SUPPLEMENT TO
THE DONALDSONVILLE CHIEF.

VOL. 10.] DONALDSONVILLE, ASCENSION PARISH, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1831. [No. 28.

Inauguration of Garfield and Arthur.

A Magnificent Procession.

President Garfield's Inaugural Address.

THE PROCESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Snow began falling at an early hour last night, afterwards turned to rain and again turned to snow this morning, but by 10 o'clock had ceased falling.

Stands have been erected in all the reservations of Pennsylvania Avenue and in front of stores, which will seat 25,000 people. Fifty thousand strangers were in the city at an early hour, notwithstanding the snow and slush. All Washington was astir—men, women and children hurrying towards Pennsylvania Avenue to see the procession, or to the Capitol to witness the inaugural ceremonies there. The city is handsomely decorated. The Executive Mansion, the State, War, Navy, Treasury and Justice Department buildings, Pension Office and all buildings along the avenue from the Capitol to the Executive Mansion are literally covered with flags. Military poured into the city all night and the first division formed shortly after 10 o'clock to escort the President and party to the Capitol. A signal gun was fired at 10:45 A. M., and the procession moved down Pennsylvania Avenue in the following order: Two platoons of police, General Sherman, grand marshal, and staff; twelve companies regular infantry; four companies of the Marine Battalion; Cleveland cavalry; three four-horse carriages containing President Hayes, President-elect Garfield, Vice President Weeeler, Vice President-elect Arthur, Senators Pendleton, Anthony and Bayard, the arrangement committee; Philadelphia cavalry; Knight Templars; four platoons of Grand Army of the Republic; eight platoons Boys in Blue; three platoons Naval Cadets; two regular horse battalions; battalion of Washington light infantry; four companies Col. Moore's 5th battalion; the 2nd colored brigade; the Hampton Cadets, Va.; Langston Guards, Norfolk, Va.; Union Blues, Thomasville, Ga., Rome Star Guards, Ga.; National Rifles; Capt. Burnside's Signal Corps, U. S. A.; Ninth New York regiment.

Arriving at the Capitol, the presidential party proceeded to the Senate Chamber, where Vice President Arthur was installed and the new Senate organized; then the party, accompanied by the Senators in a body, repaired to the East front of the Capitol, and from a temporary platform erected there President-elect Garfield delivered the following

INAUGURAL ADDRESS:

Fellow Citizens—We stand to-day upon an eminence which overlooks 100 years of national life—a century crowned with perils, but crowned with triumphs of liberty and law. Before continuing the onward march let us pause on this height for a moment to strengthen our faith and renew our hopes by a glance at the pathway along which our people have traveled. It is now three days more than 100 years since the adoption of the first first witten constitution of the United States—the articles of confederation and perpetual union. The new Republic was then beset with danger on every hand; it had not conquered a place in the family of nations. The decisive battle of the war for independence, whose centennial anniversary will soon be gratefully celebrated at Yorktown, had not yet been fought. The colonies were struggling, not only against the armies of a great nation, but against the settled opinions of mankind, for the world did not then believe that the supreme authority of the government could be safely entrusted to the guardianship of the people themselves. We can not overestimate the fervent love of liberty, intelligent courage and saivng common sense with which our fathers made their great experiment of self-government. When they proved after a short trial that the confederation of States was too weak to meet the necessities of a vigorous and expanding republic, they boldly set it aside and in its stead established

A NATIONAL UNION

founded directly upon the will of the people, endowed with full powers of self preservation and with ample authority for the accomplishment of its great object. Under this constitution the boundaries of freedom have been enlarged, the foundations of order and peace have been strengthened, and the growth of our people in all the better elements of national life has indicated the wisdom of its founders and given new hope to their descendants. Under this constitution our people long ago made themselves safe against danger from without, and secured for their mariners and flag equality of rights on all the seas. Under this constitution twenty-five States have been added to the Union, with constitutions and laws framed and enforced by their own citizens to secure the manifold blessings of local self-government. The jurisdiction of this constitution now covers an area fifty times greater than that of the original thirteen States and a population twenty times greater than that of 1780. The supreme trial of the constitution came at last under the tremendous pressure of civil war; we ourselves are witnesses that the Union emerged from the blood and fire of that conflict purified and made strongerfor all the purposes of good government, and now at the close of this first century of growth, with the inspirations of its history in their hearts, our people have lately reviewed the condition of the nation, passed judgment upon the conduct and opinions of political parties and have registered their will concerning the future administrations of the government. To interpret and to execute that will in accordance with the constitution is the paramount duty of the executive. Even from this brief review it is manifest that the nation, resolutely facing front, has resolved to employ its best energies in developing the great possibilities of the future—sacredly preserving whatever has been gained to liberty and good government during the century. Our people are determined to leave behind them all those bitter controversies concerning things which have been irrevocably settled, further discussion of which can only stir up strife and delay the onward march.

The supremacy of the nation and its laws should no longer be a subject of debate. That discussion which for half a century threatened the destruction of the Union was closed at last in the high court of war by decree from which there is no appeal—that the constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof shall continue to be the supreme law of the land, binding alike upon States and people. This decree does not disturb the autonomy of States nor interfere with any of their necessary rights of local government, but it does fix and establish the permanent supremacy of the Union. The will of the nation, speaking with the vehemence of battle and through an amended constitution, has fulfilled the great promise of 1776 by proclaiming liberty throughout the land and to all inhabitants thereof.

SUFFRAGE AND EDUCATION.

The raising of the Negro race from slavery to full rights of citizenship is the most important political change we have known since the adoption of the constitution of 1787. No thoughtful man can fail to appreciate its beneficial effects upon our institutions and people. It has freed us from perpetual danger of war and dissolution; it has added immensely to the industrial forces of our people; it has liberated the master as well as the slave from a relation which wronged and enfeebled both; it has surrendered to their own guardianship the manhood of more than five millions of people, and has opened to each one of them a career of freedom and usefulness; it has given new inspiration to the power of self-help in both races by making labor more honorable to one and more necessary to the other. The influence of this force will grow greater and bear richer fruit with coming years. No doubt the great change has caused serious disturbance to our Southern communities. This is to be deplored, though it was perhaps unavoidable; but those who resisted the change should remember that under our institutions there was no middle ground for the Negro race between slavery and equal citizenship. There can be no permanently disfranchised peasantry in the United States. Freedom can never yield its fullness of blessings so long as law or its administration places the smallest obstacle in the pathway of any virtuous citizen. The emancipated race has already made remarkable progress. With unquestioning devotion to the Union, with patience and gentleness not born of fear, they have followed the light as God gave them to see the light. They are rapidly laying the foundations of self-support, widening the circle of intelligence and beginning to enjoy the blessings that are gathered around the homes of industrious people. They deserve the generous encouragement of all good men. So far as my authority can lawfully extend, they shall enjoy the full and equal protection of the constitution and the laws.

The full and free enjoyment of equal suffrage is still in question, and a frank statement of the issue may aid its solution. It is alleged that in many communities Negro citizens are practically denied the freedom of the ballot. In so far as the truth of this allegation is admitted, it is answered that in many places honest local government is impossible if the mass of uneducated Negroes are allowed to vote. These are grave allegations. So far as the latter is true, it is the only palliation that can be offered for opposing the freedom of the ballot. Bad local government is certainly a great evil, which ought to be prevented, but to violate the freedom and sanctity of suffrage is more than an evil—it is a crime which, if persisted in, will destroy the government itself. Suicide is not a remedy. If in other lands it be high treason to compass the death of the King, it should be counted no less a crime here to strangle our sovereign power and stifle its voice. It has been said that unsettled questions have no pity for the repose of nations. It should be said with the utmost emphasis that this question of suffrage will never give repose or safety to the States or nation until each within its own jurisdiction makes and keeps the ballot free and pure by strong sanctions of law. But the danger which arises from ignorance in the voter can not be denied. It covers a field far wider than that of Negro suffrage and the present condition of the race. It is a danger that lurks and hides in the sources and fountains of power in every State. We have no standard which to measure the disaster that may be brought upon us by ignorance and vice in the citizen when joined to corruption and fraud in suffrage.

The voters of the Union, who make and unmake constitutions, and upon whose will hangs the destinies of our government, can transmit their supreme authority to no successor save the coming generation of voters, who are the sole heirs of a sovereign power. If that generation comes to its inheritance blinded by ignorance and corrupted by vice, the fall of the Republic will be certain. The census has already sounded the alarm in appalling figures which mark how dangerously high the tide of illiteracy has risen among our voters and their children. To the South this question is of supreme importance. But the responsibility for the existence of slavery did not rest upon the South alone. The nation itself is responsible for this extension of suffrage and is under special obligations to aid in removing the illiteracy which it has aided to the voting population. For the North and South alike there is but one remedy. All the constitutional power of the nation and of the States and all the volunteer forces of the people, should be summoned to meet this danger by the saving influence of universal education. It is the high privilege and sacred duty of those now living to educate their successors, and fit them by intelligence and virtue for the inheritance which awaits them. In this beneficent work, sections and races should be forgotten, and partisanship should be unknown. Let our people find a new meaning in the divine oracle which declares that "a little child shall lead them," for our little children will soon control the destinies of the republic.

My countrymen, we do not now differ in our judgment concerning the controversies of past generations, and fifty years hence our children will not be divided in their opinions concerning our controversies. They will surely bless their fathers, and their fathers' God that the Union was preserved, that slavery was overthrown, and that both races were made equal before the law. We may hasten or we may retard, but we can not prevent final reconciliation. Is it not possible for us now to make a truce with time by anticipating and accepting its inevitable verdict? Enterprises of the highest importance to our moral and material well being invite us and offer ample scope for the employment of our best powers. Let all our people, leaving behind them the battle fields of dead issues, move forward and in the strength of liberty and restored union win the grander victories of peace.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

The prosperity which now prevails is without a parallel in our history. Fruitful seasons have done much to secure it, but they have not done all. The preservation of public credit and the resumption of specie payments, so successfully attained by the administration of my predecessors, has enabled our people to secure blessings which the seasons brought. By the experience of commercial nations in in all ages it has been found that gold and silver afford the only safe foundation for a monetary system. Confusion has recently been created by variations in the relative value of the two metals, but I confidently believe that arrangements can be made between the leading commercial nations which will secure the general use of both metals. Congress should provide that the compulsory coinage of silver now required by law may not disturb our monetary system by driving either out of circulation. If possible such adjustment should be made that the purchasing power of every coined dollar will be exactly equal to its debt-paying power in all the markets of the world. The chief duty of the national government in connection with the currency of the country is to coin money and declare its value. Grave doubts have been entertained whether Congress is authorized by the constitution to make any form of paper money legal tender. The present issue of United States notes has been sustained by the necessities of war, but such paper should depend for its value and currency upon its convenience in use and its prompt redemption in coin at the will of the holder, and not upon its compulsory circulation. These notes are not money, but promises to pay money. If holders demand it, the promise should be kept. The refunding of the national debt at a lower rate of interest should be accomplished without compelling the withdrawal of national bank notes and thus disturb the business of the country. I venture to refer to the position I have occupied on financial questions during a long service in Congress, and to say that time and experience have strengthened the opinions I have so often expressed on these subjects. The finances of the government shall suffer no detriment which it may be possible for my administration to prevent.

AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES AND COMMERCE.

The interests of the agricultural classes deserve more attention from the government than they have yet received. The farms of the United States afford homes and employment for more than half our people, and furnish much the largest part of all our exports. As the government lights our coasts for the protection of mariners and the benefit of commerce, so it should give to the tillers of the soil the best lights of practical science and experience.

Our manufactures are rapidly making us industrially independent, and are opening to capital and labor new and profitable fields of employment. This steady and healthy growth should still be maintained.

Our facilities for transportation should be promoted by the continued improvement of our harbors and great interior waterways, and by the increase of our tonnage on the ocean.

The development of the world's commerce has led to an urgent demand for shortening the great sea voyage around Cape Horn by constructing ship canals or railways across the isthmus which unites the two continents. Various plans to this end have been suggested and will need consideration, but none of them have been sufficiently matured to warrant the United States in extending pecuniary aid. The subject, however, is one which will immediately engage the attention of the government with a view to a thorough protection of American interests. We will urge no narrow policy nor seek peculiar or exclusive privileges in any commercial route, but in the language of my predecessor, "I believe it to be the right and duty of the United States to assert and maintain such supervision and authority over any inter-oceanic canal across the isthmus that connects North and South America as will protect our national interests.

THE MORMON QUESTION.

The constitution guarantees absolute religious freedom. Congress is prohibited from making any law respecting establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. The Territories of the United States are subject to the direct legislative authority of Congress and hence the general government is responsible for any violation of the constitution in any of them. It is therefore a reproach to the government that in the most populous of the Territories this constitutional guarantee is not enjoyed by the people and the authority of Congress is set at naught. The Mormon Church not only offends the moral sense of mankind by sanctioning polygamy, but prevents the administration of justice through the ordinary instrumentalities of law. In my judgment it is the duty of Congress, while respecting to the uttermost the conscientious convictions and religious scruples of every citizen, to prohibit within its jurisdiction all criminal practices, especially of that class which destroy family relations and endanger social order. Nor can any ecclesiastical organization be safely permitted to usurp in the smallest degree the functions and powers of the national government.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The civil service can never be placed on a satisfactory basis until it is regulated by law for the good of the service itself and for the protection of those who are entrusted with the appointing power against waste of time and delay of public business caused by inordinate pressure for places, and for the protection of incumbents against intrigue and wrong. I shall at the proper time ask Congress to fix the tenure of minor offices of the several executive departments and prescribe the grounds upon which removals shall be made during the terms for which the incumbents have been appointed.

CONCLUSION.

Finally, acting always within the authority and limitations of the constitution, invading neither the rights of States nor the reserved rights of the people, it will be the purpose of my administration to maintain the authority and in all places within its jurisdiction to enforce obedience to all the laws of the Union in the interests of the people; to demand rigid economy in all the expenditures of the government, and to require the honest and faithful service of all executive officers, remembering that the offices were created not for the benefit of incumbents or their supporters, but for the service of the government.

And now, fellow citizens, I am about to assume the great trust which you have committed to my hands. I appeal to you for that earnest and thoughtful support which makes this government in fact, as it is in law, a government of the people. I shall greatly rely upon the wisdom and patriotism of Congress and of those who may share with me the responsibilities and duties of administration. And above all, upon our efforts to promote the welfare of this great people and their government I reverently invoke the support and blessings of Almighty God.

For 35 Years Dr. Davis' Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry and Tar has been curing all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs. Coughs Colds Bronchitis Asthma Etc. disappearing rapidly from its use! No disappointment with this Remedy as it leaves the Sufferer free of all pain and opens the way for the enjoyment of New Life. Buy a bottle from your Druggist —

At the conclusion of the address, which was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic applause, Chief Justice Waite administered the oath of office to Gen. Garfield, who then saluted his mother and wife with a kiss and received the congratulations of ex-President Hayes and family, a host of other distinguished persons and hundreds of the large assembly who crowded upon the platform to shake the new President by the hand. At night a grand

INAUGURATION BALL

was given in the new building of the National Museum, which was attended by 7000 persons and was the most brilliant affair of the kind that has ever taken place at the Capital.

CINCHO-QUININE
CURES FEVER AND AGUE

PHYSICIANS say it is a PERFECT SUBSTITUTE for the sulphate quinine Superior in tonic properties, and produces no disagreeable effect.

Dose the Same as Sulphate Quinine.

Sent by E. J. Hart & Co., New Orleans, La., by mail for $1.50 per oz.

Billings, Clapp & Co., Chemists, Boston.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Act of Incorporation.

United States of America—State of Louisiana—Parish of Ascension.

BE IT KNOWN, that on this ninth day of the month of March, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-one, before me, Edward N. Pugh, a Notary Public, duly commissioned and qualified and acting in and for the parish of Ascension, in this State and in the presence of the witnesses hereinafter named and undersigned, personally came and appeared the persons whose names are hereunto subscribed, who declared that availing themselves of the provisions of the laws of this State relative to the organization of corporations for works of public improvement and utility they have covenanted and agreed and by these presents do covenant and agree and bind themselves, as well as such persons as may hereafter become associated with them, to form and constitute a corporation and body politic in law for the purposes and objects and under the stipulations and articles following, to-wit:

ARTICLE I.

The name and title of said corporation shall be "The Donaldsonville Bridge Company" and its domicile shall be in the parish of Ascension, State of Louisiana; said corporation shall exist and have and enjoy succession under its aforesaid corporate name for the term and period of twenty-five years, commencing on and to be computed from and after the day and date hereof, and shall have power and authority to contract and to sue and to be sued under its aforesaid corporate name, to make and use a corporate seal, and the same to break or alter at pleasure, to hold, receive, purchase and convey as well as mortgage and hypothecate under its corporate name property, both real and personal, and to name and appoint such managers and directors and officers and to make and establish such by-laws, rules and regulations for the proper management and regulation of the affairs of said corporation as may be necessary and proper, and the same to change, alter and amend at pleasure.

ARTICLE II.

The main object of this company is to build a bridge across the Bayou Lafourche, in the parish of Ascension, at such point as may be selected by the directors of this company at the town of Donaldsonville on said Bayou, the said bridge to be built on the plan and with such materials as may be selected by the directors of this company, they the said directors to regulate and fix the tolls to be charged by this company.

ARTICLE III.

The capital stock of said corporation is hereby fixed at the sum of Fifteen Thousand Dollars cash, the said stock to be paid as follows: One dollar cash on each share at the time of subscription and the balance when called upon by the board of directors of said company.

ARTICLE IV.

The business and affairs of said corporation shall be under the superintendence and management of a board of directors composed of eight stockholders, each of whom shall own in his own name five shares of the capital stock of said company. Said board of directors shall be elected for the term of one year on the first Monday in March of each year after the date hereof and a majority of the votes cast shall elect. Each share of stock shall be entitled to one vote, either in person or by proxy, and ten days prior notice of such election shall be given in a newspaper published in the parish of Ascension. The board of directors at their first meeting shall elect a president, a secretary and a treasurer, and all citations or other legal process shall be served upon the president, or during his absence, the secretary. Said board shall have full power and authority to appoint such officers, clerks or agents as they may deem necessary for the business of said company, to make and establish as well as alter and amend any and all by-laws, rules and regulations as they may deem necessary for the protection, support and management of the affairs, interests and business of said company. Five of said directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of all business and any vacancy that may occur in said board from death or resignation shall be filled by election by the remaining members.

ARTICLE V.

Whenever this corporation is dissolved, either by limitation or other cause, its affairs shall be liquidated under the superintendence of two stockholders, appointed for the purpose by the board of directors, who shall remain in office until the affairs of said company shall have been fully settled and liquidated.

ARTICLE VI.

No stockholder shall ever be held liable or responsible for the contracts or faults of said corporation in any further sum than the unpaid balance due the company on the shares owned by him, nor shall any informality in organization have the effect of rendering the charter null or of exposing any stockholder to any liability beyond the amount due on his stock.

ARTICLE VII.

This act of incorporation may be changed, modified or altered, or said company may be dissolved with the assent of three-fourths in amount of the capital stock thereof at any general meeting convened for that purpose, after fifteen days notice in a public newspaper published in the parish of Ascension.

ARTICLE VIII.

John T. Nolan, Robert N. Sims, Dr. W. M. McGalliard, Dr. A. C. Love, Meyer Lemann, Henry Droege, L. E. Bentley, Jos. J. Leche, have been chosen as the first board of directors of said company and shall serve as such until the first of March, Eighteen Hundred and Eighty-two, or until their successors shall have been elected.

Thus done and passed at my office in the parish of Ascension on the day, month and year first above mentioned, in the presence of Messrs. W. W. Buford and J. J. Lafargue, good and competent witnesses, who, with said appearers and me, Notary, have signed these presents after due reading thereof.

[Signed,] W. M. McGALLIARD,
J. T. NOLAN, Jr.,
H. DROEGE,
A. C. LOVE,
L. E. BENTLEY,
MYER LEMANN,
B. LEMANN,
J. J. LECHE,
FREDERICK DUFFEL,
R. N. SIMS,
W. W. BUFORD,
J. J. LAFARGUE.

EDWARD N. PUGH, Notary Public,
Parish of Ascension.

Recorded in Book of Miscellaneous Acts, No. 4, page 487, *et seq.*, this March 10, 1881.
[Signed,] W. W. BUFORD,
Dept. Clerk and Recorder.

A true copy of the original on file and of record in my office.
Parish of Ascension, this March 10, 1881.
W. W. BUFORD,
Dept. Clerk and Recorder.

Notice to License Payers.

OFFICE OF SHERIFF AND TAX COLLECTOR, Parish of Ascension, March 12, 1881.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons doing business of any kind whatever in the parish of Ascension, falling within the License Act [No. 119] of this State, that the State and parish licenses for 1881 are now due, and that unless the same are promptly settled, suit will be instituted according to law. Be prepared to make affidavit showing the amount of business done during the past year.

P. A. JONES,
Sheriff and Tax Collector.

Important Notice

To Creditors of the Parish of Ascension.

DONALDSONVILLE, Feb. 15, 1881.

ALL creditors of the Parish of Ascension, holding claims against said parish prior to the year 1879, are hereby requested to meet a Special Committee of the Police Jury, in order to ascertain the debt of said parish, and provide for the liquidation and payment of the same. Said meeting to be held at the

Court-House in Donaldsonville, April 9, 1881,

at 10 o'clock A. M. All creditors who can not appear in person, will please forward their claims by other persons or their proxies.

P. KLOPMAN,
H. C. BRAUD, } Com'tee
BEN GIBSON.

To the Working Class.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address, GEO. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

JOHN F. FORCHA.

Cistern Maker,

Railroad Avenue, opposite the Post-office, Donaldsonville, La.

All work guaranteed and satisfaction warranted. Prices lower than the lowest.

Will leave Donaldsonville every day, except Tuesday, at 12:30, on arrival of cars from New Orleans, for Baton Rouge and all Mail Landings, carrying Passengers and Baggage only.

Will leave Baton Rouge every morning at 4:30, except Tuesdays, for Donaldsonville, connecting with the cars for New Orleans.

for the purpose of facilitating the shipment of a large quantity of cotton and seed that is annually prevented from going to market on account of bad roads.

Baton Rouge *Capitolian*, March 17: A letter was received last evening from

for artisans and housekeepers. This publication will be found instructive and entertaining to all classes, but will be best appreciated by the most intelligent. Published by Munn & Co., 37 Park Row, New York, at $1.50 a year, and sold by all news dealers.

nerve and grit to come to New ... More fortunes will be made here in the next few years than in any other locality in America.

F. S. P.

We should not suffer from a Cough, when a few doses of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will cure. Time, money, comfort, health, all are saved by it.

...MBER 29.

...WS SUMMARY.

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...w Bible.—Quick Work.

...rsion of the New Testament, ...en so many years in course of ...and which is unquestionably ...ortant literary enterprise this ...seen, is being waited for with ... anxiety by hundreds of thou... ... not generally known that a ...of 500,000 copies has already ...ctured in England, and 100,000 ...id to be already in New York ...e of them permitted to be sold. ...aiting a telegram from the ...England authorizing their issue. ...ies can only be had at the ex... ...rice of $10 per copy. The Lit... ...ution proposes fully to meet the ...ich its army of friends are mak... ...by doing probably the quickest ...ok-making which has ever yet ...plished. Arrangements have ...made to put the entire book into ...of 24 hours from the time a ...y of the English edition can be ...and within three days at least ...s will be bound ready for de... ...waiting purchases, and at least ...will be manufactured every day ...until the demand is met. It will ...in large, beautiful type, neatly ...y bound in cloth, in a volume of ...pages, and sold at the nominal ... cents. A fine edition in half ...top will be sold for 60 cents, and one in full Turkey morocco, gilt edges, for $1.25. Of course, the popular demand will be enormous. Orders will be filled in the order in which they are received, with remittance. American Book Exchange, New York City.