

Entered at the Postoffice at New Orleans as Second-Class Mail Matter, TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Copy, One Month, in Advance .. 10
One Copy, One Year, in Advance.....\$1.00

DR. C. V. KRAFT, Editor and Proprietor
Address all communications to

Dr. C. V. Kraft, No. 500 Verret Street,
New Orleans, La. Phone, Algiers 503.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 2, 1912.

THE HERALD may be found at the following places:

THE HERALD (Algiers Office), 500 Verret Street.

THE HERALD (City Office), 523 Perdido Street.

SCHROEDER'S BOOK STORE, Opelousas Avenue.

GRAND BAYES, Sidel Avenue.

Subscribers failing to get THE HERALD regularly, will please notify the business manager, No. 500 Verret Street.

Please send communications for publication as early as possible, and not later than Tuesday night.

All communications, such as letters from the people and news notes of local, national, and international interest, will be accepted in THE HERALD free of charge.

No communication will be returned unless signed by the sender. We do not publish your name in connection with the communication unless you so state, but we must insist upon having your name as a guarantee of good faith.

ALLEGED PRINTING TRADES UNION COUNCIL NEW ORLEANS

LOUISIANA AS A STATE.

(By Nettie Fabares, English Grade B, Belleville School.)

Every Louisianian loves his native State, and he delights in nothing more than to read and hear the history of its past, to learn of the heroic struggles of her noble men and women who made our State the progressive one it is at present.

The Louisiana we know differs greatly from the one that the brave La Salle and his followers found in 1682. At that time its inhabitants were barbarous Indians, who lived in wigwams in the forest. Indeed, the whole country was a vast forest which was the abode of scores of beasts, and swamps and bayous were the homes of alligators and snakes. To-day her marvelous development of the past one hundred years is but a forerunner of the more marvelous development of the future.

Louisiana was first approached by DeSoto in 1541. The traitor Joliet and Father Marquette next descended the Mississippi in 1673. But the first attempt to claim the land was made in 1682 by Robert La Salle, a French nobleman. Landing his party near the mouth of the river, La Salle erected a flag and in the name of the King of France took possession of all lands drained by the Mississippi and calling it Louisiana in honor of the King of France.

Though numerous obstacles arose that prohibited the growth of the colony, still it gradually began to be settled in various parts. Because of the war with England, in 1763, France deemed it best to cede the colony to Spain. In 1800 it was receded to France. When in 1803 President Jefferson proposed to purchase Louisiana, Napoleon refused, but later changed his mind and offered to sell the whole of Louisiana for \$15,000,000. At that time Louisiana extended from British America to the Gulf of Mexico, from the Alleghenies to the Rocky Mountains. Territorial governments were formed and in 1812 the Orleans Territory applied for admission into the Union.

As soon as this request was made in Congress, hot disputes immediately arose. Many New Englanders were bitter in opposition. They declared the Creoles would never become prosperous citizens of the United States, for they thought the Creoles could never be loyal to any country but France and Spain, and they were unable to see how a territory so recently purchased as Louisiana could be fit for statehood. The business associates of the Louisianians, in the South and West, were in favor of the Orleans Territory becoming a State. Joshua Quincy of Massachusetts was most bitter in opposing the admission. In a speech he declared that if Louisiana should be admitted as a State, the Americans ought to fight, that their forefathers had fought to give rights and liberties to Americans and not to the mixed races of Louisiana, and any State in the Union had a right to secede. But in spite of all this opposition the Territory of Orleans became a State in 1812.

The majority of the inhabitants of Louisiana were French and Spanish. The fame of the fertility of Louisiana's soil had spread throughout the country, and energetic settlers from other States soon made their homes in the colony. In the year of 1811 the population was 60,000, in 1890 it was 1,102,535, and in 1910 it was 1,656,388.

Biloxi, the first settlement, was established in 1699, in southern Mississippi. The first settlement in the present State of Louisiana was made at Natchitoches in 1718, then a mere trading post, now a most progressive city. In 1718 Bilvillie founded New Orleans. It is now the largest city in the South and second port in the United States. Shreveport, the second city in size, is in northwestern Louisiana on the Red river in the Caddo parish. Baton Rouge, the capital of the State, is in the southeastern part of Louisiana on the Mississippi river. Monroe, a beautiful little city, is on the banks of the Ouachita river. Lake Charles is situated on an expansion of the Calcasieu river. Alexandria is situated on Red river in Rapides parish. The soil is exceedingly productive. Natchitoches is situated on both sides of the Cane river. Near the river the soil is very fertile. Ruston in Lincoln parish is the seat of the Louisiana Industrial Institute. Lafayette is south of the center of the State and not far from

WANTED--CO-OPERATION.

The life of any city or of any district of a city depends almost entirely upon the number of industries located there, and as we have before been dependent on practically one institution, that of the Southern Pacific Company, it is up to our citizenship and energy to bring about such conditions as will make us independent of one concern. This can only be done by giving the proper encouragement to others who are willing to invest their capital with us. We have reference, in this respect, to the investments now being made, and that will be made, shortly, in the extensions and improvements of the New Orleans, Southern & Grand Isle Railway, together with the extensions and improvements of the Algiers Railway Lighting Company's plant, and of such other companies as are now being organized, all of which are under the control of a Canadian syndicate who certainly believes in the future of Algiers, and if their confidence in us is so extensive that they are willing to invest here, it is up to us to co-operate with them in giving them such assistance as is consistent with our policies and growth.

At the present time the extension of the Algiers Railway to the Immigration Station is being held up by a threatened suit against the company by Mr. Leonard. The company was all ready to go to work on this extension, rails and ties were at hand and men were on the ground laying the track, when they were stopped by a letter from an attorney stating the objections. Whether or not it is up to the city, or the railway company to gain this right-of-way, is a matter of some future action.

Some time ago a committee of business men along Morgan and Patterson streets called upon Mr. C. E. A. Carr, the general manager of the new company here and asked that he complete the route of the electric road so as to meet the requirements of the franchise. Mr. Carr showed a disposition to comply with their request and an ordinance was prepared and was presented to the City Council, readvertising for a franchise covering these extensions, which will make a belt of the town. We do not believe our business men will throw any obstacles in the way of this improvement, even though the route does not suit every one. We have every evidence (unless this evidence has been concocted for a purpose, and we doubt this very much), that the new electric line will finally go down the Lower Coast, paralleling the river to the Cut-off road and thence to Belle Chasse, making a large belt of about fifteen miles, and taking in the richest truck section in the State of Louisiana. Already, on the other side of the river, the Frisco Railroad is laying substantial tracks, taking up the old inferior ones that have been in existence for many years, and is preparing for the operation of electric cars on the east bank of the river. The roadbed is already completed, we understand, to a point opposite Potash, La., which is only distant about fifteen miles from Bay Adam, where the finest fishing in the world may be had. The Frisco is to install on these lines commodious electric trains for the benefit of the patrons along the farms on that side of the river. Does it not stand to reason that we, having a greater amount of tillable land on the west side, and of superior quality, that this new company backed by millions, should not allow a competitor to put up a better road paralleling the Mississippi?

We may then read between the lines that the Grand Isle will also run electric cars from New Orleans to Buras and perhaps a greater distance, but that the local belt in Algiers, and the belt by Belle Chasse, will be built in a short time as is certain as the company is here. The extension of the electric line to the Immigration Station is one of the requirements of the Government in the building of the Station, and, of course, the line will reach there by the time the Station is completed, regardless of whatever route is taken. We say again, let us co-operate with the new people and give them all the assistance we can, not inconsistent with our welfare.

WHAT IS A MAN?

A Chemical View.—An average man of 150 pounds contains the constituents found in 1,200 eggs. There is enough gas in him to fill a gasometer of 3,649 cubic feet. He contains enough iron to make four ten-penny nails. His fat would make 75 candles and a good-sized cake of soap. His phosphate content would make 8,064 boxes of matches. There is enough hydrogen in him in combination to fill a balloon and carry him above the clouds. The remaining constituents of a man would yield, if utilized, six teaspoonfuls of salt, a bowl of sugar, and ten gallons of water.

A Physiological and Anatomical View.—A man has 500 muscles, one billion cells, 200 different bones, 4 gallons of blood, several hundred feet of arteries and veins, over twenty-five feet of intestines and millions of pores. His heart weighs from 8 to 12 ounces, its capacity is from 4 to 6 ounces in each ventricle, and its size is 5 by 3½ by 2½ inches. It is a hollow, muscular organ and pumps 2½ pounds of blood every minute. In 24 hours it pumps 16 tons. It beats about 72 times a minute. In one year an average man's heart pumps 11,680,000 pounds of blood. The heart is a willing slave, but sometimes strikes—and it always wins.

The Vermilion river, New Iberia, in the beautiful Teche parish, contains the great salt mines.

When Louisiana became a State, the Government at Washington had reserved for its personal use large tracts of unoccupied land. As the population increased the State Government wished to possess these lands. But their requests were refused by the General Government. They finally, after an agreement, were given part of the domain. The only unsettled regions at present are the swamps, eleven million acres are now regarded as her greatest heritage, they are rich alluvial land susceptible to reclamation.

The first crops in Louisiana were raised by Iberville. He planted large areas in sugar cane, and gave apple, orange and cotton seeds to the Indians to sow. There are now 7,000,000 acres under cultivation.

Though Louisiana ranks only eighth in the cotton growing States, it is the most important crop of the State. Louisiana has grown cane for 125 years, and it now produces nine-tenths of the cane sugar manufactured in the United States. Third in value is the corn crop. The rapidly growing rice crop ranks fourth in value. When the cultivation of rice began, it amounted in the year of 1880 to 80,000 barrels. Exceeding all previous productions, it was 2,000,000 barrels in 1900. Large quantities of Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, oats, hay, peanuts, millonaise, kaffir corn, cowpeas, sorghum and alfalfa are grown in various parts of the State. An excellent species of tobacco is grown in St. James parish. The red sandy soil between the Ouachita river and the Red river is productive in the growing of fruit. Pecans are grown throughout the State. The Creole oranges are famous for their excellence. The pineapple, guavas, lemons, kumquats and figs are grown to a limited extent. The result of truck farming east of the Mississippi are large quantities of early strawberries and vegetables.

In 1821 the legislature passed an act incorporating the Pontchartrain Railroad. This railroad is the oldest in Louisiana. It still exists and connects New Orleans with the small summer resort, Milneburg. The navigable streams of Louisiana are 4,794 miles in length, furnishing cheap transportation. The system is so complete that for many years this was the only method of transference, but as demands for rapid transportation arose, the railroads came into use. In 1890 there were 1,740 miles of railway, in 1905, 4,136 miles, and in 1906 there were 6,391 miles.

Louisiana trades with almost every part of the United States. Its foreign trade though large, is actively increasing, especially since the completion of the jetties and the projection of the Panama canal. Though Louisiana now exports immense quantities of cotton, its first shipment, made in 1784, consisted of six bags (one bale).

Louisiana's educational progress is remarkable. The first step toward education was made during Governor Perrier's term. Six Ursuline nuns were brought over in 1727 to teach the daughters of the colonists. When Louisiana entered the Union it had established some private schools and for a while most of the schools were convents. Governor Claiborne established a few public schools in 1805, but because of non-support they did not flourish. The first college in Louisiana was opened that year in New Orleans. In 1835 Governor Roman established Jefferson College in St. James parish. In 1847 the University of Louisiana was established in New Orleans. The numerous special schools of Louisiana are: State Normal at Natchitoches for the training of teachers; State University Agricultural and Mechanical College at Baton Rouge; the Industrial Institute at Ruston; institutions for deaf and dumb and for the blind at Baton Rouge; reform school at Monroe; and the Southern University Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes at New Orleans. In addition are the private and sectarian schools of New Orleans, Tulane University with its law and medical colleges, and Sophie Newcomb Memorial College for women.

We stand to-day upon the dividing line between the first and second century of constitutional government. We look proudly upon vast accumulations of the past century, and contemplate with awe and pride the noble sacrifices of our heroes, the genius and patriotism of our loyal men and women, the resources of the soil, the building of many cities, the tremendous pace of the settlement of lands, the opening of the lines of communication have helped to make us a greater nation.

LETTER LIST.

List of unclaimed letters remaining at Sta. A., for the week ending May 2, 1912:

Men—O. S. Barron, Rev. Scott Caesar, Archibies Davis, Geo. Farcoule, Isaac Green, B. Johnson, G. W. Koll, Nick Kean, August Martin, John L. McHugh, Angelo Palmisano, Walter J. Reach, Edward Usher, Arthur Williams.

Women—Foreign—Miss Hali Koskinen, Mrs. Chroline Roberts, Rachil Randall, Miss Bellar Williams.

A. F. LEONHARDT, P. M.

J. W. DANIELS, Supt. Sta. A.

ROLL OF HONOR.

McDONOGH NO. 4 SCHOOL.

Scholarship and Deportment.

8 B—Gustave Knowles, Walter Ryan, William Hildebrand.

7 A—Thomas Stassi, Ralph Cazau-bon.

6 A—Milton Nelson, William Tufts, Walter Wells, Edgar Cayard, Magnus Harper, Dewey Thorning.

6 B—John Stassi, Strueby Drumm, Francis Lyncker, Joseph Rosamano, Joseph Menge, John Riordan.

5 A—John Arnolie, Francis Riordan, Henry Hildebrand, Alvin Dupuis, Anthony Gerrets.

5 B—James Aikman, Elmer Burton, Schabel Burton, Harold Brown, Stanley Crawford, Archie Chestnut, Harry Hoke, James Moffett, Harold Seymour, George Hambacher.

4 A—Harry Laufer, Orrin Christy, Earl Schindler, Emmet Mahoney, George Reynolds, Fred Umbach, Thomas Spahr, Jules Judlin, Vincent Reaney.

4 B—John Schwarzenbach, Warren Spitzfaden, William Durkes, Walter Davidson, Lienhard Johnston, Emile Collette.

3 A—Noel Duvic, Leslie Sturtevant, Byrnes Anderson, George Norris, Maurice Robichaux, Herbert Hingle, Warren Strasser, Tisdale Daniels, Louis Laufer, Charles Burgis, Leslie Johnson, Herman Trosclair, John Ryan, Francis Sadler, Henry Gerrets.

3 B—Oiding Platt, Walter Forrest.

2 A—Reaney Angelo, Cyril Brophy, Joseph Dennis, John Forrest, Charles Garrick, Joseph Garrick, McCleive Duvic, Samuel Harding, Walter Jones, John Kramme, John Leonard, Melford Petrie, Hart Schwarzenbach, Cyril Brophy, Cyril Schindler, Amos Powell, Walter Pope.

2 B—Hileas Adams, Michael Brown, Alvin Hoffman, Theodore Korner, Linell Penisson, Noie Richard, Sterling Robichaux, Archie Sinclair, James Vinson, Malvin Vinson, Herbert Wingerter, Harold Wingerter.

1 A—Milton Acker, Hillary Schroder, Otto Meder, Roland Cayard, William Woodul, Emile Mothe, Henry Brodman.

1 B—Ralph Umbach, Roy Drumm, Roland Briel.

Scholarship.

7 A—Louis Nelson, Richard Hart.

7 B—John Sinclair.

4 A—John Cabibi, Joseph Carubba, Harry Page.

4 B—Rudolph Frenzel, Herbert Bertrand, Archie McNamara, Frank M. Caro, Salvador Calabrisa.

3 A—Eldred Drumm, Elliott Hafkes-bring.

Deportment.

7 A—Henry Serpas.

4 A—Roy Parker, Eldred McNeely, Roger Cantin, Junior Lejeune, Albert Monaco, George Darsam.

4 B—Creighton Morton, Albert Francesco, Theodore Johnston.

Winner of Spelling Match, Alton Humphrey, William Durkest.

1 A—Milton Acker, Tracy Entwistle, Alfred Peterson, Henry Burlett.

The following pupils represented McDonogh No. 4 School in the Louisiana chorus: Alfred Christy, Francis Riordan, Harold Seymour, Andrew Worley, Bernard Rice, William Barker, John Norris, Thomas Dupuis, Lee Bainsfather, Robert Durand, Mervine Umbach, William Tufts, Matthew Olsen, Merton Sadler, Milton Nelson, William Eastwood, Joseph Rosamano, John Stassi, Ralph Acker, Alvin Dupuis, Henry Hildebrand.

FOUNDERS' DAY MAY 3.

Nicholas Bauer, assistant superintendent of schools, sent out circulars to all principals, calling their attention to the fact that May 3 is Founders' Day. On that day the usual custom of decorating the McDonogh monument in Lafayette Square will be followed, and there will also be appropriate exercises in the schools to the memory of John McDonogh, Frank T. Howard, Rudolph T. Danciel and Isaac Delgado, all of whom gave to the public schools.

BELLEVEILLE NOTES.

Centennial Celebration.

The following named pupils of this school represented the Belleville School in the splendid chorus sung at the Cabildo April 30, 1912:

Christine Giblin, Clair Wilson, Ruth Hafkesbring, Sarah Davis, Doris Graham, Alice Gayaut, Hazel Cayard, Antoinette Reynolds, Gertrude Finley, Verna Hauskrecht, Elma Vallette, Florence Forrest, Clair Lauman, Alma Pujol, Gladys Schroder, Hettie Moffett, Alice Spahr, Zeida Huckins, Mary Wilcox, Florine Grimes.

JUVENILE BASEBALL.

The line-up of the Morning Stars is as follows: Santa Tranchina, catcher; Louis Hunsinger, pitcher; P. John Jaume, first base; Peter Pallas, c. base; Joseph Lafitte, second base; Ramon Scheffer, shortstop; William Kennedy, center field; Robert Kennedy, left field; Valery Lafitte, right field; James Tranchina, ball carrier; Louis Kinsinger, manager.

ADAMS' HATS.

PROGRESSIVE JUNIORS.

On Thursday, Miss Kate Clark entertained the Progressive Junior Euchre Club at the home of Miss Lane Lampton.

A very delightful evening was spent by those present. Among the guests were: Misses Edna Schroder, May Clark, Messrs. Wallace Lampton, P. Lagarde, W. Sewall. Prizes were won as follows: Ladies' first, Miss Irene Brookes; second, Miss Alma Goebel; gentleman's first, Wallace Christy; second, C. Moseley. Consolations, Miss M. Langwith and E. C. Brodman.

Next meeting will be held at the home of the Misses Talbot on Thursday, the 11th.

BASEBALL.

The Algiers defeated the Bellevilles by the score of 15 to 11. Ed. White of the Algiers Stars pitched a sensational game and the three bager of G. O. M. Buchholz was the feature of the evening. The catching of K. Abbott was also classy. The Algiers Stars knocked out the famous pitcher of the Bellevilles in the fifth inning. All the Algiers Stars played good ball. That's two to the credit of the Stars, beating the same team last Sunday a week ago.

The Schwartz Stars played the Lockports last Sunday, the game ending as follows:

Schwartz Stars— R. H. E.
3 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 5 6 4

Lockports—
0 0 0 0 2 0 2 0 4 4 7

Willie Salathe struck out 5.

YELLOW PACKAGE.

Try a package of our Yellow Package Coffee, 25 cents. Once tried, always used. Our coffee is of the highest grade and is absolutely pure. Pay us a visit and see some of the good things we have in stock.

AUG. SCHABEL.

The Grocer,
Patterson and Olivier Sts.

SOLEMN COMMUNION.

One hundred and twenty-five boys and girls received solemn Communion at the 7 o'clock mass Sunday. The Children of Mary, the Holy Angels and St. Joseph's boys assembled at the Convent at 6:30 and marched in procession to the church, where they occupied reserved seats. In the evening at 4 o'clock the beautiful ceremony of renewal of baptismal promises, and consecration to the Blessed Virgin, took place. There was also a reception of Holy Angels and of St. Joseph's boys. These ceremonies were enhanced by the presence of Very Rev. Dr. Sollier, S. M., provincial of the Marists in the United States, and of Rev. Leo L. Dubois, S. M., Ph. D., of Atlanta.

MUSIC.

There is something marvelous in music. I might almost say that music is in itself a marvel. Its position is somewhere between the region of thought and that of phenomena, a glimmering medium between mind and matter, related to both and yet differing from either—spiritual and yet requiring rhythm, material and yet independent of space.—Heinrich Heine.

Why Hens Don't Lay in Winter.

I have found it very difficult to make people understand that a hen cannot make eggs and feathers at the same time. She can lay while she is shedding her feathers, because there is then no drain on her system for any other purpose. But when the new coat of feathers is started she quits, simply because she cannot do double duty—make feathers and eggs at the same time. When people learn this fact they will not expect eggs from a hen that is growing a coat of feathers. And when they may also learn how to manage their hatching and feeding so as to get eggs in the late fall and winter, when they want them badly.—Farm and Fireside.

A Bran Pie.

Alfonso, king of Aragon, attended by several of his courtiers, called on a jeweler to inspect some of his wares. No sooner had he left the shop than the proprietor came running after him and complained that he had been robbed of a diamond of great value. The king returned to the shop and ordered a large vessel filled with bran to be brought and placed on the counter. He then commanded each of his courtiers to insert his hand closed and then withdraw it open. He was the first to begin, and after all had had their turn he asked the jeweler to empty the vessel on the counter. By this means the diamond was recovered and nobody was disgraced.

A Dutch Flower Market.

A Dutch flower market is a beautiful sight, stretched along a canal, under the trees, tended by the quaintly costumed women of the land, flatboats moored by the water's edge, their masts gently raking the air as they sway up and down, late arriving boats slowly gliding along the waterways, bringing their gayly colored loads of fragile plants and blossoms. The Holland tourist never forgets the fishwives with their baskets, the white clad cheese vendors of Alwmar nor the tulip vendors of Haarlem. But the best sight Holland has to offer is when the spring is drifting into summer and the Haarlem bulb fields are in bloom.—Flowers Magazine.

The Saving Element.

"The party'll go to pieces in this reform wave unless the boys can get a plank in the platform to protect them." "I see. A sort of gangplank."—Baltimore American.

Want Column

FOR SALE—FOR RENT.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

Double cottage 215 Patterson street; four rooms each side; rents \$168.00 per year. Price, \$1,075.

Fine double cottage 209 and 211 Pelican avenue; street paved; 5 rooms each side; rents \$288.00. Will make special low price. A few hundred dollars is all you need; can arrange easy payments.

Apply at once to
324 Bermuda St.

mch 28 tf

FOR SALE.

Iron Safe, Victor make, 22x22x33". Apply Saloons, next to Market Theatre.

LOST.

On Delaronde St. from Canal Street Ferry to Olivier street, setting out of Cameo ring. A liberal reward will be paid if returned to 212 Olivier St.

It

A child's hand-embroidered handkerchief on Sunday, either at the Church of the Holy Name of Mary, at the Convent, or en route from one place to the other. The handkerchief was the gift of a dear friend and a reward will be paid for its return to Mrs. John A. Barrett.

It

HYMENEAL.

Wednesday, April 24, at five o'clock a very quiet but sweet ceremony took place at the Church of the Holy Name of Mary, which joined Miss Valley Fath and Emmet Casey in the holy bonds of matrimony. The wedding march pealed forth as the bridal party walked up the aisle. The bridesmaid, Miss Inez Gay, was neatly robed in white and carried a bouquet of pink roses. The bride followed, elaborately attired and carrying a bouquet of bride roses, leaning on the arm of her brother, Christopher Fath. The ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. T. J. Larkin, who delivered a very impressive sermon which will always be remembered by those present, especially the bride and groom. The groom was attended by Samuel D. McNeely, who acted as best man. During the signing of the register Thomas Richardson and Miss Raphael Huguet rendered very sweetly "Ave Maria."

After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents in Bouny street, only immediate friends and relatives and the employees of D. H. Holmes being present. Mr. and Mrs. Casey were the recipients of numerous presents and will be home to their friends in Vallette street, near Pelican avenue.

CASEY—FATH.

After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents in Bouny street, only immediate friends and relatives and the employees of D. H. Holmes being present. Mr. and Mrs. Casey were the recipients of numerous presents and will be home to their friends in Vallette street, near Pelican avenue.

TALBOT—DUREL.

The wedding of Miss Matilda M. Durel and James Talbot, which was celebrated April 23, was an exceptionally brilliant and beautiful event and was very largely attended at St. Augustine's Church, which was decorated for the occasion with palms and flowers.

The bridal party entered as the organ pealed forth the wedding march from "Lohengrin." The impressive ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Seibold, assisted by Fathers Larkin and Dubois. The bride was given away by her brother-in-law, Rene Poursine. The maid of honor, Miss Gilda Delaup, was beautifully gowned in a hand-embroidered mull over chamoise and carried a shower bouquet of roses. The bride looked lovely in a gown of rich white chamoise satin over lace of Irish point. The long veil of tulle was draped from a cap of princess lace caught with clusters of orange blossoms; a shower bouquet of roses was carried. Thos. Hayes attended the groom. Robt. Talbot and Wm. Talbot were ushers. Father Larkin delivered an eloquent address in which he spoke highly of the popular young groom.

A reception was held at the home of Mrs. Delaup. The bridal couple, who were the recipients of numerous handsome and costly gifts, will reside at 2624 Ursuline avenue, where they will be pleased to see their friends.

BAPTISMS AT CHURCH OF HOLY NAME OF MARY.

Marie Adele, daughter of Wm. Fink and Marie Philomene Folse, of 614 Vallette street; sponsors, Henry Fink and Marie Azeme Torres.

Jerome Joseph, son of Salvador Frisella and Calagera Nicosia, of 701 Evelina street; sponsors, Frank and Carmelite Calderone.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY NAME OF MARY NOTES.

May devotions began Tuesday afternoon at the Church of the Holy Name of Mary, where, at 5 o'clock, the formal opening was held. The balance of the week the services will be held at 5:30 o'clock each evening.

On Friday the first mass will be at 5:30 o'clock, league mass at 6 o'clock and benediction at 5:30 p. m., in honor of the Sacred Heart.

ADAMS' HATS.

Railroad Schedules.

Free stopovers at New Orleans allowed on all railroad and steamship tickets, affording tourists opportunity to see the city.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

8:00 p.m. N. Y. & N. O. Ltd. ...
9:00 p.m. N. Y. & N. O. Ltd. ...
9:30 p.m. N. Y. & N. O. Ltd. ...
10:00 p.m. N. Y. & N. O. Ltd. ...
10:30 p.m. N. Y. & N. O. Ltd. ...
11:00 p.m. N. Y. & N. O. Ltd. ...

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

(Union Station.)
9:15 a.m. ...
9:30 a.m. ...
9:45 a.m. ...
10:00 a.m. ...
10:15 a.m. ...
10:30 a.m. ...
10:45 a.m. ...
11:00 a.m. ...
11:15 a.m. ...
11:30 a.m. ...
11:45 a.m. ...
12:00 p.m. ...
12:15 p.m. ...
12:30 p.m. ...
12:45 p.m. ...
1:00 p.m. ...
1:15 p.m. ...
1:30 p.m. ...
1:45 p.m. ...
2:00 p.m. ...
2:15 p.m. ...
2:30 p.m. ...
2:45 p.m. ...
3:00 p.m. ...
3:15 p.m. ...
3:30 p.m. ...
3:45 p.m. ...
4:00 p.m. ...
4:15 p.m. ...
4:30 p.m. ...
4:45 p.m. ...
5:00 p.m. ...
5:15 p.m. ...
5:30 p.m. ...
5:45 p.m. ...
6:00 p.m. ...
6:15 p.m. ...
6:30 p.m. ...
6:45 p.m. ...
7:00 p.m. ...
7:15 p.m. ...
7:30 p.m. ...
7:45 p.m. ...
8:00 p.m. ...
8:15 p.m. ...
8:30 p.m. ...
8:45 p.m. ...
9:00 p.m. ...
9:15 p.m. ...
9:30 p.m. ...
9:45 p.m. ...
10:00 p.m. ...
10:15 p.m. ...
10:30 p.m. ...
10:45 p.m. ...
11:00 p.m. ...
11:15 p.m. ...
11:30 p.m. ...
11:45 p.m. ...
12:00 p.m. ...
12:15 p.m. ...
12:30 p.m. ...
12:45 p.m. ...
1:00 p.m. ...
1:15 p.m.