# DAILY DEMOCRAT.

#### OFFICIAL JOURNAL STATE OF LOUISIANA. OFFICIAL JOURNAL CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

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# Six Months. Three Months One Month. Payable in Advance. The Weekly Democrat. The WEEKLY DEMOCRAT, a large eight-page paper, will be furnished to subscribers at the following rates: One Year. Bix Months. Three Months. Payable in Advance.

E. A. BURKE, Managing Editor.

NEW ORLEANS, PERRUARY 25, 1889.

## TRIPLESHEET

#### AMUSEMENTS

ACADEMY OF MUSIC - Matinee and at night "Hossiss," by the Weathersby Goodwin Probanes.

#### WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

For the Gulf States, falling barometer southerly winds, stationary or higher temper ature, increasing cloudiness and rain.

An anti-third term resolution recently introduced in the New York Legislature received as many as four Republican votes. It is evident that Conkling still holds the party

The Irish societies in New York have, after a stormy meeting and much opposition, decided to parade on St. Patrick's Day. The Sixty-ninth Regiment and a number of the societies adhere to their determination not to turn out, but will devote the funds that were to have been expended for parade purpose to the relief of the enffering in the old bors, only 6,367,769 of that amount was excountry.

The Albany Evening Journal, until recently a strong supporter of Senator Conkling and Cornell administration, has changed front completely in the last few days, and new vigorously opposes the third term and the State administration wing of the party in Albany. The action of the Journal cause much comment and is regarded as certain to still further split the party, already hope lessly divided in New York's capital city.

A large majority of the Massachusette Legislature is in favor of a change in the constitution of that State, making the sessions of the Legislature blennial instead of annual, but the regulate two-thirds vote cannot be obtained, and so the change cannot be made. The New England States cling obsti nately to their annual elections and legisla tive sessions, and refuse to conform with the practice of the rest of the Union in this re

The United States sees Canada's late \$100, 000 denation to the relief of Ireland, and will go it a large sum better. The amount which, it is proposed by Congress shall be devoted to this purpose, is \$300,000. This is the sum which the committee to whom this matter was referred has reported in favor of, and there is no reason to doubt that it will be manimously indersed. This sum will make the total amount subscribed by the United States to the relief of Ireland fully a million

A bold attempt is being made to bring for ward Senator Edmunds as a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Presidency, it being urged in his favor that he can consolidate all the New England strength, tions of war. outside of Maine, amounting to sixty-six votes As he can expect no votes from any other section of the country, it is difficult to see what advantage these sixty-six votes will prove to him. It is equally difficult to find out in whose interest Edmunds's claims are being so earnestly pressed just at present.

Postmaster General Key has concluded to restrict the service on the "Star" routes to one mail a week. This action is necessitated by the fact that the expenditures of his departitions, and that this was chiefly owing to the expense of the "Star" service. Every one else was aware of this some months ago.

The Postmaster General has just discovered that Gen. Brady has been acting without that Gen. Brady has been acting without authority, and that he has allowed the public money to be squandered without warrant of law. If he had at the proper time paid th proper attention to the acts of his subordi nates, he would have saved a large amoun of public money and prevented a flagrant

of Representatives yesterday, and, as was expected, provoked an animated debate. The discussion extended over a period of two hours, and only one section of the bill was acted on. A large number of amendments were offered and rejected, and the section was adopted as it came from the Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. Farmer, of Ouachita, who had charge of the bill, made an earnest fight for the section as adopted and against the amendments, and was actively supported by other members of the committee. A de cided majority of the House sustained the original bill and voted down the amendments, notwithstanding the fact that the op position was strong in numbers and led by everal influential members. The discussion of the bill will be continued to-day.

#### THE GREAT RIVER.

The commission appointed by the Govern ors of the States in the Misalssippi valley to consider the necessities and importance of mproving the great river and its navigable tributaries, have, through their president. Eugene Underwood, issued an address em bodying their views and setting forth the reasons for the faith that is in them. We regret that our space will not permit the publication of the entire address, for it is a strong and comprehensive document, bristling with facts and statistics and filled with unanswerable arguments as to the necessity for a vast and intelligent system of improving, not alone the great Mississippi itself, but all its tributaries, so that they may each perform the functions evidently intended by nature Fourteen States have already appointed commissioners in accordance with the request embodied in the resolution passed the convention for the "Promotion of American Commerce," held in this city in December, 1878, and from one end of the valley to the other, the people who have for years een neglectful of their interests, and who have with strange lethargy permitted themelves to be imposed upon by the East, are at last arousing to a just appreciation of their power and of their lawful rights in the distribution of the common funds of the nation. Like a giant who has awakened from a long

but refreshing sleep, the great valley is for the first time putting forth its strength, and the various States composing it, realizing at last that they have a common and a glorious destiny, are moving forward hand in hand to the achievement of the wished-for end. When we reflect that the region drained by the Mississippi, and tributary thereto, contains 2,000,000 of square miles (about twothirds of the area of the entire Union), that it furnishes a vast proportion of the produets of the country, and that it contains a majority of the population of the United States, one is lost in won der that the general government should have for so many years discriminated against it, so as to make it virtually a hower of wood and drawer of water for the rest of the nation As an evidence of the manner in which the government has unjustly dealt with the valley we may cite the fact that while for a period of eighty-seven years there was appropriated the sum of \$100,373,322 for the rivers and harpended upon the Western and Northwestern rivers, and this estimate does not include the sum expended in building over five hundred light-houses upon the sea and lake coasts As our Representative, Mr. Robertson, chairman of the Committee on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River, has shown, the general government has only expended upon the great river, the grandest commercial waterway in the world, since the beginning, about one-fifth the amount given by it to the Pacific railroads, about one-third of the amount spent by New York alone on ceived from the government for the improveone-third of the amount appropriated to the Mississippi river and its tributaries, which vitally concern eighteen States and two Ter-

The report touches with satisfaction upon the appointment by Congress of the Mississlppl River Commission, and upon the work of that commission, but contends for a system of improvement which will embrace at the tributaries, which it claims to be entirely practical. It says:

Such a system would supply some part of almost every congressional district with unvigation. Estimating the distance up to points to which boats now not in good stage of water, the hississippl and its tributaries furnish flitten thousand miles of navigation. Such a system would be unsurransed in its benefits, because of the vast and varied productions so cheaply distributed thereby.

The glassity speakacle of a famine in China and India destroying mankind by

cheaply distributed thereby.

The ghastly spectacle of a famine in China and India, destroying mankind by thousands, while indian corn is burned as fuel in those Northwestern States, would not be seen had we a free outlet by the Mississippi and a ship transitiarces the Isthmus of Darlen. It would be unsurpassed in facilities for personal and commercial intercourse among the people of this valley; as a bond of union between the States, and a bulwark of defense against foreign aggression in the movement of men and munitions of war.

We cannot refrain from giving copious extracts from this interesting report:

and power.

According to the last census this valley has a

Country approarmance.	
Corn crop 87 per c	en
Wheat crop	
Rye crop 72 per с	
Tobacco crop	
Cotton crop	
Hog erop	en
Almost the total sugar crop of the Uni	ltec

The coal-fields are estimated at 192,366 square niles, as against 23,037 square miles in the

er States. De l'equare miles in the right of the states. De iron ores preponderate by an immense plus over the ether States. De lead and copper ores are confined almost insively to the States and Territories of this ey, incitating the lake shores. De total internal revenue of the United res amounts to from \$112,000.000 to \$115,000.000 ually, of which sum the Mississippi val eyes pay four-fifths, taxed upon their agricular of the states.

valley States.
overnment tax on spirits amounts to
concomo to \$60,000.000 annually, of which
is of Hinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Mistho, Tennussee and Wisconsin pay from
0 to \$50,000,000.

seen to \$50,000,000, seemt published analysis of the foreign of the United States for fifty years from 1875 (exclusive of four years Curing the art) by Hon. W. D. Gallegher, of this city, the total value of commodities as fol-siz:

\$11,170,387,517 9,743,529,189 ommodities exported, cot-4,859,483,919

\$5,529,554 812

Cotton and itobacco...

Cotton and itobacco ... \$5,529,554 \$12

Thus it appears that cotton and tobacco paid \$637,790,221 more than one-ball the products of the country that went abroad to pay its debts for a period of fifty years.

The reports of the Commissioner of Agriculture as stated show that seventy-four per cent of the cotton crop and seventy five per cent of the tobacco crop is grown in the Mississippi Valley. It is therefore reasonable to conclude that the cotton and tobacco of this valley approximate three-burths of one-half or three-sighths of the whole foreign exchange of the country paid in produce.

The cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis, lying

each succeeding year contribute more and more to its commerce.

The States of Minnesota and Louislana are worth more to each other than are the States of Iowa and Minnesota or the States of Maskasipul and Louislana to each other respectively. Iowa and Minnesota have nearly the same productions. So have Mississipul and Louislana to each other respectively. Iowa and Minnesota have nearly the same productions. So have Mississipul and Louislana, and there is searcely any want of the one that could be supplied more readily within itself. But Minnesota wants the sugar, the rice, the cotton and the fruits of Louislana, and Louislana wants the wheat, the potatoes, the beef, the butter, the ice, the crashberries and other produces of Minnesota, which hor own climate and soil do not produce advantageously. This mutual dependence, growing out of diversity of climate, soil and production, is the ixed and unalterable relays. Their intercourse will become more intimate and profitable in proportion to their in oreased and improved facilities of intercommunication.

creased and improved facilities of intercommunication.
When we contemplate the rapid growth of the North, and that which must soon take place in the South as it recovers from the disasters of the late war. It is manifest that no means of communication between the two sections will be adequate to their wars other than the improved navigation of the Mississippi river and all its navigable tributaries, for what is said as to the relations of the upper and lower Mississippi action, the Missour, and other tributaries in their relations to the lower Mississippi valley.

Independent of the benefits to the Mississippi valley, valley the improvement of its rivers is of great national is postance. A mere reference to it as a means of national defence in the event of foreign war mu t suffice. Consider the relative proportion of men and material to be drawn from the Mississippi valley, and the great utility in such an emergency of the proposed improved system of navigation extending over two-thirds of the area of the whole country as a means of national defense.

When we have looked upon this valley in all its relations. Mate and national, its magnitude and power, may we not ask the people and the

When we have looked upon this valley in all the relations. State and national, its magnitude and power, may we not ask the people and the States, may we not go to the balls of Congress also and inquire upon what principle of justice or rubbly policy this great difference in expenditures upon the sea coasts and the rivers of the Mestesdipt valley? Cut you not say, gentiemen, to the Governors of your respective States, that the improvement of these rivers, called by different names, indeed, but really the flow of the same waters, from the Recky and Alleghany mountains to the guiff, binding all into one commercial union, is a subject desarving their profound consideration and that of the legislatures of their respective States. It may be unfortunately true that they have no power by combined action to accomplish this great work, but they may appeal to the national government, which alone has the power and jurisdiction, upon the secret of justice and a fair distribution of the rubble funds upon nuble improvements, and upon the score of thair great rectional importunes.

#### FENCES AN TOOK LAWS.

In yesterday's DEMOCRAT we published a very able and exhaustive communication from a reader in Avoyelles parish, thanking the DEMOCRAT for the position it has taken on ent not only realizes the force of all that we have said, he goes further and illustrates by numerous practical examples the evil and injury of the system which compel the farmer, large or small, to keep up a costly fence o other purpose than to his crops from the depreprotect dations of stock running at large. It not enough that he shall erect enclosures to confine his own stock—for the careful farmer always does this but he must go to the ous expense of enclosing his entire plantation in order to keep his neighbors stock out. In this connection our corre spondent makes a very startling statement sum he has invested in fencing, purely for purposes of protection, added to the annua amount required for repairs, aggregates \$550 a year, and this \$550 would more his State and parish taxes. In other words while the agricultural districts are greaning under taxation which they declare to be ex cessive, they suffer still more seriously from a system which has not a singlconsideration of policy or justice to recom mend it. The government must be sustained be protected, and to this end it is necessary to levy such a tax as may be required. But there is no conceivable reason for compelling the owners of property to erect and maintain that most expensive and perishable of all things-a fence. If those who own stock would take proper care of them, there would be no necessity for these fences, and we claim that in a civilized community the law should enforce such care upon the owners of stock. The claim has been set up that the enact ment of stock laws would be a measure for

the exclusive benefit of rich planters and to the great injury of the small farmers and proprietors. This claim was set up by the Should peace and prosperity prevail many young men of to-day will live to see the population of this valley equal to half the present population of the European States above named, and three-fourths of the population of this whole country.

The cities of St. Louis and Chicago, at their present rate of increase, will in fifty years rival Loudon and Paris. New Orleans, St. Paul, Louisville, Cincinnati and Pittsburg will rank among the foremost cities of the old world, and many towns and cities in this valley of minor magnitude will grow into cities of great wealth and power.

According to the last census this valley has a field of 640 acres or a mile square. B is a Times with its customary flourish of ears small farmer and has only 40 acres just one sixteenth of what A has. Yet, assuming the cost of fencing to be \$250 the running mile B.'s fence would cost \$250 and A.'s would cost only \$1000. That is to say that B., owning only one-sixteenth as much land as A., would have to spend one-fourth the moneyfor fencing. The fact is, the less the area cultivated. the greater the relative burden of this enforced outlay for feneing. The relief experienced by the small farmer as a consequence of sensible and civilized legislation on the subject of stock would be far greater in proportion than in the case of the extensive planter. It needs but a brief calculation in land measurement to see that the fencing for forty acres is just four times more expensive than the fencing for six hundred and forty acres. If land is \$10 per acre, and fencing products. It raise is \$10 per acre, and fencing be \$250 to the running mile, then tax on tobacce alone pays the governable it is \$10 worth of land can be enclosed for \$1000, and three as of this, or \$11 600,000, is paid by the Mispotratics Visites. about 60 per cent. It is the most absurd of all propositions to say that the small farmer is chiefly interested in the maintenance of the present system. The fact is exactly the contrary. And just here it seems pertinent to quote from a recent issue of the New York Sun on this very question:

"But, to go back to the starting point, the "But, to go back to the starting point, the larmer or stock owner must first make up his
mind to be an honest man, and he cannot be
one if he turns out his animals to prey upon
his neighbor's goods, whether it be the grass on
a pasture or the grain already harvested. We
have received numerous complaints about the
stock laws from Northern people who have gone
South and purchased land, and several have
written us that it cos's more to fence out the
cattle of others than their land and all the crops
they could raise were worth."

This scores to a newer the preposterous

This seems to answer the preposterous claim that the small farmers are in danger through the operation of stock laws.

There is just one point on which we feel bound to disagree with our correspondent, gating this subject to the police juries. We

answer in Avoyelles or Mat, Ison or St. Mary, would not necessarily answer in Cameron or Lafayette; and hence the importative necessity of laws adapted to localities. The ques-tion is one which ought to be deck-ted by the people especially concerned and every argument that applies to the stock law proposi tion in certain localities applies also to this

#### THE TEXAS AND PACIFIC ROUTE.

Not long ago it was announced that a con-

the Texas and Pacific Rallway Company and

combination of capitalists, including Jay

Gould and Sidney Dillon, in which the latter for the consideration of \$20,000 in bonds and \$20,000 in stock per mile, undertook to complete within three years the western extension of the road from its present terminus, near Fort Worth, to El Paso, on the Ric Grande, a distance of somesix hundred miles The syndicate, in addition to the gentlemen above mentioned embraces a large flosten interest, besides several gentlemen prominently identified with the present directory of the Texas and Pacific Rallway Company After the conclusion of the contract it was determined by the syndicate to advertise \$5,000,000 of its bonds, the time for receiving bids being fixed at thirty days. At the expiration of that time over \$10,000,000 were opened, the average of the bids reaching 90 per cent. It happened, however, that a clause of the contract required that at least \$2,000,000 of the bonds should be offered to the stockholders of record, and proposals having been issued for them for thirty days. their bids were opened on the nineteenth instant, when it was found that they aggre gated \$5,641,000, or nearly three times the amount that could be sold, the rate offered again averaging 90 per cent. The result of this remarkable piece of financiering, it is thought, will be the completion of the Southern route to the Pacific by the end of 1883, as the Huntington party are pushing their line from the California coast with great vigor, and expect to be at El Paso before the Eastern uilders reach that point. In a recent interview with a reporter of the Philadelphia Times, Vice President Bond, of the Texas and Pacific, spoke very hopefully of the prospects of the new road. He said that it would not be possible, under the contract, for the syndicate to turn over the road to Gould and the other monopolists of trans-continental transportation within less than three years, as they are not to get their bonds and stock until the road is finished. These, he says, will be doled out to them just as last as the different sections of the road are completed. Even after the whole amount is paid, if the presen stockholders of record avail themselves of the right reserved to them to purchase two fifths of the stock, the syndicate next not be permitted to own a controlling interest. Being asked what would become of the promised competition with the Huntington party in control of the western end, and the Gould party dominant in the eastern division, Mr. Bond remarked that it might not after all result in such supreme control as is prophesied. for the members of the syndicate, several of whom are and have been warm promoters of the southern route ever since it was projected may interpose solid objections to monopolizing schemes. As it stands, the Huntington end will carry double the capital of the eastern half of its stock and bond debt, being \$80,000 per mile. Even that is only twothirds of the stock and bond debt per mile of the Central and Union Pacific Companies. All langer from the transcontinental monopolists. Mr. Bond still contends, might have been wolded if the government had given its aid to the Texas and Pacific Company, as asked, by guaranteeing the bonds to be issued, as with that guarantee the company could have fixed its interest at 5 per cent, and have pros ecuted its extension without outside aid. 'Had it been enabled to do so," he says, "the Texas Pacific would have had a shorter route to begin with, and a stock and bonded indebtedness of less than a third of that of the other roads. That of itself would have given the new route a vast advantage in the petition. The aid was not given and the next best offer was accepted. That happens to have been made, in part at least, by the men who are largely interested in the other route It costs I per cent more than our first proposition, but the capitalized indebtedness of the road as far as El Paso will not be increased."

#### NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVEN-TION.

It has been suggested, and we think with considerable force, that the party convention cratic Nominating Convention at Cincinnati, GENERAL ORDERS No. 11.] held here in New Orleans, before the adjourn. need need in the Legislature, on the fifth of April.

Mobile and Donaldsonville, who participated in This plan would passess every element of con-This plan would possess every element of conting are also the representatives of their constituents in the party organization, and, in bearing. stituents in the party organization, and, in cases of localities which have no representative on the ground, arrangements could be being organization at the puncturely readily made to supply the deficiency.

is very important to secure the holding of tual peace, are resolved to be well prepared to the convention under the favorable circumstances that now offer themselves, but it is equally important that any plan pursued shall enjoy the approval of the party at large. We therefore throw out the suggestion while there yet remains an abundance of time for consultation, and hope it will receive due notice among our party friends.

#### THE OKLAHOMA SCHEME.

A Washington dispatch intimates that the agents of Jay Gould are actively engaged in the effort to lobby through Congress the scheme to open the Indian Territory to settlement. The bill to give that territory organization under the name of Oklahoms the favorite scheme of the jobbers, but the opposition of the better class of Congress men, aided by leading newspapers, has thus far prevented success. It was introduced in the Forty-fifth Congress and defeated by a direct vote in the House Committee on Terri tories. It was introduced in the present and that is relative to the propriety of rele- Congress, and the House Committee on Terri-The cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis, lying side by side at the head of navigation on the must insist that the matter is one coming the charge of a sub-committee, which recently reported the bill adversely to the full comming within the province of local authority. It must may true that five sixths of the parishes have mittee, which report was approved. It was an additionally the committee of the committee of the province of committee of the bill adversely to the full committee, which report was approved. It was the same interests as Avoyelles, but it must always be remembered that the other sixth and production is equal to that of Minnesota.

This great grain-growing region, lying at the head of the Mississippi system, will with may have different interests. What would to the dispatch above mentioned, that tories, to which it was referred, placed it in

Gould's agents have succeeded in reviving the scheme and securing a reversal of the former action of the committee. At a meeting of the committee on Thurs-day last Mr. Frost, of Missouri, moved to reconsider the vote by which an adverse report on the Oklahoma bill was adopted, and, this being agreed to, a movement was made to substitute Senator Vest's bill for that of the House. The Vest bill differs from that now pending before the Senate Committee on Territories, the latter being in the nature of substitute for Vest's bill. The Senate bill provides for giving the Indians of the five nations of the Indian Territory homesteads of 160 acres of land, and for the sale and settlement of the surplus lands. The consent of the Indians is made a condition precedent to its operation, but the Gould tion precedent to its operation, but the Gould management expect to secure this consent by HATI those methods peculiar to their system of operations. Nothing contained in the Senate oill authorizes a territorial organization, but with the lands of the Indian Territory throws open to settlement a territorial governmen would soon follow. As the president of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Rallway Company, Mr. Gould has a peculiar interest in the passage of the Oklahoma bill.

Sherman somehow cannot hold on to his lelegates after he has secured them by cuetom-house patronage. Considerable blow wa made by the Sherman men over the election of Sherman delegates at large from North Carolina some time ago. Two of these four delegates, however, have since bolted from Sherman and have come out earnestly and emphatically for Grant. There is no way to fix the matter up now, because the delegates are already elected. The Sherman men, hov eyer, are plotting revenge, and if these dele gates have any friends in Federal offices they will find them left out in the cold soo

During the months of December and Janu ry New Orleans more than doubled its re celpts of grain over the same period of last cenr and ranked third on the list of grain re elving ports, being exceeded only by No York and Baltimore and leading Philadelphia and Boston a good length. During one week of this time, New Orleans received 47 per cent as much grain as all the Atlantic ports together. The New York papers ar considerably alarmed over this showing, and the Tribune sees in it the time when New Orleans will secure a large share of the grain trade of the country.

The conflict between the Czar and the Nihillets in Russia continues as bitter and determined as ever. Instead of yielding to the demands of the Nihilists for a Russian national assembly or parliament as was ex pected, the Czar has become more obstinate than ever and proposes to place all Russia h a state of slege. The Nihillists, on their part, are equally determined and have let Alexander know that unless he grants their demand he may expect to see his capital visited swept away the Eternal City in days of Nero

The Bureau of Statistics and Labor in Massuchusetts gives some figures on the subject of strikes. There were no less than 150 strikes and lock-outs in "the Bay State" last year 109 of which were completely unsuccessful, The bureau finds it impossible to give the exact amount of money lost by these strikes but quotes as an example the late lock-out at Fall River, where no less than \$1,400,000 in rages was voluntarily surrendered by the workingmen, not to mention large sums of noney sent to the strikers by those in other cities who sympathized with them.

a victory for their particular "boomer."

#### DIED.

PLEASANTS—At lo'clock Tuesday afternoon, February 24 Charles Pleasants, aged 56 years, a native of Yevay, Indiana, and for the past thirty-two years a resident of this city.

between Louisiana Avenue and Toledano street Wednesday, at 3:30 p. m.

JEAN CAZEAU-Tuesday, February 24, at a quarter past i p. m., Jean Cazeau, aged 56 years, a native of Meillan, France. His friends and acquaintances and those of the Cazeau and D'Herete families are respectfully requested to attend the funeral which will take place This Evening at half-past 'clock, from No. 177 Bourbon street.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

on the twenty-second of June next, might be held here in New Orleans, before the adjourncity, hereby returns thanks to the corps from our celebration of the one hundred and forty-seventh anniversary of the birth of Washingour calebration of the one hundred and forty wenfence and commy. Very many of the seventh anniversary of the birth of Washing members of the General Assembly now sit- ton, and congratulates them upon their thor

II The Commander-in-Chief, for himself and The convention could thus be held at a comparatively trivial expense by fixing a date ral Orders No. 10, from their headquarters, and to commend them for thorough discipling. complete preparation and impressively mar We trust that the Democracy in all parts of the State will consider the matter and as a striking evidence of the spirit of Louis-communicate with their representatives. It is as a soldiers, who, while they pray for perpendicular the state of the spirit of Louis-communicate with their representatives. defend the State and the Republic.

III. Thanks are hereby returned to members of the staff for their attendance and support, rendered promptly after recent appointment and Major Gen. W. J. Behan, commanding First

Division, will promulgate this order to the different commands. By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

G. T. BEAUREGARD. Adjutant General.

## C. C. B. B. PARK.

BASE BALL.

C. T. HOWARD, FORMERLY HOP BITTERS PICKED NINE, with Nichols, Bennet,

Foley, Bushong and Mack, Thursday, February 26, 3:30 p. m. Sharp Admission 25 cents. fe25 2\* 2dp UNITED STATES FOUR PER CENT LOAN.

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FREE CONSULTATIONS DAILY FROM 7 TO 10 A. M.,

At the Washington Avenue drug store, corner Maguzine and Washington streets. The Doctor is a practitioner of long experience, and has acquired a professional celebrity
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-AND A-

# The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will take place from his late residence on Prytania street.

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