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Tayable in Advance.

E. A. BURKE, Managing Editor.

NEW ORLHANS, MARCH 24, 1880.

## AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-Matines, ROBIN CRUSOR; at night, PIPT-PAPP, by the Colville Opera Burlesque Company. GRUNEWALD HALL—SWITZERLAND AND

THE ALPS, by Prof. G. R. Cromwell. ST. CHARLES THEATRE THE WONDER-FUL MIDGERS, General Mite and Majo

Since the ratiroad "boom" in Cincinna that city has surrendered its former titles of "the Queen City of the West" and "the Paris of America," and is now delighted if it is malled "the Central City."

The New York canais promise to be open by Abril I this year—several weeks shead of the usual time of opening. This will give em-ployment to thousands of unemployed pernous in New York.

The St. Louis Oatholic churches took up ns last Sunday for the relief of the distress in Ireland, and collected the large sum of \$4814 60. St. Louis now stands the second or third American city in the amount of its charitable contributions to Ireland.

Even in Massachusetts Grant leads all the other Republican candidates for the Presidency. The New York Herald's canvass of the Legislature of that State shows the fol lowing result: Grant 41, Blane 37, Edmunds 36, Sherman 33, Bayard 21, Washburn 21, Hayes 15, Tilden 10 and Thurman 10.

The New York Legislature has finally ed the bill prohibiting women's walking res, and holding all persons, man pedestrians and others engaged in them criminally responsible. Strange to say, the woman's-righters complain of this bill as de-nying them equal rights with the men.

A canvass of the Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania, made the other day, before all the Philadelphia members had arrived, showed the following result: Han-cock 20, Bayard 11, Tilden 6, Seymour 3. It members would send up Bayard's support

Wisconsin, it is now said, will send a ivided delegation to the Chicago convention with Blaine, Grant and Sherman delegates The Grant boom, however, is acknowledged to be growing in that State and, it is possible, that before the convention meets, Ulysses will be strong enough to capture the entire

Susan B. Anthony has petitioned Congres for a removal of her political disabilities. In her application she says that men are conally securing such relief, and she se reason why her petition should not receive ole action. She holds that Congre should not upon her application exactly as it would if her name was Samuel and not Susan

Speaker Randall covers his defeat well. While the press of the country, and the most observing politicians, look upon the late ac-ion of the Democratic State Committee of vivania as disastrous to Tilden and il and a great victory for Senator Wallace and the anti-Tilden men, the Speaker rubs his hands when spoken to on the subject and professes to be exceedingly well pleased. The Mark Tapleys of Pennsylvania are not confined to the Blaine crowd.

A few days ago, soon after the explo-in every nook and corner of our State. sion in the St. Petersburg Winter Palace, a practical joker exploded a fire-cracker under the carriage of the Queen. The latter fainted with fright, and refused to be quieted until the exploded cracker was shown her. The now arises, what is to be done with the joker. It will scarcely do to try him for -that would make majesty ridiculous and if he is allowed to go free it is probable that the next time the Queen goes out riding she will be bombarded with fire-crackers.

In the race for the Liverpool cun Parol carried the top weight of the English course —131 pounds. This was fifteen pounds more than Advance, the horse that was beaten and yet won, carried. Why such a difference was be understood by Americans, inasmuch as they are of the same age. That Parole, under the circumstances, came out ahead is truly remarkable, and that fact alone would him as a great horse even if his reputa ad not already been so nobly earned and wall established.

Now that the Utes are in Washington the refuse to say anything about the outbreak last fall. Before the Indian Committee the other day Ouray was non-committal, and his was highly unsatisfactory, while Jack pretended that he did not understand English and refused to answer. As his ex-amination was about to conclude he suddenly roke forth in very good English, denied that he had anything to do with the fight with the troops, and nad no hand in the Meeker mas sacre. The committee was very much dis ed with the outcome of the investigation Ouray was told that the object in bringing dians to Washington was to hear their version of the Colorado difficulties, and committee was friendly to them and anxious to protect them in their rights. He ened attentively, the dispatche made no reply. So it appears that after all the Utes to go to Washington, it is as far as ing any intelligible and reever from getting any inte

## LOTTERY COMBINATIONS.

A contemporary admits having charged the Democrat with aspersing the Legislature, and attempts to convict us by our own declarations in an article reproving the Pica-year for an attack upon a Senator. The arguments of the contemporary of the Arguments of the Contemporary of the Arguments of the Contemporary of the Contempora ment is not ingenuous and loses all weight, upon reference to the facts, which present an entirely different appearance to what our contemporary would lead the public to be-

in an odious connection and the DEMOCRAT resented the charge against the individual, and then discussed the merits of the question

In the discussion of the general lottery bill the DEMOCRAT has not used the name of any member of the Legislature, and defies any person to produce a line from our colu reflecting upon the General Assembly in the slightest degree. A bald assertion, devoid of truth, adds no force to the charge

Any fair-minded person reading the article in which it is claimed the Legislature was aspersed, would recognize the parties for sure was intended, as will be seen from the following extracts, viz:

from the following extracts, viz:

We can readily understand how individuals engaged in blotting the berpetration of some hidsons wrong, men who have stilled their conscionees and in pursuit of gain would give over society itself to inoral pestilence, should tremble and grow pale at the thunders of a rightseene indignation, or from fear of an avenging Remesis in the shape of an outraged public opinion, but we do not believe that members of the General Assembly, actuated by a dolar to do their aworn duty, and in all of their acts record their purpose to promote the happiness and walrary of the people, will do otherwise than frest such manifestations with the septa and contempt, her merit.

Fortungtely for Louisians the General Assembly of he tolosen people are far removed from the induction of their money, and can after do laugh at their threats. They will do their duty to society unintusneed by sither.

We think that the following textia will set

We think that the following recital will se

at rest any question as to the class of indi-viduals denounced by the DEMOCRAT. Mr. Falkenstein, erroneously called Frank enstein in our columns, called at th OCRAT sanctum last evening and handed the editor the following communication:

New Ont.Rane. March 24, 1880 To the Editor of the Der

New Obligates, March 24, 1880.
To the Editor of the Democrat:

Rome time since I called on you, as State Tressurer, and offered to pay you \$40,000 cast for license to carry on a lettery business in this State, which offer you declined, on the ground that I had to first obtain a charter from the Legislature. I answered that it would cost meant by that the legitimate expenses I would be nut to—such as legal aid, preparation of act, printing, time and trouble, etc.—I had no idea of insmusting that the Legislature could be bribed and never contemplated attempting and of insmusting that the Legislature regular by that nature. Please remember my hame is falkenstein and not Frankenstein, and obligs me by publishing this pole.

Yours, truly. O. F. FALKENSTEIN.

A member of the Legislature and several

A member of the Legislature and severa ther gentlemen were sitting in the room Mr. Falkenstein admitted that he had said nothing to the Treasurer about legitimate expenses, legal aid, etc., and when reminded that the cost of drawing up a bill would not exceed fifty or one hundred dollars, said that he meant it would cost him that amount to "run the Legislature and other expenses." In reply to the direct question, "Are you not acting in combination with the lottery men from different sections to secure the passag of a general bill?" Mr. Falkenstein heeltated and then answered: "That is true." After which he vouchsafed the information that he was acting for the German Lottery, of Ham-burg, Saxonia and Brunswick, and that his plan of operations would be to send the money to Germany to pay for a certain number of

Here is an individual who alleges that it will cost him \$10,000 to secure lottery privileges, and admits in the presence of five re-putable gentlemen that he is in a combination of persons seeking to secure the passag of a general lottery law.

Is there any other inference to be drawn from his own statements than that there exists a corrupt combination engaged in an un lawful attempt to accomplish their purposes

No statement has been made by Mr. Falk enstein that any member of the Legislature will be influenced by any improper means, and we say now, as we have indicated heretofore, that we think any attempt in that direc tion will be treated with the scorn and contempt it deserves by a body of men who represent the best interests of our State, and who we believe will vote the lottery question according to their convictions, regardless of outside influence Whatever may be the course of members we shall do them this justice; but we are not to be deterred from expressing our condemnaopinion resort to any means of securing their object, the result of which would take from our people one hundred fold more money than would be derived by the government, and would open primary gambling sel

# COWDEN REDIVIVUS.

One of the most amusing things that has been published recently was the statement that Capt. John Cowden, who has for years been the victim of a strange delusion in reissippi river, and who knows no more about the dynamics of the river than he does of the spots on the sun, has actually converted the famous engineer, Mr. de Lesseps, to his theory of a deep water canal via Bayou Barataria, which would give free access to New Orleans to ships drawing thirty

The story is that Cowden, who has never

forgiven Eads for his success with the jettles, in defiance of all his (Cowden's) predictions, succeeded in proving to Lesseps that his idea of a canal across the isthmus was impracticable by reason of the determination of the American people not to permit any foreign company to build it, and then laid before him his splendid Barataria canal scheme, which at once seduced the eminent Frenchman, who saw "millions in it," and concluded to drop Darien and its difficulties and to go into the easy sailing job of Cowden's canal. The practical joker who seriously telegraphed this piece of tom-foolery ought to be ashamed of himself for taking such liberties with the name of the great engineer of the Suez Canal. The absurdity of the statement was not re lieved by even the appearance of probability. for all the world knows, and Lesseps is inti-mately acquainted with the fact, that the jettles now give free access to ships drawing over twenty-five feet, and will furnish each succeeding year a deeper channel until the maximum depth shall have been obtained As a matter of fact, New Orleans has nearly, if not quite, as deep a channel to the sea as she desires or is likely to have any neces sity for for many years to come, and having obtained it through the labor and genius of Capt. Eads, she proposes to rest satisfied on the subject of mont, is the author of the pending measure,

provement of the great river lines and to tributaries, in order that the barges laden with the golden harvests of the West may come unvexed by bars and shallows to our

In this connection we may call attention t the fact that the Mississippi River Commis sion has with tremendous force sat down upon Mr. Cowden and his outlet system (by which he proposes to deepen the channel of the river by drawing off vast volumes of water), declaring it unworthy of serious con pleased Cowden, who has proceeded to de everybody who cannot be convinced of the sticability of his ridiculous and chime cal schemes.

The New York Sun, whose anim Eads seems to grow out of the fact that he nas succeeded in giving New Ocleans a deep channel to the sea, in a recent article took or not being such great things after all, and spoke of Cowden as knowing more about the Mississippi river than any man living. The Sun exhibits a petty malice unworthy metropolitan newspaper in thus attempting to belittle a great work because of its hatred of the engineer, but the jettles can no more be injured by such foolish twaddle than ear the reputation of Mr. Cowden be increase by the Sun's absurd adulation. The jettle are too assured and grand a success to be whistled down the wind by the Sun or by Mr Cowden, with or without the assistance of Mr

### THE FAMINE IN BRAZIL.

A letter from Mr. Herbert H. Smith to the New York Tribune gives some important information relative to the terrible familie pre valling in the northern portion of Brazil, to which a brief allusion was made in the DEM OCRAT of Friday last. Mr. Smith derives his knowledge of the matter from personal observation, having visited Brazil something over a year ago as the representative of Scribner's Magazine and extended his trip to the famine stricken provinces in the northern part of the empire. He states that the famine district is comprehended between the rivers Parnahyba and San Francisco, in that part of the Brazilian Empire known as Sertao, where the year is sharply divided into dry and rainy seasons. Before the drouth th country was populated about as thickly as Ohlo or Indiana, and the provinces were regarded as the most flourishing in the em pire. The whole population was directly de pendent on agriculture; there were no manu factures, and hardly any mines. raising was a principal industry, and sugar coffee and cotton were exported in consider able quantities. The drouth began in 1877 when all crops failed and the cattle died for want of food and water. By November of that year pine-tenths of the cattle had died, and rich and poor alike were suf-fering from hunger. Following this year of drouth came a se one, causing the whole population to desert the interior and growd to the const cities. In the single province of Cears the exodus comprehended 500,000 people, and at least 150,000 died on the road, strictly speak ing, of starvation. At one time no fewer than 110,000 refugees were gathered at Fortaleza, a city, the normal population of which is no more than 25,000. Mr. Smith says: "I have some photographs which were taken in Fortaless at this time-pictures of men and wo men picked up at random from the growdand they speak more eloquently than words can of the terrible effects of starvation. Most of the figures are perfectly naked, just as they were found in the streets; protruding bone and fleshless limbs tell the story of suffering After seeing these pictures I could believe the account of a shopkeeper: 'A refugee came to my house and asked permission to kill the rats that he might eat them." Attempts were made by the government to relieve thes refugees, but as the Brazilian finances were wretched condition, the effort was greatly retarded. By this means some of the destitute people were supplied with work on public buildings or railroads while others were supported in camps, being allowed to draw rations daily like so many soldiers. To add to the terrors of the situa-tion, in the early part of 1878 fevers and other epidemics appeared among the refugees, and later in the year these gave way to small-pox from which disease the mortality was enormous. The secretary of the province of Ceara in a letter dated December 20, 1879, describes the situation as follows:

More than 250,000 refugees are now fed by the government. Of these, 50,000 are employed on the railroades of Baturite and Sobral, which are well advanced toward completion; in Fortalezs there are 20,000, and the rest are scattered in lished with a lot of "fancy finishing touches," various towns of the coast and the interfor. various towns of the coast are scattered in various towns of the coast and the interior. Each camp is under the control of a government commission, which is empowered to distribute such provisions as are absolutely necessary to keep the people from starving. The imperial government has made enormous sacrifices for the stricken provinces, and private aid has swelled the fund. But I fear that the government will not be able longer to give us aid. Already the treasury is seriously embarmesed, and its difficulties are reflected in a most unfavorable manner on our national finances.

In commenting upon this letter Mr. Smith refers particularly to the statement that government aid is likely to be withdrawn from these unfortunate people simply because the treasury cannot longer withstand the strain in which case the 250,000 persons who are now fed at the public expense would have abso lutely nothing to subsist upon. They will be unable to work, for there will be no employ In this terrible condition of affairs there can be but one result—starvation—unless the world shall hear and heed their great cry for help. Mr. Smith concludes his article as fol-

lows:

The Irish sufferers have found ready hearts and long purses among the American people. But out of her overflowing generosity, has not America something for Brazil? I know that Irishand appeals more directly to us, because so many of her children are with us; and no one more heartily approves of the aid we have given here than I do. But the need of Irishand is not—it cannot be—one-tanth as great as that of Ceara. In Irishand a few cases of death from starvation call forth the tears of a pitying world; but in Ceara a whole population is facing the dread reality of famine. Out of 900,000 neve died of starvation and 300,000 of pestilence; of those who are left, two-thirds are fed at the public expense. If this sid is withdrawn all must die. Outlithe case be harder?

# A STATES' RIGHTS REPUBLICAN.

A brief synopsis of the Edmunds bill to ne counting of the electoral votes for President was given in our Washington es yesterday, and the subject being one of the highest importance, in view of the approaching presidential election, it ought to receive careful consideration from Congress, from the press, and from the people deep water at the mouth of the river, and to and, though one of the most stalwart of Redevote all her energies to securing the imRepublicans in the Senate. It will, there-fore, create surprise among Democrats and carry dismay to Republicans of centraltsing views, to flud this eminent Republican placing himself squarely on the platform of State sovereignty as fully so as would Bayard, Thurman, Eston or Voorbees. After from the first Wednesday in December to the first Monday in January, Mr. Edmunds gave utterance to the following words:

I have also modified it so as to give time for such States as have any existing laws adequate to the nurpose to determine for themselves, and referring to the constitution, which, I be-lieve, they have the sole right to do, who their electors are.

These are strange utterances from a highly respectable Republican source, and such stal warts as insist upon spelling nation with a big "N" may be led to inquire, "Whither are we drifting ?" Such words from Morgan, Hampton, Lamar or any other Southern Se tors would no doubt raise the cry of another rebellion brewing. Mr. Edmunds distinctly declares that the States may determine for themselves who their electors are. Mr. Edmunds now sees no necessity for the in-tervention of "visiting statemen" to ascertain the electoral vote of a State The Edmunds bill provides for disposition of any controversy that may arise over the result of the vote for presidential electors in any State, and fixes a later period for casting the votes of presi dential electors than is now provided for. "In order that each State may dispose of any con-troversy that may arise." The bill also provides for a meeting of the two houses of Con-gress, "and," says the stalwart Vermonter ceding in conformity with the decision reached in the respective STATES in any case of

Should the Edmunds bill become a law, the vill remove any remote possibility of Federal interference with the electoral votes of a State. Mr. Edmunds, it should be observed is Senator from one of the most persistently anti-Democratic States in the Union, a State which is fourteen consecutive presidential elections has gone against the Democratic nominees. But Vermont is one of the small States, in point of area, and will always be in the third or fourth class in respect to population, and it cannot have escaped the notice of the sagacious Vermont Senator that when Texas, California, Missouri, Georgia, Louisiana and other Southern and Weste States become densely populated, that in the observance of the Democratic doctrine of State sovereignty and the right of local selfgovernment the best safeguard is thrown around his own State. It is not to be supposed that any Democratic Senator or Represe tive will question the correctness of Mr. Edmunds's position; but how will it be with Republican Senators and Representatives from large and populous States like New York. Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois, or thos from States with large areas and populations rapidly increasing, such as Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas and California? It would be an interesting spectacle to see Logan, Ferry, Windom, Conkling, Cameron (Pennsylvania) and Carpenter, all Republicans from large States, take a stand Burnside and Edmunds, all coming from mall States, on a principle concerning which all Democrats are in harmony. With Democrats the right of local self-government is a principle, but with Republicans only a matter of expediency.

# CUBRENT TOPICS.

OLD LANDMARKS DESTROYED.

In England and other European countries the people have a great reverence for old build-ngs, which are, as a rule, carefully protected. In this country, however, the march of progress oversteps these evidences of the handiwork of our ancestors, and they must make way for more commodious edifices, built according to modern ideas of grandeur, comfort or con-venience. This "spirit of improvement" is particularly noticable in church congregaions. The papers state that only a few weeks ago the oldest church in Maryland, and proba-bly in the United States, located in the village of Stevensville, Kent Island, was demolished to give place to a larger and more imposing building. The venerable structure was erected in 650, with brick brought from England, and up to within a few years has been in uninterrupted use as a place of worship. Coming still nearer nome we are told that the famous old Alam Church, at San Antonio, where Crockett Bowle according to the progressive notions of the green greer into whose hands the venerable structure has fallen, is devoted to the practical purpose of storing hay, corn, basimilar products.

# THE POPULATION OF FRANCE.

The French Minister of Agri culture, in his stimates of the population of France, fixes the figures at 37,000,000, of whom about one third live in cities, and a fraction over one half, 18,968,000, are engaged in agricultural pursuits. In the various professions we find 1,581,000, and 71,300 beggars and tramps. Navigation and commerce employ 3,837,000, and workmen in the various trades foot up 9,274,000 There are 2,151,000 bondholders, although we are not informed whether they are "bloated" or otherwise. Of that unhappy class who have nothing whatever to do France has, according to the enumeration above given, just 210,660 mischief, if the old story about Satan and his die hands is not a figment of some ponot have such a summary way of dealing with agitators, France would be an excellent for the employment of the peculiar tale Denis Kearney. Those 2,000,000 bondholders would be just the men for him to go for in an

NEW OCEAN TELEGRAPH CABLES.

Mr. Norvin Green, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, recently inquired of Mr. J. B. Weaver, the manager of the Angloompany, recently inquired American Cable Company, whether the latter company was likely to lay another cable during the coming summer to meet the largely increasing business, to which a reply was re-ceived stating that the cable company was now egotiating the contract for two cab from Valentia to Heart's Content, with a new form of outer covering for its better protection in deep sea, and the second from Placentia to Sydney, touching at St. Pierre, containing at least three conducting wires, with an ex-tionally heavy outer covering, weighing se tons per knot, and the shore ends of a heavier type. With these additional cable facilities added to the competing land lines the public may reasonably look for important reductions in telegraphic rates throughout the world.

THE FRENCH AT YORKTOWN. A meeting of prominent French residents of New York was held recently for the purpose of taking action in reference to the centennial

celebration of the battle of Torktown, which place in October, 1881. A bill has placed the House of Representatives appropriating \$100,000 for the monument to be erected on the battlefield in commomeration of the victors, and suchoo toward the expense of the celebration. M. Leep Chottens, who has an ability of the particular of the celebration. M. Leep Chottens who has an ability of the control of the celebration. M. Leep Chottens who has an ability of the control of the celebration. bration. M. Leon Chotteau, who has so ably represented French interests in this country, moved that an effort be made to induce the French Minister of War to send to this country Bayard, Thurman, Eaton or Voorhees. After moved that an early referring to certain modifications in the bill French Minister of War to send to this country presented to the previous Congress, one of a regiment of infantry, a battery of arwhich reduced the measure to a simple tillery, with the finest of the French Minister of War to send to this country present the previous formula of the finest of the French Minister of War to send to this country present the previous formula of the finest of the French Minister of War to send to this country present the previous formula of the finest of the French Minister of War to send to this country present the previous formula of the finest of the French Minister of War to send to this country present the finest of the French Minister of War to send to this country present the finest of the French Minister of War to send to this country present the finest of the French Minister of War to send to this country present the finest of the French Minister of War to send to this country present the finest of the French Minister of War to send to the finest of the French Minister of War to send to the finest of the French Minister of War to send to the finest of the French Minister of War to send to the finest of the French Minister of War to send to the finest of the French Minister of War to send to the finest of the French Minister of War to send to the finest of the French Minister of War to send to the finest of the French Minister of War to send to the finest of the French Minister of War to send to the finest of the French Minister of War to send to the finest of the French Minister of War to send to the finest of t

airy to participate in the celebra-tion. Such a superb military pageant would, no doubt, be of the most imposing character. There can be no doubt but that the en-thusiasm and expressions of good will which such an action would invoke would unite even closer than ever the two great sister republics.
The capture of Yorktown took place on the nineteenth of October, 17st, and, as is well known, was the closing event in the stirring drama of our revolution. The French army was commanded by Count Rockambeau, and the navy by Count de Grasse. Resolutions of navy by Count de Grasse. Resolutions of thanks were passed by Congress October 29, and a fine medal—the Libertas Americana—was struck in commemoration of the event. It yould be very remarkable, and not at all impos sible, if some of the descendants of these distinguished French officers should be present

AN ANTI-GRANT NOMINEE. A Washington dispatch says that it is an nounced in influential quarters that if Gen Grant is nominated at Chicago, his Republica opponents will hold a convention and bring ut another candidate and run him independently of the Democrats, Greenbackers, and everybody else. They say it would be impossi-ble to unite their votes upon the Democratic nominee, whoever he may be, and, therefore Geo. William Curtis and Julius H. Seelye are mentioned in this connection. With such a candidate in the field in opposition to Grant they seem to feel confident that the latter would certainly lose the electoral vote of New York, Connecticut and Ohio, and very likely that of Maine, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

SETTLEMENT OF LABOR DISPUTES

A court of arbitration might be established t settle questions between employers and their hands whenever the amount of the industry reaches a certain sum, or the employes reach a certain number. The present mode of pro-cedure materially interferes with the welfare of both parties. Men may be out of employmen any price, but the moment they get places and business is looking up a little they throw down their tools for higher wages and keep on in this way of wrangling to such an extent as to seriously interfere alike with the interests of then and their employers. Were such courts as we have suggested above established throughout the agricultural and manufacturing districts the evils caused by the teachings of such rockless agitators as Denis Kearney might be avoid-ed. As a general thing the workingmen are not in favor of these "demonstrations," but are thoughtlessly led into them by noisy demagogues and self-appointed leaders. The recent trouble in St. Charles parish in this State was not so much the result of dissatisfaction on the score of wages as of excitement engendered b the teachings of certain colored men of the Kear ney order. However, as "an ounce of prevent ive" is considered superior in value to "a pound of cure" our legislators might profitably employ their time in devising a mode of procedure that would prove satisfactory to both parties.

MARTINEZ-RUTH-On St. Joseph's night. Friday, March 19, 1880, by the Rev. J. A. Mano-ritta, Mr. W. A. Martinez to Miss Lily A. Buth. daughter of John Ruth, Esq., both of this city

FUREY-On Tuesday, March 23, 1880, at 3 o'clock a, m., John Furey, aged sixty-six years, a native of the country of Sigo, Ireland, and a resident of this city for the past thirty five

The funeral will take place Wednesday March 24, from the residence of his son. No. 13 Olalborne etreet, near Poydras, at half-past to clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 28, 1880.

Prof. Willoughby Reede:

Dear Sir—Being present at your entertainment last night, and having had the pleasure of hearing your intensely humorous recitation as well as your rendering of Poe's " Baven " rendition so unique, forcible and original, we beg to request that you will, at an early day, re peat the " Haven."

Very respectfully yours,

W. C. BAYMOND. REV. A. N. WYKOFF. BEV. W. S. ALEXANDER, L. H. GARDNER GEO. SOULE. W. B. THOMPSON.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 28, 1889. Messrs. Baymond, Morris, Crickard, Soule and

-Your kind favor requesting me to epeat my recitation of Poe's seen handed me. I thank you for the compliment, and in reply beg to say I will, with much pleasure, read the "Baven" to-morrow (WEDNESDAY) night, twenty-fourth instant.

EDNESDAY AND VOTY respectfully.
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1476 pairs Child's Leather Lace Books, with pels, at 40 cents per pair.

95 dozen Ladies' Cloth Slippers at 26 cents per

1 lot Strap Ties at 75 cents per pair 1 lot Serge Slippers at 50 cents per pair. 1 lot Ladies' Serge Congress at 75 cents per

pair.
1 lot Ladies' Fox Congress at \$1 per pair.
1 lot Ladies' Fox Congress at \$1 per pair. 1 lot Child's Double-sole Button ents per pair.

1 lot Child's Kid Fox Button Boots at 75 cents

1 lot Child's Kid Button Boots at \$1 per pair.
And many other Bargains in the Shoe or He

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