

**DAILY DEMOCRAT.**  
Official Journal of the State of Louisiana.  
Office, 109 Gravier Street.  
**GEORGE W. DUPRE & CO.,**  
PROPRIETORS.  
GEORGE W. DUPRE, JOHN AUGUSTIN,  
J. HARBERT, ALBERT G. JANIN.  
R. J. HARBERT, EDITOR.  
NEW ORLEANS, JULY 18, 1878.

## WEEKLY DEMOCRAT.

We call the special attention of our business community to the excellence of the WEEKLY DEMOCRAT as an advertising medium. The circulation of the WEEKLY DEMOCRAT throughout Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Texas is second to that of no other paper in the Southwest. It contains the latest news from all political and commercial centres and the best selection of reading matter. Send in your orders early.

## THE GRAND JURY REPORT.

In the meeting of the City Council last Tuesday Administrator Edwards, who has charge of the City Insane Asylum, made a very full and clear statement relative to the condition of that institution, in reply to the report of the Grand Jury. At the same meeting, Administrator Diamond, under whose control the Boys' House of Refuge is, reported that he had, for the present, suspended the superintendent and employees of that establishment, accused of cruelty to the inmates by the Grand Jury; and at the same time he requested the Mayor to appoint a committee to investigate the horrible charges made by that body, suggesting that the Mayor, the city physicians, and Dr. Chopin, president of the Board of Health, constitute part of the committee. The committee has been appointed, as requested by the Administrator of Police, and will, so soon as organized, institute a thorough and impartial investigation into the condition and management of the Boys' House of Refuge. Administrators Edwards and Diamond have acted promptly on the very serious charges made against them, and it is but simple justice that the public suspend judgment against them until the committee has reported.

The Grand Jury is a body, under our laws, of great weight, and the present jury is composed of gentlemen of high character in this community. The grave charges of inhumanity, nay, of gross brutality, they have brought against the management of the Insane Asylum, and the Boys' House of Refuge, have, therefore, been universally accepted as true. It has not been thought that so respectable and conservative a body would make such horrible charges against public officials except upon the fullest and most irrefutable testimony. Hence public indignation against Messrs. Edwards and Diamond has run very strong and high. But, nevertheless, these gentlemen have a right to a full and impartial hearing. If they are guilty, there is no measure of condemnation too great to be imposed upon them. Upon the other hand, if the Grand Jury has acted in so grave a matter without due and positive proof, the censure of the public should fall upon a body which, intrusted with high powers of investigation, has too lightly and upon insufficient testimony, where adequate testimony could have been had, made charges of infamous neglect of duty against other public officials. A full investigation and report relative to these institutions is demanded by the public, and should be furnished as soon as possible.

## HEROIC FIREMEN.

The Board of Underwriters deserve great credit for the move it has made in behalf of the families of those gallant firemen, Hartnett and Lehr, who sacrificed their lives at the Prieur street fire on Monday night. It is to be hoped that none of the fire insurance companies taking risks in our city will fail to contribute their share to the fund for the relief of their widows and orphans. It is but right and just that the families of such men should be left to suffer in consequence of the heroism and self-devotion of their natural protectors, and those in whose service the lives of these men were lost would be recreant to every better instinct of humanity if they refused the succor which is due their families, not as a charity, but as a compensation, and a poor and trifling one at that.

By an old metaphor the fireman in peace is likened to the soldier in war. The metaphor should go further, and liken the fireman only to the patriot soldier, who fights and dies for the protection of the homes of his people and the helpless creatures who gather about their hearthstones. The same meretricious consideration for others, the same unselfish devotion, the same love of excitement, the same indifference to danger that marks the one is also characteristic of the other. If death or disabling wounds overcome the soldier, a grateful country provides for pension for his decrepitude or the wants of those who were dependent upon him. Certainly the fireman is no less deserving of consideration on the part of those for the protection of whose interests he has as unselfishly sacrificed his life. If this be true, then, M. Lehr and J. W. Hartnett should not be forgotten nor their families left to suffer in consequence of their heroism. We are informed that the relief fund of the Firemen's Association is almost exhausted, and hence this appeal. But, even if this were not the case, there is ever reason why the proper provision for the families of all firemen who die at their post should be made by the insurance companies and the citizens in whose behalf their sacrifices are made. When such relief comes from the Firemen's Association it is charity, born of friendship and brotherhood; but when it comes from the source from which it is now sought, it is but the acknowledgment of services rendered and sacrifices incurred in behalf of those who profited by the exertions and devotion of the martyrs.

We hope most sincerely that the claims of the families of these unfortunate men will meet with a hearty and liberal recognition. Nothing can compensate their families for the loss they have suffered, yet they can be made comfortable and saved from want, and certainly this much is their due.

Rise up, Gov. Cox, and tell the country what you honestly think of the witnesses on whose affidavits the electoral vote of Louisiana was stolen by your party and counted for the "Great Fraud."

## JEFFERSON DAVIS ON SECESSION.

We do not believe that any considerable number of the people of Mississippi or of Vicksburg will endorse the coarse comments of the Vicksburg Herald on the recent eloquent and most noble address of Jefferson Davis at Mississippi City. In that speech Mr. Davis said nothing which might not have been uttered in Maine or New Hampshire, or in any other State of the Union. He counseled obedience to the laws and devotion to the constitution of our fathers; he expressed a haughty scorn of the system of ward politics which has been nationalized and which constitutes the statesmanship of the present day, and he expressed the hope, which we trust animates the breast of every honest man in America, that a way will be found by which the original character of this government may be restored, and the higher statesmanship of the past once more brought to the front.

We are glad that Mr. Davis also touched upon the question of secession. The views he entertained during his long and eventful public career he entertains now. The same views were entertained by the framers of the constitution, and Massachusetts, half a century ago, we believe, was the first State which threatened to practically enforce them. If the doctrines advanced by Mr. Davis are, as the Vicksburg Herald says, detestable and destructive—devilish dogmas, devised by ambitious leaders, and which ought to be spit upon by every prominent man in the South, they were none the less the dogmas of the men who framed the constitution, and who for upwards of a century all Americans have been taught to love and reverence.

We have no respect for the counsel of men who hold that the bayonet and the bullet determine the nature of constitutions and settle questions of right, or the wisdom or unwisdom of great political principles. In the history of the world it has often been the case that the sword has destroyed good government and subverted the liberties of the people, but that free institutions have been sustained by military force. If the doctrine be true that the sword settled any disputed principle in our constitution, then must we concede that reconstruction, with all its shame, and oppression, and robbery, and crime and malevolence, was right, just and patriotic, and in entire accord with American institutions. If we concede that the success of the Union arms changed the principles of the constitution, we are forced also to concede that the success of the Great Fraud in 1877 has legalized the employment of perjury, forgery and revolution in the election of a President.

We decline to concede these pernicious and destructive propositions. The constitution means in 1878 just what it meant when it was adopted by the States, and just what it meant in 1860. In 1860 Mr. Davis believed in the doctrine of secession. Nearly all the leading Democrats in the North and South coincided with his views. The public man who believes in a principle or a policy and shrinks from carrying it into practice when a public exigency arises which demands its application, is simply a coward. But the Northern people, and we are pained to say, many Southern men and journals who have sunk to the low moral plane of the politics of to-day, are attempting to reverse this judgment and brand as traitors those men who conscientiously attempted at all risks to carry out the principles they had advocated in the Union and believed in all their lives. It is a bitter lie to say that such men were traitors or rebels. The simple truth is, that the men who upheld the right of secession, and then joined in to crush those who attempted to carry it out, were cowards.

Mr. Davis is a man of firm convictions, and he believes now what he has always believed, and believing which he risked everything to maintain. We and thousands of others think with him. That the doctrine of secession led to the war is false. If the doctrine of secession had never been dreamed of the war would have come, and not a drop less of heroic blood would have been spilled. The South did not go to war for secession any more than the English cut off King Charles' head and the French overthrew Louis XVI for revolution. The South believed that her rights and interests were about to be attacked by the North, and her people resorted to secession to protect themselves, and the attempt of the North to force them to submit to what they believed to be ruin led to war. If we had never heard of secession we would have had the same war, because we would have resorted to revolution to protect our rights and interests against the aggression of the North. Destroy the doctrine of secession, and we still have the right of revolution; deny that and you deny the right of the people to resist usurpation, tyranny or fraud—your legitimatized despotism.

To denounce and "spit upon" the doctrine of secession, to use the language of the Vicksburg paper, will not render this Union one bit more secure than it would be if the doctrine were canonized as the highest right of the States. Wrong and oppression brought on the war, and wrong and oppression will bring on another war, whether we admit the doctrine of secession or not. Not four years ago the East threatened the country with revolution if the resumption act were repealed. The fires of revolution are now smouldering all over the West, and the people are in a temper to rise against the bondholders and capitalists, who they believe are oppressing them. Let the miserable politicians and newspapers that are howling against Jeff Davis, and secession, and Southern rebels, look to their own hearthstones. Corrupt legislation and the arrogance of the money power are fanning a flame which, if it once breaks out, will leave the rebellion in the shade. Crying down secession and abusing as traitors men who believe in it will not save the country. Remember, the people hold from God himself the right of revolution, and when the incentive is sufficient, they will exercise it. The way to save the country is to return to honest politics, sound legislation and patriotic statesmanship.

We have not felt it necessary to notice the columns of abuse the Republican papers have been heaping upon Jefferson Davis. Politicians and journals which uphold an administration which was established by perjury and forgery, by overriding the rights of the States, and by every conceivable species of fraud, find congenial employment in abusing the great head of the Confederacy. But we confess to chagrin and mortification at seeing articles in a Southern Democratic paper such as those which have appeared in the Vicksburg Herald. As for the New York Times and Tribune, the Chicago daily bulletins of indecency, and other Northern Republican journals, let them shriek on; they cannot disturb the ear or arouse a single emotion in the heart of the great old man who is passing the

remainder of his days at Beauvoir, for he is as high above his traducers as is the orb moon above the dog that howls at its path through the heavens.

## NOW IS THE ACCEPTED TIME.

We have watched with deep interest the manifestations of public opinion in this State on the question of calling a constitutional convention, and we have not heard that any man of influence, or any paper of consequence, has taken any other position than that there must be a constitutional convention. We have not heard of a single man who has spoken or written on the subject who has not spoken or written from the standpoint that the present constitution is a disgrace to the State and objectionable in a multitude of respects. Our excellent friends in Ouachita, who lead off on this question by instructing the delegates from that parish to vote against committing the Democratic party at Baton Rouge to a constitutional convention, concede that, sooner or later, we must have a convention. The Democrats of Assumption, who alone, so far, have followed the lead of Ouachita, broadly admit the necessity of a new constitution after a while, and we know of not a newspaper in the State which has had the temerity to defend the present bayonet edict, or to hold that it should not be, in the course of time, entirely done away with and a new constitution, framed by the representatives of the people, substituted for it.

On this point there is a singular unanimity of public opinion, and every section of the State declares that there must be a new constitution. It is needless, therefore, to argue this phase of the question or to waste time in pointing out the defects of an instrument which all men universally condemn.

A very serious difference of opinion, however, has arisen as to the time when we should take the necessary measures to remodel before the whole world this obnoxious constitution and frame one in the interest of the people, based upon the principles of free government.

The anti-conventionists hold that we should wear the collar Radicalism has hung about our necks until 1880; that we should yet two or three years suffer the extravagance and other evils entailed upon us by the bayonet edict of 1868. And why? They hold that if a convention is called at this time, or early in 1879, we may be beaten in the elections for delegates; that even if we are not, the convention may provide for a new State government and attempt to readjust the State debt.

The two latter objections have already been fully answered by the DEMOCRAT and the other convention papers throughout the State, and we believe they have been abandoned by the anti-conventionists, who now rest their opposition to a constitutional convention, solely upon the ground that we may not be able to carry the election.

This objection is based upon a singular misapprehension of the political events of the last few years and of the present situation in Louisiana. The truth is that we are now, and will be in the spring of 1879, better able to carry this State by a sweeping majority than we will ever be again. The Radical party is now totally disorganized; it has neither leaders nor unity; it is as incapable of making a stand against the Democracy as the Radical party of Mississippi was when it was beaten in 1877 by a hundred thousand majority. If a living question, such as a constitutional convention, shall be presented by the Baton Rouge convention, the Democrats will carry Louisiana by 20,000 majority, and elect a large majority of the members of both houses of the Legislature. So complete is the demoralization of the Radical party that our friends from Northeast Louisiana assure us that the Democrats will carry even such parishes as Madison, Tensas and Carroll. No intelligent man can believe that this condition of affairs will continue until 1880. We have a certainty of carrying the State this fall, and again in 1879, if we call a convention. But the elements of opposition to the Democratic party will organize an opposing party before 1880 as certainly as the sun shines, and under leaders which will make its opposition more formidable than many seem to apprehend. Indeed, we believe that if another Democratic Legislature assembles in this State without calling a convention, the opposition to the Democratic party in 1880 will carry the election and gain fairly the control of the State. We hold, therefore, that if the Democrats hope to prolong their power in Louisiana, they must yield to the demand of the people for a constitutional convention. Let the Democratic conventions, therefore, in the several parishes beware how they instruct their delegates to vote against committing the party to this great popular Democratic measure. All factions of the party; all the leaders and journals of the party have, without exception, conceded that the bayonet edict of 1868 is an infamy and an incubus; therefore let the party, when it assembles in Baton Rouge, be true to Democratic principles; true to the honor and the best interests of the State, and pledge itself to call a constitutional convention while there is a certainty that the Democrats can elect a large majority of the delegates, and thus insure the people an honest, economical and truly republican constitution.

## SUNSTROKES IN ST. LOUIS.

The news brought by the telegraph yesterday that fifty-four persons had died in St. Louis from the effects of the terrible heat prevailing there, is alarming indeed; yet, horrible as it is, it is scarce half the truth. Besides these fatal cases there were some two hundred other victims prostrated by the weather under treatment, many of whom, if the experience of the previous days holds good, will never recover; and lastly, there are scores of deaths due to the heat, yet caused only indirectly by it—persons in feeble health that the heat has broken down and killed. The mortality among children, for instance, is particularly large, yet in but few cases can their death be ascribed to sunstroke or congestion of the brain; it is due rather to those many complaints of infancy, fatally aggravated and augmented by a temperature that forbids that rest by day or night which nature needs and demands, by a heat which keeps up a constant irritation that saps and exhausts vitality. Considering further the fact that scores of the victims of sunstrokes who may escape death, will yet permanently lose their health and faculties, it is evident that the sun at St. Louis has caused a mortality as great as the worst epidemics that have visited this country; in fine, the deaths from heat in St. Louis, which boasted, only a few days since, of being the healthiest city in the Union, make that city equal to New Orleans in the worst days of our great yellow fever epidemic of 1853.

The St. Louis "sun epidemic" began last Fri-

day. The thermometer then averaged 95 degrees. The result was some fifty sunstrokes and thirteen deaths; on Saturday the sunstrokes increased considerably in number with fourteen deaths, Sunday made an even worse showing; the thermometer ranged on that day from 99 to 105, and at one time reached the unprecedented figure of 111 in the shade. Fortunately it was a day of rest, or the loss of life would inevitably have been far greater than it was. The effect of the weather was shown in the churches, which were very nearly deserted during the morning, the majority of the people staying inside their houses to avoid the sun; with great good sense, most of the preachers postponed evening services, thereby saving many lives. Notwithstanding these precautions, notwithstanding the fact that most of the people staid indoors, the deaths from sunstroke still showed an increase, and the Sunday Republican's list of sunstrokes contained the names of no less than 150 persons and 50 deaths.

A large number of these died in their beds from heat, without any previous admissions of illness. On Sunday morning, for instance, no less than six persons, Wm. Hodson, Hermann Loeng, Richard McCormick, Ed. Pine, Franz Dieder and Leopold Nilsdamm, were found dead in their beds. All of them had retired the previous night complaining of the heat, it is true, but otherwise apparently in good health; they were found next morning dead in their beds, and an examination by the coroner showed that the heat alone had caused their deaths. Numerous other persons were prostrated in their own houses, persons who had been at no time exposed to the rays of the sun, while several cases are reported of children dying from the effects of the weather in the very arms of their mothers. Nor did these victims leave this world easily and unconsciously; their sufferings and agony are described as extreme, the majority of them dying in terrible convulsions.

The loss of horses on all three days was quite heavy, and several negroes fell victims of the heat—a circumstance that created considerable surprise among the St. Louisans, who seemed to think that the negro ought to be safe from sunstroke.

Such was the terrible story of a hot Sunday in St. Louis; elsewhere, the loss of life from the heat was nearly as great. East St. Louis was reported even hotter than St. Louis, and a number of fatal sunstrokes were chronicled there. St. Joe reported fourteen sunstrokes, Cincinnati nine fatal cases, Quincy five, Little Rock three, Omaha three, and Dubuque, Chicago, Burlington and other Western cities a heavy mortality from the effect of the weather.

The heat, with its fatal results, seems to have created an actual panic in St. Louis, as that city, the largest in the Mississippi Valley, actually proposed to suspend business of all kinds until the temperature cooled off a little.

Such was last Sunday in the West. It was not, however, the hottest day, as the Monday that followed was even hotter, and Tuesday worse than Monday.

There has doubtless been a bitter abuse of the weather in this city for some days past—reviling the temperature is a summer luxury that few can surrender. It would be well for those people who complain to read the story of a summer day in St. Louis before they break out again in these weather denunciations. If they but glance at the weather report they will notice that New Orleans, for the past week, has enjoyed a lower temperature than almost any city in the Union. This, together with our summer breezes, the humidity of our atmosphere, our soil, and the better care our citizens take of themselves in the sun, will prevent New Orleans from ever being visited by such a "sun epidemic" as has lately panic-stricken St. Louis.

Ben Hill, one of the Georgia saviors, he's brains enough to talk passing well, but he is not sense enough to keep his mouth shut.

## MOBILE EAST LINE.

## QUICKER TIME TO NEW YORK.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Commencing July 7, passengers by this line, via Cincinnati, will arrive in New York at 6:35 a. m., changing cars once only at Columbus, Ohio. Via this line and Atlanta, arriving in New York on same time, with one change only. Via either route, Pullman palace cars. No other line can offer better facilities or earlier hour of arrival at destination. Every point in the Northwest and all the Virginia springs may be reached, and on application to J. W. Coleman, ticket agent, excursion tickets at lowest rates will be furnished.

## GREAT JACKSON ROUTE.

## THE QUICKEST TIME EAST.

This line is now making the quickest time to New York ever known, leaving New Orleans daily at 5:45 p. m. and arriving at New York at 6:35 a. m. Allowing for the difference in time between the two cities, the run is made in the unprecedented time of fifty-nine and three quarter hours. This quick time is made only by the Great Jackson route, and is the result of its enterprise in rebuilding its track at great expense with steel rails. Only one change of cars, which is made at Columbus, O., where breakfast is taken in the splendid dining hall at that place at 8 a. m. This route also makes the quickest time to Boston, arriving at 2:40 p. m. Actual running time, sixty-seven and one-half hours. The time to all intermediate points is correspondingly less, thus making this the quickest and best route to all the Northern and Eastern cities. Excursion tickets to Waukegan, Oconomowoc and all the Northwestern summer resorts, to Niagara Falls, Put-in-Bay, etc., are on sale at the lowest rates, with the quickest time made by any line, and only one change of cars.

## DIED.

PARKARD—At Sarah plantation, Plaquemine parish, La., Friday, July 12, 1878, P. C. Packard, Esq., aged fifty-two years, a native of Auburn, Me.

WAGONS! CANE CARTS! SPOKES! H. N. SORIA.

18 and 20 Union and 15 and 17 Perdido streets.

Sole Agent for the celebrated "STUDEBAKER" WAGONS, CARRIAGES and SPRING WORK of all kinds and sizes. Dealer in Philadelphia and Western Cane Wagons, Carts and Drays; Timber Wheels; Wheelbarrows of all descriptions; Spokes, Felles, Hub, Shafts, etc. Wheelwright material. Orders promptly filled. All work warranted.

BODLEY BROTHERS, 127 and 129 Common street. 127 and 129 Between St. Charles and City Hotels.

FARM AND PLANTATION WAGONS. Cane Carts, Baggage Carts, Small Carts of all sizes, Timber Wheels, Wheelbarrows, Spokes, Felles, Shafts, Waggon Material, Axle Grease, etc.

This is the oldest and largest wagon establishment in the South, manufacturing their own work and guaranteeing everything they sell. July 12

## AGENCY OF WALTHAM AND ELGIN WATCHES.

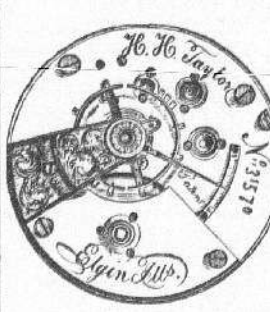
(AMERICAN.)

I. C. LEVI, Jeweler,

108 Canal Street.

Offers the above Watches at the latest reduced price list of November 1st.

The Watches are all Patent Levers, and Guaranteed for Three Years.



Solid Silver Watch, Waltham or Elgin movement.....\$12 00  
Solid Silver Watch, with open face and flat glass..... 13 00  
Solid Silver Stem Winder and Better..... 22 00  
Solid Gold Watch, 2 oz. 14 karat case..... 22 00  
Solid Gold Watch, 2 oz. 18 karat case..... 22 00  
Solid Gold Stem-winder, 2 oz. 14 karat case..... 22 00  
Solid Gold Stem Winder, 2 oz. 18 karat case..... 22 00

## LADIES' WATCHES.

Solid Gold Watch, 14 karat case.....\$25 00  
Solid Gold Watch, 18 karat case..... 25 00  
Solid Gold Stem-winder, 14 karat case..... 25 00  
Solid Gold Stem-winder, 18 karat case..... 25 00

In addition to the above I have a large assortment of Swiss, French and German Watches, prices ranging from \$5 to \$450. For mechanics or laborers the \$12 watch or \$12 stem-winder will give all satisfaction necessary.

I will send watches, diamonds and jewelry by express, O. O. P., allowing the purchaser to open package and examine same.

I have a complete assortment of Diamonds, Opals, Guard, Vest and Neck Chains at prices to correspond with the above. I have constantly on hand a large stock of Silverware of all descriptions. Clocks, Bells and Statuary.

I make a Specialty of Repairing Fine Watches and Setting Diamonds.

For further particulars, address for illustrated catalogue I. C. LEVI, 108 Canal street.

108

## NEW ORLEANS GOLD PEN MANUFACTORY.

A. M. HILL,

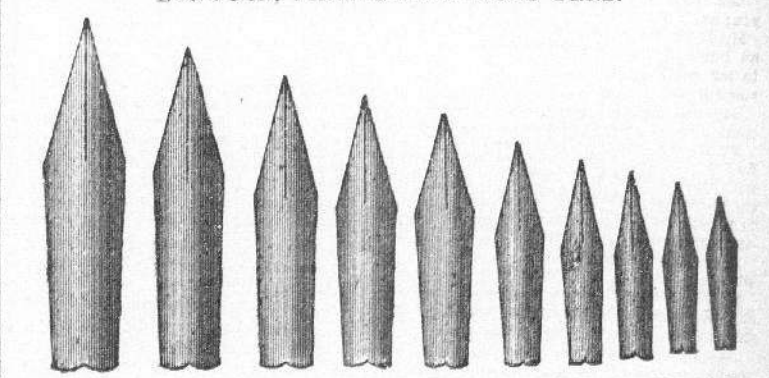
86 ST. CHARLES STREET.

CORNER COMMERCIAL PLACE.

Having largely increased my facilities for making GOLD PENS, I am prepared to supply any demand for the following styles:

Long or Short Nibs, Fine, Coarse or Broad Points, Oblique, Spade, Barrel, Eureka and Needle Points.

These pens are all made of FINE GOLD, IRIDIUM or DIAMOND POINTS, and guaranteed to suit any hand. LONG NIB, FINE POINT GOLD PENS.



No. 10. No. 9. No. 8. No. 7. No. 6. No. 5. No. 4. No. 3. No. 2. No. 1.  
\$5. \$3 75. \$3. \$2 50. \$2 25. \$2. \$1 50. \$1 25. \$1. 75c.

Gold Plated Desk Holders 50c., Rubber Reverse Pocket Holders \$1. Gold Plated Pocket Holders \$1 50.

Constantly on hand Solid Gold, Gold Mounted Rubber and Pearl Pen and Pencil Cases, suitable for presents.

GOLD PENS can be made harder, softer, finer or coarser. Price 50c.

GOLD PENS REPOINTED, FIFTY CENTS.

Sent by registered mail on receipt of order.

## PHILIP WERLEIN.

This Cut Represents

MASON &amp; HAMLIN'S

\$190 ORGAN,

REDUCED TO \$135.

On easiest payments—\$15 00 cash and \$15 00 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24 and 27 months. Freight from Boston to be added.

\$90 ORGAN Reduced to \$72.

\$7 20 QUARTERLY.

Very highly improved Planos of J. P. HALE & CO., with steel and ivory—\$400 style reduced to \$250, on easiest payments known—cash, and \$19 a month until paid.

PHILIP WERLEIN,

135 CANAL STREET,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

CHICKERING & SON'S PLANOS

MATHUSSEK PLANOS,

HALES PLANOS,

HAIRMAN'S PIANOS,

ORGANS,

MASON & HAMLIN'S,

ESTY & CO.'S,

NEW ENGLAND ORGAN CO.'S,

Liberal discount for cash.

Persons at a distance may order with the assurance of receiving just as good instruments as through present to select for themselves. If not found satisfactory they may be returned at expense.

PHILIP WERLEIN,

135 Canal street, N. O.

## PIANOS AND ORGANS

Of the Most Renowned Makes, at Greatly Reduced

Prices, and on Easy Terms, at

## GRUNEWALD HALL.

A Magnificent Selection of the Celebrated Planos of

STEINWAY, KNABE, PLEYEL, HAINES AND FISCHER

Always on hand. Above Planos are respectfully recommended for their unsurpassed numerous Musical Qualities, Durability in this climate, which has made them justly so popular with our people and which are Unapproached by any other in this country.

Just received a Fine Selection of the

## CELEBRATED ORGANS

—OF—

CLOUGH &amp; WARREN, PRINCE, BURDETT.

The Best in the Market, at reasonable prices. Get my Estimates before you purchase elsewhere.

Old Pianos taken in Exchange for New Ones, or repaired at short notice at moderate figures.

## SHEET MUSIC, BRASS INSTRUMENTS

In Endless Variety and at Lower Figures than at any other House in the Country. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

LOUIS GRUNEWALD,

14 to 22 Baronne street, New Orleans.

## DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.

DR. C. BEARD,

OCULIST AND AURIST,

142 Canal Street.

Hours from 9:30 to 3:30

Washington Avenue Drug Store,

Corner Magazine and Washington sts.

NEW ORLEANS.

Constantly receiving fresh supplies of pure Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Combs of all kinds, Brushes, Soaps, Perfumery, Toilet and Fancy Articles, etc., sold at small margin. Coral Tooth Paste, recommended by all who use it as a very superior dentifrice. It beautifies the teeth to a fine pearl-like ornament and refreshing beauty. Alcoline Bouquet Powder, for beautifying and preserving the skin. The best thing for prickly heat and all summer eruptions. Prescriptions put up night and day. R. J. MAINS, M. D., Druggist, Pharmacist and Practical Chemist. July 12

## MISSISSIPPI, MEXICAN GULF

—AND—

SHIP ISLAND CANAL

LUMBER AND SHELL DEPOT.

For sale cheap, and in quantities to suit:

LUMBER, SHELLS,

WOOD, BRICKS.

Special rates for lumber sawed to order.

Office: No. 9 Union street, near St. Charles'

STATE TAXES AND LICENSES

Paid by the undersigned with a liberal discount.

WARRANTS ALWAYS ON HAND.

EDWARD PETCHAUD,

Letter C. Gallier Court,

July 1