THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SENATE.

FRIDAY, January 16, 1880.

The Senate assembled at noon to-day, Lieut. Gov. McEnery presiding, and twenty-three Senators, a quorum, present.

The President announced the following standing committee on "Internal Improvements, Parks and Public Buildings:" Senators Hagan, Buffington, Davey, Settoon and Riard.

A resolution was offered by Senator Parlange providing for a committee to report on the legislation required by the constitution, and on general laws necessary under the constitution.

The resolution was objected to by Senator Robertson, who argued that the standing committees could attend to all such matters.

Senator Parlange thought that the prerogatives of the standing committees would in no wise be interfered with, for this was a matter not connected with their prerogatives.

Under the objection of Senator Robertson the resolution was ordered to lie over.

Senator Luckett moved that the Senate proceed to elect a President *pro tem.*, which, being adopted,

Senator Luckett nominated Senator Wm. A. Robertson.

There being no other nomination, Senator Robertson was elected by acclamation.

A communication was received from Prof. Fontaine relating to his system of drainage and sanitation, and proposing to explain and illustrate the same to the Senate. Laid over under the rules.

Senator Aby offered a resolution providing for a committee of three to take into consideration the ventilation of the Senate chamber and to inquire if a more suitable room in the building could not be obtained in which to hold the sessions of this body. Adopted, and Senators Aby, Kidd and Stewart were appointed as such a committee.

THE FIRST BILL.

Senator Robertson introduced, by request, a bill to regulate the tenure of office of State, municipal and parochial officers elected under the late constitution, etc. Read twice. The bill provides as follows:

SECTION 1. That the term of each and every office, State, municipal and parochial, created by law under the late constitution of this State, shall expire on the last day of the month of March, A. D. 1880; and that the regular term of office in all such cases shall date from the first day of the next month, and shall continue for the length of time provided for in existing laws regulating the duration of said offices, respectively.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the Governor, on the first day of April, 1880, to make appointment for the full term of all such officers the appointment of which is vested in him by existing laws; and as to the aforesaid elective officers, ceased by law, he shall at the same time make appointments as in original vacancies to last until the said offices are filled by election in due course at the next regular election.

SEC. 3. That this act shall not apply to the municipal officers of the cities of Shreveport and New Orleans.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Senator Walton—Of a bill to reorganize the police juries throughout the State.

By Senator Newton—Of a bill providing for further obligations on appeal bonds.

Also of a bill to amend and re-enact article No. 38 of 1875.

The Senate went into executive session.

After executive session twenty-one Senators answered to their names.

On motion of Senator Luckett, the Senate went into an election for an assistant sergeant-at-arms.

Mr. Patrick Glynn, of Orleans, being the only nominee, was elected by acclamation.

The Senate then adjourned until Saturday at noon.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, January 16, 1880.

The House was called to order a few minutes after 12, Speaker Ogden in the chair and a quorum present.

Representative Allain presented a request from the Republican caucus that Representatives Allain, St. Clair and Young, of Iberia, be placed upon the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Speaker Ogden in reply said that as Speaker he intended to exercise his own judgment in making up the committee, and he could not permit any encroachment on his prerogatives. As the request had been made, however, he would put it to the House to decide whether the request should be granted or not.

A vote having been taken, the House refused to grant the request.

Representative Allain rose to a question of privilege, and called the attention of the House to the fact that on the previous day the House had unanimously agreed to elect certain officers nominated by the Democratic caucus, and, as a matter of justice, the request of the Republicans might have been granted.

A communication from Prof. Fontaine, relative to hydraulics, was ordered referred to the Committee on Lands and Levees, when appointed.

The Clerk read a veto from his Excellency, Gov. Nicholls, of a bill passed by the last House, relative to mortgages on immovable property.

The bill and veto were ordered referred to the Judiciary Committee when appointed.

A message from the Senate was received conveying the information that the Senate had passed a concurrent resolution providing that both houses meet in joint session next Thursday for the selection of Circuit Judges. The rules having been suspended, the resolution was concurred in.

The Speaker announced the following committees:

On Contingent Expenses—Representatives Crain, Cade, Cosgrove, McCain, Dudenheffer, Schaefer and Heidenhain.

On Rules for Joint Session—Representatives Billiu, Munday, Jackson of Natchitoches, Heidenhain and Cayolle.

Representative Richardson moved that a special committee of fifteen on city affairs be appointed to frame a charter for the city of New Orleans, and that the committee be instructed to report within ten days.

Representative Kavanagh opposed a special committee, and insisted that the whole subject should go before the Committee on Corporations, and made the point that the motion could not be considered at this time under the rules.

Representative Richardson moved that the rules be suspended, and that his resolution be immediately considered.

The House refused to suspend the rules, on a call of the yeas and nays, by the following vote:

Yeas—Representatives Archer, Armstrong, Allain, Atkins, Ball, Billiu, Buchanan, Chalu, Curley, Devereaux, Dillard, Franz, Frazier, Feazel, Gidner, Gibson, Hall, Harris, Herring, Henry, Ivy, Lancaster, Legendre, Letten, Mahoney of Orleans, Millandon, Morel, McCain, McCullough, McDowell, Newsom, Ogden of Bossier, Pearce, Pritchard, Quinn, Richardson, Robertson, Shaffer, Shepherd, Schneider, Stringfellow, Talton, Varnado, Vaughron, Voorhies, Weems, Young—47.

Nays—Representatives Aitken, Barry, Baskin, Bulger, Butler, Cade, Carron, Cayolle, Cosgrove, Davidson, Dickerson, Duffel, Dudenheffer, Essex, Farmer, Faulkner, Hathaway, Haley, Heidenhain, Jackson of Natchitoches, Jackson of St. Mary, Jones, Kavanagh, Kleinpeter, Kirk, Lyons, Locke, Mixon, Morgan, Munday, McDonald, McLeroy, Pipps, Phillips, Pope, Pollard, St. Clair, Vincent, Wise, Williams of Morehouse, Williams of Terrebonne, Yell—42.

[To suspend the rules a four-fifths vote is required.]

Representative Letten asked for a suspension of the rules in order to introduce an act entitled "An act to abrogate and annul an ordinance establishing a budget for 1880."

The House refused to suspend the rules, and Mr. Letten gave notice that he would at some future day introduce the bill.

Representative Baskin gave notice that at some future day he would introduce a bill relative to the New Basin canal.

Representative Faulkner gave notice that he would at a future day introduce a bill to levy and collect a poll tax for the support of free public schools.

Representative Curley gave notice that he would introduce a bill to prevent foreign sailors from working on the wharves of New Orleans.

Representative Dudenheffer gave notice of a similar bill.

Representative Cosgrove gave notice that he would at a future day introduce bills relative to public roads in the country parishes; to establish an asylum for the insane of Northeastern and Northwestern Louisiana, and relative to the collection of a poll tax.

Representative Lucke gave notice of a bill to carry into effect article 195 of the constitution.

Representative Harris, of De Soto, offered a resolution for the appointment of a special committee of seven for the relief of disabled soldiers and the procurement of artificial limbs for the same. The House refused to suspend the rules for the present consideration of the resolution.

In order to give the Speaker an opportunity to make up his committees, the House then adjourned until Monday next at 12 o'clock.

POLITICS.

Senator Dawes is ill and seems to be overworked.

Grant and Wilson is the first choice of Iowa Republicans.

Col. Forney admits that the Grant welcome in Philadelphia was largely assisted by politicians.

The New York *Times* has become so sanguine that it speaks of Republican success in Tennessee being possible.

Gov. Simpson, of South Carolina, refuses to consider the question of calling an extra session of the General Assembly.

Gen. Manson is said not to be a candidate for Governor of Indiana, but will accept a renomination to the State Auditorship.

The new Senator, Gorman, of Maryland, used to be president of the National Base Ball Club of Washington, and is renowned as a good "catcher."

Gov. Garcelon proudly says: "I was where the bullets whistled through the trees," and Jim Blaine chimes in with: "Pooh? and so was—my substitute."

The friends of ex-Representative Wilson, of Iowa, say that if they can be assured of his nomination as Vice President, delegates will be elected from Iowa to the Chicago convention pledged to vote for Blaine and Wilson.

The leading Republican politicians at Columbus, O., regard the unanimous nomination of Gen. Garfield for United States Senator as conclusive evidence of the predominance of the Sherman sentiment in the State.

The House of Representatives ordered a special committee of seven to investigate the methods of examining pension claims, with instructions to recommend legislation that will obviate delays and irregularities that now exist.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* has it from New York that Gen. Grant will go to Australia and New Zealand before his return to the United States. He will not be back before the Republican national convention shall have met and decided.

The New York *Herald* says Democrats who are writing up the presidential slate should put Horatio Seymour somewhere near the top. The old man is making cheese on his farm, but he could find time to be President, if he were coaxed just a mite.

Gov. Van Zandt, of Rhode Island, is a candidate for re-election, and at the proper time his friends will present his name as United States Senator, in place of Gen. Burnside, whose term is about to expire. His nomination for Governor is a foregone conclusion.

The Newark (N. J.) *Register* booms for Joel Parker as a presidential candidate with unabated vigor. It says: "We would not only harmonize the Democratic party, but draw to his support thousands of Republicans and Independents, who, tired of party machinery, vote only for the best man."

Harper's Weekly has at last come to the point of attacking Grant's nomination as unwise, because many Independent Republicans will vote against him, but Editor Curtis emphatically declines to say whether he will support Grant or not if the nomination is made. "We shall not," says *Harper's Weekly*, "cross the river till we come to it."

Representative Bland, the author of the Bland dollar, told a reporter at St. Louis a day or two ago that he had hoped Congress would pass bills for unlimited coinage of silver and the improvement of the Mississippi river. He said that most of the Western Democrats favored the nomination for President of ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour, who, said Mr. Bland, "is sound on the silver question."

Cincinnati *Enquirer:* During the late civil war, and after the late civil war, several of the United States were not represented in either branch of Congress. What, then, was the recognized theory as to what constitutes a quorum? Was it the accepted doctrine that a quorum must be a majority of all the members to which each house was entitled, or did a majority of the actual members constitute a quorum? This theory is pertinent to the decision of the question of a quorum in the House of Representatives in Maine.

Senator McDonald says that the black refugees who have made their appearance in Indiana come from a district in North Carolina which gave twelve or fifteen thousand Republican majority, and the Senator asks why they should leave for political reasons and why they should come to Indiana? "Were not the States between full of vacant lands—homes for the million?—Pennsylvania and Ohio. What should make Indiana the land of promise to the modern exodus?"

Charleston *News:* Gen. Grant in coming to the South brings with him Gen. Sheridan, a man as different from the ideal soldier as Gen. Grant is from the ideal President of a constitutional republic. The chosen companion of Gen. Grant in his Southern tour is the barn-burner of the valley of Virginia, the bully who branded the people of Louisiana and Mississippi as "banditti," and invited the President to so proclaim them, and leave the rest to him. These Grant receptions, if they continue, will convince the whole country that the Southern people are disingenuous, or are wanting in a nice sense of what is due to honorable self-respect.

What is Luggage?

[London Telegraph.]

From a report which we print this morning it will be seen that the judge of the Southwark County Court has given a significant decision with reference to a vexed question affecting railway travelers. That question is, What is "personal luggage?" In this action the plaintiff sued the Southwestern Railway Company because their servants had lost a hamper belonging to him, which contained his shooting-boots, two fowls and some vegetables. The company did not object to pay for the boots, but repudiated all other claims, on the plea that the fowls and the vegetables were not "personal luggage." The judge declared that the company was in the wrong, and held that the articles did come within the category of "personal luggage." Even although they were meant to be given to a third party as a present, his honor maintained that until the intention of presenting them as a gift had been carried out, and so long as they were in the passenger's possession, the fowls and the vegetables were luggage. The finding is obviously most important to suburban residents, who make a habit of rarely coming home from business without bringing a parcel containing provender with them. If such a parcel could be charged for as "merchandise," the amateur marketing to which so many city men are addicted would soon cease to be either enjoyable or economical.

An Important Personal Item.

Charles S. Prentice, of Toledo, O., went to Paris and thence to England to be treated for Bright's disease, and after the best physicians of both countries had done what they could for him, gave up in despair and returned to America to die. Here he received further treatment from other skillful physicians without benefit, and while "listlessly lingering in pain and anguish," as he says, heard of the Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, took it, and was completely cured in a few weeks. He gives circumstantial details of his painful experience and astonishing cure in a long letter to H. H. Warner & Co., which will be forwarded on application.

The New York *Mail* says: Gen. Butler looks more like a man of thirty-five than sixty-one, trudging along Broadway, wrapped in a heavy overcoat of fur and with a glossy tile to cover his bald head.

Sullivan & Bulger, 97 Camp street, have a new assortment of chandeliers and brackets for sale at reasonable prices. Call and examine.

Reed's Gilt Edge Tonic prevents malaria.

SOUTHERN STATE NEWS.

LOUISIANA.

The police report of Shreveport shows that 1120 persons were arrested there last year, a large majority, of course, for disorderly conduct and drunks.

The mayor of Shreveport has sent in his annual report. The receipts of the town for 1879 were $49,675 90, and the disbursements $49 536 34, leaving a balance of $139 56 on hand.

Up to date Shreveport has shipped only 794 bales of cotton to New Orleans, against 11,085 at this time last year. On the other hand, the shipments East by rail have risen from 22,157 to 46,008.

Mr. R. A. Cleveland, of Shreveport, attempted to commit suicide last week, while temporarily deranged, by taking morphine. Antidotes were promptly administered, and, it is thought, he will pull through.

The Colfax *Chronicle* complains bitterly of the mail delivery in that section of the State, and calls attention to the fact that it took two months for a copy of the Catahoula *News* to reach Colfax, although it is printed in the very next parish to Grant.

TEXAS.

A school teachers' convention is to be held in Morris county.

Extensive prairie fires are prevailing on the main land northwest of Galveston.

Gen. G. M. Dodge has been chosen president of the Texas and Pacific Railroad Construction Company.

Capt. Lee Hall is in San Antonio, and reports thirty arrests by his force during the month of November.

A young man by the name of Gilly shot and seriously wounded his sister recently, near Tyler, with a pistol he supposed was not loaded.

Nineteen exodusters, weary, frozen and disgusted, reached Dallas on Saturday morning, bringing gloomy accounts of suffering among the Kansas negroes.

Two young men in San Saba county, named Harkey and Barbee, engaged in a fight with pistols, which proved fatal to both. Harkey was shot four times and Barbee once.

The fifth member of the Fort Worth stage robbers' association has just been convicted and sentenced for life to the penitentiary, there to ruminate on the efficiency of Texas law and Texas officers.

J. J. Shumaker, an old citizen of Hamilton county, committed suicide recently by climbing into a tree with a rope, and then leaping from it with one end of the rope tied to his neck and the other to the limb of the tree.

Three highwaymen made things lively, the other night, on the road from Waco towards Bosque. They robbed every person they met for miles, went through a store near South Bosque, and closed their evening's entertainment, having taken in four or five hundred dollars.

It is reported that Jay Gould and others will extend the Denison and Pacific road from Gainesville to the City of Mexico, via Fort Worth and San Antonio. This is also said to be the extension of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas road recently agreed upon by Gould and the Boston management of the road.

On January 13 thirty-two families of colored exodusters to Kansas, who had gone from the southern counties, passed through Dallas, returning home. Their home passage was paid by the farmers in the counties in which they had left, on the condition that they would work for them at specified rates. Wash Hearne, of Robertson county, paid passage for eighteen families. They say that others are anxious to return to Texas, but have not the means to do so.

There are railroads and rumors of railroads all over Texas. The air is full of rumors, and the rumors are full of promise. The New Orleans and Texas, Galveston and Camargo, San Antonio and Laredo, Corpus Christi and Laredo, Austin and San Antonio, Texas Pacific and El Paso, Denison and Southwestern, the Great Trunk Line, St. Louis and Texas, Jefferson Air Line, the western branch of the Texas Central, the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe, are all booming in fact, or in glowing prospect.

Shooting Alligators in Florida.

[Savannah (Fla.) Cor. Courier Journal.]

About a mile below where we first came upon the creek, and two miles from where it empties into the bay, we reached tidewater, and Jack told us to look out for 'gators. Sure enough, we saw two monster old saurians lying out on the bank sunning themselves. They took the alarm, however, while we were yet a long way off, and plunged into the water. As we neared the spot we saw several others swimming in different directions in the same hole. They all disappeared when they saw us, so we laid down our luggage and sat in the shade of a tree to await results. In a few minutes one stuck his head out of the water not more than thirty yards away, whereupon Capt. S. gave him a charge of buckshot in the vicinity of the eye and ear. He lashed the water into a foam in his gyrations and sank out of sight, probably mortally wounded. Presently another one put his eyes out of the water to look at us. He was near the opposite shore, perhaps fifty yards from where we sat. I let go at him, and although I scored a palpable hit, did not kill him. A 'gator always tells you unerringly, whether you have killed or only wounded him. If wounded, he plunges and thrashes around at a lively rate for a few seconds and sinks out of sight, but if killed dead, he performs about the same series of evolutions, turns on his back and dies, remaining on the top of the water. This is the time to go for him if you wish to capture him, for he only lies on the top of the water fifteen to thirty minutes, when the air escapes from the lungs and he sinks. It is very difficult, indeed, to kill them on dry land, nowadays, for they are shot at so much that they are exceedingly wild. But whenever you flush one from the bank and he goes into the water, sit down and rest, and you may depend upon it you will have to wait but a few minutes before he will put his large black eyes out of the water and look around to see if you are still there; then you have a fine target for your rifle. The smoke had scarcely cleared away after my last shot, when a third 'gator looked up near us and instantly caught a right-fielder in his optic that turned him over. We then supposed we had made it so warm for them that no others would show themselves for awhile, and started on down the stream. The captain and I had gone a little ahead, and Jack, who had not yet started, called to us and said, "Here's another 'gator!" I went back, and there, sure enough, was an old fellow, swimming along down the creek as unconcernedly as though he had never heard the report of a gun in his life. I waited until he came within about fifty feet of me, and then gave him one in the leeward eye. He turned two or three somersaults, and stopped on his back with one forefoot sticking out of the water. We left him there as a warning to his kind not to tempt the deadly accuracy of a Stevens rifle. As we were now thoroughly sated with this class of sport, we returned home.

The Queen's Grenadiers.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Bulletin.

If you think the Grenadier Guards are great big six-footers, ferocious in appearance and calculated to make little boys fall on their knees and howl with terror, you are more mistaken than you ever were about anything. They are ordinary sized young men; nearly all have light hair, blue eyes, and very rosy cheeks. Any of them who can raise a little mustache are allowed, under the British constitution, to do so, but all are obliged to shave every day, and I believe twice on Sundays. They are obliged by the law to carry, when walking about the streets, either with or without their sweethearts, a very short cane; to wear on the side, not the top of their heads, a round cap four inches in diameter, and to have their hair brushed in a peculiar way, such as we used to call "cowlick." When on duty they wear an enormous bear-skin cap, always rather on the back of their heads, which gives them a silly look, as you can imagine. So far from being ferocious, they are a remarkably amiable, good-natured set of young men, and for all the world make you think of a lot of good young curates dressed up in bobtailed redcoats. They march and drill almost as well as some of our volunteer regiments, and their music as a general thing is no worse than many of the country bands that visited Philadelphia during the Centennial.

A Discontented Baby's Diary.

[Judy's Almanac.]

1. January—Just born. Here's a lark! Papa does not seem very pleased, though.

1. February—Every night pa walks about up and down the bedroom with me when I squeal. I always squeal. I must do something.

1. March—Nurse is a spiteful thing—she sticks pins into a fellow on purpose.

1. April—After all one may even weary of the bottle.

1. May—I wish I could cut a tooth, I'd bite nurse.

1. June—What a nuisance it is to have relations who keep on saying "Ketchetty, ketchetty," and dig in your ribs with their forefingers. When I grow up I'll do it to them, and see how they'll like it.

1. July—There are three babies next door got the measles. I get nothing. It's awfully dull.

1. August—One of the babies from next door came in to see us to-day; and I heard ma say, "He hasn't got the measles now?" "No," said the babe's ma. There's a greedy sneak for you. Left 'em at home!

1. September—Nurse drinks something out of a black bottle. I've caught her at it. It isn't the same that is in my bottle, either. If I was a bit bigger I'd change 'em.

1. October—Blessed if this ain't a nice go, neither. Some one called to-day to see ma and pa, and they said it was uncle, and gave me to him to kiss. He didn't kiss me, though, with what you might call a good will. Then they asked him again, and then they gave me to him to nurse, and he pinched me.

1. November—This is worse than ever. Why, here's another baby now, and they say he belongs to our house; and they're not going to send him away. Don't even know how to feed himself out of the bottle. Well, of all—never mind.

1. December—Got to sleep in the same crib with him now! Wait till he goes to sleep; I'll give him such a oner! * * * Here's a beast of a baby! He won't go to sleep, and not a soul in the same crib can get a blessed wink.

Longevity of Fishes.

[Washington Letter to the Hartford (Conn.) Times.]

Some days ago I had occasion to make some inquiry into the age of fishes, and was surprised to find that they lived so long. Thinking that there are others who know as little about the subject as I did, I append a letter I received from Professor Spencer W. Baird, United States Fish Commissioner, who is the best authority in the world on fish. He writes:

"There is, I believe, authentic evidence to show that carp have attained an age of 200 years. There is a tradition that within the last fifty years a pike was living in Russia whose age dated back to the fifteenth century. The fish is said to have been eighteen feet long. This, however, is not considered very reliable. But there is nothing to prevent fish from living almost indefinitely, as it has no period of maturity, but grows with each year of life. In species like mammals and birds, there is a limit, a definite term of years is generally the rule."

There are now some goldfish here, in the aquariums of the United States Botanical Garden, that are fifty years old. A goldfish dealer in Baltimore showed me some goldfish that he had kept in his aquarium for thirty years.

A House Made of Ice.

[Boston Transcript.]

A house made of ice, similar to that which was built in the Empress Anne's reign, is about to be constructed in the Zoological Garden at Moscow. The managers of that establishment have found among its archives some valuable details as to the mode of building which was adopted on the former occasion, and they will be adhered to in the present instance. The first edifice was raised between the Admiralty and the Winter Palace, at St. Petersburg, in 1740, and was formed throughout—halls, roof, windows, decorations, alike—of ice. The blocks were cut in a square shape and their surface sprinkled with water, which, when the cubes were placed in juxtaposition, froze in the interstices and bound the whole into one compact and solid mass. At the entrance of the structure was a large gallery filled with statues. The pilasters on the exterior were fashioned to imitate green marbles. The ante-chamber possessed four windows and the other rooms five each, while on the sills stood vases filled with flowers made of ice, shrub-like plants, covered with birds of the same material, standing at the corners. Clock cases, chairs, tables, wardrobes, utensils, candelabras, beds, were all of ice.

The Legless and Armless M. P.

[N. Y. Tribune.]

Mr. Kavanagh, the Irish member of Parliament, whose lack of arms and legs is accompanied by a plentiful supply of brains, had in his youth a very sorrowful life. After the early death of his father and mother he was under the control of his two elder brothers, who, mortified by his strange deformity, are said to have secluded him in the country from the sight of mankind. The boy, full of intellectual zeal and manly spirit, would not allow his mind to rust or grow morbid; and when after several years his brothers died, leaving a very large estate to his guidance, he emerged from his library a rarely cultivated and brilliant man, with a brain and will so trained that it was a very easy matter to him to grasp practical life and affairs. So delightful are Mr. Kavanagh's intellectual and spiritual graces that he won for his wife a very beautiful and charming woman. His children are all bright and handsome, and he is greatly beloved, both by them and his tenantry. In spite of his bodily misfortune Mr. Kavanagh is a noted Nimrod, riding after hounds—in a saddle which he himself invented—with the greatest energy and daring.

Cents.

[New York Sun.]

An official of the Philadelphia Mint says that the demand for cents is so great that the orders cannot be promptly filled. "There are parts of the country," he adds, "where they are as rare as gold dollars are here. In the South the cent is almost unknown, the smallest coin being a five-cent piece. Recently, however, there has been some demand for them from merchants in Georgia and Alabama. In the far West there is but little call for them, but when one gets to St Louis, or east of that point, then the cent becomes familiar. Wherever there are six cent fares on the street cars there is a demand from that city. Now Louisville seldom, if ever, calls upon us, while Cincinnati is continually crying for the one-cent piece. New York consumes a big lot, and so do the Eastern States. The two-cent piece was a good help to us for a time, but none of them have been coined for ten years, and all that are redeemed are recoined into one-cent pieces. Competition in trade increases the demand for cents. Whenever retail trade is briskest, then the cent is needed most."

What Tobacco Is.

We have heard the tobacco-user claim that the weed was food and drink to him, but never thoroughly believed him until a British parliamentary report on adulteration set forth the following schedule: "Sugar, alum, lime, flour or meal, rhubarb leaves, saltpetre, fuller's earth, starch, malt cummings, chromate of lead, peat, moss, molasses, burdock leaves, common salt, endive leaves, lampblack, gum, red dye, a black dye composed of vegetable red and licorice, scraps of newspaper, cinnamon stick, cabbage leaves and straw-brown paper." This is convincing. Not only is it food and drink. It is also house and land, paint-shop and literature, with drugs, condiments and chemicals thrown in *ad lib.* Verily, tobacco is potent, but a little promiscuous.

Leadville boasts of aristocratic waiters. At the Grand Hotel is an ex-member of the New Jersey Legislature, whose letters bear the prefix of "Hon." At the Clarendon the guests are served by an ex-Confederate General, a doctor of medicine, a lawyer, and an ex-judge from Freeborn county, Minn.

Get your plumbing done at Sullivan & Bulger's, 97 Camp street.

Reed's Gilt Edge Tonic cures fever and ague

AUCTION SALES.

By Montgomery & Co.

PLATED CASTORS AND TABLE WARE FANCY GOODS, LETTER PAPER, A SET OF COOPER'S NOVELS, DICKENS'S AND WAVERLY NOVELS; ALSO A VARIETY OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

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JUDICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION SALES.

By the Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans

SALE BY THE CIVIL SHERIFF OF THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

IN THE MATTER OF THE NEW ORLEANS MECHANICS' SOCIETY.

Late Superior District Court for the Parish of Orleans—No. 26,984; now transferred to the Third District Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 23 485.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE RENDERED November 14, 1876, and signed November 18, 1876, directed by the late Superior District Court for the parish of Orleans to Thomas H. Handy, late civil sheriff, and by him to me transferred in the above entitled matter, said matter being now transferred to the honorable the Third District Court for the parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on WEDNESDAY, February 11, 1880, at 12 o'clock m., the following described property, to wit—

1. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in the First District of the city of New Orleans, in the square bounded by Canal, Baronne, Common and Philippa (now Dryades) streets, measuring seventy feet front on Philippa (now Dryades) street, to be measured from the line of the ground occupied by the University of Louisiana, in the direction of Canal street, by one hundred and fifty feet in depth, between parallel lines.

2. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in the same district and square, designated by the number twenty-four, on a plan annexed to an act of sale from the State of Louisiana to Royal A. Porter, passed in the office of C. A. Tallarie, late a notary public in this city, on the twenty-fifth of May, 1859. Said lot measures twenty-nine feet one inch front on Philippa (now Dryades) street, one hundred and fifty feet deep on one side, and one hundred and forty-eight feet one and two-thirds inches on the line of lot number twenty-five, and twenty feet four inches in width in the rear on lot number twenty-one.

Together with all the buildings and improvements on the said two lots of ground, known as the Mechanics' Institute, and all the rights, ways, servitudes, privileges and advantages belonging or in any wise appertaining to said lots.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

J. R. ALCÉE GAUTHREAUX,
Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

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By J. V. Gourdain.

STORE AND DWELLING PROPERTY IN THE BEST LOCALITY OF THE THIRD DISTRICT.

THE WELL KNOWN LARGE TWO-STORY Brick Building, with verandahs, situated at the corner of Elysian Fields and Chartres (or Moreau) streets, eminently suited for any sort of business.

Third District Court for the Parish of Orleans—No. 25 285.

E. T. PARKER ET ALS. VS. H. FRANZ, Tutor, et als.

SALE TO EFFECT A PARTITION AMONG THE HEIRS AND PART OWNERS.

BY J. V. GOURDAIN, Auctioneer—Office No. 91 Royal street—Will be sold on SATURDAY, January 31, 1880, at 12 o'clock m., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of an order from the Hon. F. A. Monroe, Judge of the Third District Court for the parish of Orleans, rendered June 4, 1879, and signed June 9, 1879—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in the Suburb Marigny, in the Third District of this city, in the square bounded by Elysian Fields, Chartres (or Moreau), Marigny and Decatur (or Victory) streets, and designated by the number 4 on a plan drawn by Bourgeret on the eighth day of April, 1834, and deposited in the office of Joseph Cavellier, notary public of this city, said lot forming the corner of Elysian Fields and Chartres (or Moreau) streets, and measuring 24 feet 6 inches front on Elysian Fields street by a depth of 85 feet and front on Chartres (or Moreau) street.

The improvements consist of a two-story brick building, covered with slates, having on the lower and upper floors a large store, measuring 24 feet front by 80 feet in depth, and forming the corner of Elysian Fields and Chartres (or Moreau) streets. The rear portion of the building fronting on Chartres (or Moreau) street comprises a two-story brick dwelling-house, covered with slates, having a large room on the lower and upper floors.

Yard, cistern, etc.

The gas pipes are laid all over the buildings.

Terms and Conditions—Five hundred dollars cash, and the balance at six and twelve months' credit for notes specially secured by mortgage and vendor's lien, bearing 8 per cent interest per annum from date of sale; 5 per cent attorney's fees in event of suit to enforce their collection; the buildings to be kept insured and the policy transferred to the vendors.

Act of sale before Jules Mossy, Esq., notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.

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RAILROADS.

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE RAILROAD (MOBILE FAST LINE.)
THE SHORTEST ROUTE TO EASTERN CITIES.
ONLY LINE WITH DOUBLE DAILY PASSENGER TRAINS.

On and after Sunday, November 9, 1879, trains will arrive and leave depot, foot of Canal street as follows:

LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
No. 1 Express daily.....7:30 a.m.	No. 2 Express, daily.....7:40 a.m.
No. 3 Express daily.....5:00 p.m.	No. 4 Express daily.....9:30 p.m.

Tickets may be obtained and Sleeping Car Berths secured in advance on application at the office corner Camp and Common streets, opposite City Hotel.

D. B. ROBINSON, Superintendent.
J. W. COLEMAN, Ticket Agent.

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GREAT JACKSON ROUTE.

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS AND NEW ORLEANS RAILROAD.

Trains will leave and arrive at the Calliope Street Depot, on and after January 17, 1880, as follows:

Leave.	Arrive.
Exp. No. 1, 2:30 p. m.	Exp. No. 2, 8 30 a. m.
Mixed No. 3, 7.15 a. m.	Mixed No. 4, 7:30 p. m.

Nos. 1 and 2 run daily. Nos. 3 and 4 daily, except Sunday.

Saturday Accommodation for McComb City leaves at 4 00 p. m.

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS THROUGH TO LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI, COLUMBUS, O., AND CHICAGO WITHOUT CHANGE, and for ST. LOUIS a Sleeper is attached at Milan, enabling passengers to go through without leaving the train. Only ONE CHANGE TO NEW YORK and EASTERN CITIES.

Improved Sleeping and Reclining Chair cars to Vicksburg daily, without change.

Tickets for sale, berths secured and information given at No. 22 Camp street, corner of Common.

A. D. SHELDON, Ticket Agent.
F. CHANDLEE, General Passenger Agent.

THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL

WILL OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF guests on MONDAY, sixth instant. During the summer the Hotel was put in thorough order and many modern improvements introduced to ensure the comfort of patrons. The house is unsurpassed in all that goes to make a FIRST-CLASS and ELEGANT HOTEL, and will continue to merit the popular favor which has been accorded it in the past.

Parties returning home will do well to call and look at FAMILY ROOMS before locating elsewhere.

oct 1f RIVERS & BARTELS.

JUDICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF SALES.

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana vs. Mrs. E. M. Ivens and her husband.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 25,103—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed by the honorable the Third District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on TUESDAY, February 3, 1880, at 12 o'clock m., the following described property, to wit—

THE PROPERTY OF THE DEFENDANT, MRS. E. M. IVENS, situated on Prytania street, in the square bounded by Prytania, St. Charles, Clio and Erato streets, and measuring twenty-one feet eleven inches front on Prytania street, between Clio and Erato streets, by a depth of one hundred and twenty seven feet three inches and four lines, between parallel lines, American measure.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

J. R. ALCÉE GAUTHREAUX,
Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

ja3 10 17 24 31 fe3

Louis Timken vs. John Gros.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 10,698—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale, to me directed by the honorable the Sixth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on SATURDAY, January 17, 1880, at 12 o'clock m., the following described property, to wit—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon and appurtenances thereof, situated in the Third District of this city, designated by the number twelve, in square number eight, bounded by Lesseps, France, Greatmen and Claus streets, on a plan dated September 6, 1842; said lot forming the corner of Lesseps and Greatmen streets, measuring twenty-six feet seven inches and five and one-half lines front on Lesseps street by one hundred and eight feet in depth and front on Greatmen street.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

J. R. ALCÉE GAUTHREAUX,
Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

de16 23 30 ja6 13 17

Crescent City Loan and Building Association vs. James Henry Reynolds.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 26,067—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale, to me directed by the honorable the Third District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on SATURDAY, January 17, 1880, at 12 o'clock m., the following described property, to wit—

THOSE TWO CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, adjoining each other, being the two lots, of three lots adjoining each other, nearest Claiborne street, in the square bounded by Claiborne, Third, Martin and Fourth streets, each measuring twenty-nine feet front on Third street by a depth of one hundred and twenty-seven feet, between equal and parallel lines, and purchased with said third lot by the defendant from Henry Rodney, by act passed before A. E. Blanvenu, notary public, on the twenty-fifth of January, 1870.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

J. R. ALCÉE GAUTHREAUX,
Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

de16 23 30 ja6 13 17

Brou Mathe vs. Margaret Froelicher, wife of Charles Warn.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 9922—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale, to me directed by the honorable the Fifth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on SATURDAY, January 17, 1880, at 12 o'clock m., the following described property, to wit—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in the Faubourg Treme, of this city, in the square bounded by Esplanade, Kerlerec, Villere and Robertson streets, and designated as lot number two, on a particular plan annexed to an act of sale from J. B. A. Dorville to Celeste Pollock, passed before Felix Grima, notary in this city, on the thirtieth day of January, 1846. The said lot measures thirty feet front on Villere street by ninety feet in depth, between parallel lines, all French measure, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, without exception or reservation. Being the same property which Mrs.