New Orleans Republican.
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS
NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 25, 1875.

Scotchmen eat three oatmeals a day.

The American eagle—A gold coin.

When men dare do woman dares too.

O[illegible] man to be a footstool? Sofa so good.

[illegible]abord has been cemented in a cemetery.

Tie a man's hands and he is bound to be still.

Dan Rice has a poor show for anything in this world.

A railroad receiver is as bad as he who steals a railroad.

The public schools are closed to-day—Thanksgiving Day.

The St. Louis whisky ring slanders fall as Babcock extinguishers.

The [illegible] Nine Base Ball Club of Cairo, Illinois, is no great shakes.

The election in Mississippi was a farce after the campaign tragedy.

It is proper to hang the washed clothes of a bachelor on a masculine.

When a man stubs his toe he takes a trip, and knows where he is going.

For bargains in millinery, go to Mme. Reynoir's, No. 9 Chartres street.

The Orleans Roller Skating Club skate at Harmony Hall on Friday evening.

So far as walking is concerned, a man might as well be tight as to wear tight boots.

Charlotte Thompson put on but few Jane Eyres when they seized her baggage in Chicago.

Press agents are employed to impress the merits of shows upon the minds of stupid journalists.

Five couples of mutes formed mutual attachments at Columbus, Ohio, recently, and married.

Hats, bonnets, and trimmings, fashionable and cheap, at Mme. Reynoir's, No. 9 Chartres street.

It is said an attorney with a crooked eye has been called to defend in cases of crooked whisky.

Young ladies who wish to reduce their expenses, and become economical, should give up chewing gum.

Colonel T. W. Torrence, who represents the Buffalo Bill combination, is a Louisiana veteran of the Mexican war.

An actor depends greatly on a good house for inspiration; a preacher can read a sermon as well to empty pews.

In commercial failures the men who lose money are more to be commiserated than those who fail, but do not pay.

The Cherokee Indians long since abolished the whipping posts, such as a Democratic editor of Mississippi seeks to revive.

If the *Graphic* keeps on illustrating the centennial exposition there will be nothing new left for visitors to see next year.

The Boston *Globe* permits its editors to sign names to their articles. The chief is afraid they will all be credited to him otherwise.

Carlyle is of opinion that the bravest man in the world feels more comfortable when there is a high fence between him and a savage dog.

Complaint of the mails is the main complaint now. There are too many fast trains running away from the postoffices before the mails are made up.

Mr. Fox, who is now here on account of the New York *Herald*, has been ordered to Key West to wait for news. He will make a healthy target for Spanish shooting in Cuba.

The Oscar J. Dunn Lodge, No. 1548, United Order of Odd Fellows, will give a festival at Economy Hall, on Saturday evening, for the benefit of the widow and orphan's fund of the lodge.

Thinking of the flatboat service, a late Natchez *Democrat* says: "There are 118,000 barrels of potatoes now afloat for New Orleans." There is a danger the murphys will be found watery after floating so far.

An old preacher, who had several calls to take a parish, asked his servant where he should go, and the servant said, "Go where there is most sin, sir." The preacher concluded that was good advice, and went where there was most money.

The Mobile papers announce that the "Two Orphans" will be played at the Mobile Theatre to-night by Bidwell's Academy of Music company. The part of *Louise* will be acted by Miss Minnie Palmer, a little star who is to appear here next week in a play written for her called "Little Silver."

The Pennsylvania Legislature of 1784 was very particular, and accordingly "Resolved, That hereafter no member shall come into the chamber barefooted, nor eat his bread and cheese on the steps of the capitol." Now men make their bread and butter in Legislatures.

It appears that a large majority of the American adventurers who took service in the Khedive's army expected only to draw pay, and not to fight. Warlike movements in Egypt have caused many of the officers to desert the service. All of the colonels wanted to be generals, and all of the generals want the position of chief of staff, which is held by General C. P. Stone.

An exchange says: "Taste in dress is one of the most desirable attributes in both sexes, but in what colors he shall dress becomes not only more than a matter of taste with the soldier, but of the most vital importance. For, from numerous observations, it would appear that men are hit during battle according to the color of their dress in the following order: Red is the most fatal color; the least fatal, Austrian gray. The proportions are: Red, twelve, rifle green seven, brown six, Austrian bluish gray five." We still prefer the blue.

THANKSGIVING.

There is a time for all things; a time to laugh, a time to sing and a time to pray. One day in seven has been set apart as the Lord's day; that we are commanded to remember and keep holy. The command has little effect on the New Orleans public. The retail whisky business is more prosperous here on Sundays than on other days; shooting galleries are better patronized; and on Sunday nights the theatres are full, though they may have been poorly attended during the week. Sunday has become here more a day of pleasure than a day of rest and of prayer.

This manner of spending the Sabbath is an error. The Connecticut blue laws, which forced people to church were also wrong. All good acts should be voluntarily performed. Good deeds should spring from willing hearts. There is a growing habit among men to regard religious things lightly. It is a sad mistake to allow children to grow up believing they can do without God. The civilization of the enlightened portions of this world is due to the effects of the Christian religion. We enjoy blessings, comforts and happiness unknown to heathen lands. While all material things change, but are not lost, and exist in some other form, we can not believe a human soul will perish. In the minds of all men not thoroughly depraved there is a belief and hope that something of their being will live hereafter. The thought makes men better. If a child can be thankful to its father for all of the good things it receives, it becomes fathers and mothers of children to be thankful for the things they themselves are permitted to enjoy.

This day has been appointed by the President of the United States as a day for thanksgiving and praise throughout the Union. The President has recommended that all good people abstain from their usual avocations and take occasion for the humble expression of our thanks to Almighty God for the ceaseless and distinguished benefits bestowed upon us as a nation, and for His mercies and protection during the closing year. The Governor of Louisiana joins in such recommendation. The New Orleans REPUBLICAN can but add its influence and example toward the proper observance of the occasion; and to allow our employes unrestricted religious liberty, they will not be required to work this day, and no paper will be issued from our office to-morrow morning.

There are many things to be thankful for on this twenty-fifth day of November. Most of the ills men have are of their own making; from heaven we get only blessings. Those who live must be thankful; those who live well must be doubly so. Nature has been kind to us and to Louisiana; pestilence has avoided us, and crops have been abundant about us wherever industry has tilled the soil. We can be thankful that we are, and that there is so much held for us in the future. And we can give praise to the good giver of all good gifts. We all hope for good dinners to-day. It is a beautiful custom, this making feasts mingle with thanks, and making praise glad. There is a consistency in eating heartily and being heartily thankful. It is a New England custom to attend church and afterward feast liberally on thanksgiving days, and the intelligent Christianity of New England has in it something worthy to emulate. The President and the Governor have issued their proclamations in accordance with a time honored custom; and real thanksgiving and praise to a power above earthly rulers should be always an annual custom observed among Christian people. If there are heathenish persons in our midst who have never been thankful for blessings received, let them begin this day with a bit of gratitude to something superior to self.

OUR CITY FINANCES.

We see the Khedive of Egypt has applied to England to send him two accountants to balance up his books and set his finances straight.

It would seem that our City Council had better follow the example of the Khedive to extricate itself from the deplorable fiscal confusion in which it is involved. In the face of complaints that the Republican party had ruined the State with debt and taxes, the Republican majority limited the public debt and has further reduced this obligation by scaling away forty per cent of its face. The Democratic city fathers did not ask the same reduction of a corporate debt which rested on the same property, but undertook to manage it in its own way. The property which could not pay a State debt of twenty-five million dollars, seems able to pay a city debt of twenty-three million dollars. And while those creditors who have trusted the State on the liability of this property have been required to abate forty per cent of its face, the creditors who have trusted the city upon the liability of the same property expect to receive the full amount of their demand. Usually when a tenement is burdened with a debt to two creditors, and proves of insufficient value to satisfy both, each creditor is paid according to the amount of his debt, but one creditor does not expect the full face of his debt while the other loses forty per cent of a debt bond on the same property.

The Democratic city fathers then declined to accept the agency of the Republican Legislature, and proceeded to meet the city debt and satisfy the city creditor by other means. Among these was a device to persuade the Misses Manhaut and other spinsters to exchange their guaranteed bonds for truly lucky numbers in a lottery, or to expect a city which can not pay to-day to be perfectly responsible half a century hence.

Having, therefore, left the adjustment of this debt to the Democratic administration, the Republican Legislature did the best thing for the "landed gentry" and other taxpayers by prohibiting the city administration from going in debt any further. The ancient game of using the collections of the current year to meet the current salaries, and leaving the floating deficiency to be funded by a succeeding administration, was abruptly terminated by the Republican Legislature. This has embarrassed the city administration very much, and threatens the extinguishment of the public light, the accumulation of dirt in the public thoroughfares and the stoppage of personal salaries. This system of cumulative indebtedness had to be stopped some time or other. We hold the present city administration innocent of having created this city debt, and they will not be charged with having increased it, which will be an honor to their municipal memories.

The Republican party has offered its counsel in the premises only to be rejected, but if the municipal authorities will condescend to accept Republican aid, it will, no doubt, be cheerfully approved. Assuming the inability of the city to meet the January interest, some arrangement must be made with the public creditor, or the public creditor will proceed to test the actual value of his securities.

Many months since the REPUBLICAN stated the power of the State over the obligations of the city. This was done in argument, and no opinion was advanced on the subject. The State being a paramount power, directs its agent, the corporation, to contract a debt in the name of a portion of the people of the State. The State also contracted, on behalf of the whole people, a debt. This debt it decides the people unable to pay. The State, as a principal, having authorized its corporate agent to contract a debt on behalf of a part of the people, the question arises whether, if the State can cancel a part of the debt on her whole people for inability to pay, the State can not also command its corporate agent to cancel a part of the debt on a part of the same people for a similar and unstipulated ability to pay. He who acts by an agent acts for himself. The State can either command its agent to repudiate *pro tanto* for inability, or if the State be responsible to the creditor of the city for a debt contracted upon State assurance and State authority, then the responsibility of the State gives it an indisputable right to declare the inability of a part of the people for whom it has thus become reponsible as garantor precisely on the same principle that it declared the inability of the whole people whom it had financially bound by its undertaking on their behalf. Such is an abstract of the argument which has been suggested to the city authorities. Should they, however, still decline to invoke the exercise of State power in the premises, there will remain but one ostensible alternative. It will be to allow the public creditor to exercise his legal rights. They can only go to subject the vested property of the city. If all the lots and tenements and outstanding debts due the city shall be sold we apprehend it would not satisfy ten per cent of the city debt. Then the liability would stop. It must be remembered that the power of taxation can not be delegated nor mortgaged, nor could a mandamus lie to compel either the State or a municipal legislature to impose taxes. The right to regulate taxation is a representative right, and can neither be restricted nor prescribed in its exercise. It may be said the public faith is pledged to continue the municipal or State taxation. This is a question which every Legislature must decide for itself. We only deny that any earthly power can compel a Legislature to tax the people.

If, then, the assets of the city consist of the visible and tangible property which it possesses, the public creditors can get no more. It would certainly be a good bargain to get rid, not only of twenty-three millions of dollars for the proceeds of a small annuity for certain corporate properties which the city can buy in at their value, but also to get rid of a direct tax which weighs down property, and an indirect taxation which deters and drives away people from the city. Perhaps our financial authorities have been a little late in calling in the doctor, but the practice, though heroic, is as obvious as it is inevitable; it will either precede dissolution or an autopsy will demonstrate the fact that it would have saved the patient.

PARTISAN LOGIC.

The REPUBLICAN has given indisputable evidence that the stagnation of our commerce and industry is not due to political abuses alone. The monopolies of butchers meat and market food, of gas, lottery or other taxes upon consumption do not account for our commercial condition. Nor can the taxes on the "landed gentry," however onerous, furnish solution. The reasoning on which we based our proposition was succinctly that other cities not less burdened with abuses than our own were advancing in prosperity. The facts published months ago in regard to the misgovernment of New York are verified to-day by republication in Democratic journals. The total destruction of two hundred millions of property belonging to the "landed gentry" of Chicago has been followed by the increased population and prosperity of that city. We have not cited these negative evidences that New Orleans does not owe her decline to political abuses through any defense of these abuses, but because it is essential to the cure of a disease to disabuse the mind of any inadequate cause for its existence.

We find in the Democratic pro tem organ of this city the first acknowledgment of the decline of New York city:

> The shrinkage of values in New York city alone is almost beyond belief, while the manufacturing districts are, if anything, in a more deplorable condition.

Now, New York city has a debt and rate of taxation equal or nearly equal with that of New Orleans, either per capita or advalorem. New York is and has been for years past governed by Democrats, as New Orleans is and has in great part been governed by Democrats. New York, however, advances in taxable values and population.

In the article from which we make the above quotation we find suggested as a cause of consolation that "the trouble is not confined to this section, but is general throughout the country—greater in the North than here;" and admits there are "few instances even in oppressed and misgoverned Louisiana that tell a more dreadful story than that of New York."

If, therefore, the same state of indebtedness exists under the Democratic city of New York as under the Republican government of Louisiana; if the pecuniary troubles which befall New York are common to the whole country, where is the logic of attributing to a special cause local embarrassments which exist and are common elsewhere? If those evils have occurred under a Democratic city administration, why attribute similar evils to a Republican administration? Why exasperate the people of New Orleans to the point of civil war to punish one political party for evils shown common to other political parties? Why propose as a panacea for these common evils the elevation of the Democratic party whose abuses in the instance of New York have been identical with those alleged to have been perpetrated in the government of New Orleans? We hope there may be an end of this partisan logic which depends upon attributing to political opponents every accident which may befall the prosperity of any community, and conceals every similar practice by its own political friends. The restoration of New Orleans requires something more effective than a partisan charlatanry, which consists solely in discharging a rival physician and committing the case to one whose practice elsewhere and in similar cases has proven as unfortunate as that of those it is proposed to supersede.

The commercial case of New Orleans requires the co-operation and concert of all her citizens. A conference should be held as to the best system which can be adopted to secure this object. The reform of all official abuses should be considered as one, though not the sole, cause of stagnation, but to command capital and confidence there must be a cessation of political and social war upon one party by the other. Men do not habitually carry bags of gold into a saloon and set them down on the counter when pistols are drawn and bowies glaring in the gaslight. Capitalists do not care to make investments where one partisan assures them that his opponents are thieves, while these opponents in turn advise the capitalist that the man he has been talking to will shoot the top of his head off for a thoughtless word or a greenback.

We have no expectation that the Democratic party will acknowledge the common depreciation of values, nor the general depravity of party politicians, but when St. Louis displays such a list of men of all parties, and New York imprisons a Senator for theft, the people of Louisiana will cease to pursue Republicans with shotguns, and unite with all honest men, without regard to party, in the punishment of bad men and the promotion of good men to office.

THE CURSE OF GUIBORD.

We yield to none in our respect for the right of personal judgment, and would go to war for the right of a Hindoo to worship Juggernaut, provided he run his idol on no one but himself. We have an inflexible and impartial support for all modes of Christian faith and an equal respect for the rights and motives of those who differ with us, as we expect that they shall entertain for our own. The United States is a neutral ground where all rights and rites are entitled to equal free exercise.

With this ultra liberal profession of faith we can not comprehend why Mr. Guibord, of Canada, should have been cursed, because he was one of those who continued their connection with the Institut Canadien after "the Institut fell under the displeasure of the Roman Catholic Bishop for refusing to throw out of its library certain books that were placed in the Index Expurgatorius at Rome."

Granting the ecclesiastical right to pursue people with fire and sword for heresy while upon earth, we are bothered to know how such a sentence can follow them and be executed in the next world. We should suppose the power to bind and loose, a delegated authority confined to this earth, and subject to a conflict of jurisdiction when subject to revision and to reversal under Omnipotent authority. These heresies, which might awaken scruples in one mind, we cheerfully concede as articles of faith to others, and would maintain such right of opinion. The curse of the ground is a very curious exercise of sacred authority. The depth to which the curse penetrates would, we suppose, be limited by gravitation, and would not disturb the sacredness of any antipodal sepulture. We do not suppose that such an anathema would affect the productive powers of the soil. The great primeval curse, "Cursed is the ground for thy sake. Thorns also and thistles shall it bring forth to thee," was imposed upon the products of the earth. The barren fig tree was condemned to perpetual barrenness; but we scarcely suppose that the soil which covered the remains of poor Guibord could grow nothing but Canada thistles, and could be perpetually inhibited from growing a rose, or a weeping willow in solace or in sympathy with those who mourned a good man condemned to perpetual punishment because he disregarded the book reviews of his pastor. The exciting scenes which attended the sepulchre of this heretic, occurred in a foreign land. They seem to us, oppressed with questions of sectional and race associations, very trivial subjects of public discord. We are, however, impressed with the dangers of religious disputes. They can never be compromised but must be transmitted to coming generations in undiminished acerbity. Leaving, then, to all the sacred right to choose their own way to salvation or to perdition, according to the lights or shades of their own sagacity, we may be allowed to express the hope that no such disgraceful occasions as have called out the Canadian troops to assure decent sepulchre to a Christian will ever appear in the United States.

1876.

THE SOUTHERN STATES

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL

EXPOSITION

WILL BE HELD ON THE FAIR GROUNDS,

AT

NEW ORLEANS,

Commencing February 26, 1876,

AND

CONTINUING TEN DAYS.

I. N. MARKS, President.

SAMUEL MULLEN, General Superintendent.

Executive Committeee.

A. BALDWIN, Chairman;
JAMES I. DAY. W. B. SCHMIDT.
COLONEL J. D. HILL. JOHN G. FLEMING.

It is the aim of the Board of Commissioners to make it a thorough Exposition of the Agricultural and Mechanical Products of the Southern States, Mexico and Central America, but it will be open to competitors throughout the country, and the general premium list will embrace all articles comprehended in the general design of an Agricultural and Industrial Exposition, including special premiums for strictly Southern products.

The premium list, which is now in course of publication, will be on a liberal scale, and the rules will provide for a just and impartial system of awards, by competent and disinterested jurors.

The Fair Grounds are generally conceded to be the handsomest in the United States, comprising 120 acres, within fifteen minutes ride by street cars from the center of the city. The grounds are shaded by a beautiful grove of live oaks, and the buildings, which are of recent construction, are amply sufficient to meet all the necessities of the most extensive exhibition.

The Racing Course, which is used by the Louisiana Jockey Club at all its meetings, is justly famous throughout the country, and the accommodations for stock are unsurpassed.

It is the first time that such an enterprise has been inaugurated at the South, and being held at a time when the city of New Orleans is thronged with thousands of visitors to participate in the festivities of the Carnival, it affords unusual inducements to exhibitors from every section of the country.

The commissioners earnestly appeal to the people of the Southern States to lend their aid and encouragement to the Exposition, and to make it in all respects a complete exhibition of Southern productions, and it is hoped that manufacturers, producers and others in every section of the country will participate.

Ample arrangements have been perfected for the transportation of goods and visitors from every section at reduced rates.

For detailed information, address

SAMUEL MULLEN,

General Superintendent, No. 30 Camp street, New Orleans. oct eod 3m

WRIT OF ELECTION.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, November 17, 1875.

To the Supervisor of Registration for the Parish of Grant:

Official information being conveyed to me by Hon. E. D. Estilette, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, that a vacancy exists in the representation of the parish of Grant, in the lower house of the General Assembly, you are hereby directed, within three days from the receipt of this writ of election, to give public notice that an election will be held to fill such vacancy on a day to be named by you, not less than twenty days nor more than thirty days after the publication of such notice, in accordance with the provisions of section thirty of act No. 98 of 1872, approved November 20, 1872.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State this seventeenth day of November, A. D. 1875, and of the independence of the United States the one hundredth.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State. no18

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, November 19, 1875.

To the People of Louisiana:

The President of the United States, in accordance with time-honored custom, having appointed THURSDAY, the twenty-fifth of November, 1875, as a day of national thanksgiving and prayer, it is hereby recommended to the people of this State that they observe the day designated in an appropriate and becoming manner. While we return grateful thanks for the many blessings bestowed upon us, remembering especially our immunity from pestilence and flood, and the bountiful crops with which Providence has crowned the industry of the laborer throughout the length and breadth of our State, and while from the prosperity thus vouchsafed to us we derive new hope and courage for the future, let us not forget to alleviate, as far as lies in our power, the sufferings of the poor within our midst.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, this tenth day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and of the independence of the United States the one hundredth.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State. no11

WRIT OF ELECTION.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, November 17, 1875.

To the Supervisor of Registration for the Parish of Ouachita:

Official information being conveyed to me by Hon. E. D. Estilette, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, that a vacancy exists in the representation of the parish of Ouachita in the lower house of the General Assembly, you are hereby directed, within three days from the receipt of this writ of election, to give public notice that an election will be held to fill such vacancy, on a day to be named by you, not less than twenty days nor more than thirty days after the publication of such notice in accordance with the provisions of section thirty of act No. 98 of 1872, approved November 20, 1872.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State this seventeenth day of November, A. D. 1875, and of the independence of the United States the one hundredth.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State. no18

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

G. H. BRAUGHN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
No. 17 Commercial Place.
Practice in all the State and Federal Courts.
Will honestly give the personal attention to all matters intrusted to him. [illegible]

SPLENDID CHANCE

FOR

A FORTUNE.

THE LOUISIANA

STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

WILL GIVE AT THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA,

ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1875,

A GRAND GOLDEN DRAWING.

Capital Prize $100,000!

ONE PRIZE TO EVERY SIX TICKETS.

3580 PRIZES,

IN ALL AMOUNTING IN THE AGGREGATE TO OVER

HALF A MILLION IN GOLD!

The Drawing will positively commence at TEN O'CLOCK on the morning of SATURDAY, December 25, 1875, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, New Orleans, Louisiana. It will be conducted with a

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,

For which the best musical talent available in the country will be engaged, and to which every holder of a COUPON TICKET will be entitled to FREE ADMISSION.

LOOK AT THE SCHEME!

Extraordinary Scheme!

20,000 Tickets at $50 Each.

LIST OF PRIZES:

1 Capital Prize		$100,000
1 Prize		50,000
1 Prize		20,000
1 Prize		10,000
2 Prizes at	$5000	10,000
4 Prizes at	$2500	10,000
20 Prizes at	$1000	20,000
50 Prizes at	$500	25,000
1200 Prizes at	$100	120,000
2000 Prizes at	$50	100,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES:

100 Approximation Prizes at	$200	$20,000
100 Approximation Prizes at	$100	10,000
100 Approximation Prizes at	$75	7,500

TOTAL:

3580 Prizes in All,

AMOUNTING TO

$502,500 IN GOLD!

Price of Tickets:

WHOLE TICKETS	$50 00
HALVES	25 00
TENTHS	5 00
TWENTIETHS	2 50

For sale at all the New Orleans agencies and at the Central Office of the

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

Address Lock Box No. 692, New Orleans Postoffice.

REMIT BY POSTOFFICE, MONEY ORDER, REGISTERED LETTER, DRAFT, OR BY EXPRESS.

OBSERVE AND RECOLLECT

That in the Grand Golden Drawing of December 25, 1875,

ALL THE TICKETS ARE SOLD FOR GREENBACKS.

ALL THE PRIZES ARE PAID IN GOLD.

Agents Wanted in Every State, County, City and Town Throughout the Union.

UNEXCEPTIONAL GUARANTEES REQUIRED,

And must, in every instance, accompany applications.

TO BE MADE TO THE

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

All letters answered more promptly than those addressed to any other address in the United States. [illegible]

HAIR GOODS AND FANCY ARTICLES.

GEORGE T. SCHILLING,
159 ..... Canal Street.

For the better accomodation of my numerous customers, I have opened at No. 159 Canal street a branch of my store No. 301 Dryades street. The new location has been elegantly fitted up and will always be stocked with the newest and most elegant

Human Hair Goods, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Combs, Brushes, Etc.,

which will be sold at VERY MODERATE PRICES. The old store will be continued as usual. no21 1 jal 25

LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB

FALL MEETING, 1875.

Commencing Saturday, December [illegible]

And will be continued

THE SEVENTH, NINTH AND ELEVENTH DAYS.

Three Races Each Day.

G. A. BREAUX, President. no14 1m

MISCELLANEOUS.

MME. ROSA REYNOIR,
FRENCH MILLINERY,
Berlin Zephyrs and Worsted Goods,
No. 9 CHARTRES STREET, NEAR CANAL ST.

Country and city orders solicited and promptly attended to. Prices moderate. no11 1m

THE LOAN OFFICE,
17 ..... Baronne Street.

Notice is hereby given, to whom it may concern, that all unredeemed pledges, due up to date, will be offered for sale from and after the 1st of November next, unless the interest thereon be paid. oct31 1m OTTO SCHWANER, Proprietor.

LILIENTHAL'S PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY,
No. 121 Canal street, Touro Building.

The public is respectfully notified that I have opened my new gallery, containing the latest improvements, which enable me to satisfy all who may favor me with their patronage. The former prices are retained. No expense has been spared to make the establishment the most elegant one in the city.

THEODORE LILIENTHAL,
no7 1m No. 121 Canal street, corner of Bienville.

DANIEL McKENDRICK,
HOUSE, SHIP AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBER, FITTER, ETC.,

Respectfully announces to his old patrons and the public generally that he has resumed business at his new store, centrally located,

No. 153 Camp street,
Opposite St. Patrick's Church, New Orleans,

and will give prompt and personal attention to all new work or repairs in his line.

Has on hand and is receiving all description of BRASS FAUCETS, WATER and GAS PIPE, CISTERN PUMPS, HYDRANTS, WATER CLOSETS, etc. Agent for "STAGG'S HEAD" ELEVATED COOKING RANGES, the best in market.

Orders solicited, and entire satisfaction guaranteed for best materials, latest improvements, careful and careful workmanship and the most moderate charges. [illegible]

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

DR. B. WASSERZUG
No. 195 Canal Street, Up Stairs.

In reply to many inquiries both from men and parties at a distance, would announce that he has devoted many years to the treatment of

CURE OF NERVOUS DISEASES

arising from physical debility, exhausted vitality or other diseases caused by early excesses, premature decay or old age, and by his long experience is enabled to GUARANTEE IMMEDIATE RELIEF AND A PERMANENT CURE.

While fully aware of the opprobrium attached to quacks who announce their skill through advertisements, DR. WASSERZUG, being a regular graduate, is compelled to seek the medium of the press to make his local or known, but would merely refer to those who doubt his medical knowledge to his Diplomas from the highest Colleges of the world.

Medicine is a progressive Science, and only those who like DR. WASSERZUG, have had years of experience, and have thus perfected their treatment of Nervous Diseases can with certainty promise a Cure.

DR. WASSERZUG'S treatment is mild and certain. He does not weaken the constitution by drastic purges, but by a careful consideration of the strength of the patient and scientific assistance to nature he secures a speedy and permanent cure.

DR. B. WASSERZUG,
No. 195 Canal street, Up Stairs.

P. S. See Dr. Wasserzug's advertisement in another column.

D. MERCIER,
Corner of Dauphine and Bienville streets,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Clothing, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Furnishing Goods, etc.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

In the most approved styles, and fit guaranteed.

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
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BEST PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR THE
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Excursion tickets for sale at reduced rates.

For freight or passage apply on board, at office, No. 131 Common street.

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MILLER'S BILLIARD PARLOR,
The undersigned beg to announce that they have refitted and refurnished their

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For the winter campaign, and have added TWO NEW BRUNSWICK AND BALKE BILLIARD TABLES, so that they are enabled to offer patrons of the game a resort unsurpassed by any similar establishment in the country.

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