

New Orleans Republican

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 13, 1897.

"I tell you, wife, I've got the plan all in my head." "Ah, then it's all in a nut-shell."

An old settler—The lady who sent a farmer ten cents that had been due twenty-nine years.

The Congressional levee committee were to leave Vicksburg for New Orleans yesterday, on the Robert E. Lee.

A cynical lady, rather inclined to flirt, says most men are like a cold—very easily caught, but very difficult to get rid of.

The Massachusetts mills have sent an agent to Hong Kong to employ coolies for operatives. A cargo of them is expected at Salem.

"Little Faust" at the Academy of Music this evening. To-morrow evening, "Fortunio" and the charming Mrs. Oates. Secure your seats.

Mr. H. Haller, dealer in stoves and house furnishing goods, sends us sample paper cutters of a very neat pattern.

Messrs. Louis Stern & Brothers will sell to-morrow, at ten o'clock, at No. 16 Charles street, six hundred cases boots, shoes and brogans.

So necessary is fun to the mind, that a late philosopher said if you should build schools without play-grounds, nobody would get beyond third division in a lifetime.

The new Cotton Exchange rooms, corner of Gravier street and Theatre alley, will be opened to-morrow at 12 M. A representative of the REPUBLICAN will be present.

Rev. A. J. Ryan, of Mobile, will lecture at the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul (Rev. C. Moynihan's), Third District, on Sunday evening next. Complimentary tickets have been received.

The insurance losses by the Chicago fire foot up \$74,896,000, of which New York city loses directly at least \$13,476,500, to say nothing of the loss by the reinsurance caused by companies which have failed.

Attention is directed to the advertisement in this morning's paper, of the Crescent City Ramie Planting Company, calling a meeting of the stockholders to elect a board of directors and a secretary.

A citizen of Cayuga county, New York, has invented a mode of distilling spirits from Canada thistles. He calls it thistle whisky. About one-third of it is alcohol. It is said to be very pleasant to get drunk on.

Governor Warmoth made the following appointments: John P. Parsons, notary public, Orleans parish; T. C. Anderson, director of the Citizens' Bank on the part of the State, vice Thomas D. Miller, resigned.

The second grand annual fancy dress and masquerade ball of the Robert E. Lee Base Ball Club will be given at Union Hall next Saturday evening. Thanks to Mr. C. S. Myatt, secretary, for complimentary tickets.

Do not fail to secure a seat for the benefit of Mr. Mark Quinlan, at the St. Charles Theatre to-night. The new drama entitled "The Mormons, or Brigham Young at Home," will be presented, to conclude with the "Midnight Watch."

In the Meriden (Connecticut) quarries have been found the foot-prints of gigantic birds, made centuries upon centuries ago, when the sandstone was wet sand. Probably no tracks ever distributed have made more deep and lasting impressions.

Some idea of the magnitude of the interests involved in the textile industry of the United Kingdom may be gathered from the fact that the number of persons actually employed in the mills, factories and works now falls little short of one million.

A Wisconsin farmer easily cured a balky horse. He put a log-chain around the horse's neck, hitched on a yoke of cattle, and requested them to "hove! come up bright," and they came up bright! The horse's head came off, and his hide is for sale cheap.

The marriage service in the Ritualist churches lasts nearly an hour, and is a very imposing ceremony. The priest who officiates usually wears a robe of white satin, trimmed with lace or embroidery, and the altar is decorated with flowers, wreaths and banners.

We had the pleasure of greeting Senator West last evening. He has just returned to the city to remain a week or two, when he will again leave for Washington to attend the meeting of the Senate. The General's friends will find him at the St. Charles Hotel.

We have received from Mr. Ferdinand Marks, secretary of the "Congregation Temple Sinai," an invitation to attend the ceremonies of the laying of the corner stone of their new temple, corner of Triton walk and Carondelet street, on Sunday next, at twelve o'clock.

The Sheriff of the parish of Orleans will sell at auction to-morrow, at 10 1/2 o'clock A. M., at his warehouse, No. 74 St. Ann street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, Second District, one pair of crutches, twenty-four trusses, assorted, and a lot of surgical instruments, etc. See advertisement.

The Southern Claims Commission has heard in continuation the case of Lizzie Hamilton, of Grand Gulf, Mississippi, being a claim for \$104,000 for quartermaster and commissary stores, taken from four plantations in that State, belonging to the claimant.

The laying of the corner-stone of St. Stephen's church, Napoleon avenue, will take place on Sunday next. The procession will form at the intersection of St. Charles street and Napoleon avenue, and will move at 2 P. M. A representative of the REPUBLICAN is invited to attend, and will be there.

English papers record the arrival in Liverpool of Mr. W. H. Webb, the well known ship builder and mail contractor, of the United States, and Mr. Body, chairman of the Central Transit Ship Canal Company of Nicaragua, with the mission of moving the maritime governments of Europe to take part in the scientific investigation for a ship canal through the American isthmus, and guaranteeing its neutrality when made.

THE WORK BEFORE US.

The REPUBLICAN is not by any means one of the latter day saints on the subject of reform. From the day its first issue was published down to the present moment it has never ceased to labor for the best interests of the whole community. At first we had to contend with the disorders created by the civil war, and the chaos that preceded reconstruction. Our first years were spent in battling for a recognition of the rights of the colored people and the safety and protection of their friends. Some of the journals that are now following in our wake on this reform question, were then using all their influence to defeat the objects we sought to achieve. But we have not been turned aside in our work, and the result is as satisfactory as it is permanent. To a certain extent the principles for which we contended in 1867 against the angry opposition of the Times have become a part of the settled policy of the State. They have become so strong that they need no defender. Even those who strove for them when they were weak could not destroy them now that they are so strong. To accomplish this great work it was necessary to employ the means proper for that end. We did not shrink from our work because our enemies showed their abuse and ridicule upon our efforts to put the ballot in the hands of the colored race, and because we insisted upon their right to hold office. The first was vitally necessary for their protection, and the latter was a natural sequence of their newly acquired franchise.

And now that we propose to continue in the work of reforming abuses, as well the old ones as those which have grown up under the new order of things, the Times sippily suggests the articles of our faith, and points out those things which, in its judgment, should hereafter become objects of our solicitude. We are always glad to receive suggestions, and give to every man a patient hearing. But we can not sacrifice our right of judgment to others, especially to those who are so apt to be on the wrong side as the Times has proved itself to be. We shall, therefore, be compelled to make selections from the programme thrust upon us for our swallowing by our disinterested contemporary, which embraces nine propositions, as follows:

- 1. A repeal of the tax bill, so as to arrest the present enormous diversion of the revenues of the State to the enrichment of office-holders and favorites.
2. The abolition of the State assessors and the adoption of the city assessment by the State.
3. The reduction of the enormous patronage and appointing power of the Executive.
4. The modification of the Metropolitan Police bill, so as to reduce the expenses thereof to one-half the present figures.
5. The reduction of the expense of the Legislature to one-third the cost of the recent sessions.
6. The rigid adherence to the constitutional limitation of the debt of the State—already reached.
7. The repeal of the various charters to towns or local corporations, and the amendment of the grants to them.
8. The entire overhauling of the printing bill, so as to prevent the newspapers being made a party organ at the cost of the people.
9. The enactment of severe penal laws against all persons who are guilty of any sort of bribery, venality, corruption, or extortion in office.

In the first place, a total repeal of the tax bill would be equivalent to the dissolution of the State government, and would not be thought a very wise act of statesmanship. But the taxes may be reduced and properly should be, and some provision to secure their more faithful collection would appear to us to be a very important step in the right direction. To impose heavy taxes upon those who are willing to pay, to supply the deficiency caused by the refusal of another to contribute to the public expenses, is an act of necessity rather than justice, and one which a State should use all its power to avoid. The assessed taxes remaining unpaid in this State, with interest added, would make a prodigious sum, almost enough, perhaps, to pay the State debt. And as there are public expenditures which can not be avoided, there must be tax laws authorizing the collection of the money. The first proposition of the Times, therefore, savors rather of destruction than reform.

The second proposition is more reasonable, though it looks to an innovation of a time-honored custom. There are different opinions on the subject, which is clearly a debatable one.

As for the third item, all we have to say is, that when the people, through their accredited representatives, are dissatisfied with the manner in which the Governor wields the power they have conferred upon him, they may take it away without dissent from us.

The REPUBLICAN endeavored last winter to secure a modification of the police bill, but unexpected opposition and treachery succeeded in defeating the friends of the measure. The bill which was prepared for that purpose was stolen in the Senate.

If anything we can do or say will secure the reduction of the expenses of the Legislature to one-third the cost of the recent sessions, we shall certainly do and say it. We know that the last session cost the people an extraordinary sum, and we have not failed to censure those who were responsible for it. And as the Times includes the Governor in its catchment, we may remind it that he has resorted to legal means to put a stop to the payment of certificates issued under the pretended resolutions of a demoralized and confused House of Representatives. We go the whole figure on the reduction of legislative expenses.

If it is possible to annul the charters of the bogus companies and avoid granting any more, we shall be greatly rejoiced. In this connection we might indulge in a retort against our questioner, but it would be out of place. We hope to have the assistance of our neighbor in our opposition to all manner of grants to bogus companies and improper parties generally.

There is no question that the times do not now require the present liberal State aid to the newspapers, and some change

is necessary. So we shall go in for the eighth proposition. It is no compliment to the wisdom of the old law-makers of Louisiana that there is no statute in this State to punish bribery and corruption in office. Attention was called to the omission in the last annual message of the Governor, but not a move was made to sustain him. Neither Republican nor Democrat could be found in either branch of the General Assembly to prepare and introduce a bill for the purpose of utilizing the executive suggestion. The Governor may propose and recommend measures, and even approve the acts of the General Assembly, but he can not make laws, and neither he nor the REPUBLICAN are blamable for the laches of the Legislature.

And now that our neighbor has committed himself to some of the reforms that we consider proper to be made, we hope he will not forget his pledges before the next session closes. We shall take care to remind him of his professions and promises, and demand fulfillment.

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

The beauties of our government flow from its tolerant spirit. Men are left free to form their own judgments of matters and things in general. A difference of opinion upon leading subjects need not therefore cause any serious alarm. One man may be of opinion the representative character of our government is in danger of being changed by an unscrupulous and ambitious President into a despotic form that will suit his personal aims, while another man ventures an opinion that the Presidential office is fast falling into disrepute. These are individual opinions gratuitously given to the public as matter for reflection. If not correct, they do no harm. On the contrary, they do good, for they keep the public mind always on the alert. There is a wide difference of opinion existing at this time as to the tendencies of our government under Republican control. Gentlemen of the opposition profess to see danger ahead. They pretend to believe the measures that have been taken by the government as a whole to prevent lawlessness in the future, will be taken advantage of by the President to secure his re-election; and after that he will become President for life. Our contemporary, the Bulletin, thinks he might become "Presidential Protector, First Consul, Grand Tribune, Emperor, or what not." And the Bulletin differs in its judgment of President Grant's abilities, from the estimate placed upon them by one of Massachusetts' distinguished sons, the Hon. Wendell Phillips. That paper says:

General Grant's abilities have been commonly underrated, probably most of all by his nearest political friends. He is not brilliant. He has neither taste nor tact for a dramatic display of his powers, whatever they are. But, depend upon it, he is strong, grasping, far-reaching, and vital, in his way, extremely bold and adventurous; qualities which unfriendly criticism may easily construe to constitute an unscrupulous and fearless ambition.

Mr. Phillips is evidently of the opinion that President Grant's abilities as a President are overrated. He calls him a third-rate President, and thinks the Presidential office is fast playing out. He says first-rate men are no longer chosen for the place, and that occasionally a fifth-rate man obtains it. It is our opinion that neither of the authorities quoted are correct, nor do we believe they are sustained by public opinion. To say that a President in this country can take advantage of power that has been delegated by the people for noble purposes, and use them for ignoble ends with impunity, is a serious reflection upon the nation. And with equal severity does the charge that none but third-rate men are now chosen for President reflect upon the people. We have not so far lost faith in the manhood, intelligence and virtue of the American people as to believe that either of the above conclusions—arrived at by individual authority—are correct. Nor do we concur in the opinion of Mr. Phillips that there is a "tendency toward concentration of power in the House of Representatives," if he means by that to convey the idea that that branch of the government designs the abolition of the Presidency. The House of Representatives is but a part of a co-ordinate branch of government; it may help to hold the President to a proper performance of his duties. Beyond this, we believe, it would find no support with the people, who elect its members every two years. As the direct representatives of the people, the House of Representatives, so long as it reflects truthfully their wishes, is a proper place for the concentration of power, but the moment that body attempts to usurp the functions of the President the fate of its members so acting would be sealed. There is nothing more certain than this. The American people are so strongly wedded to their system of government to countenance any serious encroachment of one co-ordinate branch upon another. The duties of the executive, legislative and judicial departments are clearly defined, and any departure from them is jealously watched by the people and the remedy applied by them as speedily as possible. This was the case when President Johnson thought he was stronger than Congress, and attempted to dictate a course of reconstruction for the Southern States. We do not believe that he ever entertained the silly idea of abolishing Congress, but he certainly felt like dictating to that body what it should do, and if the people had not strengthened Congress the President would have had his way. And in that case there was no such serious matter directly at issue as abolishing a co-ordinate branch of government. It was simply adopting a policy for reconstructing States that had been in rebellion. Had President Johnson attempted the use of extraordinary powers, not conferred by law, such as were used by Cromwell to get rid of the Long Parliament, we would have considered him a fifth rate President, for he certainly would have been defeated and disgraced by the people whose will he outraged. But President Johnson had too much good sense for this. He quietly submitted to the will

of the people; and for this one of Massachusetts' boldest talkers denounces him as a fifth rate President, thus illustrating reflecting upon the American people.

As opinions are freely given and the government guarantees the right of opinion to all men, we are rather pleased than otherwise to receive and compare the judgments of those who aspire to judge men and measures with an impartial mind. If their judgment errs the public judgment will be very apt to detect the error, and so long as they are of the head and not of the heart, no serious injury will be apt to flow from them, either to the objects they were intended to hit or the men guilty of propagating error.

Whatever individual opinion may be in regard to the ultimate fate of representative government in the United States, public opinion remains firm in its faith of Republican principles, and though our ultimate and greatest enemy will have to be met in the shape of concentrated wealth, the people will have to materially retrograde before even that power, should it combine for that purpose, can overcome their liberties. We have not the remotest idea that such an event will occur in our day, nor do we expect to live long enough to see President Grant, or any other President, attempt to force himself into the Presidential chair by any violent misuse of power. We would as soon expect to see this as to believe that there is any serious notion on the part of the House of Representatives to abolish the office of President. We are satisfied to let men have their opinions about these matters, for we know they are harmless.

MONOPOLIES OF TWO KINDS.

The "odious printing bill" is a Mordecai to the Democratic press in Louisiana. On suitable and unsuitable occasions this reminder of their lost patronage is assailed by our Democratic friends, as if it were the veriest wickedness capable of being invented. They never form a reform party that is not based on the idea of the repeal of the "odious printing bill," and their greatest clamor against the Republican party is that it passed this "iniquitous and villainous measure." And yet the people do not seem to partake of any part in this indignation. They go on printing their advertisements as usual in the official journals, and it does not occur to them that they are being robbed by being directed where they shall print their notices, and what they shall pay for the same. They say to themselves, "What is the difference between printing this advertisement in one paper or putting it into another, as it will cost the same in both, and one is about as interesting as the other. If we take up a Democratic organ it bores us with the same old story that the country is going to the devil. If we take up a Republican paper it says there are better times ahead. Perhaps it is just to patronize the organ that is hopeful and which is not always pulling open our sores and holding up troubles that are more imaginary than real." It seems to us that this indifference of the public to the wrongs of the irritated and irritating Democratic journals is the origin of half the opposition to the printing law, and it still further seems to us that public opinion rather accepts of a provision which exempts them from such a genuine monopoly as the Democrats would have if there was no printing bill to keep alive Republican papers in the State. It is just as well for the opposition to remember that prejudice had set up a sort of inflammable and most destructive order of newspapers in Louisiana, and had clothed them with all the exclusiveness, voracity and wickedness of a monopoly; and that it was only as an offset to this class or guild journalism that the official parish papers were established, in order to foment a healthy public sentiment. We had a fruit and fish monopoly in New Orleans at one time that was not protected by any law, but which was most oppressive upon the people. So we had a newspaper monopoly that was ruinous to the public and political morals of the State, and the Legislature, in order to suppress it, was forced to adopt the "odious printing law." Its effect has been beneficial, and there is a large doubt about whether its perpetration for another year will not continue to be healthy.

The Times insists that the project of organizing a paid fire department originated with the city government, when the fact is, that the system originated in London, Paris, Berlin, Hamburg and Antwerp, and has been copied into most of the Northern cities of the United States. If we mistake not, the Times published a very able argument in favor of the change not more than six months ago, wherein it not only endorsed the policy of the proposed system, but put forth the necessary figures to prove that it would be highly economical to substitute a paid department for the present volunteer arrangement. It is well enough to remember all these things in the discussion which is now going on with so much show of indignation.

The Times declares that it has been waiting for any number of days for somebody to bring forth a single argument in favor of adopting a paid fire department in the city of New Orleans. Perhaps if the editor will overhaul the files of the Times, and read his own editorials in favor of the identical proposition which has been proposed by the city government, he will not only find enough of an argument to satisfy him, but he will also discover that the suggestion did not originate with the Administrators. It is highly necessary to have something of a memorial kept out of trouble with an editorial suspension in charge.

The Piqueur bristles all over with fretful quills. It seldom perspires, but when it does go in for a sweat, the exudation is acridulous and abundant. It is now porous about the fire department, saying to the Aldermen, "you must face this question one way or the other; you shall not play with our feelings in this way." This is enough. If there is any scare in the Administrators the Piqueur will bring it out.

Have Your Printing and Binding Done at the NEW ORLEANS MANUFACTORY OF LADIES' SUITS MADE TO ORDER

JACOB OTT, BUILDER. 183 Canal Street. Store fitted up with dispatch. Jobbing promptly attended to.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, November 5, 1897.

In view of the many blessings with which the past year has been crowned, and in accordance with the proclamation of the President of the United States, I, H. C. Warmoth, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do hereby appoint and set apart as a day of public thanksgiving and praise, THURSDAY, November 20, 1897, and I do hereby recommend to all the good people of this State that upon that day they set apart an ordinary secular pursuit, and repair to our customary places of divine worship, there to offer thanks to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe for the blessings and mercies He has vouchsafed to us, and to reverently supplicate for a continuance of His beneficent favor.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed, at the City of New Orleans, this eighth day of November, A. D. 1897, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-sixth.

By the Governor: H. C. WARMOTH, J. W. FAIRBANK, Assistant Secretary of State.

FIREMEN'S CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION. HALL OF THE BOARD OF DELIBERATES, New Orleans, November 11, 1897.

At a meeting of the Board of Deliberates, held this evening, November 11, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, For the past thirty-six years the Fire Department of the city of New Orleans has been one of the most useful and prominent of its public institutions, performing its important mission faithfully, energetically and satisfactorily to the people, in time of peace, through the long gloomy period of the war, in pestilence, and whenever and wherever duty demanded the presence of its members;

WHEREAS, The Firemen's Charitable Association, composed of the same self-sacrificing men, has during the long period of its existence, nursed and assisted its sick, buried its dead, contributed to the support of its widows and orphans, and has to its credit, one hundred and ninety widows and three hundred children, and sixty orphaned and abandoned children;

WHEREAS, An institution, whose time-honored usefulness commands and possesses the grateful support of an entire community, whose charitable work is as comprehensive and as practical as it is benevolent and humane; whose consistent respect for public opinion and the rights of others, has been as remarkable as its great utility; an institution whose record is without blot or stain upon its escutcheon, should not be ruthlessly changed by those interested temporarily with the people's power, be it therefore

Resolved, That the Fire Department of the city of New Orleans views with alarm and surprise the uncalculated attempt of a portion of the city government to abolish their organization, and, as citizens, taxpayers and firemen, respectfully, but earnestly and solemnly protest against legislation which is unjust, impolitic and dangerous to public property, and the risks of underwriters.

Resolved, That in the unanimous declaration of the Firemen's Charitable Association, as expressed through their published resolutions, in the united voice of the public press, in the support of the Citizens' Association, and in the clear and unmistakable manifestation of public opinion, this Board gratefully recognizes the undivided sentiment of the taxpayers and citizens of New Orleans in favor of the continued existence of our cherished FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Resolved, That we are ready and willing to enter into a just and equitable contract, for the extinguishment of fires, with the city government, and thus to preserve unto our fellow-citizens their beloved and time-honored organization.

Resolved, That if the City Administrators are not yet fully alive to the loudly expressed desires of the taxpayers of New Orleans, and their constituency and creators, and want any further extension of popular feeling, then the Board of Commissioners and Finance Committee are hereby authorized, whenever in their opinion the exigencies of the case demand it, to call public mass meetings of the people of New Orleans in each of the four original municipal districts of the city.

Resolved, That the Board of Commissioners to call meetings of the delegates to the Board from each municipal district be and they are hereby constituted committees, to supervise and arrange such meetings.

Resolved, That the profound and grateful thanks of the Firemen's Charitable Association, and they are hereby tendered to the Underwriters of New Orleans, the press of the city, the Citizens' Association, and the people, for their prompt and cordial endorsement and support of this organization.

I. N. MARKS, President. New Orleans, November 11, 1897.

SILKS AND CLOAKS. F. G. & C. W. BARRIERE'S, No. 133 Canal Street.

We call the special attention of our customers and of the public to our large assortment of new goods, comprising— DRESS GOODS of all descriptions. (CASHMERE.) HULLY COVER, OPERA FLANEL and FRENCH FLANELS of all colors, for ladies' frocks. THE BEST OF GOODS, English, French and German. HOSIERY, Merino, Cashmere, and all celebrated California and New York goods. HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS—Towels, Gossamer, Bathing Towels, English Cottons, Honey-comb Quilts, Nottingham Linens, etc. FRENCH FURNITURE, of Country: Eau de Cologne, Perfumery, Powders, Soaps, Combs, etc. BLANKETS, Black and colored SILKS of Bonnet & Guinet, of Lyons. Black and Black Silk VELVETS. KID GLOVES, one and two buttons.

We will on MONDAY make the opening of our Cloak and Shawl Room, and be ready to show to our customers our large assortment of French Cashmères, Velvet and Cloth Cloaks, Jackets, Sacks, Mantles, Waterproofs and Chemises, Runners of the latest styles. LATEST STYLES—LATEST STYLES OF FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS. The Very Lowest Prices.

Scotch PLAIDS at thirty-five cents per yard. Scotch PLAIDS, fancy colors, at thirty cents. Striped POPLINS at forty cents. Plain POPLINS at twenty-five cents. Silk POPLINS at sixty cents. Plain ALPACAS at only twenty-five cents. MERINOES and Emprass CLOTHS at the LOWEST PRICES. ALPACA-ALPACA. The cheapest Black ALPACA in the city. I am offering a fine Black ALPACA at only thirty-five cents per yard, sold every where at forty-five cents. All persons in need of WINTER GOODS should not fail to call and inspect my stock before purchasing elsewhere. A large invoice of BLANKETS, from \$1.50 up, at the Very Lowest Prices. GEORGE BRAUNER'S, 605 Magazine Street, between Josephine and St. Andrew streets.

IRON BARGE LINE. A public meeting of all interested in the establishment of the IRON BARGE LINE will be held on MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 15, 1897, at 7 P. M., at the new rooms of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, corner of Gravier street and Theatre alley. A full attendance is particularly requested, as business of importance will be brought up. Gentlemen in charge of subscription lists are requested to hand them in on the evening of the meeting. JOHN PHELPS, Chairman Committee.

LADIES' SUITS MADE TO ORDER. NEW ORLEANS MANUFACTORY OF LADIES' SUITS MADE TO ORDER

163 Canal Street. 163. Either from their own or the "Factory" goods, under the direction of a most skillful CUTTER and FITTER from NEW YORK, whose name could be found in the first ranks of the Fashionable Dress-makers of that city, and since she has been with us, proved herself to possess the abilities in cutting and fitting, and taste displayed in trimming, that can not fail to please the most exacting in the fashionable circles.

Our Factory, above the store, is daily producing a large number of suits of every description, in Black and Colored ALPACA, POPLIN, SERO, BISMARCK, AGOUTANT and WATERPROOF, etc. Also, WATERPROOF CLOAKS. LEWIS & HEDRICK, No. 163 Canal Street.

LOOK AT THE PRICES. Shirts and Men's Furnishing Goods. LEIGHTON'S.

In consequence of the dullness of trade the present season, we shall continue to offer our new stock at extremely low prices for the coming week. See the inducements before purchasing elsewhere. C. LEIGHTON, Corner Canal and St. Charles streets.

O'DONNELL, WENETT & CO., IN DR. WADE'S NEW BUILDING, 643 Magazine Street.

Have received, per steamer St. Louis, a full line of FURS for Ladies and Children, NEW OPERA CLOAKS, Cloth and Velvet SACKS, Broche SHAWLS; also, a full line of KNIT JACKETS for Ladies and Children, all of which are to be sold at VERY LOW FIGURES.

We would call special attention to our stock of BLACK SILKS, which we will offer on MONDAY, at Prices that Can Not Be Beat in this City.

HOUSEKEEPERS. Respectfully informed that we have just received from NEW YORK AUCTIONS AND OTHER CHEAP SOURCES, CARPETS, MATTINGS, RUGS, CRUMBLETS, WINDOW SHADES, CURTAIN DAMASKS, REFS, TABLE and PIANO COVERS, TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, QUILTS, COVERLETS, BLANKETS, etc.

And will sell them at a SMALL ADVANCE ON COST. BRASELMAN & ADAMS, CASH DEALERS, Nos. 586 and 588 Magazine Street, CORNER OF ST. ANDREW.

FOURTH DISTRICT CARPET HOUSE. Those who wish to rent or furnish their dwellings, and are in need of Brussels and Ingrain CARPETS, white, check and fancy MATTINGS, door OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, CURTAINS, SHADES, TABLE CLOTHS, etc., will please take notice that we have now in store, and are constantly receiving, ALL ARTICLES IN THE CARPET LINE.

Of the latest style and most approved patterns, which have been purchased at great advantage, and will be sold at VERY LOW PRICES. B. & W. CRONER, No. 551 Magazine, corner of St. Mary Street, noll 12 1/2 p. and Nos. 197 and 199 St. Mary street.

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS. Our buyer is now in New York selecting additions to our already large stock of Dress Goods, Merinos, Alpaca, Poplins, Delaines, Emprass Cloths, Bombazines, Scotch Plaids, Cassimeres, Cloths, Kentucky Jeans, Flannels of all kinds, etc., all of which we offer by the package, piece or yard at ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.

Ladies will find at our store, as in years past, the choicest patterns and best qualities, and a complete stock to select from. Country merchants and planters will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Careful attention given to all country orders, and satisfaction guaranteed. B. & W. CRONER, No. 551 Magazine, corner of St. Mary Street, noll 12 1/2 p. and Nos. 197 and 199 St. Mary street.

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS BANK, No. 187 Canal Street. (Incorporated March 15, 1855.) OFFICERS: L. L. GIBBENS, President. THOMAS A. ADAMS, First Vice President. THOMAS ALLEN CLARK, Second Vice President. CHARLES J. LEEDS, Third Vice President. SAM JONES, JR., Treasurer.

DIRECTORS: L. F. Genere, Dr. Wm. Morton Mercer, David Leubart, John James, Thomas Allen Clark, John Adams, Charles J. Leeds, Carl Kolha, Samuel Schneider, and Samuel Jamison.

SIX PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. A NEW BRAND OF CIGARS. SOMETHING EXCEEDINGLY FINE. THE LEGAL TENDER. We have just received, per steamship Margaret, direct from Havana, a large lot of those delicately flavored cigars, to which we direct the attention of connoisseurs. Also, a full assortment of the following favorite brands: LA CORONA, CABANAS, PARTAGAS, UPMAN, EXCEPTION, INTIMIDAD, FIGARO, and A LARGE STOCK OF CIGARETTES. FERNANDEZ & VILLA, Corner Royal and Customhouse streets, noll 12 1/2 p.

F. NEWHALL, 40 Camp Street. Has just received a new and complete stock of WALL PAPER and WINDOW SHADES. All work promptly executed by competent and experienced workmen. oell 12 1/2 p.

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Exhibitors are invited from every section of America. Railroads, steamships, and other transportation lines, as named in the Premium Catalogue (pages 10 and 11), will carry exhibitors to and from the Fair at one-half the usual rate. The books are now open for the entry of Machinery, Wares, Merchandise, Stock, Agricultural Products, Fruits, Vegetables, etc., at the office of the Association, in the Mechanics' Institute. For further information see Premium Catalogue, which will be sent to any address free of charge. LUTHER HOMES, oell 7 p. Secretary and Treasurer, New Orleans.

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MRS. C. EDMONSTON, United States Claim Agent, at the Office of Fred R. Barbaert, Notary and Attorney, No. 69 Canal Street, New Orleans. Refer to: Arvendano Brothers, No.