

DAILY DEMOCRAT.

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OFFICIAL JOURNAL CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

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E. A. BURKE, Managing Editor.

NEW ORLEANS, FEBRUARY 20 1880

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. "CONRAD, THE CORSAIR," by Ricca's Evangeline Combination.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. "PAUL AND VIRGINIA," by the Emma Abbott Opera Company.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

For the Gulf States, falling possibly preceded in the eastern portions of the state by a barometer, entirely owing to warmer southerly winds, increasing cloudiness and possibly rain.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS.

The Senate Committee on Parks and Public Buildings will meet this morning at 11 o'clock.

The Senate Committee on Public Education will meet at half past 10 o'clock in the morning.

Sitting Bull is again on the American side of the line, hunting buffalo. A brush is expected between him and the Fiegans, whose hunting grounds he has invaded.

The Cincinnati Commercial thinks that Sherman will have 106 votes to start with in four States. The Secretary would feel more certain if the Commercial would kindly name the States.

New York boasts of the efficiency with which one of its bureaus, that of waterworks, is managed. In 1871 this department cost nearly \$9,000,000, while last year its cost was only \$2,000,000, although twice as much water was supplied to citizens.

A negro witness before the Senate exodus committee, a day or two ago, who was among the victims of the Indiana movement, speaking of his old home, said he was "afraid to get back and his die dar." It is safe to say his vote will not be counted in Indiana next fall.

Ex-Gov. Joel Parker has been nominated by Gen. McClellan for the position of Chief Justice of New Jersey. Considerable opposition is being made to the appointment, because he is a pronounced Democrat, but it is likely that he will be confirmed. The Republican leaders argue that it is better to have him on the bench than in the field.

Gov. Cornell, of New York, has signed the bill vetoed last year by Gov. Robinson, which grants women the right to vote in all elections for school officers, and to be candidates for such offices. His action upon this bill called down upon Gov. Robinson the denunciations of the Women's Rights League, and lost him many votes. Cornell, who profited by the action of the league, shows his appreciation of it by affixing his signature to the bill.

The Chicago Tribune declares that a great many Republican merchants of that city have subscribed to the \$10,000 fund that has been raised there to induce the Democratic National Executive Committee to call the Presidential Nominating Convention at Chicago, arguing that it does not make much difference what the politics of the delegates are, so they spend their change liberally in Chicago boarding-houses and saloons. After all, it is probable that a Chicago Republican would as gladly swindle a Democrat as a brother Republican.

A secret movement is on foot in Colorado to organize a force to drive the Utes out of the State. The Denver Tribune, which has investigated the matter, declares that there are thousands of men eager to go into this enterprise. No less than 2000 have already pledged themselves in Denver, while it is believed that an army of 5000 could easily be raised in Leadville—men armed and equipped for border warfare. Those engaged in this affair are in earnest, the Tribune declares, and mean business, and will perfect all their arrangements for a movement on the Utes in a very few weeks.

The country would not be thrown into bankruptcy by the adoption of the Fort bill, reducing the duty on printing paper from 20 to 5 per cent. Somebody has been examining into the matter and discovers that for eleven months in 1878 the entire value of printing paper imported was only \$282, and the revenue derived therefrom \$688 43. For a corresponding period in 1879 the value of the import was \$867, and the revenue \$173 40. The reduction of the duty, as proposed, would largely increase the importations, and consequently add to the revenue. At the same time it would effectually break down the combination formed by paper manufacturers to keep up the present high prices.

The Parnell question has already forced itself to the front in American politics. The mayor of Montreal was invited, some time ago, to participate in the welcoming of Parnell to that city. This he agreed to do conditionally; he would welcome Parnell, he declared, as the collector of a fund for distressed Ireland, but not as an agitator and politician. He declined at the same time to act as treasurer of Parnell's agitation fund, declaring that he was the agent only for the Duchess of Marlborough's relief fund. After several incoherencies of compliments, the mayor finally refused to have anything to do with the matter. He was waited upon the other day by a delegation, headed by the president of the Knights of St. Patrick of Montreal, who asked what he intended to do in the matter, and announced that if he refused to attend the Parnell welcoming meeting they would nominate another candidate for the mayor-

ally, the mayor himself being a candidate for re-election. Despite this threat he refused to consider their proposition, and the municipal election in Montreal, will, therefore, be fought on the Parnell question.

A DANGEROUS EXPERIMENT.

The United States Board of Supervising Inspectors at its last meeting suspended the rules for the government of river pilots. This action, as we are informed, was taken without consulting the pilots or those who are most largely interested in steamboat traffic, and the change we believe to be a very serious mistake, which, unless our judgment be much at fault, will result in disaster to property and life. Under the present law, which has worked satisfactorily for many years, the ascending boat is entitled to give the first signal, while the descending steamer is entitled to the right of way or the channel. In other words, when two boats are approaching each other, one going up and the other coming down, the ascending boat signals that she is on the right or left side of the river, as the case may be, and that information guides the steamer coming down, which, in almost all cases, simply keeps in the channel and passes safely. That the ascending steamer, working against the swift current, and frequently with heavy tow, should have the right to place herself, seems to us almost too clear for argument. There are many circumstances that would render it absolutely dangerous for her to change from one side of the river to the other. The nature of the channel, the direction and force of the wind, the character of the tow, might all make a change of position hazardous or impracticable, while the descending steamer, having the right of way, has only to keep in the middle channel to avoid all trouble.

The new rule changes all this and gives to the descending steamer the right of making the first signal, which carries with it the right of detaching to the ascending steamer what her course must be, regardless of what the peculiarities of her situation or her necessities may be.

It is difficult to understand why this change should have been made, except upon the idea that as the descending steamer has the right of way, therefore, to have the right of making the first signal. This, however, we take it, is erroneous reasoning, for the right of way never meant anything more than the right to the channel, to which descending boats are entitled for very obvious reasons, and we are of the opinion that a change so seriously affecting so many and such large interests, should not have been made hurriedly, or until the opinions of river pilots had been very fully ascertained. Changes of this character should never be made unless the advantages to be derived are very great, and then only after full discussion and ample notification. The new rule goes into effect on the first of July next, unless it be possible to have a special meeting of the board to reconsider what we believe to be a mistake that will cause more disasters upon our rivers in one year than have been chronicled in ten.

It is an old but wise maxim to let well enough alone, and as there were no complaints about the present rule, and as the pilots were satisfied with it, there was no reason, that we can see, to justify the change.

The action of the steamboat owners and pilots at Pittsburg in meeting to protest against the action of the U. S. Board of Supervising Inspectors in this matter, if followed in this and other cities, might result in having the new rule rescinded before the first of July, and we deem the matter of sufficient importance to suggest that our steamboatmen here give voice to their disapprobation of the change. The Board of Underwriters, it seems to us, should look closely into this matter, for, unless we are greatly in error, the insurance companies of this city will, very shortly after the new rule goes into effect, be called upon to settle more losses than will be agreeable to their stockholders.

The subject calls for thorough but prompt discussion, as there is yet time to avert the apprehended danger. The following extract from a communication in the Cincinnati Enquirer, of the 15th inst., written by an experienced pilot, shows the danger that lies in the new rule:

"Heavy laden steamers coming down the river with the current, perhaps need a few of empty barges coming up. The descending boat signals for right of way, but being locally the towboat is in the way. The towboat has been commanded to take does not suit for an account of the wind blowing on the shore. The towboat will be a change of signals; and then, if the current is a strong one and the heavy laden is not a very good barge, there will certainly be some argument work to be done. The towboat goes away with this danger. The descending boat stops her engines and gives the ascending towboat and barges time to get out of the way, or, in other words, gives the towboat and barges a choice of the side of the channel to be on. The towboat signals either once or twice, whichever her choice may be, and the descending boat answers 'All right,' and goes on."

In my opinion, if there is an error, there is certainly one made in making this change in the Pilot Rules. EUGENE HANDEAN, Pilot Steamer Golden City.

CONGESS' CONGRESSIONAL ROLE.

The late Joseph C. Neal, in one of his famous "charcoal sketches," compared human kind to the passengers of a ferryboat, thereby undertaking to prove that it requires "all sorts of people to make a world." He then proceeded to describe how admirably the various characters are made to fill their allotted parts in the voyage of life, so that by means of their disagreements, as it were, they were enabled to maintain an equilibrium that would be impossible if all changed to be of the same mind. A similar comparison may be indulged in with propriety relative to the deliberations of an American Congress, where the contrasts of human nature are, perhaps, more strongly developed than in any other public assembly in the world. If the two houses of the National Legislature are taken together one will have a salamander, or "all sorts," conglomeration of humanity that cannot fail to satisfy even the most exacting of tastes. And according to Mr. Neal's theory, which is evidently the correct one, this is in strict accordance with the natural fitness of things. It would not do for all of our Congressmen to be classed, along with Dan Voorhees, Ben Hill and Conkling as orators any more than for them all to aspire to the distinction of harmonists, such as Sumner, Cox, or Horr. Nor should they all be of the talking or debating school of politicians like Edmunds, Garfield, Blackburn, etc., or "silent men," such as many "distinguished statesmen" who are never mentioned, except at roll call. Pursuing this line of reasoning, it will not be difficult to assign the proper place for the illustrious Mr. Conger, of Michigan, who every now and then dons his war-paint and endeavors to re-establish the fact that "treason

must be made odious," and that the fires of rebellion are still smoldering on Southern hearthstones and are liable to burst forth into a flame at any moment. We not unfrequently notice in the public prints harsh criticisms upon the course of the great Michiganian, and among them we are somewhat surprised to find the New York Times, which should, in the regular order of things, chuckle with delight whenever Mr. Conger bursts forth into one of his wild paroxysms of fury on the subject of the "rebellion." Adopting the Neal theory, one is compelled to admit that Mr. Conger, after all, is not such a bad sort of Congressman, and if Providence or some other power should happen to take him from us a vacancy would be created in the legislative halls at Washington that even the great State of Michigan would find it impossible to fill. If one might, with respect to the legislative branch, compare Congress with a menagerie of wild and educated beasts, one might with equal propriety assign Mr. Conger to the position occupied by the man who carries about with him a long pole, and now and then sticks up the animals for the amusement and gratification of the spectators. This would seem to be the figurative status of Mr. Conger, of Michigan, in the Forty-sixth as well as several preceding Congresses. And if it can be said that he has served his party with fidelity, it may be likewise remarked that he has done the Democrats some service as well. He has, after long and earnest effort, succeeded in teaching some Democrats at least the value of silence, and that it is not always advisable even under severe provocation to resort to kind, especially when it is apparent that the motive of the assault is similar to that which governs the keeper of the menagerie in striking up the animals, i. e., for the gratification of the public and the advancement of personal interests. It is, therefore, pleasing to observe the new departure taken by the Southern members of Congress of late in declining to respond whenever Mr. Conger pokes them in the ribs and shouts "rebellion" in their ears. He made a frantic attempt to precipitate a general engagement in the House a few days ago, when an old man residing in Virginia asked for the removal of his political disabilities for having served in the "Confederate army," but he got nothing himself as a needless agitator, he signally failed. There were a few Southern members, we regret to say, as foolish as himself, who made an effort to answer a fool according to his folly, but those who had better some out of the debate and voted Conger down nearly four to one. As the Michigan statesman has apparently fulfilled his mission in this line, it is to be hoped that he shall hereafter have the pleasure of seeing him in a new role.

ANOTHER BLOCKADE.

The impediments to our Red river trade this year have been unusually and vexatiously numerous, and call for the special attention of Congress, which has evinced a very deep concern for such commercial highways as Representative Whitte's Kiskiminetus creek in Pennsylvania, the magnificent proportions of which have never yet been depicted upon a map, and the exact location of which is wrapped in profound mystery. The following dispatch explains the latest trouble: "Fulton, Ark., Feb. 19.—(Col. Jos. A. Atton, New Orleans.) Steamer J. B. Bryant caught above the bridge with ice bars, will rest up in Fulton, Ark. Can't get out until the river rises. It is falling now one inch an hour. MATE L. SCOVILLE.

Owing to the extremely low water this season, the Bryant, being very light, was the only steamer that had succeeded in getting above Fulton, and it is proving that after having secured a load of cotton should be delayed by obstructions in the river caused by the railroad bridge which spans the river at Fulton. Her prospects are rendered more gloomy by the fact that she caught on a falling river, though we indulge the hope that the recent copious and general rains may enable her to get down sooner than was anticipated.

The importance of having the obstructions removed at the earliest possible moment suggests itself at once in view of the fact that delay will inevitably cause a large amount of cotton destined for New Orleans to be shipped to St. Louis by rail. We learn that the Cotton Exchange has already telegraphed our congressional delegation to request the Secretary of War to remove the obstructions as soon as possible, and we assume, therefore, that every thing that can be done will be done; but we suggest to our representatives the importance of securing for the improvement of Red river an appropriation commensurate with the size of the stream and of the importance and value of the trade tributary to its waters. The time has fully arrived when the South and West should demand, and not beg for such appropriations as are called for by their rivers. They have been the recipients long enough of the beggarly sums doled out to them by Congress that have lavished enormous amounts upon the harbors, rivers and creeks of the North and East. United as they should be commercially and socially, the South and West will no longer submit to a discrimination which is unjust and oppressive to their people, but will insist upon and secure equal rights in the distribution of the national funds. We shall expect our representatives in Congress to secure such an appropriation for Red river as will effectually prevent hereafter the trouble experienced this year from low water and the obstructions caused by the bridge at Fulton.

THE PIC ON OFFICIAL JOURNALS.

In its leading editorial Wednesday evening, on the State printing, the Picayune made use of the following language: "Why the tax-paying people of Louisiana should be compelled to support an official journal almost always a party organ—we do not see, nor has any good reason ever been given."

This seemed to be an emphatic and sweeping declaration of the Pic's views on official journals, but those who, like ourselves, fancied that for once the Pic had made a clear and unmistakable statement were sadly mistaken and egregiously fooled, as will be made apparent by the following announcement, which we clip from an article in yesterday evening's Picayune:

"The Democrat knows very well that the sort of official journal which the Picayune is opposed is a journal to be set in defiance of constitutions, requirements, and substituted out of the public treasury in return for party services."

The Democrat arrived at the Picayune's meaning from its own unequivocal and unqualified statement, and it would have been more disingenuous for that paper to have discovered the first utterance as unauthorized than to say we should have drawn an impossible inference from its language. Our ancient contemporary seems to be a

little rattled and upset on this subject, and not only flew off in a most indecorous and unbecoming way, in a general tirade against the Senate Committee on Printing and the Legislature, but grows extremely incoherent and inaccurate in its statement of facts.

In its answer to the Democrat's editorial of Thursday it endeavors to tone down the offensive character of its first utterances and to explain away the evident meaning of its language. This was to have been anticipated, for the Pic's indignations rarely last longer than a day; but we did not expect that it would attempt to claim that it had been appointed official journal upon the strength of having made the lowest bid. The Pic says: "When the old bill was passed the new commission had not been framed, and there was some legal if not some moral apology for the exercise on the part of the Printing Board of the power to reject any or all bids; although, in the event of the last appointment, that of the Picayune was given to the lowest responsible bidder."

If this means anything it means that there was a contest for the printing in which the Pic was the lowest bidder and received the appointment in consequence. Now the fact is, there was no contest at all, and the Pic was appointed by the Governor to fill a vacancy. If the Pic alludes, however, to the contest for the State printing that took place in December, 1878, it is nevertheless in error, as the bids of both the Times and Democrat were lower than its own. The record shows that the Times bid 22 per cent below the maximum rates, the Times 30 per cent, and the Democrat 35 per cent below. The Democrat's bid was accepted, but a failure to give satisfactory bond prevented the contract from being awarded to that journal, which continued to act under the old contract for several months. It was generally understood that the Picayune received the appointment from the Governor upon its agreement to sustain the administration, and it is very certain that at the time of its appointment there was no question of bids.

FERTILIZING WASTE LANDS.

Senator Hill, of Colorado, has introduced a bill in Congress, urging that land to be made an appropriation of \$5,000,000 for the purpose of sinking artesian wells in the arid plains of the Western States and Territories. This is the first step taken in Congress toward the solution of a problem of the greatest importance—the reclamation of what was formerly known as the Great American Desert. The arid region of the United States embraces some 90,000,000 acres of government lands, of which about 20,000,000 acres are most famous lands, about the same number of acres have lands, covered with cinders, while the remaining 50,000,000 acres, Senator Hill claims, can be utilized for agricultural purposes by artificial irrigation. It is estimated that a well can be sunk one thousand feet for \$1 per foot, exclusive of tubing, and two thousand feet for \$5 per foot. In the opinion of practical geologists, flowing wells can be obtained in many places on the dry plains east and west of the Rocky Mountains. Should the experiment proposed by Senator Hill prove successful, it is predicted that many millions of acres of waste and unproductive land will be transformed into beautiful fields and gardens, and at the same time add a vast sum to the national wealth. The bill provides for the sinking of two wells east and three wells west of the Rocky Mountains, the work to be done under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to whom weekly reports are to be made as to the character of the ground or rock penetrated, giving the thickness of strata and samples of the material encountered.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY QUESTION.

President Hayes has issued a proclamation in this form warning certain self-declared persons against any attempt to settle upon lands of what is known as the Indian Territory. This may be all very well so far as it goes, although it would seem to be an unnecessary proceeding, as it is to be presumed that those for whom benefit this proclamation is especially made are fully aware of the fact that their proposed invasion of the Indian Territory is illegal. In fact the questions involved in the issue are neither those of law nor of right, and all discussion by proclamation or otherwise is merely a waste of words. To put it in as brief and as plain language as possible, it may be reduced to the simple proposition as to whether the Indians are to be dispossessed of the lands secured to them by the most solemn agreements on the part of the United States government. There is not a question as to whether the citizens of this country have any claims upon the lands of the Indian Territory. It is merely a question of might, and the history of the past has shown that in contests of this character the red men have always been at a disadvantage. A few years ago, it will be remembered, gold was discovered in a portion of the country set apart for the Sioux Indians. At once private expeditions were set on foot to invade the country. Complaints were made at Washington, as in the present instance, and the President issued his proclamation warning the people then, as now, to keep away from the territory set apart for the Indians. This proclamation had no other effect than to direct public attention more particularly to the matter and, perhaps, induce others to join in the Black Hills raid who had not previously heard of the rich stores of gold and other precious metals discovered in that far-away and desolate region. Some attempts were made to frustrate the movement, but beyond a few arrests nothing was accomplished. Then came complaints through the press that the Indians were killing the "peaceable white miners," and a loud demand was made for protection. Troops were sent forward, and soon one of the most terrible Indian wars of the time was inaugurated; resulting, as usual, in the defeat of the Indians and their being driven out of the country, and deprived of their homes. This was followed by what is known as the Ute war. There were no miners engaged in this, for the simple reason that no precious metals were known to exist in that portion of Colorado. But it was not a part of the policy of the government to let the redskins alone; so they sent out Meeker and other missionaries to impress them with the dignity of agriculture. How far these agents of the government went in the exercise of their claimed authority, in their intercourse with the Indians, cannot be very clearly ascertained; but it is not likely that the latter would have resorted to harsh or "disrespectful" measures if not in some manner provoked thereto. Then, as in the case of the Sioux troubles, followed an appeal for military protection, which being promptly responded to by the government at Washington, led to the Thorburn catastrophe on White river, which, if not so terrible in its results as the affair of Little Big Horn, deserves

to be classed in the same category. And now we have at last reached the long delayed but inevitable raid upon the territory of the friendly and civilized tribes lying west of the State of Arkansas. It is not claimed that their lands are superior to those of the adjacent States of Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana and Kansas, but it seems to be a settled conviction in the minds of a great many middle-class persons that the Indians have more territory than they are able to cultivate, and that, if should, therefore, be subject to entry as other public lands of the United States. Nothing is said as to the Indian title to the same; that is a matter with which they apparently have no concern. They look first to the occupancy of the country, and trust to the popular prejudice of their countrymen in being sustained in their illegal proceedings. It is useless, or rather ridiculous, to talk about the Indian Territory being "designated, recognized and described by treaties and laws of the United States." The proposed signature here has heard that sort of thing announced before, but they know that it means nothing in the end. And, after all, what right has the government to punish its citizens for the violation of those treaties and laws when it has repeatedly violated them itself? In view of all the facts presented it would seem that one of two things must speedily transpire in connection with this territory of the Indians—either the lands will be opened for settlement by the whites, or the exercise of "squatter sovereignty" by the latter will bring about a conflict which cannot result otherwise than in the territory being wrested from the possession of its present owners. As it is well known that the various tribes inhabiting the Territory will never consent to either of the modes of settlement suggested, it will be well for them to contemplate the latter alternative and prepare for war and ultimate extermination. As a contemporary remarks, "they are the Communists of the New World, and must move on and out to make room for the chosen people."

One of the reasons why money is so abundant in this country is said to be the large investments being quietly made in the United States by wealthy Europeans, actuated by apprehensions of war on the European continent. It is said that large sums have been sent here by those prudently connected with public affairs, which would seem to indicate that danger lurks in the immediate future.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, First Division, U. S. Army, New Orleans, February 19, 1880. GENERAL ORDERS No. 2.

I. In conformity with General Order No. 2, Headquarters First Division, U. S. Army, the troops composing this brigade will form for parade and review, on Canal street, south side, SUNDAY, the twenty-second instant, at 1 p. m., right meeting on Canal street, extending west, in the following order:

I. First Regiment Infantry, Col. Adolph Meyer, Louisiana Field Artillery (equipped as Infantry), Col. G. Ledford, Jr., Second Regiment of Infantry, Lieut. Col. J. D. Hill.

Regiment Orleans Artillery (equipped as Infantry), Col. A. J. Bachman, Alabama State Artillery (equipped as artillery), Capt. D. E. Huger.

II. The Tiro of Berengio, Capt. John Antonio Company Franc Tireurs, Capt. Armand Bello, Company Cazadores, Capt. Joseph Llado, will form with Regiment Orleans Artillery.

III. The Continental Guards, Company A, Capt. Wm. Pierce, will form with Second Regiment Infantry.

IV. Prompt formation is enjoined, as the column will move at 1 p. m., on Monday.

V. The review will be reviewed by his Excellency, the Governor, who will take seat at the intersection of Canal street and Grand street. By command of Brig. Gen. JOHN GLENN, Jr., JOHN D. SCOTT, Lieutenant Colonel, Assistant Adjutant General, 6-29-79.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Adjutant General's Office, New Orleans, February 18, 1880. SPECIAL ORDERS No. 2.

His Excellency Gov. LOUIS A. WILTZ, Commander in Chief, directs that the members of his Staff meet on FRIDAY, February 20, at 11 o'clock a. m., generally, at the Auditor's office, State House, New Orleans.

By order of Commander in Chief, G. T. BEAUREGARD, Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, Louisiana State National Guard, New Orleans, February 18, 1880. GENERAL ORDERS No. 11.

The following officers are announced as composing the Staff of this Division. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly: Col. G. A. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant General.

Lieut. Col. L. WALKER, Assistant Inspector General, Lieut. Col. LOUIS PRADOS, Quartermaster, Lieut. Col. W. H. WATTS, Pharmacist, Surgeon JOSEPH HOLT, Medical Director, Capt. A. G. JAMES, Aid-de-Camp, W. J. BEHAN, Major General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, Louisiana State National Guard, New Orleans, February 18, 1880. GENERAL ORDERS No. 11.

In commemoration of WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY a parade and review of the State National Guard will be had on the twenty-second instant, for the conduct of which the following dispositions are announced:

I. The troops will be formed at 1 p. m. The First Brigade, Brig. Gen. JOHN GLENN, Jr., on South Canal street, right at Camp, facing northward; and the Second Brigade, Lieut. Col. CHAS. E. FENNER commanding, on North Canal, right at Burgundy, facing southward.

II. The Battalion of Thirtieth United States Infantry participating, will take position on the right of the First Brigade.

III. The First Regiment of Alabama State Troops, Col. T. R. IRWIN, will form with the Second Brigade.

IV. At 1:30 p. m. the column will be put in motion by Charles, St. Louis, Royal, St. Charles, Poydras and Camp streets, and after turning into Canal will pass to review to his Excellency, the Governor of the State, at the intersection of Carondelet.

V. The troops will then be embarked upon trails in waiting for transportation to Metairie Cemetery, to participate in the dedication of the monument of the Washington Infantry.

By order of Major Gen. W. J. BEHAN, 18-24 G. A. WILLIAMS, Colonel, A. G.

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