

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Reported Massacre of British Troops in Afghanistan Turns Out a Small Affair.

England's Afghan Policy—The Anti-Socialist Law of Germany—The Turkish Treasury Without Money to Pay the Troops.

Premier De Freycinet's Policy.

AFGHANISTAN.

LONDON, April 20.—With reference to the trouble on the road between Quetta and Candahar, the Viceroy of India telegraphs as follows: On the night of the sixteenth instant, a large body of Pathans overpowered, after a gallant resistance, the Dabral, a post between Chaman and Candahar, which was held by local levies. Almost all the defenders were killed, including Major Wandy, the road commandant, who had halted there.

A number of Pathans have collected on the Pishin border. Other gatherings have been dispersed. A dispatch to the Times from Cabul says: The two main points of the government's policy—namely, the refusal to reinstate Yakub Khan and the separation of Candahar having now been announced in Puerbar, it will be impossible to recede from this position hereafter without creating the utmost difficulty and confusion.

The Sirdars have promised to facilitate the advance of the column now on its way from Cabul towards Kandahar, and also that of the Candahar force, now approaching that place. A force of 4000 men, under command of Gen. Ross, is now at Mairan. The country is quiet and the people are cultivating the fields. There is no regular risings. There appears to be considerable excitement among Kuram Valley tribes, and some uneasiness is felt at stations along the line of that valley. The gathering of several tribes is reported at Beawa, eight miles from Thull. A raid has been made on the road between Thull and Keram. Some foot soldiers and some camp followers were killed and camels captured.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 20.—In his circular to the French representatives abroad, explanatory of the foreign policy pursued by him since his accession to office, Premier De Freycinet says he has no intention to change the policy which has prevailed for several years, and which is especially the policy of peace and conciliation. The government in the Hartmann affair was entirely guided by the legal aspect of the question. Regarding religious decrees the circular denies that the decrees might result in the abandonment of protection to the French missionaries, and declares that solicitude for religious interests and respect for individual rights are in no way impaired.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, April 20.—The Reichstag to-day adopted the proposal of the committee to prolong the operation of the Socialist law until September 30, 1884, and rejected all suggestions of further extension of time. It was resolved that the provision of the law empowering the local authorities to refuse the right of residence to persons already expelled from their country should not apply to members of the Reichstag, or of other legislatures, who should remain at the seats of their respective legislatures during the several sessions.

TURKEY.

LONDON, April 20.—A dispatch from Constantinople to the Standard says: Several army and navy contractors recently went to the palace and demanded an interview with the Sultan, for the purpose of procuring a settlement of their accounts. Some of them, who were received by the chamberlain, stated that they were ruined by the Porte, and were unable to provide further provisions. As there is no money in the treasury to meet the emergency, it is greatly feared that the supply of provisions for the army will be stopped. The sum due contractors is more than a million pounds. The resolution of the contractors has caused a great sensation.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 20.—The U. S. frigate Constitution, from New York, with provisions and clothing for the famishing people of Ireland, entered Queenstown harbor at 9 o'clock this morning.

MEXICO.

GALVESTON, April 20.—To-morrow's News will publish the following special: CITY OF MEXICO, April 19.—Judge P. H. Morgan, the American minister, is expected to arrive to-night. Gen. Escobedo left last night for Vera Cruz, whence he takes passage on the steamship Liverpool for the United States, on his way to Europe. Mr. Rodolfo Jacot has applied for a patent on an invention to stop railway trains instantaneously.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

Who Compose it at the Present Time—Some Notable Southerners.

(Correspondent St. Louis Times.)

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Do you know that a Southerner visiting Washington and Eastern cities, and remembering social and political facts of the past, before the deluge, and contrasting them with those of to-day; do you know that such a Southerner is especially chagrined and humiliated when he sees how his race has lost social caste and is under foot? Who sits at the tables of these great grocers' hotels? What women are they arrayed in the latest apparel and stippling delicious wines? Whose feet keep time to strains of this delicious music. There are Southern women here, but not in fashionable society. They are not in fashionable society. Those liveried servants and glittering coachman and ponderous carriages are not the property, as in 1860, of high born, haughty Southern dames. But I do see the noblest and truest of the sex seeking the guardianship of Mr. Corcoran's matchless benevolence, and many many more drawing little stipends as clerks in the departments. The South is sorely smitten when its very women have lost everything but honor. Their children, once the pride of the opportunity given by wealth, cannot share maternal intelligence, and poverty breeds ignorance and the most intolerable of all evils inflicted upon the country by the political conduct of the late administration of Washington society, who contrast its elements and forces of to-day with those of 1860. There are no such women in the capital now as were Mrs. Siddell, Mrs. Clem Clay, and Mrs. John J. Crittenden. When one of the extinct race of Southern women, like Mrs. Gen. Gaines or Mrs. Jessie Fremont or Mrs. President Polk reappears, modern social stupidity is started and eyes departed greatness through the opera glasses of the Jenkenses, its purity or its charms, of the most admirable and intellectual woman at this hour in Washington, confessedly having no superior in personal beauty or literary attainments, is Mrs. S., the literary widow of a Confederate officer. She is a Lou-

islan, employed in one of the departments at \$1000 per annum in translating French and Spanish. Another is the widow of a Confederate captain. She is the finest wit and colloquist in the capital, and writes as charmingly and readily as she talks. She is the daughter of a late surgeon general, who served such and such a north. Her husband died with Polk and Bragg. She supports her mother and children by her daily toil in one of the bureaus. A third, adorned by every grace of mind and person, is the daughter of a late senator of the South. She maintains three children by toiling at a desk through the day and writing for the Northern periodicals at night; and a fourth, unsurpassed in any personal or social excellence, is the daughter of a major general, who was of the old army. Modest poverty, delighting in independence, has taken her and her intellectual little daughter to a farm among the hills. I dare not designate the rank of her husband or the whole country would discover her identity. But she has traveled much, and her daughter, not fifteen years of age, translates French and German stories into English with marvelous facility and exquisite taste, and may repeat with it the conversation in its infelicitous rage and gaberdine.

But I only proposed to tell of this most deplorable aspect of facts, wrought by revolution. It is social. It affects women. It is humiliating. It makes one shudder, because it is cumulative and progressive calamity.

The Great Tunnel Under the Alps.

(Full Mail Gazette.) The last monthly report of the Swiss Federal Council gives some interesting particulars with regard to the completion of the tunnel. The average number of men employed in the tunnel during the last month was 2915, and the total expenditure up to the date when the parties working from the two ends joined hands was \$1,925,130. The quantity of earth and rock excavated was about 570,000 cubic yards, and the masonry of the arch of the tunnel was completed for a distance of seven miles out of nine. The pressure of the air at the northern end of the tunnel was equivalent to six and a half atmospheres, while at the southern end it was equivalent to only three and a half atmospheres. The volume of air introduced into the tunnel every day was 197,000 cubic yards, and the mean temperature at the head of the shaft on the Goshonen side was 86 degrees Fahrenheit, and 84 degrees on the Atrolo side, rising to as much as 87 degrees during the removal of the soil excavated. The highest temperature was 90 degrees, and this at a time when the thermometer outside stood at only three degrees above freezing point. The average number of lamps alight in the tunnel was about 730 a day, and the daily consumption of oil was about seventy gallons. It may be added that about eighty men lost their lives, and twice as many more received severe injuries, while the work was in progress.

Fashion in London.

(Correspondent of the Boston Advertiser.) If we were to gauge diminution of income by the ladies' dresses we should arrive at a conclusion the reverse of unfavorable to the length of the husband's or father's purse. The park is crowded; the richness and variety of dress is remarkable. I wish I could add the worst taste. There are very few well-dressed women, and among those few the French and American are conspicuous. The French are at a country house. At breakfast the ladies appeared in velvet and satin; then the dresses were changed for walking or lawn toms. After lunch there was another change. As to coats there were the new-fashioned tea gowns, covered with embroidery, and for dinner another elaborate toilet. Truly, there is much depression and distress, but it is not among a certain lot of ladies. We have often heard it said that the first brought into fashion luxury into fashion in France. Has the austere simplicity of the new regime corrected the evil? Judging from appearances, I should say not. Why, one of the present fashions is to have stockings embroidered at above the ankle, and another, petticoats to show the embroidery.

Cox and His Coming Boom.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Chastine Cox, the murderer of Mrs. Hull, now that he realizes that his death is near at hand, assumes the air of a martyr and attributes his misfortune to the newspapers. He said to a reporter: "I do not know what I should do if I had not a mother to write to. The clergymen are also very kind to me. Do you know I attribute my fate solely to the newspapers, that when as a loss for news respecting the Hull case, published the most fantastical matter about me? They strained their imaginations and trumped up stories about confessions I said to have made by the witness. The jury in general, and the jury in particular, thus became prejudiced against me, and my doom was sealed. The walls of Cox's cell are covered with prints and lithographs of every description.

The Volunteer Militia of the United States.

Gen. Seales, of North Carolina, in his report from the House Militia Committee, says: "In view of the fact that we now have practically no militia system, and that the strength and perpetuity of our republic depend largely upon the existence of a well regulated militia, we indulge the hope that the subject will receive the earnest consideration which it deserves, and that some decisive action will be taken on it." The fact is quoted by Gen. Seales that the Adjutant General of the United States says there now exists on paper a volunteer force of 125,000 men, and the bill which his committee wants passed provides for a force of 200,000. Some of the States have been liberal in their contributions, and the Adjutant General estimates that it will cost the United States \$5,000,000 to make up the deficiency for the equipment of the force named. This once done, the annual cost, he thinks, will not exceed \$750,000. He asks if \$750,000 was not too much in 1868, surely the amount named is not too much now.

Senator Conkling's Fine Rhetoric.

(Philadelphia Times.) WASHINGTON, April 15.—During a short debate in the Senate to-day over a bill for the relief of George Law, of New York, whose claim for \$16,000 dated from the secession of Louisiana, Senator Conkling grew quite poetical. He sided with the claimant, appealing to Senator Cookrell not to oppose a just claim which had dragged along for years, and which, if it should go over now, would be likely to remain unsatisfied "until eternity grows gray and hobbles on the crutches of time." After that the bill was passed, of course.

Tilden's chances South.

(Hopkinsville (Ky.) New Era, Dem.) It is absolutely certain that, excepting Kentucky, Tilden does not stand the ghost of a chance to get a Southern State. Even this State is not so dead sure for him as many suppose. We have believed for several months that the opposition in Kentucky only needed to be organized and crystallized in support of one man to make an astounding defeat of the Tilden machine. The desired crystallization will rapidly take place as it becomes evident that Gen. Hancock will be the Democratic nominee.

In 1860.

(New York Herald.) In twenty years from now, in the year 1900, the London Economist believes we will no longer have a national debt, we will be paying out one-fourth of the total taxation. Edward and we will be a successful competitor with her in all the markets of the world.

From Eminent Whittier Scientist, M. D.

(Boston.) "I have used Codden's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator in my practice and have been much gratified with the result. As a tonic in all cases of debility, weakness, anemia, chlorosis, etc., it cannot be surpassed."

SOCIETIES OF NEW ORLEANS

Time and Place of Meeting.

I. O. O. F.

Louisiana Lodge No. 1 meets every Friday evening, corner Perdido and Carondelet. Washington Lodge No. 3 meets every Friday, Marigny Buildings, Third District. St. Charles Lodge No. 4 meets every second and fourth Monday, room No. 2, Old Fellows Hall. Crescent Lodge No. 8 meets every Thursday, room No. 2, Old Fellows Hall. Jefferson Lodge No. 9 meets every Thursday, Jefferson Hall, corner Philip and Magazine. Tontonia Lodge No. 10 meets every Tuesday, corner Exchange and Exchange Alley. Government Lodge No. 17 meets every Tuesday, Marigny Buildings, Third District. Magnolia Lodge No. 22 meets every Tuesday, room No. 2, Old Fellows Hall. Independence Lodge No. 23 meets every Wednesday, corner Customhouse and Exchange Alley. Columbus Lodge No. 24 meets every Thursday in hall of S. W. M. A. Gators. Germania Lodge No. 29 meets every first and third Tuesday, Jefferson Hall, corner Philip and Magazine. Harman Lodge No. 30 meets first, third and fifth Wednesday, Marigny Buildings, Third District. Southwestern Lodge No. 40 meets every Wednesday, room No. 5, Old Fellows Hall. Germania Lodge No. 44 meets first, third and fifth Thursday, Louisiana Avenue, near Magazine.

K. O. P.

Orleans Lodge No. 1 meets every Tuesday at Grunwald Hall. Samarian No. 9 meets every Thursday at Grunwald Hall. Royal Arch No. 6 meets every Thursday, corner Perdido and Carondelet. Crescent Lodge No. 3 meets every Tuesday at Old Fellows Hall, Algiers.

G. O. H. C.

Lodge No. 43, German Order of Holy Gort, meets on first and third Thursday of every month at Philharmonic Hall, Algiers.

S. W. M.

Conclave No. 21 meets every Wednesday on Patterson street, between Lavigne and Verret. A. T. G. meets on first and third Friday of every month at No. 23 Exchange Alley.

RED MEN.

Oakka Tribe No. 1 meets on first and third Thursday of every month, Customhouse and Exchange Alley.

TEMPERANCE.

St. Joseph Total Abstinence Society meets second Tuesday of every month at St. Mary's Hall, Algiers. Washington Temple of Honor meets every Friday, 111 St. W. M. A. Gators. Canadian Lodge No. 1 meets every Wednesday at Bible House, Camp street. Crescent Encampment, K. of T., meets every Thursday at Old Fellows Hall, Camp street. Mother Society, Catholic T. A., meets second Sunday in every month at Morning Star office. St. Joseph, Catholic T. A., meets first Sunday in every month at School-house, Common street. St. Alphonsus, Catholic T. A., meets first Sunday in every month at Josephine, between Common and Magazine street. St. Theresa, Catholic T. A., meets second Sunday in every month, E. 10th street, between Magazine and Camp street. St. Michael's, Catholic T. A., meets second Sunday in every month, Hall opposite Annunciation Square.

I. O. G. T.

Postody Lodge No. 3, every Monday night, at St. Charles Hall, Algiers. Hickman Lodge No. 16, every Tuesday night, at 141 Elysian st. Crescent Lodge No. 1, every Wednesday night at Bible House, 161 Camp st. Excelsior Lodge No. 4, every Thursday night, at Franklin Temperance Hall, Third District. Standard Lodge No. 22, every Saturday, at Bible House, 161 Camp st. Progress Lodge No. 14, every Saturday, at Old Fellows Hall, cor. Magazine and Philip st.

I. O. B. B.

Irish Israel Lodge No. 188 meets every Wednesday at No. 18 Royal street. Crescent City Lodge No. 182 meets every Tuesday at No. 18 Royal street. Orleans Lodge No. 220 meets every alternate Monday at No. 18 Royal street. Gulf Lodge (German) No. 221 meets every Thursday at No. 18 Royal street. Home Lodge No. 213 meets every Wednesday at Grunwald Hall.

ANCIENT ORDER HIBERNIANS.

Branch No. 1 meets first Wednesday in every month at St. Charles Hall. Branch No. 2 meets second Thursday in every month at St. John's School-house, Rampart st. Branch No. 3 meets first Wednesday in every month at Temperance Hall, Josephine st. Branch No. 4 meets first Wednesday in every month at Bell Tower, Algiers. Branch No. 5 meets first Monday in every month at office of Morning Star, St. Michael's, between Magazine and Philip st. Branch No. 6 meets first Tuesday in every month at Marais st., near Common.

BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATIONS.

Young Men's B. A. meets first Monday in every month at Grunwald Hall. Sons of La. B. A. meets first Wednesday in every month at Stonewall Jackson Hall, Elysian Fields st. W. A. A. meets first Friday in every month at Grunwald Hall. Pelican M. A. and B. A. meets second Monday in every month at Grunwald Hall. Young Men's B. A. meets first Wednesday in every month at Old Fellows Hall. Cot on Yardsmen's B. A. meets first Tuesday in every month at Grunwald Hall. Joseph's B. A. meets first Tuesday in every month at Bell Tower, Algiers. Young Men's B. A. of Algiers, meets first Tuesday in every month at Philharmonic Hall, Algiers. German B. A. of Algiers, meets first Wednesday in every month at Philharmonic Hall, Algiers. New Orleans German Laborers Cotton Press A. meets second Sunday in every month, cor. Perdido and Carondelet. Magnolia B. A. meets second Thursday in every month, cor. Thalia and Dryades st. Drayman's B. A. meets first Sunday in every month, Exchange Alley, between Customhouse and Bienville st. German Harmony B. A., Branch No. 1, meets third Monday in every month, Dauphin, betw. St. Charles and Bienville st. Turner's B. A. meets first and third Mondays in every month, Ohio st., betw. Dryades and Rampart. Clerk's B. A. meets first Thursday in every month at Grunwald Hall. Minerva B. A. meets fourth Monday in every month at Grunwald Hall. Army of Tennessee B. A. meets second Tuesday in every month at 24 Baronne st. Army of N. V. B. A. meets second Saturday in every month at Grunwald Hall. New Orleans Loderfeld meets every Tuesday and last Saturday at Grunwald Hall, corner Louisiana B. A. meets at North Rampart, cor. Spauld st. Lusitanos Portuguese B. A. meets at 203 Hospital st. Germanen's B. A. meets every Monday at 37 Bienville st. Baker's B. A. meets at 27 Elysian Fields st. Young Men's Gymnastic Club meets at 24 North Bienville st. Young Men's C. A. meets at 57 Camp st. Young Men's Benevolent Protective Union meets second Monday every month, corner of Philip and Magazine streets. Jackson B. A. meets first and second Tuesday every month, in Marigny Buildings, Third District. Association Magne Engineers No. 15 meets every Friday night, 53 St. Charles st. Young Men's Hebrew Association meets in Store Buildings, cor. Camp and Common st. Holy Benevolent Association meets every second Tuesday of every month at Temperance Hall, corner of Spauld and Rampart streets.

PURE DEPARTMENT.

Volunteer S. F. Co. No. 1 meets first Tuesday of every month, Hunter st., near Tchoupitoulas. Lafayette H. & L. Co. No. 1 meets first Wednesday of every month, Jackson st., near Bossard. Mississippi S. F. Co. No. 2 meets fourth Monday of every month, Magazine, betw. Lafayette and Girod st. American S. F. Co. No. 2 meets first Thursday of every month, Girod, betw. St. Charles and Carondelet st. Hope H. & L. Co. No. 3 meets first Wednesday of every month, Girod and Levee st. Vigilant S. F. Co. No. 3 meets first Monday of every month, Bayou Road and Galvez st. Philon H. & L. Co. No. 4 meets first Tuesday of every month, Esplanade, near Conti. Columbia S. F. Co. No. 5 meets first Monday

of every month, Girod, betw. St. Charles and Carondelet st. Mechanics' S. F. Co. No. 6 meets first Wednesday of every month, Commerce and St. Joseph st. Eagle S. F. Co. No. 7 meets first Monday of every month, Dauphin, betw. Customhouse and Bienville st. Phoenix S. F. Co. No. 8 meets first Wednesday of every month, Victory, betw. Mandeville and Marigny st. Crois S. F. Co. No. 9 meets first Monday of every month, Esplanade, near Levee. Louisiana S. F. Co. No. 10 meets first Monday of every month, Dumaine, bet. Rampart and St. Charles st. Louisiana Home S. F. Co. meets first Monday of every month, cor. Perdido and Carondelet. Grand Ferry S. F. Co. No. 12 meets first Monday of every month, Tchoupitoulas, near Orange. Perseverance S. F. Co. No. 13 meets last Tuesday of every month, Perdido st., bet. St. Charles and Carondelet. Philadelphia S. F. Co. No. 14 meets first Thursday of every month, Common st., bet. Howard and Liberty. French S. F. Co. No. 15 meets first Thursday of every month, Calliope st., bet. St. Charles and Carondelet. Washington S. F. Co. No. 20 meets second Tuesday of every month, Thalia st., bet. Dryades and Baronne. Orleans S. F. Co. No. 21 meets first Tuesday of every month, Chalborne and St. Peter. Jefferson S. F. Co. No. 22 meets first Saturday of every month, Tchoupitoulas, near Bossard. Chalmers S. F. Co. No. 23 meets first Monday of every month, Washington st., bet. Magazine and Camp. Crescent S. F. Co. No. 24 meets first Wednesday of every month, Girod, near Conti. Blithurst S. F. Co. No. 25 meets first Monday of every month, Lake End.

ALCIERS FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Washington H. and L. Co. No. 1 meets first Thursday of every month, cor. Aleck and Verret. Polson S. F. Co. No. 1 meets first Thursday of every month, cor. Peters and Verret. Brooklyn S. F. Co. No. 2 meets first Monday of every month, Bouny, bet. Peters and Delaronde st. Morgan F. Co. meets first Monday of every month, Elysian, bet. Elysia and Esplanade.

FIRE DEPARTMENT, SIXTH DISTRICT.

Fremont's Charitable Association meets second Tuesday of every month, Magazine, bet. Galiz and Jean. Pioneer F. Co. No. 1 meets first Tuesday of every month, Magazine, bet. Berth and Milan. Home H. and L. Co. No. 1 meets first Tuesday of every month, Marongio, bet. Constantine and Magazine st. Protector F. Co. No. 2 meets first Tuesday of every month, cor. Pitt and Napoleon Avenue. Young America F. Co. No. 3 meets first Tuesday of every month, Magazine, bet. Galiz and Jean.

G. A. R.

Jon. A. Mower Post No. 1, meets every Friday evening, at No. 25 Decatur street.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

Philomathean Society meets on second and fourth Saturdays at Grunwald Hall.

A Baby Born Beneath the Alps.

(Geneva Correspondence London Times.) The St. Gothard tunnel, the longest in the world, in the construction of which more lives have been lost than in any other similar undertaking, has now acquired the unique distinction of being the scene of a birth. According to the Geneva Journal a woman went into the tunnel one day last week to see her husband, who was working there, when the heat and the slight draught of the place brought on prematurely the pains of labor and she was safely delivered of a fine child. Mother and child are said to be doing as well as could be expected.

REED'S TONIC

IS A THOROUGH REMEDY In every case of Malarial Fever, and Fever and Ague, while for disorders of the stomach, torpidity of the liver, indigestion and disturbances of the animal forces, which debilitate it, has no equal. It should not be confounded with triturated compounds of cheap spirits and essential oils, often sold under the name of Bitters. FOR SALE BY Drugists, Grocers and Wine Merchants Everywhere. Made in West Vir.



JUST OUT. HOOD'S GREAT BOOK OF THE WAR. ADVANCE AND RETREAT, Personal Experiences in the United States and Confederate States Armies. BY GEN. J. B. HOOD. Late Lieutenant General Confederate States Army. Published for THE HOOD ORPHAN MEMORIAL FUND, BY GEN. G. T. BEAUREGARD, New Orleans, 1880.

The entire proceeds arising from the sale of this work are devoted to the Hood Orphan Memorial Fund, which is invested in United States Registered Bonds for the nurture, care, support and education of the ten infants deprived of their parents last summer at New Orleans (the melancholy incidents of which sad bereavement are still fresh in the public mind). The book is an elegant octavo, containing 360 pages, with a fine photograph likeness and a line steel engraving, made expressly for this work, four large maps of battlefields, bound in handsome gray English cloth, at THREE DOLLARS, or in a fine sheep binding, with marbled edges, THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS. In half-bound Morocco, library style, FOUR DOLLARS, or in best Levant Turkey Morocco, full all sides and edges, FIVE DOLLARS. On the receipt from any person remitting by mail or express of the amount in a registered letter or by a postal order, bank draft or check, a copy will be immediately sent free of postage, registered as second-class matter. The volume is published in the best style of typography, on elegant paper, with illustrations, executed as in highest specimens of art. The author, the subject, the purpose, all alike render it worthy a place in every library on every desk—or upon the book-shelf of every home in the country. Agents wanted in every town and county in the United States, and a preference will be given to honorably discharged veterans from the Army.

To the ladies, who feel a desire to express their sympathy with the Hood Orphan Memorial Fund, and the object of this book among the circle of friends will afford an excellent way of contributing substantially and to deserving a cause. AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN AND COUNTY IN THE UNITED STATES, AND A PREFERENCE WILL BE GIVEN TO HONORABLY DISCHARGED VETERANS FROM THE ARMY. To the ladies, who feel a desire to express their sympathy with the Hood Orphan Memorial Fund, and the object of this book among the circle of friends will afford an excellent way of contributing substantially and to deserving a cause. AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN AND COUNTY IN THE UNITED STATES, AND A PREFERENCE WILL BE GIVEN TO HONORABLY DISCHARGED VETERANS FROM THE ARMY. GEN. G. T. BEAUREGARD, Publisher, on behalf of Hood Memorial Fund, 1242 U. NEW ORLEANS LA.

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

DEANE'S PATENT STEAM PUMP

The attention of the public is particularly called to the GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES! This reduction is possible on account of the decrease in the cost of labor and material, not by any lowering of the quality of the work. Notwithstanding the reduction previously acknowledged.

SUPERIORITY OF THE DEANE PUMP, IMPROVEMENTS IN DESIGN AND DETAIL

It has been the constant endeavor of the manufacturer to render it still more worthy of the favor with which it has been received, by such As will simplify, strengthen and perfect it for the many uses to which it is applied, and no admitted to be The Most Perfect Steam Pump Made. Each PUMP is subjected to a rigorous test before leaving the manufactory, and every Pump is guaranteed. We obligate ourselves to refund the purchase money in case any Pump should fail to perform the work for which we warrant it. We have constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of PUMPS FOR VACUUM, SYRUP, TANKS AND FEEDING BOILERS.

KELLY STEEL BARB WIRE, STEEL BARB FENCE WIRE.



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

THE EASE AND COMPARATIVE CHEAPNESS With which BARBED WIRE can be transported, the small amount of time and labor required to put it up, its wonderful efficiency as a fence, and its Comparative Cheapness, has made for it a most wonderful and remarkable success. The amount of sales have been unprecedented, and though little was heard of it four years ago, it is now known all over the civilized world, and used in all the States and Territories of the United States.

We are Prepared to Execute All Orders, Small or Large, Promptly and at Very Low Prices.

FRIEDMAN'S INJECTORS AND EJECTORS.

The special attention of manufacturers, mill owners, and other parties using steam, is called to the great economy of employing injectors as a means of supplying water to steam boilers. In most cases these injectors may take the place of Steam Pumps to great advantage, and even where the latter have been set up and are now in use, it would be a matter of economy to apply one of the former also to your boiler, for the following reasons among many other reasons equally pertinent, that might be given. The Best of Pumps Will Sometimes Get Out of Order, others frequently, in which one much valuable time is lost while making repairs. Here, under such circumstances, is a comparatively inexpensive machine, always in order and ready to start at a moment's notice to take the place of the disabled Pump, and allow the work to go on as if the pump had not occurred. Then again it may be used to great advantage in replenishing the boilers during the night-time, so as to be in a good condition to get up a full head of steam without delay in the morning, affecting by this operation alone a Great Saving in Fuel, and Wear and Tear of Boilers.

The Steam employed in working the injector is returned to the Boiler with the Feed Water, thereby raising its temperature, and preventing the usual expansion so disastrous to Boilers. Flues, caused by pumping in water at a low temperature. The Feed Water enters the Boiler through the Injector in a continuous stream, which is great advantage over the unavoidable intermittent supply produced by all kinds of pumps. These injectors are warranted to work with the most perfect regularity, and when properly applied, according to the instructions given, guarantees to work to the fullest extent of their capacity, as laid down in our tables. They will also, if desired, be sent on trial to responsible parties for thirty days; to be accepted if found to work as represented, otherwise to be returned free of expense except for transportation.

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