

**DAILY DEMOCRAT.**  
**OFFICIAL JOURNAL STATE OF LOUISIANA.**  
**OFFICIAL JOURNAL CITY OF NEW ORLEANS**

Office No. 62 Camp Street.

PRINTED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT NEW ORLEANS AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

**RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:**

The Daily Democrat.  
 One Year.....\$12 00  
 Six Months..... 6 00  
 Three Months..... 3 00  
 One Month..... 1 00  
 Payable in Advance.

The Weekly Democrat.  
 The WEEKLY DEMOCRAT, a large eight-page paper, will be furnished to subscribers at the following rates:  
 One Year.....\$1 50  
 Six Months..... 75  
 Three Months..... 40  
 Payable in Advance.

**E. A. BURKE, Managing Editor.**

NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 20, 1880.

**A FATAL DEFECT.**

There is one defect in the city charter bill which, of itself, would be enough to justify, indeed to demand the Governor's veto. This consists in the absence of any clause releasing the city from the obligation to give bond in lawsuits. Every intelligent citizen is aware that if the furnishing of a bond be requisite to conduct a litigation, and if a party to such litigation be unable from any cause to furnish the required bond, the party so unfortunate must inevitably suffer the most disastrous consequences. Under the operation of the city charter as prepared by the late Legislature it would have been perfectly practicable for men to speculate in lawsuits against the city and to secure judgment in every case owing to the city's inability to furnish the appeal bond. Of course, it goes without saying that after the experience of Wm. S. Pike, Esq., and others, some years ago, in the case of giving security for the city on a bond in court, no one could be found to risk a similar fate in a similar instance. Practically, the city of New Orleans could not find a bondsman upon any terms, and hence, in the absence of an express provision exempting the city from that obligation, the city must inevitably lose every important suit in which it became involved.

What a frightful prospect would this have been for the city and people of New Orleans! What a direct invitation to conspirators, what a rich reward to conspiracy! This feature alone is more than enough to condemn the proposed city charter, since the evils springing from it would offset a hundred fold all the benefits claimed for it by its friends. In fact, it seems almost idle to accumulate argument as to the propriety of the Governor's veto. Everybody now realizes that the bill, although it contained some possible, or perhaps possible, benefits, was stricken through and through with defects which were fatal and incurable. No greater calamity could have befallen the taxpayers, the property-holders and the business classes of New Orleans than the promulgation and enforcement of that charter.

**OUR PUBLIC PARKS.**

It is to be hoped that the authorities will devote a little of their time to considering the question of improving and developing the parks and public squares, and that in doing so they will not entirely overlook the suggestion made by the DEMOCRAT a day or two ago. We are satisfied that by the plan we propose—the reorganization of the management of the parks to special boards of commissioners—the most satisfactory results can be obtained. There are hundreds of citizens in New Orleans who would gladly aid in the beautifying of the parks, by such assistance as lay in their power, and who could easily be moved to manifest an active and systematic interest in the work, if the work were placed under such auspices and prosecuted in such a manner as to inspire them with confidence. A board of commissioners for each of the parks, composed of citizens resident in the neighborhood and noted for their energy and public spirit and personal character—boards such as this would achieve a marked change in the present disgraceful and disheartening condition of the parks and would confer a lustre upon the administration which created them. The public revenues which are available for the purpose we mention will not, we confess, quite answer all the necessities of the case, but there is much that can be done by careful and judicious management and it is almost beyond doubt that, once this beginning is made and the living evidences brought forward of its earnest import, there will be an abundance of help forthcoming from private sources. All the people desire is to be assured that the control of the parks is in competent and careful hands. The rest will follow after that.

**OUR MUTUAL PICKLE.**

We trust that, in this hour of reaction and rest, no true patriot will forget to keep his eye fixed upon the Hon. Lancaster, of the tenth ward. The battles over and the smoke is beginning to lift, and as objects burst upon our sight, we take in by slow but sweet installments the noble form of the aforesaid. First his swan-like boots, and then his speaking legs, and then his honorable coat-tails loom into view, until the eyeslight creeps up his throbbing waistcoat, surmounts his wild-ly waving chin, and so glues itself to his dizzy frontpiece. Like Clay statue on a foggy morn, like the far-off goat against the Indian summer haze, like some lone clam fished from a raging waste of soup, the Honorable Lancaster dawns solemnly upon our gaze from out the jealous mists of legislation. And we say again that he is a landscape upon which the patriot should bend an eager and a sleepless eye—for he is our only Lancaster.

Looking backward but a little while—a very little while, in fact—we can recall an hour when Lancaster sojourned in our midst comparatively unknown. Even as the beautiful pearl far down in deep sea caves, or as the unfelt gem of coal slumbering in the still, small boy, Lancaster had been within us and we knew him not. In the light of his present greatness, however—a light which acts in all directions—it is known that the idol of the bloody tenth was once a school teacher, with abilities more numerous than his lack, and afterward a barrister, with half a dozen brains to every brief. But no matter; he found his affinity when the Mackerel Guards began to shine beneath the moon last fall, and swiftly he infused himself into the perfume which they launched upon the breeze. Nay, it was that same breeze, in fact, whose balmy wings did waft our Lancaster into the halls of Legislature, where since he has exhaled an independent and peculiar smell and glittered with a phosphorescence all his own.

But let us not linger on this fascinating aspect of our Lancaster—it is too vague. What we feel most heavy on our mind is admiration at Lancaster's noble stand against Rings. If there was one thing about him more salient than any other thing, it was his scorn and hatred and loathing for Rings. To see that great man arise and plant himself upon a platform of destruction to all Rings, to hear him charge the air with wave on wave of eloquence, and then to watch him sit down and turn inward upon himself a bilious but admiring eye, was an experience for which we shall be grateful to our dying day. We were never present when Lancaster assembled around him in the dim, religious gloom of his private office those forty choice spirits who in pious conspiracy contrived the programme of next day's legislation. We were never present, we say, but we have more than once observed the fruits, and felt how great and glorious a thing it is to make fierce war upon all Rings except one's own. We have

had other sensations relative to Lancaster, but they chiefly turned on Rings as well. We have heard his voice uplifted from the retirement of mere citizenship, and we have perused his burning words disguised in the mystic "we," always breathing death to Rings. And these things have given us additional emotions respecting Lancaster. But they all tend one way after all, and their fingers point toward Greatness.

And now, while the public eye is fixed on Lancaster lest he mobilize and float, like an exhalation, from our grasp, we want to know if there is none among us who can catch and bottle him for future use. The waters are calm just now, the skies serene, the sun without a speck; but stormy times will come again, the State will need a savior ere the crack of doom, and then we want to be able to draw a cork and have our Lancaster once more. In the midst of plenty the frugal Fifth doth trap and pickle down the missionary man for winter use—why should not we, in this hour of uncertain peace, preserve our Lancaster? Not for merely selfish purposes so much, but for the State's and for our children's sake. Let it be done in butter or in brine—we care not; only give us Lancaster in such shape that he will keep against the time of need.

**AN ENTERPRISING CITY.**

If there are any of our citizens who are inclined to gloomy views of the business outlook or who have dropped into lazy business ruts they would be very much benefited by a visit to the busy and progressive city of Atlanta, where evidences of thrift and enterprise crop out at every turn.

To those who remember Atlanta at the close of the war, when the ruthless invading army under Sherman had left merely a mass of smouldering ruins of what once was a small but beautiful city, the Atlanta of today is a wonderful revelation, a striking illustration of what can be achieved by a people thoroughly imbued with the progressive ideas of the age. The long rows of solid and imposing business houses; the superb residences, built in the most modern and tasteful manner; the numerous handsome temples of worship; the five great railroads that centre there; the large cotton mill that works day and night, and yet fails to supply the demand for its goods; the numerous small factories of all kinds in full blast; its live and able press, and last, but not least, its energetic, pushing but genial and hospitable people, proclaim Atlanta a thriving and model city—a city that is destined to become one of the most prosperous and populous in the Union.

It may be said of the business men of Atlanta that, believing thoroughly in the brilliant future before them, they appreciate most fully the importance of encouraging every industry and of liberally assisting every enterprise that promises to advance the material interests of their city. They are active, intelligent and public-spirited, and with the true spirit of business rivalry leave nothing undone to keep their city abreast of the tide of progress. Their schools are admirably conducted and liberally supported, and it is the purpose of the citizens to make Atlanta not only the business centre of Georgia, but the seat of culture and refinement.

These things ought all to be seen and pondered upon by such of our citizens as have for many years labored under the fatal hallucination that the many and manifest advantages of our city would eventually work out our salvation, and make New Orleans the great metropolis which she ought to be and will no doubt ultimately become. It would be worth a great deal of money to New Orleans to have the push and vim of the Atlanta merchants emulated by our own merchants, and the era of prosperity which we all dream of and hope for would dawn much more quickly. If the somewhat slow and leisurely methods of our people should give place to the more energetic and far-sighted methods of such cities as Chicago, Cincinnati and Atlanta. We have a grander field than any of them, and all that we need to achieve great results is an intelligent appreciation of the advantages of our exceptional location and push.

The Senate seems disposed to move on the Indians. The bill in which these redskins are to receive 600,000 acres of very poor land in return for the reservation they now possess of 12,000,000 acres of valuable mineral and pasture lands, has passed. Another bill, introduced by Paddock, of Nebraska, which promises to meet with equal favor, provides for the removal of the Santees from their present reservation in Nebraska to that lately occupied by the Poncas. The latter had improved this land to a considerable extent, put it under cultivation, erected houses, etc., when they were removed still further West, two years ago, by the government. The probability, or rather the certainty, is that, as soon as the Santees get to work on the proposed new reservation of theirs, Paddock, or some other far Western Senator, will present a bill moving them on some other place, for like Joe in Bleak House, our Indians are never allowed to settle down and rest anywhere, but are kept constantly on the go. In view of these measures, of Vest's Oklahoma bill and of similar plots, it is evident that the Senate is in no wise disposed to treat the Indian question in a sentimental manner, but will pass any measure that will rid us of these wards of the nation.

Two Democratic conventions will be held at Syracuse, N. Y., to-day, one called by the regular Democratic State Executive Committee, the other by Tammany Hall. Advice are to the effect that Mr. Tilden's friends control the regular convention, and delegates to Cincinnati friendly to his nomination will probably be chosen. The report has been widely circulated that he would write a letter to the convention declaring that on account of ill health he will not be a candidate for the presidential nomination. For this reason, more particularly, the proceedings of the convention will be awaited with interest. If no such letter is presented and delegates in his interest are selected, it may be assumed that Mr. Tilden is definitely in the race, and will use all his knowledge of political methods to compass his nomination.

The Blaine bureau at Washington now figure out 384 votes at Chicago for the Maine Senator, or five more than are required to nominate him. Where they get them is not apparent. When their last bulletin was issued Blaine lacked twenty votes. Since that time he has lost five that were claimed for him in Kentucky and gained none elsewhere. At this rate Blaine will get the votes and Grant the nomination. Perhaps it would be well for the rival managers to compromise on this result, and save themselves some hard work.

**CURRENT TOPICS.**

**Taxing Commercial Travelers.**

The recent decision of the United States Circuit Court, holding that a State may impose a tax on commercial travelers without violating the Federal constitution, is one of no small importance to the commercial world. The case referred to arose under a statute of Nevada, passed in 1877, which requires that "every traveling merchant, agent, drummer or other person selling, or offering to sell, any goods, wares or merchandise of any kind to be delivered at some future time" or carrying samples and soliciting orders, shall obtain a license and pay \$2 a month for it, and provides that whoever sells or tries to sell in violation of the statute shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100. Under this law the representative of a San Francisco house was arrested for making unlawful sales in Nevada. The firm contested the case on the ground that the statute was in violation of the Federal constitution. The court decides otherwise. It holds that the act does not violate the clause which prohibits a State from taxing imports and exports, because this constitutional provision does not apply to goods carried simply from one State to another, but is limited to those brought into the United States from some foreign country. Nor is the statute against that clause which vests in Congress the power to regulate commerce among the States. For, conceding that license fees are a tax on the merchandise sold, the act makes no discrimination against the goods of other States in favor of the products of Nevada. All are taxed alike, and it has been held by the Supreme Court of the United States that where there is no discrimination against the goods of other States the levying of the tax is within the taxing powers of the State. The State of Texas has a statute levying a tax of \$200 per annum on commercial travelers.

**Is China Preparing for War?**

During the past week or two there have been current rumors of prospective early and heavy purchases of war material in this country in behalf of the Chinese government. The origin of these stories it is impossible to trace definitely, but they had ready credence in view of the strained condition of the relations between China and Russia. The latest and by far the most authentic, apparently, was that, while China had made no direct contract, the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, of New Haven, Conn., had been requested to ship war material to their Shanghai correspondents, Schmidt & Co., a wealthy German firm, to the value of about \$125,000. This was to be bought, it was said, by the Chinese authorities in quantities as the needs of the military service required. This rumor is positively denied by the officers of the Winchester Company, but they admit having recently received a visit from a gentleman for over twenty years connected with an American house at Shanghai and on friendly terms with many Chinese officials, who had made inquiries as to the best terms on which arms and ammunition in large lots could be placed on the Chinese market. Whether these inquiries were at the instance of Chinese officials or merely in view of a possible business venture, the officers of the company have not been advised by their visitor. However, it is stated that a very complete line of samples of military goods will be placed with the Shanghai correspondents of the company, in view of a possibility that China may, at an early day, come into the market as a heavy purchaser of war materials. Inquiries in Hartford also fall to develop any propositions from China to the Colt's Arms Company, who manufacture pistols, or to the Gatling Gun Company, who have heretofore furnished a considerable number of their guns to the Chinese government.

**Urging a National Bankrupt Law.**

A special committee of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, recently appointed to consider the proposition to revive a national bankruptcy law and to revise and reform the present State laws of New York on the subject, have made an important and interesting report. The report begins with a review of the operations of the insolvent laws of the State of New York, and then gives a statement of the reasons which prompted the committee to believe that the enactment by Congress of laws tending to form and establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States is vitally necessary to the conservation of the best commercial interests of the country. It is not proposed to ask Congress for a re-enactment of the old law, with all its inequalities, delays and expenses. They desire a new law, simple and economical in its administration, just to the honest debtor, and an oasis of protection to the honest creditor, which shall prevent fraud and the system of preferences now tolerated under the State laws, and which will grant to the citizens of one State the constitutional rights, privileges and immunities of the citizens of every other State. They complain that the present insolvent laws of New York are unjust to the creditor, because they allow the debtor to prefer one creditor over another, and unjust to the honest debtor because he cannot be discharged from his debts under them unless a discharge is granted him by his creditors. They, therefore, as a commercial body, plead for a code, that is, just and equitable bankrupt law, and introduced recently framed by Judge Lowell and introduced in Congress by Hon. Wm. Claflin, of Massachusetts, or one analogous to it, which will secure the best interests of the commercial classes of all sections, and place creditors on an equal footing. A synopsis of the law framed by Judge Lowell has already been published in the DEMOCRAT.

**Glucose Sugar.**

The interest that has been excited by the recent publications in the public journals concerning glucose sugars is not confined to the refiners of sugar, but is of vital importance to every household throughout the United States. The statement of Mr. Havermayer, a leading refiner of New York, that it is no adulteration to mix glucose with cane sugar, owing to its being harmless, is somewhat remarkable. To adulterate, as commonly understood, is to mix a cheaper and less worthy article with one of higher value and palm it off on the unwary for the purpose of realizing a larger profit. Milkmen have used an article as harmless as glucose and yet have not escaped the odium of adulteration. It is claimed that glucose sugar is both pure and wholesome, which is doubtless true when it is produced by nature's process, as now, by the aid of sulphuric acid, it can possess neither purity nor wholesomeness. Small as has been the proportion of this sugar used, its effects have been sufficiently marked to arrest the attention of many sagacious medical men who have already sounded their warnings against its use. For family use pure cane sugar is vastly cheaper than glucose as now sold. Even if the latter article was wholesome and pure as claimed, we are aware that consummate skill and science have been employed in bringing to a high state of perfection the manipulations of glucose sugar; that many grades are made more or less freed from the acid and lime used; still it is believed that it contains the germs of death and legislative action should be invoked. The impetus that has been given to the production of this article is largely due to the demand which is now being made for a cheap article to use in the home. For this purpose a cheap article is made and to-day it is hard to find a pure glass of ale that is uncontaminated by this cheaper and viler sugar. As a preliminary step Congress should appoint a commission of eminent analytical chemists to analyze the different grades of sugar and syrups now in the market,

so as to know definitely the legislation necessary to protect the public.

**MARRIED.**

SCANNELL—LONSDALE—On the fourteenth of April, 1880, at St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, by the Rev. Dr. Hodges, J. O. Scannell and Margaret J. Lonsdale.  
 San Francisco and New York papers please copy.

**DIED.**

McELROY—On Monday, April 18, 1880, at noon, Joseph McElroy, Sr., aged 81 years.  
 The friends of his sons, Joseph and Chas. H. McElroy, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at the residence of his son, at 12 m. this day, corner of St. Charles and Peters Avenue. The remains will be taken to Bensenville county, New York, for interment.  
 Albany and New York newspapers please copy.

**SELLING OUT ALL CARPETS, WINDOW SHADES AND MATTINGS, AT MICHEL'S.**

521 Magazine street, Fourth Store Above St. Andrew.

200 pairs Linen Window Shades at 35c per pair, worth 75c.  
 275 pairs very fine Shades at 50c per pair, worth \$1.25.  
 300 pairs very fine and large Shades at 85c per pair, worth \$2.  
 Very fine Matting at 12c, worth 30c.  
 One piece Cottage Carpet at 10c, a real bargain.  
 We will sell all our Window Shades and Carpets AT COST, as we are determined not to keep any more in that line.  
 We have also on hand 500 pairs COBSETS, all wholesale, worth from \$7 to \$1, which we are determined to sell at 20c and 25c a roll, slaughter and no humbug.  
 We will sell all our REAL TONIC LACES at half the cost price; that is, a Lace which cost us \$7 we will sell at \$3.50.  
 Prints at 5c, 7c and 8c; three Handkerchiefs for 25c; three Fans for 50c; Hose 5c.  
 Country orders solicited. We will send samples if desired.  
 The goods must be sold, and will be sold, at MICHEL'S,  
 521 Magazine street,  
 ap20 2dp it Fourth store above St. Andrew.

**THE POPULAR GAMES OF THE COUNTRY, ARCHERY, LAWN TENNIS AND CROQUET.**

A full supply at SEEBOLD'S,  
 166 Canal Street.....166  
 Send for catalogues and price lists.  
 ap21 3dp

**FOR SALE**

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,  
 No. 54 Camp Street,  
 \$50,000 OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS  
 OF NEW ORLEANS CITY RAILROAD CO.  
 In denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1000.  
 These bonds bear 5 per cent interest, payable semi-annually, on June 1 and December 1.  
 To secure the punctual payment of the interest and retirement of the bonds, the company deposits weekly with the Bank \$1125, irrevocably pledged for this purpose.  
 The payment of principal and interest is further secured by mortgage on valuable city real estate, and the following city railroad lines, with all their rights and franchises:  
 Magazine Line, Freyria Line, Rampart and Dauphine Line, Bayou Bridge Line, French Market and Bayou Line, Canal Line and Lake Road.  
 For full description of properties see act before N. E. Trist, notary public.  
 ap22

**FOR SALE**

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,  
 No. 54 Camp Street,  
 \$50,000 OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS  
 OF NEW ORLEANS CITY RAILROAD CO.  
 In denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1000.  
 These bonds bear 5 per cent interest, payable semi-annually, on June 1 and December 1.  
 To secure the punctual payment of the interest and retirement of the bonds, the company deposits weekly with the Bank \$1125, irrevocably pledged for this purpose.  
 The payment of principal and interest is further secured by mortgage on valuable city real estate, and the following city railroad lines, with all their rights and franchises:  
 Magazine Line, Freyria Line, Rampart and Dauphine Line, Bayou Bridge Line, French Market and Bayou Line, Canal Line and Lake Road.  
 For full description of properties see act before N. E. Trist, notary public.  
 ap22

**FOR SALE**

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,  
 No. 54 Camp Street,  
 \$50,000 OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS  
 OF NEW ORLEANS CITY RAILROAD CO.  
 In denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1000.  
 These bonds bear 5 per cent interest, payable semi-annually, on June 1 and December 1.  
 To secure the punctual payment of the interest and retirement of the bonds, the company deposits weekly with the Bank \$1125, irrevocably pledged for this purpose.  
 The payment of principal and interest is further secured by mortgage on valuable city real estate, and the following city railroad lines, with all their rights and franchises:  
 Magazine Line, Freyria Line, Rampart and Dauphine Line, Bayou Bridge Line, French Market and Bayou Line, Canal Line and Lake Road.  
 For full description of properties see act before N. E. Trist, notary public.  
 ap22

**HOSTETTER'S**



**STOMACH BITTERS**  
 The true antidote to the effects of malaria is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This medicine is one of the most popular remedies of an age of successful proprietary specifics, and is in immense demand wherever on this continent fever and ague exists. A wineglass full three times a day is the best possible preparation for encountering a malarious atmosphere, regulating the liver, and invigorating the stomach.  
 For sale by all druggists and dealers generally.  
 ap11m Tu Fr Su

**UNITED STATES FOUR PER CENT LOAN.**

COUPONS AND REGISTERED BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD.  
 Denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1000 always on hand by the  
 NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK  
 mh21 m 54 Camp street.

**WATKINS & SCARBOROUGH,**

(Successors to Levy & Scarborough.)  
 ap13 3m Natchitoches, La.

**SPENCER & WHITE,**

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.  
 Office—No. 6 Carondelet street. ap13 30f

**R. H. MARR,**

COUNSELLOR AND ATTORNEY,  
 Office No. 25 Carondelet street.  
 NEW ORLEANS. ap15 1\*

**MALAKOFF BITTERS**

RECEIVED THE ONLY MEDAL  
 THE PARIS EXPOSITION  
 1878.  
 NO TONIC LIKE IT.  
 ALPH. WALZ,  
 Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.  
 mh11 t 26 CONTI STREET.

**TO THE PUBLIC.**

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS OPENED A NEW  
**DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION STORE,**  
 No. 708 Magazine street, between First and Second streets (Near Second St.).  
 JOHN H. POPE.  
 ap8 eod 1m

**JOS. PATZELT,**

Nos. 101 and 103 Baronne Street.  
 SHOW CASES, STORE FIXTURES AND Building Work in first class order. All kinds of SHOW CASES made to order, and UPHOLSTERING and VARNISHING done in the best style on the shortest notice. de11 t

\$10 to \$1000 INVESTED IN WALL street Stocks makes fortunes every month. Stocks sent free explaining every thing. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall street, N. Y. ac23 17d Bank

**RED STAR HAT Department**

Just Arrived by Rail,  
 IMMENSE INVOICES OF

**Stylish Straw Hats,**

FOR  
**INFANTS,**

**Youths and Gents.**

10,000 Youths' Straw Hats, at 20 cents.  
 3000 Youths' Straw Hats, at 10 cents.  
 4500 Pioneers Straw Hats, at 10 cents.  
 1300 Wide African Hats, at 20 cents.

**Large Lot of**

**15 CENT**

**BOHEMIAN STRAW HATS.**

At this price you will find a large variety of nice Youths' Straw Hats,  
**ASSORTED COLORS.**  
 Discount to the Trade on Above Prices,  
 10c sm 3dp

**NEW**

**SPRING CLOTHING.**

We have received by Express large additions to our stock of  
**SCOTCH CASSIMERE**  
**SPRING SUITS,**  
 STYLISH CUT AND FIT.  
 From \$13 to \$18.  
 BLACK CHEVOT SUITS—Sack and frock.  
 MIDDLESEX BLUE FLANNEL SUITS—Sack and frock.  
 BLACK FRENCH WORSTED CUTAWAY FROCKS.  
 BOYS' CASSIMERE AND BLUE FLANNEL SUITS.  
 WHITE VESTS, from \$1 up.  
 NEW SCARFS,  
 BOWS, TIES,  
 SUMMER UNDERWEAR,  
 LINEN DRAWER S.  
 Fine, Fancy Half Hose and other novelties.

**Wheeler & Pierson's**

Nos. 13 and 15 Camp Street.  
 ad18 1m

**MATTING, CARPETS, CARPETS, MATTING.**

Largest stock in the South, and PRICES LOWER than New York. Call and see  
**A. BROUSSEAU'S SON,**  
 17.....CHARTRES STREET.....17

**WINDOW SHADES,**

Lace and Nottingham Lace Curtains  
**UPHOLSTERERS' MATERIALS,**  
 OIL CLOTHS, LINOLEUM  
 CURTAIN GOODS, in great variety. co22 2p 17

**DR. ROBERT J. MAINEGR**

—WILL GIVE—  
**FREE CONSULTATIONS DAILY**  
 FROM 7 TO 10 A. M.  
 At the Washington Avenue drug store, corner Magazine and Washington streets.  
 The Doctor is a practitioner of long experience, and has acquired a professional celebrity in the treatment of diseases of an acute or chronic character. co16 2dp

**HART'S LOAN OFFICE,**

NO. 43 BARONNE STREET,  
 (Opposite N. O. Gas Office.)

**MONEY LOANED**

ON ALL KINDS OF PERSONAL PROPERTY  
**SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS**  
 —FOR—  
 PIANOS,  
 LOOKING GLASSES,  
 AND FURNITURE  
 OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS  
 We offer special inducements for  
**SUMS OVER ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.**  
 ALL PLEDGES KEPT ONE YEAR.  
 1612 t