and repaired done to order.  
 131 2d St.

**DRY GOODS**

**DANZIGER'S**  
**Every Lady in New Orleans**  
 Ought at least once a week to visit our store in our establishment; at all early hours, when you wish to inspect our goods, and to see the possible price should be a duty to us. What we offer before purchasing elsewhere. CONTINUATION OF OUR GREAT SALE.  
**Bargains Absolutely Starting**  
**IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN DRESS GOODS**  
 CLOSING OUT.  
 2500 yards Green Lace Bonnets Grandis, formerly \$3.25, now only \$2.00.  
 2000 yards Green Dress Goods at only \$1.00.  
 1200 yards Colored Resille Grandis at 75c.  
 800 yards Colored Prints, Plaid and Striped Bannans, Grandis at only 10c.  
 100 yards Printed Green Lanes at 25c, to be sold in 10c.  
 800 yards Figured Gingham at 25c, to be sold in 10c.  
**SPECIAL BARGAINS IN**  
 800 yards Solid Green Lanes, formerly \$1.50, now only 75c.  
 20,000 yards Printed Outdoes, formerly only 30c.  
 1 case left of those Mourning and Dark Green at 30c.  
 20 cases White Cottons at 20c upwards.  
 All Single Goods, at New York prices.  
 The whole town wonders how we can have **DRY GOODS AT 50 CENTS BELOW OTHER HOUSES.**

The Only Genuine Bargains in New Orleans.  
 It is understood that any lady wishing a Dress, or Bounding Dress, or a Black Grandis Dress, will go to

**DANZIGER'S**

The immense crowd who had in our establishment last week in attendance to witness one that we have the cheapest Dry Goods town.  
**MARKED DOWN!**  
**BLACK GRENADINES.**  
 25 pieces Fine Mesh Black Grandis at 12 1/2c, worth 15c.  
 25 pieces Fine Mesh Black Grandis at 15c, worth 20c.  
 25 pieces Fine Mesh Black Grandis at 20c, worth 30c.  
 25 pieces Striped Black Grandis at 25c, worth 40c.  
 25 pieces Striped Black Grandis at 30c, worth 40c.  
 25 pieces Striped Black Grandis at 40c, worth 50c.  
 25 pieces Striped Black Grandis at 50c, worth 75c.  
 25 pieces Striped Black Grandis at 75c, worth 1.00.  
 25 pieces Striped Black Grandis at 1.00, worth 1.25.

**BLACK AND MOURNING GOODS**

Black Tulle at 50c, worth 75c.  
 Black Alpaca at 100, worth 150.  
 All Wool Black Delaines at 50c.  
 Black French Delaines at 40c, 50c, and 60c.  
 Black Cashmere at 40, 50, 60, 75 and 80.  
 Black Hosiery at 12 1/2 and 15c.  
 Black French Hosiery, all wool, at 25 and 30c.  
 Black Lace Bangings.  
 Black Etamine, Embroid. Cloth, English Dress, etc.

**LADIES' UNDERWEAR MANUFACTORY.**

Ladies' Chemises, formerly 50c, reduced to 30c.  
 Ladies' Chemises, formerly 60c, reduced to 40c.  
 Ladies' Skirts, formerly 1.00, reduced to 80c.  
 Ladies' Saques, formerly \$1, reduced to 75c.  
 Ladies' Night Gowns, formerly \$1, reduced to 75c.  
 Ladies' Embroidered Skirts, formerly \$1.25, reduced to 1.00.  
 Ladies' Embroidered Skirts, formerly \$1.50, reduced to 1.25.  
 Ladies' Red and White Skirts, formerly \$1.75, reduced to 1.50.  
 Ladies' Red and White Skirts, formerly \$2.00, reduced to 1.75.  
 Ladies' White and Red Skirts, formerly \$2.25, reduced to 2.00.  
 Ladies' White and Red Skirts, formerly \$2.50, reduced to 2.25.  
 Ladies' White and Red Skirts, formerly \$3.00, reduced to 2.75.  
 Ladies' White Wrappers at 40c and 60c.

**SUITS..... SUITS.**

**LADIES' WASH SUITS.**  
 Our special styles in Colored Linen Suits, formerly \$2.00, reduced to 1.50.  
 White Victoria Lawn Suits, formerly \$1.50, reduced to 1.00.  
 Ladies' Gray Linen Suits at \$1.  
 Ladies' Gray Linen Suits, formerly \$1.50, reduced to 1.00.  
 Ladies' Gray Linen Suits, formerly \$1.75, reduced to 1.25.  
 Ladies' Gray Linen Suits, formerly \$2.00, reduced to 1.50.  
 Ladies' Gray Linen Suits, formerly \$2.25, reduced to 1.75.  
 Ladies' Gray Linen Suits, formerly \$2.50, reduced to 2.00.  
 Ladies' Gray Linen Suits, formerly \$3.00, reduced to 2.50.  
 Ladies' Gray Linen Suits, formerly \$3.50, reduced to 3.00.  
 Ladies' Gray Linen Suits, formerly \$4.00, reduced to 3.50.  
 Ladies' Gray Linen Suits, formerly \$4.50, reduced to 4.00.  
 Ladies' Gray Linen Suits, formerly \$5.00, reduced to 4.50.  
 Ladies' Gray Linen Suits, formerly \$6.00, reduced to 5.00.  
 Ladies' Gray Linen Suits, formerly \$7.00, reduced to 6.00.  
 Ladies' Gray Linen Suits, formerly \$8.00, reduced to 7.00.  
 Ladies' Gray Linen Suits, formerly \$9.00, reduced to 8.00.  
 Ladies' Gray Linen Suits, formerly \$10.00, reduced to 9.00.  
 Ladies' Gray Linen Suits, formerly \$11.00, reduced to 10.00.  
 Ladies' Gray Linen Suits, formerly \$12.00, reduced to 11.00.  
 Ladies' Gray Linen Suits, formerly \$13.00, reduced to 12.00.  
 Ladies' Gray Linen Suits, formerly \$14.00, reduced to 13.00.  
 Ladies' Gray Linen Suits, formerly \$15.00, reduced to 14.00.  
 Ladies' Gray Linen Suits, formerly \$16.00, reduced to 15.00.  
 Ladies' Gray Linen Suits, formerly \$17.00, reduced to 16.00.  
 Ladies' Gray Linen Suits, formerly \$18.00, reduced to 17.00.  
 Ladies' Gray Linen Suits, formerly \$19.00, reduced to 18.00.  
 Ladies' Gray Linen Suits, formerly \$20.00, reduced to 19.00.  
 Ladies' Gray Linen Suits, formerly \$21.00, reduced to 20.00.  
 Ladies' Gray Linen Suits, formerly \$22.00, reduced to 21.00.  
 Ladies' Gray Linen Suits, formerly \$23.00, reduced to 22.00.  
 Ladies' Gray Linen Suits, formerly \$24.00, reduced to 23.00.  
 Ladies' Gray Linen Suits, formerly \$25.00, reduced to 24.00.  
 Ladies' Gray Linen Suits, formerly \$26.00, reduced to 25.00.  
 Ladies' Gray Linen Suits, formerly \$27.00, reduced to 26.00.  
 Ladies' Gray Linen Suits, formerly \$28.00, reduced to 27.00.  
 Ladies' Gray Linen Suits, formerly \$29.00, reduced to 28.00.  
 Ladies' Gray Linen Suits, formerly \$30.00, reduced to 29.00.

**WHITE GOODS.**

Three cases White Flannel at 50c.  
 White Pique at 50c, formerly 75c.  
 White Pique at 75c, formerly 1.00.  
 White Victoria Lanes at 100, 125 and 150.  
 White Victoria Lanes at 200, formerly 300.  
 White Flannel at 12 1/2c.  
 White Quills at 60c.  
 White Marseilles Quills—special heavy rates.  
 500 dozen Head Towels at 50c a dozen p.  
 1000 dozen All-India Head Towels at 75c per dozen, worth \$1.25.  
 Damask Handkerchiefs at 25c a dozen.  
 Public Linen Handkerchiefs at 25c a dozen.  
 Irish Linen, 24-yard pieces, at 50c a piece.  
 Irish Linen, the best quality, at 50c, 60c and 70c a piece.

**RIBBONS AND LACES.**

20 Cartons of Fancy Ribbon  
 Worth 300 and 350.  
 50 Cartons of Plain Gros Grain Ribbons, in endless variety of