DAILY DEMOCRAT.

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Official Journal of the City of New Orleans.

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PROPRIETORS,

GEORGE W. DUPRE,
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H. J. HEARSEY.....EDITOR.

NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 2, 1878.

DEMOCRATIC AND CONSERVATIVE TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
E. A. BURKE, OF ORLEANS.

FOR THE FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

FIRST DISTRICT.
R. L. GIBSON, OF ORLEANS.

SECOND DISTRICT.
E. J. ELLIS, OF ORLEANS.

THIRD DISTRICT.
J. H. ACKLEN, OF ST. MARY.

FOURTH DISTRICT.
J. B. ELAM, OF DESOTO.

FIFTH DISTRICT—FOR THE LONG TERM.
J. F. KING, OF CONCORDIA.

FOR THE UNFINISHED TERM (FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.)
J. S. YOUNG, OF CLAIBORNE.

SIXTH DISTRICT.
E. W. ROBERTSON, OF EAST BATON ROUGE.

PARISH TICKET.

FOR MAYOR,
I. W. PATTON.

FOR ADMINISTRATOR OF IMPROVEMENTS,
J. D. HOUSTON.

FOR ADMINISTRATOR OF COMMERCE,
J. HENRY BEHAN.

FOR ADMINISTRATOR OF WATERWORKS,
E. R. CHEVALLEY.

FOR ADMINISTRATOR OF POLICE,
PATRICK MEALLIE.

FOR ADMINISTRATOR OF ASSESSMENTS,
WASHINGTON MARKS.

FOR ADMINISTRATOR OF ACCOUNTS,
JOHN GLYNN, JR.

FOR ADMINISTRATOR OF FINANCE,
A. H. ISAACSON.

FOR CIVIL SHERIFF OF ORLEANS,
J. R. ALCEE GAUTHREAUX.

OR CRIMINAL SHERIFF OF ORLEANS,
JOHN FITZPATRICK.

FOR RECORDER OF FIRST RECORDER'S COURT,
M. J. SHEEHAN.

FOR RECORDER SECOND RECORDER'S COURT,
ERNEST MILTENBERGER.

FOR CORONER OF THE FIRST, FOURTH, FIFTH, SIXTH AND SEVENTH DISTRICTS,
JOHN F. MARKEY.

OR CORONER OF THE SECOND AND THIRD DISTRICTS,
DR. H. RANCE.

JUSTICES.

FIRST JUSTICE COURT.
W. J. McDALL.

SECOND JUSTICE COURT.
WYNNE ROGERS.

THIRD JUSTICE COURT.
THEODULE BUISSON.

FOURTH JUSTICE COURT.
JOHN CAIN.

FIFTH JUSTICE COURT.
WM. SARRAZIN.

SIXTH JUSTICE COURT.
P. KENNEY.

SEVENTH JUSTICE COURT.
JOHN BAEHR.

EIGHTH JUSTICE COURT.
A. J. ROMAN.

CONSTABLES.

FIRST JUSTICE COURT.
JOHN HURLEY.

SECOND JUSTICE COURT.
R. BARNES.

THIRD JUSTICE COURT.
STEPHEN KENNAIR.

FOURTH JUSTICE COURT.
W. H. BROOKS.

FIFTH JUSTICE COURT.
ROBERT THOMAS.

SIXTH JUSTICE COURT.
JOS. KRIEGER.

SEVENTH JUSTICE COURT.
F. GEIS.

EIGHTH JUSTICE COURT.
PHILIP MICHEL.

FOR SENATORS.

FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
WILL STEVEN.

SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
ONEZIME DE BOUCHEL.

THIRD SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
B. H. BENNERS.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
DUNCAN F. KENNER.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
GUS. A. BREAUX.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
W. H. MERKEL.
J. M. HARDING.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES.

FIRST REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT,
MARTIN GORDON.

SECOND REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT,
J. L. GUBERNATOR.
THOS. HASAM, JR.

THIRD REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT,
J. D. HILL.
M. J. HART.
FRANK McELROY.

FOURTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT,
RICHARD WEIGHTMAN.

FIFTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT,
L. ARNAULD.
A. RABOUIN, JR.

SIXTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT,
W. A. BIENVENU.

SEVENTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT,
FRANK MARQUEZ.
LEON HOLZHALB.

EIGHTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT,
JOHN REANEY.

NINTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT,
W. E. FITZGERALD.
GEO. H. STECHMAN.

TENTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT,
M. H. REDON.
FRANCIS LAUER.

ELEVENTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT,
GEO. W. YOUNG.
JOS. D. TAYLOR.

TWELFTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT,
S. F. PARMELEE.

THIRTEENTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT,
E. L. BOWER.

FOURTEENTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT,
K. SCRATCHLEY.

FIFTEENTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT,
WM. McKEE.

A NEW LINE OF DIVISION.

Besides city and parochial officials the people of New Orleans, on Tuesday next, are to vote for State Treasurer and members of Congress, and yet all that we find in the address of the Citizens' Conservative Association relative to the election of these important officials is the following:

So far as State or national politics are concerned we repeat what we stated in our first address, that ignoring political prejudices we leave all participants in this movement freedom to resume their party allegiance whenever, in their opinion, political principles are involved.

Consequently, for all other than parochial nominations, those advocating and promoting the objects we have in view are perfectly free to act as their judgment or preference dictates.

It becomes necessary in presenting a ticket for city and parish nominations that those for the State should also be filled up. Believing that those presented by the Democratic party will, as a whole, prove most acceptable to our community, we have adopted them. But in our organized capacity we decline urging their claims against the convictions of any who, while according our ticket their support, have other political affiliations or convictions.

Had it been practicable for us to have presented only a ticket embracing our nominations we would have done so, but the elections coming together compels our submitting a general ticket.

Thus while expressing no preference as an organization for candidates on the general State ticket, and explaining the necessity for associating our nominations, we keep consistently within the bounds of the purposes for which we were formed, and our supporters of every political complexion can vote for the candidates we indorse without violating their party allegiance or abstaining from expressing their political preference.

The lame and equivocating language in which the "Citizens" refer to the election of a State Treasurer and members of Congress is in startling contrast with the eloquent and vigorous appeal they have made to the people to vote for their city and legislative ticket. Indeed, the address reads almost like an invitation to the voters to sacrifice two Democratic Congressmen and the election in the State at large for the sake of half a dozen or more individuals the "Citizens" have singled out for mayor, administrators and legislators, and endowed by a sort of Star Chamber process of sanctification with greater virtue, dignity and ability than all other men.

Men who are looking to the real interests of this city and State, their speedy emancipation from debt and restoration to sound and economical government, find it impossible to understand the anxiety of the Citizens' Association about Wilson, Hunt, Mary and Marigny, and their utter indifference to Burke, Ellis and Gibson.

The Mayor and Administrators can do little else than administer the laws honestly and efficiently as they find them; their powers are too limited to enable them to accomplish any great and sweeping reforms, and however amiable their intentions may be, they can promise the city but little relief from its burden of debt and taxation. The measures necessary for the relief of the State and country must come from the Legislature and Congress. Now the Citizens' Conservative Association is composed almost exclusively of business men, and it assumes to represent the commercial classes and interests of this metropolis; yet when measures of the utmost importance to the trade of the country are to be brought before Congress; when the tariff is to be reformed; when the financial system of the government is to be settled; when questions of aid to our Southern enterprises are to be urged and passed or defeated, we find this political party or association, which assumes to represent especially and authoritatively the commercial classes of New Orleans, actually issuing a manifesto on the eve of an election declaring that the election of John Wilson, for Mayor over Isaac Patton, and of Aristide Mary, a colored Republican, for Administrator of Assessments over Wash. Marks, is of the highest importance, and that the question of the election of a State Treasurer and of members of Congress is of so little importance that they are indifferent who their followers vote for, for these exalted positions.

The "Citizens" furiously assail the Democrats for cracking the party whip for, drawing party lines and insisting upon all members of the party voting the straight ticket. Whatever may be thought of the Democratic policy, no one will charge that it is silly, or absurd, or inconsistent. By party discipline we held the party together for ten years and saved the State and city. But what are we to think of this new political party or association, composed of the wealth and intelligence of the commercial classes, which insists on drawing their party line on a mere municipal ticket and refusing to draw it in the contest for a State official and members of Congress; which draws the party line and cracks the party whip in matters in which no political issue is involved and proclaims its freedom from all party obligations in matters involving the highest and most important political questions?

We doubt if any large part of our business men concur in this remarkable policy of the Association. The merchants of New Orleans, like those of all other cities, are men of common sense and information. They know that during seventeen years of Republican rule in Congress values throughout the Union have decreased fully one-third, and the debtor class, unable to meet their obligations, after a fruitless struggle have gone down into almost hopeless ruin. They know it is literally true "that for the last five years every hour the clock has struck, day and night, has tolled the financial failure of an American citizen," and that the long list of bankrupts included the city and the country merchant, the manufacturer, the farmer and the planter. They know that during this long reign of Republicanism, cormorants and adventurers have fattened upon plunder and increased the debts of the Southern States over two hundred millions of dollars. They know that under a tariff framed in special interest, our foreign commerce has dwindled away, that our shipping is rotting in almost deserted ports, and that the producing classes and the property-holders have been bound hand and foot and delivered over to the mercy of the bondholding, gold and bank rings of the East. Knowing that these evils exist, they must also know that, until they are remedied by the election of a Democratic Congress, there will and can be no revival of general prosperity in this country. Is it rational, then, for business men to sustain a party movement based on the personality of a few gentlemen, candidates for city offices, and which ignores the immense importance of sending a solid Democratic delegation to Congress; which builds a scheme for rehabilitating New Orleans on the personal popularity of Mr. John Wilson for Mayor and of Col. Augustus Reichard for Administrator of Finance, rather than upon the revision of the tariff, the settlement of our financial policy and the restoration of the government to its original principles?

Again, the business men of New Orleans retain still fresh in their memories the scenes of plunder and misrule which for eight years oppressed Louisiana; they feel the enormous rate of city and State taxation Radicalism has entailed upon them; they remember that scarcely a month passed in all those years in which their business was not injured and the city threatened with revolution; they know that under Radical rule the State was despoiled of over $90,000,000; they remember Bossier, Colfax and Coushatta, and other battlefields drenched with the blood of whites and blacks plunged into violence and strife by Radical race rule. They feel and have long felt all the horrible evils which have resulted from all this plunder, and misrule, and strife, and lawlessness, and they will not, we think, accept the low estimate the Citizens' Association has fixed upon the importance of the general election in the State. On the contrary, if they have not gone stark mad, they will spare no effort to prevent a Radical victory in the general election, and the consequent almost certain remission of the State, in 1880, to the control of the cormorants and adventurers who brought all these calamities and all this shame upon Louisiana. They will, if they are gifted with ordinary prudence and forethought, attach the very highest importance to the general election and deposit their votes so as to secure a Democratic triumph, upon which they must know, depends the future peace and prosperity of both the State and its metropolis.

CONTRASTS.

During the eight years, from 1868 to 1875 inclusive, this State was in the hands of the party whose leaders and managers are now quartered in the Custom-House. During those years the expenses of conducting the State government amounted to the enormous sum of $50,419,117. Under Democratic rule during the eight years preceding the war, the expenses of the State government amounted to only $14,976,427, and in the last mentioned years the value of the taxable property of the State was probably four times as great as during the disastrous years of Radical administration. We present another contrast. In 1870 the taxable property of the State, though greatly less than it was prior to the war, was still assessed at $251,296,017 02. In 1875 it had depreciated to $195,904,419 86. Thus it will be seen that in the years when the State was impoverished by war and the destruction of property, eight years of Radical government cost the people $35,442,690 more than eight years of Democratic rule when the State was rich and prosperous. It will also be seen that while the State grew in wealth year after year under Democratic administration, under Radical rule its property shrunk in value in six years—from 1870 to 1875—$55,391,597 16. These figures show a net loss to the people of Louisiana by eight years of Radical government of nearly $91,000,000, to say nothing of the city, town, municipal and State debts which have been entailed upon us and the next two or three generations.

Citizens of New Orleans; taxpayers of Louisiana; the new political Evangel which is now being preached in this city, is the necessity, for the salvation of your State and city, of an alliance between the party which for eight years thus robbed, plundered and impoverished you, the Native American party and the Citizens' Conservative Association to defeat the Democratic ticket and demoralize the Democratic party. Pause before you accept this startling gospel. There may be men on the Democratic ticket whom you dislike, but remember that the success of the combination against the Democracy means the overthrow of your bulwark for ten years, and which saved you in 1876 from four years more of strife and plunder. Remember that if the election of the Democratic ticket means the election of two or three men personally objectionable to you, the defeat of the party now means the remission of Louisiana back into the hands of the men who in eight years despoiled her of $90,000,000, disgraced her name, paralyzed her industries and ruined her commerce. If you see a man on the ticket you object to, lift your eyes a little higher; peer further into the future, and behold the shadow of 1880 arising upon the horizon to rebuke the parricide who, to gratify his personal feelings or avenge his fancied wrongs,

"——Dares in Richelieu murder France!"

WAVING THE BLOODY SHIRT IN NEW ORLEANS.

The official organ of the Citizens' Conservative Association says:

Did Gen. Patton hold the party whip? How is it that it cracked so sharply over the other candidates and not over him?

Does he move the arms of the State for the same moral effect that he advised horsemen to ride through the country parishes?

When the Citizens' Conservative Association indorsed or nominated Gen. Patton for Mayor and paraded his name at the head of their ticket they were as well aware of his celebrated circular letter of 1876, to which the second paragraph of the above refers, as they are now. That letter requires no defense, and we propose to make none of it. Gen. Patton issued it as Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, after consultation with the leading Democrats of the State; it was designed to perfect the organization and discipline of the Democratic party in the parishes during a campaign on the result of which depended the salvation of this city and State; the campaign, in short, in which Louisiana was wrested from the control of Radicalism; and it accomplished its purpose. The censure of that letter by the specially appointed and advertised organ of the Citizens' Conservative Association is a very startling and remarkable thing at this time. Has the Association directed or authorized this display of the bloody shirt in their interests? Have our fellow-citizens of that organization become so desperately enraged against the Democratic party that they propose to resort to the peculiar arguments of Morton, Blaine and Hale, and of the *Inter-Ocean* and New York *Times*, in their warfare against it? We understand very well that an alliance with the Custom-House bosses for the control of the votes of the colored people, is absolutely essential to the success of the Citizens' Association in this election; but we did not expect those gentlemen to seek that alliance by a resort to charges of this kind, which have been the stock in trade of the Radical plunderers of this city and State and their backers in the North for eight years. Smith, Anderson, Badger & Co. cannot be better pleased than by such charges made against the Democrats by the Citizens' Association; but have the respectable and public-spirited gentlemen who compose the Citizens' Association considered that a charge like this made by them, or their advertised official organ, will sweep through the North like a whirlwind; that it will give color and substance to all the base and cowardly falsehoods spoken and printed about this people during the past ten years; that it will be proclaimed from every stump in the North and printed in every Republican journal in the country as a vindication of the Returning Board and the 8 to 7 perjured commission which made Hayes President?

If the Citizens' Association do not indorse this attack, and we do not believe they do, of their advertised organ upon the Democracy of Louisiana and the canvass of 1876 over Gen. Patton's shoulders, they should promptly repudiate it.

MR. TILDEN'S MARRIAGE.

The report of the early marriage of Mr. Tilden with Miss Hazeltine, of St. Louis, turns out to have been a regular advertising dodge of a charitable entertainment, the principal feature of which was the production of "the Mistletoe Bough." Miss Nellie Hazeltine, a society belle, was to assume the principal role, and the story of her early marriage with Mr. Tilden was deliberately devised and given to a newspaper for no other purpose than to excite public attention to the festival at which the young lady was to appear in a conspicuous part. The report was given to the public by the reporter and telegraphed all over the Union. It provoked a prompt denial from the old celibate of Gramercy. In furtherance of the indelicate design Miss Hazeltine then, herself, sent for the reporter, who hurried off to the West End, where he found an interview already prepared. Miss Hazeltine not only denied the engagement but said that she did not even know Mr. Tilden, but she at the same time introduced an artful advertisement of the coming festival.

It appears impossible that such a shameless and indelicate thing as this could occur in any American city, and we are unwilling to admit that it is characteristic of well-bred American society anywhere. It is inconceivable to us, under our Southern ideas of propriety, that any modest or sensitive young woman should have consented to such a parade of herself, and still more so that she should have been allowed to do so by elder women of social standing and repute.

Yet such seems to be the facts of the case, and we are glad to see that one divine at least, Rev. John Snyder, made it the text of a sermon in which he severely denounced those ladies who stimulate and encourage the publication of what is called society gossip. In the course of his sermon Rev. Mr. Snyder said:

I take up the daily newspapers and run my eyes over that column of tasteless and wishy-washy stuff, and I am utterly amazed at the willingness of some young women I know and really esteem, and that highly, to allow themselves to be photographed in printer's ink by the silly pen-drivers who usually have charge of that business. It would seem as if some of our "society girls," so called, belonged to another species of humanity, were moving constantly before the face of a camera and their slightest movements photographed for the city's inspection. If they visit, if they call, if they give a party or appear at the opera, if they dress in white, black or green, wear diamonds or flowers, this relentless paragraphic detective is upon their track, and everything is reported, from the dressing of their back hair to the exact hour of their engagement. Nothing in life seems to have about it the sanctity of seclusion. The reporter, like another Peeping Tom O' Coventry, penetrates the secrecy of the young girl's domestic life and her inner affection, and parades his knowledge (or his semi-ignorance) before a gaping, unsympathetic body of strangers. Young ladies with the slenderest pretensions to personal beauty are heartlessly dragged into print as "belles of St. Louis" and the "observed of all observers" at Niagara Falls and Saratoga. In many cases, very many cases, the young ladies are not to blame for these silly reports. They are to be put to the credit of the indelicacy of the daily press. But in scores of instances they themselves stand ready to furnish the information needed, and feel a slight if they are not paraded in public print. The papers have full encouragement and applause or else they would soon abandon a practice so revolting to any refined sensibility.

We are delighted to know that Rev. Mr. Snyder's remarks created a profound sensation and met the approval of one of the most aristocratic congregations in St. Louis.

THE CITIZENS' TICKET.

How is that ticket headed for State Treasurer and Congressmen?

Is it possible that an association pre-eminently conservative, and claiming and asserting "*fealty to the Democratic-Conservative party*"—is it possible that in this Democratic-Conservative city it lacks the moral courage to put at the head of its ticket the names of the Democratic-Conservative candidates for Congress and State Treasurer?

Must any credence be given to the whispers that in order to gather strength from the various factions opposed to the Democratic-Conservative party, the Citizens' Committee have adopted the policy of "masterly inactivity" as to our Congressmen and State Treasurer?

This is a serious matter. The people are curious to have an insight into the preparation of the ticket of that committee. Will it assist them to suit the various views of the parties and factions opposed to the Democratic-Conservative party? Or will these tickets be printed leaving blanks for State treasurer and congressmen—so that each voter may fill them up to suit himself?

Not a few of the citizens of that Association who have at heart the success of our general and congressional ticket, do feel some concern upon this subject. All the private negotiations with factions opposed to the Democratic-Conservative party—common enemies—are not calculated to quiet apprehension. Everything may be right; but, if not right, how and when can the fact be ascertained?

Will it not be too late to ascertain the fact when, at the last moment, it bursts upon the community?

Gentlemen of the Citizens' Committee, please enlighten this community, if this community is supposed to have any interest in the matter.

The impression has gone abroad that there would be a considerable surplus in the hands of the New Orleans Howards when the epidemic ended and their labors ceased. This is an error. The Howards have finished their self-imposed and arduous labors, and have nearly wound up their affairs. There will be nothing left, after paying outstanding bills and physicians. It does not seem to be generally understood that the Howard Association of New Orleans, under its charter, is not allowed to carry any funds over. They are required to expend what they receive, or refund what is on hand when their labors end. For this reason our Howards announced some weeks ago that they had received enough from the generous charity of their fellow-citizens to meet probable wants, and requested further contributions to them to cease. This action, which was eminently right and proper, and deserving of all praise, was the cause of some unjust censure at the time from those who misunderstood the purposes and scope of the noble association whose fame to-day is world-wide and whose management of a great public calamity was as near perfect as merely human plans and methods can be. It is understood that a report of the operations of the association during the epidemic will be made in a short time, when it will be seen that a gigantic work has been performed with dispatch, precision and clear judgment, and a service rendered to suffering humanity that is beyond measure.

What is the cohesive principle of the combination of Custom-House Radicals, Native Americans and the Citizens' Association against the Democratic party? Simply the defeat and demoralization of the Democracy; and yet the overthrow of the Democratic party in New Orleans means more woe for Louisiana than can be expressed in words. Why the Citizens' Association desires to defeat the Democratic ticket is one of those things no fellow can find out; but the purpose of the Custom-House and Native American wings of the combination is as clear as the noonday sun. Let all men who are interested in good government be careful how they play into the hands of Hayes, the Returning Board and the Custom-House by voting to overthrow the Democratic party in New Orleans.

There is a faint rumor on the streets that one Gardner is in the field for State Treasurer. Upon inspection the name is found on the so-called National ticket. Who Gardner is doesn't clearly appear, but it is certain that he is in very bad company. Whoever he is and however he found himself where he is, "the pregnant fact remains" that very few ballots bearing that name will go into the boxes on Tuesday next. It can be asserted with great positiveness that Gardner will not be allowed to manage the funds of Louisiana. There is a loud call for him to remain at home, and it approaches unanimity.

Everything betokens the election of Messrs. King and Young, the Democratic nominees for Congress in the Fifth District. They began the canvass several weeks ago with all the chances against them, but the injudicious nominations of Ludeling and Fairfax, and the activity of the Democratic candidates and their friends have nearly redeemed what was regarded as a hopeless district. On Tuesday next the work will be completed. Pitkin proves himself a shrewd observer of politics in the State when he says that Louisiana will be "solid."

Bayou Sara has raised her quarantine in every direction. This is a step in the right direction, and should be followed at once by all places north of New Orleans. After the severe frosts of the last ten days there no longer exists any danger of infection, and the continued restriction of travel and traffic does New Orleans an injury, which is a poor requital for the services she has in times past rendered many of the towns now quarantined against her. Let the example set by Bayou Sara be generally followed.

Has anybody seen "Judge" E. North Cullom lately? It has been intimated that he is a candidate for Congress on the Returning Board ticket. If he doesn't put in an appearance and "whoop up the boys," it is more than likely that his votes will be found under the head of "scattering" when the returns are made up.

There is a doubt in the minds of a very few people as to who will be elected in the parish of Orleans next Tuesday. It is entirely safe to say that the candidates whose names are to be found at the mast-head of the DEMOCRAT are the coming men, and "by a large majority."

And now the stalwarts in Illinois are becoming alarmed. They lustily call for help, and are sending into all the by-ways to hunt up absentees and skulkers. When all the back counties are heard from it will be found that the Democrats have gained a number of congressmen. Make a note of that prediction.

That "uncompromising Democrat," Grand Councillor Castellanos, seems to be on a still hunt for votes. After Tuesday next he will be on a still hunt of another character—looking for the man who advised him to put himself and his Returning Board record before the people. And there will be blood in his eye.

The Natchez *Democrat* complains that it cannot get oysters from New Orleans. If our country cousins only knew how salty and fat the bivalves now are, they would raise that quarantine at once.

The "bucks" wear swallow-tail coats and black cravats at New York receptions this fall, and the ladies appear in demi-toilet and wear their bonnets.

The Ameer's army numbers 50,000 infantry, 12,000 cavalry and 200 guns, including an Armstrong battery.

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18 and 20 Union and 15 and 17 Perdido streets.
Sole Agent for the celebrated "STUDEBAKER" WAGONS, CARTS and SPRING WORK of all kinds and sizes.
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Have the most complete stock of Cane Wagons, three and four mule Cane Carts, Ox Carts, Log Wheels, Cotton Wagons, Bagasse Carts, Farm Carts, Rice Carts, Small Carts of every size, four and six seat Family Wagons, Spring Wagons for delivering goods, Spokes, Felloes, Shafts, Hounds, Wagon Material, Axle Grease, Cart Boxes, etc. We especially call attention to our full-sized swedged and hardened Axles, Chilled Boxes and extra ironing of all our Carts and Wagons. Manufactured in our own factories at Wheeling, W. Va., from the best material and by skilled mechanics, we can give a reliable guarantee, meet any competition and supply the largest demand.
Depot—127 and 129 Common street.
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GEORGE J. FRIEDRICHS,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Has returned and can be found at his rooms,
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ROOMS STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
Democratic-Conservative Party,
109 CUSTOMHOUSE STREET,
NEW ORLEANS, October 31, 1878.
MASS MEETING,
—AT—
ST. PATRICK'S HALL,
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1878,
At 7 O'clock p. m.
ALL CITIZENS OF NEW ORLEANS are respectfully invited to attend a Mass Meeting to be held as above.
COME ONE! COME ALL!
The meeting will be addressed by
Hon. J. B. Eustis, Hon. E. John Ellis, Hon. B. F. Jonas, E. A. Burke
oo31 3t And other speakers.

RALLY! RALLY!!
MASS MEETING
At corner Arabella and Tchoupitoulas streets.
Saturday, November 2, at 7 o'clock p. m.
The meeting will be addressed by distinguished Speakers. J. H. FERGUSON,
President Fourteenth Ward Central Democratic Club. no2 1t*

TO CANDIDATES.
I have just received a supply of the
Celebrated New York
GUMMED PAPER,
For Pasters for Election Tickets,
which I will print at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.
A. W. HYATT.
no2 2t 2dp 38 Camp street.

ATTENTION!
VOTERS OF THE EIGHTH WARD.
JOSEPH HOLZ,
Democratic, Conservative, Reform and Independent candidate for
Representative of the Eighth Ward.
Election November 5, 1878. no2 4t*

NEW FALL GOODS.
M. L. BYRNE & CO.
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FLANNELS,
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163 CANAL STREET.
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HEADQUARTERS LADIES' PEABODY Auxiliary Association, New Orleans, October 21, 1878.
LADIES' EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
MRS. JOHN B. LAFITTE, Chairman.
First District—Mrs. W. C. BLACK.
Second District—Mrs. J. P. SARRAZIN.
Third District—Mrs. J. F. GIRAULT.
Fourth District—Mrs. W. T. HARDIE.
Fifth District—Mrs. A. HIRSCH.
Sixth District—Mrs. J. TARLETON.
Seventh District—Miss M. DEEVES.
All applications for assistance to the Ladies' Executive Committee must be made in writing, giving the district in which the applicant resides; also, street and number of residence.
These applications shall be made through the Postoffice, which shall be directed as follows.
For First District—Postoffice box 253.
For Second District—Postoffice box 292.
For Third District—Postoffice box 312.
For Fourth District—Postoffice box 381.
For Fifth District—Postoffice box 441.
For Sixth District—Postoffice box 473.
For Seventh District—Postoffice box 482.
All such applications will receive prompt attention. No calls or applications at headquarters or the private residences of the members of the association will be received or entertained.
oc22 1m SAM'L CARTER, Secretary.

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