

ROOMS OF DEMOCRATIC CONSERVATIVE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, Baton Rouge, August 8, 1879.

The interests of the Democratic Conservative party of this parish demand the early attention of the Executive Committee.

Therefore I hereby give notice to the members of the Central Committee of the parish of East Baton Rouge to assemble at the office of the Hon. E. W. Robertson, in this city, on the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m.

By order of H. SKOLFELD, President Executive Committee. F. M. Brooks, Secretary.

INDEPENDENCE IN POLITICS.

We have never understood where that class of individuals whose boast is that they are independents, had a position in the body politic.

Political parties are composed of persons who unite in groups for the purpose of organizing a power sufficient to establish and maintain certain well-defined principles for the guidance of the government under which they live.

Therefore we do consider that the citizen who sustains faithfully that political party whose principles are in accord with his views, exercises by that act his prerogative of a free man; and thus openly and defiantly proclaims his opinions before his countrymen.

To those generally who exhibit their loyalty in an intelligent and zealous manner, is given the leadership of the party organizations, and necessarily, as their reward of merit, or for services rendered, the stations of honor and of trust.

In thus rewarding the meritorious, an incentive to further the principles that guide the party is offered to all its members. The officials elected through the influence of party become in consequence the sentinels placed on duty to guard its interests.

The unfaithful can easily be displaced when it is found proper so to do.

To vote the party ticket is therefore to vote for the maintenance of the principles it represents.

The aspirant for political advancement who declares himself to be independent of party ties or principles virtually asks his fellow-citizens to give him an office for his individual benefit alone.

He occupies the very same position in politics that the independent bushwhacker does towards opposing armies in time of war.

Such is, in our opinion, what is termed an independent.

The true soldier prides himself in his faithful adherence to the rules of discipline established for the well being and control of the army of which he is a part.

Like eagles, they soar very far above those weak mortals who are part and parcels of either of the great political parties who control the destinies of nations.

Still, when they are closely analyzed it is found, that it is not from among that class that the great men of the country have been known to emerge.

We are not built of that kind of proud timber; for this reason do we content ourselves in marching alongside with the rank and file of Democracy, while honestly believing that its undying principles will, if adhered to, give us as good a government as we want.

THE STATE TREASURER.

In the last number of the Iherveille South, we notice a paragraph commendatory of the Convention, with regard to its action in the matter of the State Treasurer.

As we were one of those who voted both in the caucus and in the Convention, to retain this official until the next general election, we deem it opportune to give our reasons for so doing.

The parish officials elected to serve for two years in 1878, are retained until April 1st, 1880, and will lose but eight months of their term.

The State officials elected for four years will lose but one year of their term, whereas the State Treasurer, the only State official elected in 1878, for four years, too, would have been deprived of three years of his time.

By this action we don't think that any great wrong has been perpetrated upon anybody. Therefore, we consider that it was economy not to provide for a special election in 1882 or '83 and that it was but an act of justice towards an official against whom there exists no complaint, in so far as the performance of his duties are concerned.

We are free to confess, that we were very much disposed to do him no injustice. As a supporter of the Democratic party, we know of no man in the State, who has displayed more wonderful energy and brain, towards his triumph ever since we have known him in politics, than Major E. A. Burke.

In 1876, during that ever memorable campaign, we were in receipt of his telegrams daily, and when we had occasion to go to New Orleans with crowds of witnesses summoned before the Returning Board and the Congressional committees, by day and by night, that man was at his post, directing the lion's share of the work of the Democratic committee.

He has never been charged with any dishonest act that we know of. His opponents say of him, that he is an astute politician. Aye, so he is one; and his ability has been felt by the enemies of our people.

The great trouble was that in past years, we had too many barnacles in charge of our politics, and everybody knows what a costly luxury they were. Between one of the latter class, and a politician as they are termed—of brain and energy, we'll take the politician all the time.

We are sick of the cry of the envious demagogues, who are constantly asking that good men, fresh from the people be placed at the head of affairs. We have many sad examples in our mind's eye of very complete failures among these pure and unadorned newly-fledged politicians.

We begin to believe that every man is fitted for a certain station, and that certain stations are fitted for certain men. A deviation from this rule, produces those "grand failures" that we all know or have heard of.

THE LOUISIANA SWINDLERS.

The swindlers constituting the majority of the Louisiana Constitutional Convention have, at last, decided to recognize the validity of the consolidated bonds of the State, bearing seven per cent. interest, and to reduce the rate of interest on the same to two per cent. for the first five years, three per cent. for the next fifteen years, and four per cent. thereafter.

The bondholders, if they do not like this idea, have the option of exchanging their consolidated bonds at seventy-five cents on the dollar for new bonds bearing four per cent. interest. It is provided also that the coupons of consolidated bonds due in January, 1880, shall be remitted to the State, and that all interest fund money then on hand shall go to the general fund, for defraying the expenses of the State.

Such is the result of the long struggle in the Convention with regard to the State debt.

This action must go before the people for ratification or rejection at the ballot-box, and the question is whether they will endorse the outrageous swindle here proposed. The debt of the State has been scaled down fifty per cent., reducing it to \$12,000,000; and at the same time a solemn guaranty was, by the amendment ratified in 1874, incorporated into the constitution of the State, providing for the payment of the interest at seven per cent. and of the principal at maturity.

This was understood to be a finality, and as such was accepted by the bondholders. They gave up their old bonds and took up new ones at a reduction of fifty per cent. Now, however, it is proposed to break faith with these bondholders in the most flagrant manner.

The amendment of 1874 is to be swept away, and this will be done if the people ratify the action of the Convention. The debt is to be scaled down again, and all this is to be done in the name and by the exercise of State sovereignty!

Shame on such State sovereignty! It ought to be spit upon. It is a decent that the sovereignty of a highway robber, who gives his intended victim a chance to fight him and takes the hazard of being killed himself. Nobody can fight the State. Nobody can sue it and compel it to be honest. It can suck the blood out of its victim, and for him there is no relief. He must take what the State chooses to give, or take nothing.

Will the people of Louisiana confess themselves to be open and undisguised swindlers, by ratifying the programme of this swindling convention. Louisiana is not poor. The plea of poverty is a lie. She can pay her debt—interest and principal—if she will. The only question is whether she will, and this is simply a question of honesty.

If the people ratify the action of the Convention, then the majority of the people are knaves and swindlers. This is plain talk, and yet it is the truth. Are there no men in that State who, from a mere sense of shame, if for no higher reason, will march through the State and cry out, in thunder tones, against the proposed infamy? There ought to be prophets of wrath in Louisiana who will make the air ring with their denunciations.—N. Y. Independent.

And so goes that delectable high strung fiddle, the New York Independent. Tuned up to the tightest, it assails the Convention and the people of Louisiana with the most violent epithets that Tilton's virtuous (?) indignation can suggest.

The swindlers are those who flooded the market with bonds issued for wild cut enterprises, while they held possession of the State seal, and were exercising their illegitimate power, in the face of the protests of a manneled population.

The swindlers are those who scaled and funded fraudulent bonds worth from ten to thirty cents on the dollar, in order to double and treble their value and conceal by mingling both the valid and the spurious together.

The swindlers are those who, in conjunction with the scoundrel Breckenridge, the thieving auditor, made away with the records, so as to cover all traces of their misdeeds.

We hurl back the charge at the face of the hypocritical writer of that infamous organ of everything that is abject and disreputable in the East.

It is not because this people believe that these claims are just that they propose to offer this settlement, but simply because of those who have innocently become holders of these securities. It is on their account alone, that the State will pay more than it owes. If it were possible to separate the valid from the fraudulent bonds, rest assured, Mr. Independent, that the apostles of Warmoth and Kellogg would get their due, and that would be easily counted.

Aye, it is highly interesting to read such enthralling from a paper over which the sanctimonious Beecher held his moralizing influences! Louisiana will survive this Tiltonian criticism, and will weigh the honor of their commonwealth on other scales, than those that emanate from such a source!

AN UNACCOUNTABLE ERROR.

In the article entitled "Down with the Jews," taken from a New York paper, the name of Mr. Jastremski, mayor of Baton Rouge, and alluded to as that of a prominent Hebrew, occurs. Mr. Jastremski is a prominent man, although no Hebrew. He has the greatest respect for Hebrews and admires them for their abilities both as individuals and as a race, but not being able to claim consanguinity with the chosen people, he naturally desires to contradict the statements in the "paper in so far as they concern himself.—New Orleans Times.

Our friend, the Hon. Leon Jastremski, mayor of Baton Rouge, La., is again brought before the public through one of the inexperienced contributing editors of the Reformer and Jewish Times, in the role of an Israelite. Mr. Jastremski is an honor to the faith of which he is a member, which however, is not the Jewish faith.—N. O. Jewish South.

Through the error of some newspaper reporter, we suppose—the editor of this paper—Mr. Leon Jastremski—has been represented through the press, as one of the Jewish members of the Louisiana Convention.

As we do not wish to sail under false colors, we take this occasion to state that we are descended of Polish and French parentage—Christians in fact and ancestry. We are therefore a Christian.

We do not make this correction because we are prejudiced against the Hebrews; for we are of those who will ever be found battling for liberty of thought and conscience. We esteem and respect all classes of good citizens, and among them we rank our Jewish friends; whom we know will think none the less of us, when they learn that we are not of their faith.

We thank our friends of the Times and Jewish South for the kindness they have shown us in correcting the error referred to above.

THAT CONTRIBUTION.

The subscription of thirty-five thousand dollars, that Baton Rouge is required to make to aid in rebuilding the Capitol is the all-absorbing topic of conversation. Every one has a plan to submit. There is however a scheme that has been suggested that seems to bear in our opinion a greater degree of feasibility than any other. It is this:

That the city issue a circulating bond of the denomination of one dollar, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent; said interest to be paid quarterly from the receipts of the market or steamboat landing, or as much thereof from both these sources as may be necessary; thus ensuring prompt payment at maturity of the coupons. Ten per cent of these bonds to be made receivable for taxes and licenses, thus providing for their steady and continued absorption, a provision that will undoubtedly give them a par value. The city tax to be raised to ten mills so long as it may be necessary. The total State and City tax would be 16 mills under the new Constitution, whereas the present State tax of 11 1/2 mills and the city tax at 7 1/2 makes a total of 19 mills, or three mills more than it would be under the proposed plan.

The bonds being issued under a special constitutional enactment—rendering them a surety—provided for, as suggested could be easily absorbed within ten years. In the meantime they would circulate in the locality as freely as currency, and in fact would doubtless be in demand and gathered in as fast as offered. It does appear to us that so difficultly can be experienced in obtaining of our citizens an exchange of currency for these bonds, sufficient to cover the required sum.

We throw out these suggestions for what they are worth; and in order that it may be borne in mind that the removal of the Capitol is based upon the fulfillment of the condition, that is a part of the article referring to this matter.

Know "faint heart ne'er won fair lady" and repeating our advice, go in and win, and forever afterwards remember, and thank for his advice. Your aged friend, GREY HEAD.

A Georgia farmer uses a novel fertilizer. He kills snakes, lays them in the furrow, and then plants corn in them. These snakes are made to produce corn, which produces whisky, which, in turn produces snakes again.

Fine Job Work at the Capitolian.

WEEP NOT, DEAREST, WEEP NOT!

BATON ROUGE FOR STATE CAPITAL.

Baton Rouge will be the State Capital. Those opposed to the removal must vote for it, nevertheless, or vote against a Constitution which reduces taxation from 11 to 6 mills by innumerable improvements in other respects, among which is the termination of monopolies and a reduction in the expense of litigation.—New Iberia Sugar Bowl.

No use to cry about it, Bro. Gilmore. The "dear people" gave six thousand majority in favor of removal last November, and the Convention only obeyed instructions. When you become Senator we'll see that you get plenty of nice candy. We'll send to New Orleans for it. Na! be a good boy, won't you!

In order to demonstrate how much the Sugar Bowl and the Sugar Planter do differ on this subject, we call Brother Gilmore's attention to the following extract:

If the Convention had done no other work than passing the ordinance restoring the Capital to Baton Rouge, it would have covered itself with glory, for the simple reason that the act alone is the foundation of all the blessings which are to flow upon the State in the future. We shall again have the legislation that in ante bellum made our State rich, prosperous and happy; when men with brains, intelligence and patriotism made our laws and were willing to sacrifice a little personal comfort for the public good, and who were not willing to be entrapped into the meshes of club-rooms, theatres, shell-road drives, houses of doubtful reputation, in New Orleans and other attractions to the detriment of their legislative duties.

New Orleans mourns her loss, but she will mourn still more, and in sack-cloth and ashes, unless she changes materially in her sanitary measures, especially in regard to quarantines.—Sugar Planter.

And again, from the Country Visitor: THE ST. LOUIS HOTEL.

The owls and bats have returned to their ancient homes, the constitutionalists have vacated the nests, and everything will be in a state of quiet seclusion and rustication until we move the Capitol to sweet Baton Rouge. There, the grounds and vicinity with their never-failing lovely attractions, and as one of our friends said the other day, "I would rather die in Baton Rouge than live in New Orleans."

ALL ABOUT OUPD.

The troubles that have befallen "Town Boy" have awakened the sympathy of "Grey Head," who sends us the accompanying request that we publish the advice of old age and experience on the interesting subject under discussion in the columns of the CAPITOLIAN, in its two or three last issues. Having already allowed "Town Boy's" appeal to be inserted without requiring his name as a voucher—as we are of those whose respect for older heads is unbounded—we in consequence, cheerfully grant the favor asked and again violate our rules. Here it is:

BATON ROUGE, Aug. 5, 1879.

Mr. Editor—I come to you with an appeal, although I know it to be against the rule of all well regulated sanctums to publish anything which is not accompanied by author's name. I want to beg your indulgence in this instance, to publish the enclosed letter. By not doing so you will commit a wrong, because it is a piece of good advice to a boy astray. He needs it; it will do him good. Bring him back to the right path, so I entreat you for his sake to publish it and receive the everlasting thanks of GREY HEAD.

TO TOWN BOY.

Dear Boy—I have just finished reading your appeal, published in the CAPITOLIAN, and have determined to advise you. I must agree with the editor, that you have been hit hard, and in the tenderest spot. From the depths of my fatherly heart I sympathize with you.

I have passed through the mill myself, had the disease in its worst form in my childhood's days. It is very nice at first, while all goes along smoothly; but at the first sign of partiality shown some other fellow the pangs of jealousy cause misery unbearable. But you know where "Ignorance is bliss, etc." so I will not say further except, that just at this stage is the proper time to apply the remedy.

In your poem you compare yourself to a zephyr, and your innamorata to a Rose. In so doing you have acted wisely, because, if vice versa, you would some day find that gentle zephyrs change to tremendous squalls. Again, you were wrong to compare yourself to Winter's King, for she might with propriety answer to your suit, that she could not be happy with so icy a heart as you possessed.

Oh, my boy! I have watched you long and well, and noticed every stage of the malady as it progressed. The night of the entertainment in the State House grounds was the time I thought you most afflicted. Experience has taught me to recognize the disease at a glance, and I know what a terrible thing it is when not cared for in time.

One other circumstance I must warn you of. Town Boys are very much in demand now and will be for two months to come; but when vacation is over, and the cadets return, the glimmer of bright brass buttons, and all that sort of thing will serve to efface whatever impression you may have made. But if you are determined to win, go at it like a little man, go to the lady herself, and if I am not mistaken from the tone of your poem; you can raise fervor enough to make your appeal effective.

Know "faint heart ne'er won fair lady" and repeating our advice, go in and win, and forever afterwards remember, and thank for his advice. Your aged friend, GREY HEAD.

A Georgia farmer uses a novel fertilizer. He kills snakes, lays them in the furrow, and then plants corn in them. These snakes are made to produce corn, which produces whisky, which, in turn produces snakes again.

Fine Job Work at the Capitolian.

NEWS SUMMARY.

New cases of yellow fever in Memphis will average this week fifteen per day, with a daily mortality of five. Father Doyle is numbered among the dead. The panic subsiding.

A fight between cow boys and horse thieves near Fort Elliott, Texas, resulted in the capture of the following thieves: Seales, alias W. E. Jones, Fred. McKee, Tom Callett, and Backskin Bob.

S. D. Brown, of Grayson county, Texas, charged with murder and horse stealing, was shot and killed by a ranger.

Deputy U. S. Marshall Geo. White, after killing a man named Lytle, an ex-convict, near Arlington, Texas, was dangerously wounded in the fight, thirty-two buckshot having entered his body.

St. Louis has established a rigid quarantine over all steamers coming from the lower Mississippi.

Volcano, West Virginia, a town of two thousand souls, has been almost entirely destroyed by fire.

The Comptroller General of Georgia is to be tried for defalcation. Articles of impeachment have been ordered.

A severe storm, doing great injury, has just visited certain parts of England.

The Zulus, after recent defeats, are surrendering. King Cetewayo is a fugitive and his army is totally demoralized.

King Alfonso, of Spain, is to be married to the Austrian Archduchess Christine during the coming autumn.

Gen. Grant was received with great honors at Tokio, Japan, and was given an audience by the Emperor on July 4th. The representatives of Great Britain, however, were conspicuous by their absence. The General will start for home in August.

A telegraphic dispatch announces the death of the infantia Maria del Pilar, second sister of King Alfonso, of Spain. She was born June 4th, 1861.

The iron steamship Lewis David, from Antwerp, bound to Naples, was wrecked in a fog off the island of Ueliant, France. Twenty-seven persons were drowned.

The Kentucky elections will result in Blackburn's election by 30,000 majority. The legislature will be overwhelmingly democratic.

Capt. Charles B. Church, a prominent steamboatman, is dead.

The military fete at Donaldsonville last Sunday attracted a large concourse of people.

The untiered Democracy of New Orleans are organizing campaign clubs.

The ex-Khedive of Egypt, retired to Naples a poor man with only \$30,000.

Sherman's Maine campaign is said to be a flash in the pan.

The Peruvian iron-clad Huascar has been playing havoc among the Chilean vessels off Iquique. One transport was sunk.

The town of Chateaus, in Alsace, was destroyed by fire. Two thousand persons are rendered homeless.

His Holiness the Pope has given his blessing to the Panama canal scheme.

They are prosecuting men for intimidating voters in Rhode Island.

Congressman Blackburn, of Kentucky, predicts a Democratic victory in Ohio.

Another priest, Rev. Father James Fahy, died of yellow fever in Memphis, on the 6th inst. This is the second Catholic priest who has fallen a victim to the scourge this year.

PERSONAL.

Mr. James Lingan left Sunday evening last on a summer visit to Baltimore and Washington. He intends to return in October. His clients will welcome him back, and the Louisiana Democracy will no doubt claim his services on the stump during the approaching campaign, for a tower of strength is James Lingan, either in the court-room or in the political field.—New Orleans Picayune.

We join our confreres of the Picayune in bidding our gallant friend, Col. Lingan, a friendly adieu!

We wish him God speed, a pleasurable trip, and a safe return among his many sincere friends. We hope then to meet him in the full enjoyment of health, as handsome looking as when we left him two weeks ago.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Another case of highway robbery occurred in the parish yesterday. Mathis Chinehick, a Hungarian, who obtains a livelihood by traveling about the country and exhibiting a little panorama or "peep show" was set upon by two colored men, in front of Coffield's Point Houmas plantation, about 7 o'clock last evening, and shamefully maltreated and robbed. The thieves took \$10.50 in money, a silver watch and chain and a revolver from their victim, choking him severely and beating him about the face and head to compel him to submit to the robbery. The authorities were notified of the outrage and this morning Coroner Sullivan arrested a couple of colored men on suspicion, one of whom, Wm. Rouse, was identified by Chinehick as the man who had choked him and struck him several times with a pair of new shoes Rouse had been carrying over his shoulder. The other party arrested was exonerated by Chinehick and released from custody.

Rouse was picked out by Chinehick from among a number of other prisoners in the jail, which is almost certain proof that he is one of the perpetrators of this bold and outrageous crime; and a strong corroboration is that when arrested he wore new shoes. Highway robbery is growing too frequent in Ascension, and vigorous measures should be adopted for the suppression of the crying evil.

FROM ST. LANDRY.

SHERIFF DUBON, THE WIDOW OF ST. LANDRY, PURSUES A HAVEN IN TEXAS, BRINGS HIS HOME, AND LANDS HIM IN THE OPELOUSAS JAIL.

Opeλουςas, La., August 2.—On Thursday evening Sheriff C. C. Dubon, of this parish, arrived in Opeλουςas with a prisoner by the name of Thomas S. Slane, who, on the night of the 6th of May last, committed a rape on a little girl living near Big Cane, in the parish of St. Landry, the daughter of a Mrs. Moss.

The crime was heinous in its nature, the little girl not having reached the age of ten years, small for her age, and delicate in appearance. The circumstances, so far as we can learn, are as follows:

On the 5th day of last May, the girl was at a child's party given by an uncle, Mr. Nelson, about half a mile from her mother's. She had walked over unaccompanied by any one, expecting some of her uncle's family to bring her home.

As night advanced, the child got sleepy and asked to be taken home. Tom Slane, a young man who was boarding with her mother, and a relative of the child's, was at the party, and volunteered to see the little thing safely home.

They started off together, and on arriving in a piece of woods out of the hearing of any one, he took her in his arms, carried her some distance off the road, and there succeeded, notwithstanding her screams and struggles, in committing the outrage. He then accompanied the child, who could hardly walk, to her mother's gate, and as she kept saying that she would tell her mother, he left without going into the house.

The child told her mother, and an examination her story was found to be true. She was indeed, from all accounts, in a very deplorable condition. Slane left that night for parts unknown.

Through the advice of her family or friends, or for fear that in after-life the daughter would be injured in the estimation of others, the mother kept silence, and no officer of the law or citizen of the neighborhood dreamed that such a crime had been committed in their midst until Sheriff Dubon, three weeks after, heard through some private source that it happened. He took steps to find out the truth, and succeeded in getting hold of the particulars. Feeling convinced that from the direction Slane had taken he was making for Texas, the telegraph was put to work and letters written without result.

At last Sheriff Dubon, after getting a requisition upon the governor of Texas, started for that State, determined to spare neither money, time or trouble to find him.

From time to time, from city to city he traveled; sometimes he seemed on the verge of making his capture, but always to find himself disappointed.

At last, after almost four weeks' search, he got on the trail of his man in Western Texas. Feeling satisfied he was on the right track, he traveled night and day, sometimes on horseback and sometimes by public conveyance, until, on arriving in San Saba, a little town near the river San Saba, about one hundred and fifty miles north of San Antonio, he learned that his man had passed through a few minutes a head of him heavily armed driving a wagon, in company with several others.

Getting a fresh horse, he pushed on and came up with Slane, who was fording the San Saba river and had stopped in the stream to water his horses. He did not recognize Sheriff Dubon until he was looking down the barrel of a large-sized Remington pistol and heard the words, "Mr. Slane, throw up your hands and surrender," which he did with reluctance, as he had his rifle and revolvers by his side and saw but one man facing him.

His wrists were soon encircled by an iron bracelet and he was journeying back to the scene of his crime.

REVOLTING CRIME.

A colored man who goes by the name of George Washington has been arrested and confined in our parish jail upon the complaint of Louise Harrison, who charges him with the foul crime of outraging Martha Cheevers, a little colored girl only six years of age. It is almost incredible that the passions of any creature created in the image of men can lead to the perpetration of so loathsome an offense as this; and the welfare of society demands that such bestial monsters be extirpated by the strong arm of the law. If Washington has indeed been guilty of the crime laid at his door, he richly deserves to suffer its full penalty.—Donaldsonville Chief.

Married.

LEWINTHAL-BLOCK—At the Temple "Shaari Chased," on Wednesday evening, August 6th, by the Rev. Dr. James K. Gutheim, of the Temple Sinai, New Orleans, La., Mr. ISIDORE LEWINTHAL to Miss ESTELLE BLOCK, both of this city.

By invitation, we attended the impressive ceremonies conducted by the Rev. Dr. Gutheim, the eminent rabbi of New Orleans. A large concourse of friends attended the hymenal celebration—that happy beginning of a union which promises an unbroken chain of marital felicity and concord. The bride is a young lady much admired in this city by a large circle of friends, Gentles as well as Hebrews—who recognize in her, modesty, beauty, and every accomplishment that goes to constitute the true woman. We therefore sincerely congratulate Mr. Lewinthal, the fortunate husband, who is himself a gentleman of culture and refinement, in thus winning such a priceless gem.

The thanks of the CAPITOLIAN are tendered the happy couple, for a memento that has enabled them to drink a "bumper" to their long life and prosperity!

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

10,000 Bales of Cotton,

For which I will pay the Highest Market Price,

CASH.

ANDREW JACKSON,

Cotton Buyer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Turnip Seed—Crop 1879.

COLUMBIAN REMEDIES—St. Jacob's Oil, Talbot's Magic Cure for Fevers, Cures Nutritive Elixir—Just as efficacious as Quercin's, and much cheaper. Lemon Sugar, Orange Flower Water, genuine French.

Imperial Gramin, the great favorite for infants and sick children.

Cutter's Inhaler and Inhalant, will cure catarrh.

Quercin's Powder, fresh. Fountain Syrings and Fountain Pumps.

Bay Water, White Rose Cologne.

Wash Eggs and Bath Towels.

Spalding's Glee, for instantaneous use. Noyes' Ink, Falson and other Pens. Green and Black Tea.

German Razor Straps, Rogers' imported Razors, Rogers' and Wostenholme's Pocket Cut-throat.

Telescopio Drinking Cups and English Toilet Soap, in cases for travelers. Wash Towels, very convenient—now in stock and for sale cheap.

W. T. CLUVERHUIS, Druggist, (Bogel's old stand.) Baton Rouge, La.

MRS. KNIGHT,

123...CARONDELET ST...123

Between Lafayette and Poydr