

# Donaldsonville Chief.

Office in Crescent Place.

Official Journal Town of Donaldsonville.

LINDEN E. BENTLEY,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Saturday, - December 23, 1871.

## Republican State Central Executive Committee.

Officers of the Committee.

- C. B. S. Pinchback, President.
- William Yigers, Recording Secretary.
- J. W. Fairfax, Corresponding Secretary.
- Members for the State at Large:
  - Edward Butler, S. S. Schmidt.
  - Thompson Conkley, Albert Gault.
  - John Parsons, A. W. Snythe.
  - H. Raby, James McCleery.
  - David Young, F. J. Herron.
- First Congressional District:
  - Hugh J. Campbell, H. Mahoney.
- Second Congressional District:
  - A. E. Barber, James L. Bolden.
- Third Congressional District:
  - Thomas H. Noland, Geo. Washington.
- Fourth Congressional District:
  - E. W. Dewee, Raford Blunt.
- Fifth Congressional District:
  - A. W. Faulkner, A. B. Harris.
- Congressional Committee, 3rd District:
  - John R. Gallup, Emerson Bentley.
  - Louis E. Laloire, Pieters Landry.
  - Clark H. Remick.

A merry Christmas to the readers of the CHIEF!

By far the best agricultural journal published in the South is the New Orleans Home Journal. See the prospectus in our advertising columns, fourth page.

Mr. J. H. Seaman, mail agent on the beautiful Katie, was so thoughtful as to drop us a Vicksburg paper upon the down trip of the boat Wednesday, for which we return thanks.

Mr. Pinchback has assumed the duties of President of the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners, which devolve upon him by virtue of his office as Lieutenant Governor.

Our friend Willie Hodges is as regular as clock-work in sending us city newspapers every time the Pargoud lands at our wharf. He could send them to no one who would appreciate the kindness more than we do, though we are at times seemingly ungrateful.

The latest mule-headed absurdity is the statement of the Iberville Pioneer that the friends of Governor Warmoth are about to throw up the sponge in despair on account of his poor political prospects. The scribbler of the Pioneer must have been hard up for a subject when he wrote that.

A trio of our Southern Louisiana exchanges are belaboring one another fiercely. The latest courtesy which has passed between them is the exclamation on the part of one: "You or any body else that says so tells an unmitigated lie." Won't somebody hold them before blood—more ink we mean—is spilled.

One of the handsomest compliments paid the new Lieutenant Governor, comes from the St. James Sentinel—about the last source in the State we or any one else would have expected it from. As a straw showing which way the wind blows, we were glad to read it. We are willing to believe it sincere, and should hesitate to pronounce it a bid for the influence of Mr. Pinchback on the part of the deposed Secretary of State.

The member of the House of Representatives from the parish of Tangipahoa has been requested by a large mass-meeting of his constituents to support Gov. Warmoth's measures for reform, etc., during the coming session of the Legislature, as they recognize in the Governor the leader of the Republican party of the State. It is to be hoped that no Representative will seek to ignore the expressed wishes of his constituents, and we shall expect to find Mr. J. B. Wands on the right side of the Republican house next January.

It is rumored in Washington political circles that an effort is being made to effect a reconciliation between Senator Charles Sumner and President Grant, and in case the effort is successful Mr. Sumner will be restored to the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations. As editor of the St. James Sentinel, we protested with all our small might against the displacement of Mr. Sumner from the chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee, so as editor of the CHIEF we should be glad to again lift up our voice in expressing satisfaction at his restoration. He is the Senator most fitted for the position, and whether a reconciliation between the President and himself is effected or not he should be restored.

### A NEW LUMINARY.

Hon. Patrick O'Hare has seemingly retired altogether from the Terribonne Banner, and Mr. James C. Clark succeeds him as editor and publisher. Mr. Clark promises in his salutatory to publish an out and out Republican paper, but the tone of his articles show plainly that he will do no such thing, for he upholds the nefarious Custom-house faction and denounces the Republican party, with Governor Warmoth and Lieutenant Governor Pinchback at its head.

We were somewhat surprised to find Mr. James C. Clark making professions of Republicanism, even though his practices are to the contrary, for we remember him as the former publisher of the Houma Civic Guard, a Democratic paper, and have reason to believe that many of the articles appearing in that journal were from his pen. It is not our custom to question the motives of men who change their political opinions when their after conduct proves them to have been conscientious and sincere in making the change. When we do this we shall expect such a pen-lashing as we gave some of the editors of mushroom journals who presumed to question our honesty in deserting the Custom-house faction of disorganizers. But Mr. Clark must give some better evidence of the sincerity of his professions than he has done thus far, to convince us that he has any political principles whatever.

### BARKING UP THE WRONG TREE.

With a pertinacious obstinacy which is only calculated to rebound to his own disadvantage, R. C. M. Hon. J. Henri Burch, ostensible quill-driver of the Baton Rouge Grand Error, refuses to comply with our well-timed and well-intended advice by prematurely declining to "Vanose the State" for his own, his paper's and his country's good. We are extremely sorry Mr. Burch should be so blind to his best interests, but of course recognize his right to govern his own actions, and accept his refusal as final in the premises. But when he attributes our advice to a desire to get into any office he or any other colored or white man may hold, and when he says we no sooner came into the State than we began to cast about for some official position, he is barking up the wrong tree, and must either change his base of argument or stand convicted of misrepresentation. The editor of this paper came to Louisiana seven years ago, and since that time has earned a living by manual labor, mostly as a printer. Both he and his brother were identified with the Republican party before they had attained the age of twenty-one, and when they could not be accused of office-seeking. The only offices which we ourselves have held have been a School Director and Supervisor of Registration for the parish of Ascension, which position we now occupy. None of these positions have paid us one cent. Further than this, we have no present intention of endeavoring to become a candidate for any office next year, though this statement is so completely at variance with the grand object and intent of Mr. Burch's existence that we are doubtful whether he will give it credence.

The honorable gentleman from Baton Rouge had best change trees or quit barking.

### NOT WELL INFORMED

If the new editor of the Terribonne Banner had sufficient knowledge of what he was talking about he would not have presumed to censure Governor Warmoth and Lieutenant Governor Pinchback for failing to revoke the printing contract of the New Orleans Republican as well as those of the other journals of the State, and neither would he have given expression to the erroneous statement that the officials aforementioned had bestowed upon newspapers favorable to themselves contracts of a like nature with those revoked.

It may be well for the editor referred to to make a note of the following important facts for his future guidance: The New Orleans Republican was designated official journal of the State by act of the General Assembly, not by authority of the Printing Commission, hence a revocation of its contract can come only from the power which gave it, and is entirely beyond the jurisdiction of the Board of Printing Commissioners.

The new contracts which have been awarded are for the publication of parochial and judicial advertisements alone, and do not include the publication of the State laws as did those

revoked. No contracts for publishing the laws or proceedings of the General Assembly have been given out. This simple statement of facts will constitute a sufficient warning to the editor of the Banner to make sure of the correctness of his premises next time he feels called upon to attempt an arraignment of public officials for dereliction or only partial performance of duty.

### DISTRICT COURT.

Adjourned Session—Hon. Raphael Beauvais, Judge.  
On Monday last, December 18th, the District Court opened at the Court-house pursuant to the adjournment of last month, Hon. R. Beauvais on the bench. The Judge selected from the persons drawn as jurors Mr. Gervais Gautreau to be foreman of the Grand Jury, after which the Sheriff placed in a box prepared for the purpose ballots of the remaining forty-seven persons, and proceeded to draw therefrom the names of fifteen persons who should, in connection with the foreman already designated, constitute the Grand Jury. The following answered their names: John C. Mathien, Edmond Dugas, Albert Duffel, Charles Smith, R. M. Babin, Joseph Carter, Caesar Howell, Johnson Davis, Israel Mitchell, Beivenu Hebert, Arthur Colomb, Perique Alabarades, Rodolph Braud, Frank White, Samuel Johnson.

These persons were duly sworn and empanelled as a Grand Jury, and after receiving the charge of the presiding judge, retired to their chamber to consider their presentment.

The docket was now called by direction of the judge, and no motions being offered, court adjourned until 9 o'clock A. M. next day.

### TUESDAY.

State of Louisiana vs. John B. Hill; accused failed to appear, and bond declared forfeited.

State vs. Camille Martin; accused failed to appear, bond forfeited.

State vs. Adam Johnson; on motion of District Attorney, a nolle prosequi was entered.

State vs. Numa Mollere; on motion of District Attorney, case fixed for Friday.

State vs. Peter Brady; nolle pro.

State vs. Abram Todd; nolle pro.

State vs. Henry Flowers; case fixed for Thursday.

State vs. Joseph Haines; accused charged with murder, case fixed for Thursday.

State vs. Robert Noel; nolle pro.

All the foregoing cases in which nolle prosequi were entered were old on the docket, and for minor offences. Aimee Jummonville, wife of Edward Vives, vs. No. 1798, A. J. Sharp; on motion of R. N. Sims, Esq., attorney for defendant, leave was granted to take testimony in or out of the State, returnable on or before the 6th day of May, 1872; and on motion of J. B. Whittington, Esq., attorney for plaintiff, same right was granted plaintiff.

Adriep Michell vs. No. 1778, Joseph Ferrier; on motion of Fred. Duffel, Esq., of counsel for defendant, it was ordered that the judgment by default entered herein be set aside, and counsel for defendant granted leave to file an answer; on motion of R. N. Sims, Esq., of counsel for plaintiff, the case was fixed instanter, and on motion of Fred. Duffel, Esq., a commission to take testimony of plaintiff herein was ordered to issue, returnable on or before the 6th day of May, 1872.

Samuel Stewart vs. No. 1760, Henry R. Doyal; this case was called and the judgment by default confirmed for amount claimed in plaintiff's petition. H. L. Duffel, Esq., counsel for plaintiff.

McCall Bros., et als., vs. No. 1783, the Police Jury of Ascension; injunction suit, R. N. Sims, Esq., of counsel for plaintiffs, Fred. Duffel, Esq., for defendants; injunction perpetuated, with costs.

Eugene Dechamps, vs. No. 1804, Perique G. Alleman; R. N. Sims, Esq., of counsel for plaintiff; judgment granted as called for in plaintiff's petition.

Ben Toledano vs. No. 1627, A. Le-Blanc and Joseph Gonzales, Sheriff, et als.; Fred. Duffel, Esq., of counsel for plaintiff, R. N. Sims, Esq., for defendants; case fixed for Wednesday.

Jefferson Welles vs. No. 1752, L. A. Bringer; Legendre & Poche, counsel for plaintiff; judgment by default entered against defendant.

Nicholas Boner vs. No. 1732, Auguste Michell and M. Michell; three oppositions; case fixed for Friday. [Owing to a desire to issue the CHIEF early Saturday morning, we are unable to give the proceedings of the court for the remainder of the week, but will have a complete synopsis in next issue.]

It has seemed to be a favorite pastime with the editor of the New Orleans National Republican—big tooth-horn of the Custom-house faction—since the election of Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback to the position of Lieutenant Governor, to persistently revile the character of that gentleman. For a while Mr. Pinchback remained silent under these attacks, but in the Louisiana of the 14th instant appears an article, credited to his pen, which is such a scathing and well-deserved retort, we regret that want of space prevents us from reproducing it this week. As Speaker Carter was the reputed author of the libelous articles in the National Republican, the New Orleans Republican has termed the controversy a journalistic tourney between Messrs. Carter and Pinchback, and fittingly recorded the first knock down for the latter gentleman. We shall publish the Louisiana's article next week.

When will Mr. Blackburn have that capital N taken out of the heading of his paper and an H inserted in its stead? The present heading infringes upon the title of the town of Homer by making it Numer, and is an eyecore to oneself and perhaps many another printer. You can't be too particular about the use of letters, Mr. Blackburn, for sometimes a mistake in one of them will produce the most startling consequences. For instance: you would rather fall into a Well than into Hell, wouldn't you—provided you were sure of not being drowned and thus running the risk of falling into both places at once?

Hon. Geo. W. Carter, temporary Speaker of the House of Representatives and the leader of the Custom-house faction, is reputed editor-in-chief of the New Orleans miscalled National Republican. He blows his own horn with a vengeance.

Wilkinson has all the latest periodicals at his news depot, Crescent Place.

### Lieutenant Governor Pinchback.

[From the Attakapas Register.]  
Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, of New Orleans, was elected by the State Senate on the sixteenth instant, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. O. J. Dunn, Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana. This announcement will be received with universal satisfaction by the friends of liberty wherever they may be found within the borders of the State. Once more have the disorganizers been foiled and the State administration triumphed. This simply means that in 1872 a large Republican majority will be polled in defiance of Democracy and their sympathizers. The men who have conferred this new honor upon Mr. Pinchback are men of unquestioned Republicanism and devotion to their party, while his opponents consisted of a solid Democratic vote, aided by three or four men who are controlled by the Custom-house clique, and who have been disappointed in some scramble after leaves and fishes.

Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback dates his record from the advent of Gen. Butler, and his name is a household word. He was the first man of his race upon whom was conferred a commission in the United States army. He served with great credit, but when his rights were trodden upon by red tape, and color became a mark of degradation, he immediately resigned. He performed yeoman service in the organization of the Republican party, and his forcible and eloquent speeches have often rallied the disheartened voters of New Orleans. His efforts were highly appreciated in the Second District, which honored him with the position of State Senator. His name has been associated with every measure introduced into that body for the amelioration of the people, and while to Dunn was conceded executive tact, Pinchback was regarded as the foremost spokesman of his race in this State. He is chiefly deserving of credit as the author of the civil rights bill, which he earnestly championed. He afterward took an active part in organizing a Mississippi river packet company for the purpose of accommodating all classes of the traveling public, without distinction of race or color. A year since, conceiving the necessity of an organ to especially represent the views of his race, he established a newspaper entitled the Semi-Weekly Louisiana, which has battled earnestly, and is a power in their behalf. At the election for United States Senator, to succeed the Hon. John S. Harris, Mr. Pinchback received the high compliment of a respectable vote for the position. He was chosen president of the late Republican Convention, and his many utterances were a chief feature in the transactions of that body. As a further tribute to his ability, he was elected president of the State Central Executive Committee. He was a leading member of the National Colored Convention, held at Columbia, South Carolina.

It is fitting that the second office of the State, held by the lamented Governor Dunn, as a representative of his race, should have descended to another of equal ability, who will continue to defend their interests. For this reason, the victory of the administration, if for no other, should restore confidence to the ranks of the party, and end in the humiliating defeat of the sore heads, backbiters and disorganizers, who, failing to rule, will attempt to ruin.

Whether the President and his friends will assist in this great reform movement is yet to be made known, but General Grant could not do better in this respect than to follow the example of the chief executive of Louisiana. Governor Warmoth has taken hold of the important questions of retrenchment and reform with an earnestness that must win practical benefits for the community. Our contemporary, the Bulletin, has been favored with hints as to the tone of the forthcoming message, and, among many other recommendations for the public good, it announces that "the executive will propose fixed salaries (for collectors and assessors), and the use of but one assessment roll for both State and parish purposes." Will the President thus voluntarily relinquish power, and trust his political fortunes to an appreciative people?

### Princely Pugilists.

In spite of the compliments exchanged between Berlin and St. Petersburg on every occasion of ceremony, it is evident that a constantly increasing coolness exists between the courts of the Emperors of Germany and Russia. The tone of paternal affection assumed by the uncle and the attitude of reverence and esteem affected by the nephew are plainly destitute of any heartiness. It is clearly recognized in both Cabinets that there are several important questions now pending which are pregnant of the gravest possibilities to the two colossal monarchies. The cordial understanding between Austria and Prussia gives the latter power for the first time an especial interest in preserving the present status on the lower Danube. The probability that the Andrussov Cabinet may attempt to put an end to the Pan-Slavic agitation in Austria, by granting a fuller liberty to the Poles of Galicia, naturally excites the susceptibility of the Russian government, who fear that such action may spread into their own borders the contagion of discontent and revolt. The threatening condition of affairs on the Baltic we have already adverted to. While among all these questions there is as yet none which gives reason to apprehend an immediate suspension of amicable relations, yet taken altogether they are enough to tinge the intercourse of the two governments with a certain shade of distrust and reserve. The calamity to Europe and to civilization which would result from a collision between the two greatest military powers in the world, is a sufficient guarantee of the intentions of the statesmen of both Courts to avoid every unnecessary pretext of misunderstanding. It may fairly be presumed that only the pressure of a strong public opinion, or of an irresistible national tendency, could force Russia and Germany into war.

One of those grotesque incidents, trivial in themselves but absurdly important in views of attending circumstances, which sometimes prove the occasion of great events, is to-day reported from St. Petersburg. The Czarowitch Alexander, a young man whose temper is said to be stronger than his judgment, on Tuesday committed the insufferable folly and vulgarity of personally assaulting the Prince Reuse, Ambassador of Germany in Russia. The discussion which led to this extraordinary conclusion is said to have had no political significance. It was probably, as is usual with the disputes of Princes and diplomats, a matter of wine or cards. But it is scarcely possible that so disgraceful a scene between the heir to the throne of all the Russias and the representative of the Emperor of Germany should not bring with it at least a temporary coolness between the two Courts. Prince Henry VII of Reuss is one of the most brilliant and promising of the younger school of Continental diplomatists. The late Emperor of France was so pleased with his address and demeanor, in a visit which the Prince made to Paris a few years ago, that he set on foot an intrigue to replace with him the able and faithful Count de Goltz. The intrigue failed through the resistance of Bismarck, and the Prince was soon after appointed to St. Petersburg. He has made the most favorable impression there. It is hard to see how he can remain any longer at a post where such an affront has been put upon him. He cannot, consistently with diplomatic traditions, challenge the Czarowitch. A reconciliation under the circumstances would seem almost equally difficult. Whether he goes or stays, the result of the passage-at-arms will not be to the advantage of the good understanding of Russia and Germany. If a mild snubbing administered to Benedetti at the Ems, was, as Napoleon thought, reason enough for a great war, it would not be easy to compute the proper reparation due for a blow by which the eye of Germany was constructively put in mourning.

### Test of Sincerity.

We copy from the New Orleans Republican:  
The proposition to confine the internal revenue to a tax on whisky and tobacco is one of far reaching importance to the country. Mr. Sumner has already introduced in the Senate a measure to accompany the projected reform, in which he proposes the virtual abolition of the present system, with its army of collectors and assessors, who have little else to do now beside dabbling in local politics on behalf of their superiors. The substitution of some cheap, simple and efficient mode of collecting the excise upon the two articles named, for the present cumbersome and costly method, would produce about the same net revenue to the country, while it would tend greatly to relieve the people of the fear that the enormous concentration of power in the federal executive is endangering the existence of republican institutions.

Whether the President and his friends will assist in this great reform movement is yet to be made known, but General Grant could not do better in this respect than to follow the example of the chief executive of Louisiana. Governor Warmoth has taken hold of the important questions of retrenchment and reform with an earnestness that must win practical benefits for the community. Our contemporary, the Bulletin, has been favored with hints as to the tone of the forthcoming message, and, among many other recommendations for the public good, it announces that "the executive will propose fixed salaries (for collectors and assessors), and the use of but one assessment roll for both State and parish purposes." Will the President thus voluntarily relinquish power, and trust his political fortunes to an appreciative people?

See Sproule & McCown's card.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### New Orleans, Mobile & Tex. R. R. NOTICE.

On and after December 11th, 1871, Passenger Trains will run daily between New Orleans and Donaldsonville as follows:

GOING TO NEW ORLEANS.	
Leave Donaldsonville.....	1 00 P. M.
" St. Michael.....	1 16 "
" Forstalla.....	1 30 "
" St. James.....	1 44 "
" St. Peter.....	1 58 "
" Valcour Aime's.....	2 12 "
" St. Patrick.....	2 26 "
" St. Stephen.....	2 40 "
" St. Edward.....	2 54 "
" St. John.....	3 08 "
" Lessier's.....	3 22 "
" St. Andrew's.....	3 36 "
" St. Charles.....	3 50 "
" St. Denis.....	4 04 "
" St. George.....	4 18 "
" St. Joseph.....	4 32 "
" Westgate.....	4 46 "
Arrive New Orleans Ferry.....	5 00 "
Leave N. O. Canal Street Depot.....	5 00 A. M.
Leave New Orleans Ferry.....	5 15 "
" Westgate.....	5 30 "
" St. Joseph.....	5 44 "
" St. George.....	5 58 "
" St. Denis.....	6 12 "
" St. Charles.....	6 26 "
" St. Andrew's.....	6 40 "
" Lessier's.....	6 54 "
" St. John.....	7 08 "
" St. Edward.....	7 22 "
" St. Stephen.....	7 36 "
" St. Patrick.....	7 50 "
" Valcour Aime's.....	8 04 "
" St. Peter.....	8 18 "
" St. James.....	8 32 "
" Forstalla.....	8 46 "
" St. Michael.....	9 00 "
Arrive Donaldsonville.....	9 15 P. M.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 11th, 1871. 1247

Manufactory, 13 Barclay St., New York.

R. SPROULE & McCOWN,

DEALERS IN

Fine Custom Made Clothing

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Keep constantly on hand the largest stock of Fine Class of Goods for Men's wear to be found in the city, at

Nos. 40 & 42 St. CHARLES STREET,

(Opposite St. Charles Hotel),

Address, 409 Howard Street,

JOHN M. CROWLEY,

SLATER.

All work performed in the most satisfactory manner and guaranteed. Especial attention given to orders from the country for the repair of sugar houses, etc.

Address, 409 Howard Street,

Post-office Notice.

MAILS ARRIVE—From New Orleans on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday mornings.

From Thibodaux Monday and Thursday at 6 o'clock P. M.

From St. Francisville Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

MAILS ARE CLOSED—For New Orleans on Sunday at 12 o'clock M., and at six o'clock P. M.

On Tuesday at three o'clock P. M.

On Wednesday at 6 o'clock P. M.

On Thursday at 12 M.

For Thibodaux on Monday and Thursday at 6 P. M.

For St. Francisville Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 6 P. M.

Postoffice will be open every day from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M., except on Sunday, when it will be closed at 12 o'clock M.

No letters will be registered on Sunday after 8 o'clock A. M.

The postoffice notices will be strictly executed by its officers.

P. LANDRY, Postmaster.

### 1872 INDUSTRIAL CAMPAIGN. 1872

#### OUR HOME JOURNAL.

The Live Agricultural and Family Paper of the Southwest, has the largest number of Practical Contributors of any Weekly Paper published in the South.

Its circulation in the Southwest is over double that of any Weekly or Monthly Agricultural Paper published.

It has taken the first Premium at the Texas and Louisiana State Fairs, as the nearest printed Weekly Paper in the South.

PLANTERS.....FARMERS.

#### OUR HOME JOURNAL.

Is an Illustrated Weekly Paper

For the Farm, The Plantation, The Workshop, The Office, and The Family Circle.

DEVOTED TO

Southern Agriculture, General Industry, News, Literature and Domestic Economy.

The Cheapest Paper South.

Sixteen quarto pages, published weekly at \$3 a year in advance and a premium worth \$2 50 to each Subscriber. In Clubs of 10 at \$2 50 each, 20 at \$2 25 and 40 at \$2 00.

Every one should have it. Sample copies and premium list sent free on application.

Address, JAS. H. HUMMEL, Publisher,

No. 106 Camp Street, New Orleans.

### THE HOUSTON UNION

POWER PRESS

Printing Establishment.

(Established in 1868.)

Tracy & Quick, Editors and Proprietors.

THE UNION is printed Daily and Weekly.

And is the leading organ of the present State Administration, which will remain in possession of the State Government until the next election—in 1874—and probably longer.

It is also the "Official Organ of the United States," for the publication of the Acts of Congress, all Postal Matters, Mail Contracts, United States Marshal's Sales, Bankrupt Notices, etc.

The Union is a firm, zealous, uncompromising Republican paper, but liberal and fair in all things. It is published in the city of Houston, which has a population of ten thousand souls, and is situated at the head of navigation from Galveston, and is the railroad centre of the State, having five railroads running in different directions—in length from fifty to one hundred and seventy-five miles.

TERMS: DAILY, 24x36, Per Annum, \$12 00 WEEKLY, double sheet, 3 00

ADVERTISING RATES: Same as usual prices of first-class Southern papers. (Special Contracts Made.) Pay in advance, unless when good references cannot be given.

TRACY & QUICK, Houston, Texas.