

The New Orleans Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

A. C. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1898.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NEW OPERA HOUSE—French Opera Troupe—Rehearsal.

THEATRE DE LA REUNION—Benefit of Mr. Tish—New local burlesque.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—Engagement of Alvin Kingsbury—Fanchon.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Dramatic and Variety Entertainment.

CHEMUNTY CITY THEATRE—New, 43 and 45 St. Charles street—Wonderful living and natural comedies.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—The rejoicings of the Republicans over the New Hampshire election show the great change which has taken place in the position and prospects of the party.

Two years ago they held an undisputed supremacy in every Northern State.

New Hampshire they carried without a struggle, and did not think it worth while to make their victory a subject of exultation.

Last year State after State was wrested from them by the Democracy, and they were finally reduced to the pitiable necessity of making a fight for this New England citadel.

But even in New England they lost so much ground that they began to fear the loss of all Connecticut deserted them; Maine trembled, and even Massachusetts wavered.

They have saved New Hampshire, and they seem to be content. They shout over it as if it were a gain; whereas, in fact, the only gain is on the side of the Democrats.

Last year they elected their governor by 3100 majority. This year, on the largest vote ever cast in the State, their majority is 2500.

Thus even where they succeed, they are still growing weaker. Even where the Democrats are beaten they are still growing stronger.

It is a Pyrrhic victory for the radicals. Another such, and they will be forced to surrender.

The result in New Hampshire shows that the Democratic reaction against the congressional despotism is still increasing in strength and volume; and it unmistakably foreshadows a brilliant Democratic victory in Connecticut.

Gen. Grant never undertakes an argument without displaying a preternatural stupidity which is not repulsive, only because it is wonderful.

In his correspondence with Gen. Hancock on the question of the late removals he exhibits an ignorance of the facts which is truly amazing.

He assumes that the council had a right to elect a recorder, and that, therefore, their action was accordant with Gen. Hancock's order remitting the control of civil affairs to the civil authorities.

The truth is that the office of recorder is elective by the people. The council has no right, at any time to elect a recorder; but only an assistant-recorder, to act in place of the principal officer when occasion demands.

Nor was there a vacancy in this instance. The defect of qualification in the case of Recorder Gastinel had been cured by legislative act; and that officer had been reappointed by Gen. Hancock, before any action was taken by the council.

The course of the commanding general was strictly consistent throughout. The course of the council was illegal, contumacious and disrespectful to that military authority which the radicals pretend to regard as omnipotent.

Gen. Grant has only made himself more ridiculous than ever by his futile attempt at argument in this case.

Elsewhere is a telegraphic abstract of the debate in the Court of Impeachment, on the 13th, upon the request for a delay of the trial.

We had the pleasure of receiving a visit yesterday from Mr. Pitts, the editor of that sound and excellent paper, the Brookhaven (Miss.) Journal.

Mr. Pitts is a descendant of an old Virginia family, which has always kept the true faith in politics, and in everything else—and he publishes a good paper and one which has a good circulation.

We commend his paper to the favor and friendship of our people.

Asa Hartz's views on the currency question—which show how distinguished a financier he is, and how sound are his opinions on the question of "city money"—will be found in to-day's paper.

Asa's ideas are always original, and, as he is a broker, we trust all those who know how to enjoy "a good thing" will give his letter a perusal.

BALL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—We have been honored with tickets to the ball of the Young Men's Benevolent Association, to be given at the National Theater, to-morrow (St. Joseph's) evening.

The balls of this association have always been of the first class, and attended by the best people of the city. It will be a mask and fancy dress ball, and we are very certain will be well worth going to.

TENNESSEE RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.—A convention of citizens of the Tennessee valley is to be held to-day at Chattanooga for the purpose of memorializing the United States Congress to provide for the removal of obstructions from the Tennessee river.

An accurate survey of the river has been recently made by Col. W. B. Gaw, under authority of the secretary of war, and it is upon the suggestions contained in his report that this action is taken by the people at large.

Among the projects which Col. Gaw has proposed, is one which is said to be perfectly practicable, and which, if carried into operation, will, it is claimed, entirely revolutionize the commercial relations of the Western and Gulf States.

By opening a canal from Gunterville, on the Tennessee river, to Gadsden, Alabama, on the Coosa, a distance of only thirty miles, all the products of Eastern and Middle Tennessee are expected to find an easy and direct access to the Gulf coast.

Corn, grain, minerals, coals, fruits and general merchandise could be shipped to this city at less cost and in quicker time than by their present circuitous route, via the Tennessee, Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

That the project is practicable, Col. Gaw is perfectly assured; and he states that it is not impossible that by it, the Alabama and Coosa rivers may, conjointly, rival the great Mississippi in bringing southward the rich products of the West.

Messrs. C. E. Girard & Co. will sell at auction this day, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the store No. 128 Poydras, between Carondelet and Baronne streets, three stocks of dry goods, clothing, trunks, hats, etc., etc., being those of Messrs. Chas. Ripinski, Marx Israel and Gustave T. Weil, surrendered in bankruptcy, and sold without limit or reservation by order of E. E. Norton, Esq., general assignee. Catalogues will be ready for distribution at the sale.

Tobacco and cotton tie dealers, remember, to-day at 12 o'clock M. Chas. T. Nash sells on the premises of late fire on Poydras street, between Magazine and Constance streets, damaged leaf and stem tobacco; also 750 bundles Beard's patent lock tie.

GOLDWIN SMITH OF THE AMERICAN RADICALS.

A recent letter from Prof. Goldwin Smith, of England, on the state of political affairs in the United States, though couched in the language of friendly criticism, is a telling exposure of the fallacies and the pernicious tendencies of the Republican leaders.

That it was under false pretenses that the movement represented by these leaders claimed the sympathy of representatives of political progress and the friends of free institutions in England, France, Germany and other foreign countries, has been often asserted by Southern and Democratic journals in the United States, and must have been plain to every man in the country, whether of the North or the South, who intelligently observed the distinguishing ideas and the obvious drift of the Republican party, from the time of its formation.

But foreigners have been slow to make this discovery. All through the late war, the great majority of political liberals in Europe sympathized with the Republican extremists, in the belief that they were the foremost champions of political liberalism in America.

It is only just now that the chief intellects among those European liberals have begun to emerge from this delusion. Political developments in the United States are forcing them to the conclusion that they have egregiously stultified themselves with regard to American politics.

They perceive that the American party whose cause they espouse was, in reality, not a party of progress, but a party of retrogression; a party unfriendly to constitutional liberty, intolerant of all indefeasible guarantees of free institutions, and fatally bent on uprooting both State and individual rights and hurling them into the vortex of a centralized despotism.

Prof. Goldwin Smith, one of the ablest and most zealous advocates which the Republican party has had in England, feels at length impelled by a decent regard for his own fame as a friend of liberty and progress, to protest publicly against the flagrant outrage upon liberal and progressive principles perpetrated by the Republican domination at Washington. He accompanies this protest, it is true, with an apology for the Republican leaders as men who have lost their mental and moral equilibrium in the excess of their revolutionary zeal and impetuosity.

But in such cases, constrained and reluctant apologies from friends are calculated to inflict more hurt than the swift and eager attacks of enemies. In regard to the revolutionary temper and policy of the Republicans, he says, in the letter referred to:

The leaders of revolution are men formed by revolutions and instinct with revolutionary spirit. Revolution is to them the breath of life. They do not know its limits or perceive when the time is come for bringing it to a close.

They do not see that the war being over, the people long for repose, and that the heart of each man turns from the fierce struggle of contending principles to his own vine and his own fig-tree.

They strive by inflammatory speeches and measures of violence to spur enthusiasm again to the revolutionary pitch, and by so doing they increase and precipitate the reaction.

The president, as I read in the history of his government, is a traitor to his country and will stand forever in history branded with that name.

But his impeachment was a measure which belonged to 1862, not to 1867. Whether legally defensible or not, it was made and politically out of date, and could only tend to put the feelings of the mass of the people, weary of extremes and alarmed for the Constitution on the president's side.

A violent attack on the Supreme Court would infinitely have a similar effect.

In the conclusion of the following paragraph it will be seen that Professor Goldwin Smith is obliged to invoke the successful intervention of loyal Democrats as a means of preventing Republican policy from ending in the despotism of a permanent centralization:

There is one element in the reaction with which I confess I positively sympathize. I have always derided the pretence that the conspiracy of the slaveowners to found a slave empire on the ruins of the Union was an application of the doctrine of State right.

But the doctrine of State right itself has always seemed to me sound. I have always held that federalism—not centralized nationally—was the destined system of the New World; the only system by which the blessings of union could be extended to the community of a whole continent, and reconciled with liberty, self-government, and independence of mind.

The civil war in which the federation was struggling for its existence, naturally produced a movement in the direction of centralized nationality, and placed in the hands of the central government an almost dictatorial power, which Lincoln was too honest to abuse.

But I always thought that the time would come when, the temporary exigency being at an end, the honorable and loyal portion of the Democratic party would probably perform a useful function by preventing a transient dictatorship from becoming a permanent centralization.

What he thinks of tariff protection, to which the same party is inextricably committed, may be judged from these words: "Especially they have identified themselves with protection. But in America, as in Europe, protection is a stone which must ultimately sink any party round the neck of which it is tied."

Finally, Professor Goldwin Smith is disposed to see in General Grant a potential pacificator of the country, and a potential savior of it from the alternative of anarchy or despotism involved in the policy of the Republican Congress.

"It would be a happy thing, indeed, for the nation," says the professor, "if he could be raised to power, not as the mere candidate of a party, but by a really national vote. He might then withdraw all parties from the false positions into which they have been thrust, act as mediator between all, settle the wavering balance of the Constitution, and turn to the repression of legislative corruption, to retrenchment and other much needed reforms of a practical kind, the energies now expended in a virtual protection of the civil war."

It is well that this sketch of the general, in a mediatory, pacificatory and salvatory character, is put forth in the subjective mood. The joke of representing Gen. Grant, as in the above sketch, under the indicative form of expression, since he has thrown his sword into the balance against the Constitution, since he has confederated with the faction that is stepped in all manner of legislative corruption and is opposed to all manner of economical reforms, and that gives all its energies to the protraction of civil war, would have been positively overwhelming at the end of a letter in a tone so serious and on a subject so grave.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING FOR CITY MONEY.—The confidence shown in city money by some of our merchants, and the disposition on their part to accommodate those who are unable to lose the terrible discount demanded by the brokers, by taking it, is commendable in the highest degree.

Among this number are the large and fashionable clothing stores, Messrs. Garthwaite, Lewis & Stuart, Tulane Building, 31 and 33 Camp street. They are taking all denominations of city money for their splendid stock of fine seasonable clothing, fashionable goods, trunks, valises, carpet-bags, etc., and selling at last year's prices.

This is an excellent opportunity for those who have city money to get value received for it, and this liberality on the part of these gentlemen should meet a hearty response by all those who have it to invest.

The Sovereign State is the title of a proposed Democratic paper to be published at Atlanta.

CITY TAXES AND CITY MONEY.

The sheriff has been instructed to proceed immediately to the collection of all taxes due to the city, including those which, by act of the legislature, were remitted for a specified term.

This period of grace has expired, and the tax-payers who were benefited by it now occupy the attitude of delinquents. In such cases legal process is very summary, and as the amount of back taxes due to the city is more than a million dollars, it is probable that quite a considerable income will soon flow into the treasury from this source.

Of course, the effect will be to create an immediate demand for city money, of which the market value must, in consequence, be much enhanced. It is not, however, at all likely that this money will ever again be used as currency, even though an active demand may bring it up to something like its former standard of value.

Nor can there be any reasonable regret that we have finally got rid of city money as a circulating medium. As long as it fulfilled this office it was always exposed to more or less distrust, arising out of causes sometimes evident, sometimes reconcealed, and it was subject to influences which could not be estimated or computed, but which manifested themselves from time to time in greater or lesser perturbations.

Even when city notes were taken at par in small transactions, they could not be accumulated in any large sum without subjecting the holder to serious loss; and thus a tax amounting to the discount was imposed on all who were compelled to receive them in amounts larger than current necessities required.

The combined and accumulated influence of these causes was bound, finally, to break down city money, and thus to drive it out of use as a circulating medium; and this in spite of the universal conviction that its intrinsic value had not been, in the slightest degree impaired.

The great fall which it experienced last week was, unquestionably, excessive; but it was the natural result of its sudden release from the factitious supports which had, previously, held it up. That depreciation does not imply a distrust of the money viewed simply as a debt due by the city, for every one believes that, finally, it will be redeemed to the last dollar.

But it does prove not only an indisposition, but a determination on the part of the public, not to receive it as currency for the future. This fact once established, it will gain its natural level as an article of traffic and investment.

The distress caused by its sudden depreciation has, measurably, passed away; very little of it remains in the hands of poor people; and those who now hold it will either use it as an article of commerce, or retain it with the certainty of its conversion into some other kind of obligation.

In the meantime a large amount must be absorbed in taxation; and if the sheriff carry his orders into effect—of which there can be little doubt—there must be an immediate and active demand for it. It remains to be seen what action will be taken in regard to the remainder.

Editorial Paragraphs, Etc.

Thanks to the officers of the steamer Frances. Nashville is to have a man motiste.

Emigration is falling off. Diarrhea will be sixty-three next September.

Twain goes to California to print his books. The dust, which had become terrible, was handsomely laid yesterday by copious showers.

Tulips are the fashionable flowers for spring millinery this year.

A stone cover over the Seine, on which to erect houses, is projected in Paris.

It is stated that Julia Dean died in giving birth to a child.

Tommy (Japanese) interprets at the American legation, Yeddo.

Over seventeen hundred Bostonians dined on soup at the station-house last Sunday week.

There is a female rooster or a male hen up West somewhere.

The Irish in Springfield are emigrating to California in large numbers.

English papers increase in number at the rate of 44,000 a year.

The British navy is being supplied with life-boats propelled by steam.

The latest invitation to liquor ut is included in the words, "Let's impeach."

Horse Greeley is to be "taken" for the Tribune office. Carpenter colors him.

An ax factory in Cohoes, New York, is filling a \$17,000 order from Australia.

One hundred pounds of water in the Dead Sea contain forty-five pounds of salt.

The Great Eastern is to be kept for the purpose of laying Atlantic cables.

Forland hopes to have water from Sebago lake before next winter.

Tilton thinks the University of Michigan the best college in the country.

Croby's Opera House, in Chicago, is selected for the meeting of the Republican national convention.

Prince Alfred went into the mines at Ballarat and dug out gold nuggets that had been carefully placed there for the purpose.

The Talmun estate was sold in New York the other day for \$1,500,000. The Talmuns offered \$750,000 for it.

The gold in the rose given by the pope to the queen of Spain is worth two thousand dollars; besides that the gift is of elegant workmanship.

A Boston lady tripped and fell while walking, falling so heavily as to drive three large pins of her hairpin through her skull into her brain. She will not recover.

Marion Foster, daughter of the author of "Old Folks at Home," is a composer at fifteen. Her last performance is a piquant morceau, entitled "Beautiful Dreamer Schottisch."

It is said that Delmonico will erect a magnificent new hotel on the northeast corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth Avenue, opposite Booth's theater.

It is said Mrs. Senator Sprague, daughter of Chief Justice Chase, astonished her visitors at a late reception by earnestly advocating the course of the president and opposing Congress.

The American minister, Gen. Dix, has returned to Paris. He went to London to be present at the marriage of his son, Mr. Charles Temple Dix.

An elegant and costly overcoat, made of buffalo skin, and lined with fine silk, valued at one thousand dollars, has been received by Major General Wool, from Russia—a gift from a personal friend in that country.

A. T. Stewart sells at retail \$200,000 worth of gloves annually. The department is presided over by a "glove artist" named Wheeler, who invents his own designs, and has them made in Paris to his own order.

Mrs. Kemble wears no head ornament save her own abundant hair, plainly parted and tied in a knot behind in the simplest taste, and with no more reference to any existing fashion than that of the Venus of Milo herself.

Ulysses is made to tell Achilles that there is one human trait common to all men, and that a rather mean one, that they are ready to discard what is old, and good, and tried, for mere pretentious novelty.

A merchant in Brookhaven, Miss., is so much afraid to meet his New York creditors that the sight of a stove-pipe hat approaching, on the

head of one of his neighbors, drove him out of the back door.

The Boston Post prepared the conventional chandelier to crowd over New Hampshire. Not to have the outlay wholly wasted, it prints the amount bled upside down, explaining that the election has capsized him, but Connecticut will bring him up."

A gentleman who before the war worked seventy slaves and raised three hundred hogsheads of sugar a season on his plantation, in Jefferson parish, is now cultivating vegetables with his own hands on a little farm several miles down the Gentilly Road. This example of taking the bull by the horns is worthy of consideration.

That venerable belle, Madame Bonaparte, of Baltimore—widow of Jerome—Jenkins says, "every night closes her taper fingers in metallic thimbles, and has done so for the last forty years, consequently her hand retains much of its original symmetry, and the decay of her charms is as sweet and as faultless as the falling leaves of the rose."

The Chicago Times denies that Mrs. Augustus Dickens, sister-in-law of Charles, is keeping a boarding house in that city, and is very poor. The paper says: "The lady in question is certainly not in want, being comfortably supported by her own relatives; and in justification of Charles Dickens, we would state that of this fact he is well aware."

Theatricals.

THE OPERA.—To-night the excellent tenor, Mr. Ploot, takes his benefit in the grand opera of "William Tell." Lechevalier will appear in the great character of the Swiss patriot; Van Hullen, Decre, Seguin and Fanchetti will fill the other roles.

On Thursday, (St. Joseph's night), "La Belle Helene" for the last time this season, with Lambelle as Helena. After the performance, the Opera House will once more be turned into a ball-room, and those who have been deprived of dancing by the Lenten requirements will have another opportunity to trip it on the light fantastic toe.

ST. CHARLES.—"Fanchon, the Cricket," the best character, we think, in which Miss Kingsbury has appeared, is the impersonation with which she is to entertain her audience to-night, on the occasion of the benefit tendered by her to Louisiana Relief Lodge No. 1. A glance at the number of seats sold up to last evening satisfies us that the attendance will be the largest of the season.

This fact affords us gratification not only on account of the good result from it, but that it will afford an opportunity for our people to become generally acquainted with Miss Kingsbury's uncommon merits as an actress. She will be supported by Mr. Harkins as Laundry Barbaud.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Those twin favorites, Delahanty and Hengler, after an absence of a month or so in St. Louis, where they have been playing in "The Black and Tan Convention," reappeared at the Academy last evening and were flatteringly welcomed back to its boards.

They sang their double song and danced their duo with the change in the same spirit as of old, and since made them popular. And now that they are here once more the Academy has a renewed attractiveness. They will appear again this evening. The "Red Crook" will also be repeated, and the usual variety programme offered.

VAUDEVILLE.—Benefit of M. W. Fiske.—We are promised something quite unusual this evening in the way of a local burlesque, written by a contributor to the press, and entitled "Sky High." The plan of the programme has been in advance, vouchsafed us, and it certainly has only served to render keener our appetite for the entertainment.

Olympus is to be largely represented, all the gods and goddesses combining in a series of adventures and mishaps which promise unbounded mirth to the spectator. Miss Kate Wood, the favorite comedienne, has volunteered for the occasion, and will make a lively little Mercury. General will personate a contemplation of Zion, whose only end is the public weal (or wheel).

The evening's entertainment will include the farce "Fool of the Family," in which Mrs. Leighton, always a favorite at the Varieties, will appear as Betty Goodbody, and also the comedietta called the "Irish soldier." A rarer performance has not been offered at the Varieties this season.

CHEMUNTY CITY MUSICAL.—This place of resort retains its hold upon public popularity, daily receiving crowds of visitors. It is located on St. Charles street, between Common and Gravier, and is always open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

The Exchange Bank building, Petersburg, Va., was sold at auction lately for \$7500. The original cost of this building was \$20,000, when currency was equal in value to gold.

Fifty dollars! Sloat elliptic sewing machine triumphant. Highest premium Louisiana State Fair. For sale at 37 Canal street.

DECEASED.—On Tuesday, March 16, at St. Charles, P. M., THOMAS CONNELL, a native of the Parish of St. Charles, Louisiana, died at age 34 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral which will take place at his residence, No. 200 Baronne street, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

A Card.

The undersigned, in behalf of the Officers and Members of Orleans Fire Company No. 21, tenders his most hearty thanks to Mrs. J. D. EISENMAN, Mrs. M. A. SUDEN and Mrs. GOTTSCHALK, for the beautiful blue flag worked by them and presented to this Company, on the morning of the Fourth of March, last. The gift shall long be remembered as a token of esteem by the members of Orleans No. 21.

PHIL HOFFMAN, Foreman Orleans Fire Company No. 21.

City Notes.

This Currency will be taken for CLOTHING and all other GOODS sold by us.

GARTHWAITE, LEWIS & STUART, Tulane Building, 31 and 33 Camp street.

Correspondence.

NEW ORLEANS, March 13, 1898.

Mr. H. Hamberger, W. M. of Louisiana Relief Lodge, No. 1.

Sir—Permit me to give my aid to your noble society, to which I am closely related, by tendering to your Lodge A BENEFIT at the St. Charles Theatre, on such night as you may deem proper to name.

The cause of Masonry being near my heart, I sincerely hope that my effort, with the co-operation of all, may prove of such pecuniary assistance that your noble society may be the more fully equipped and practiced.

Respectfully, ALICE KINGSBERRY.

LOUISIANA RELIEF LODGE NO. 1, P. F. & A. M., Miss Alice Kingsberry.

Miss—Your esteemed favor has been received, and permits me in behalf of Louisiana Relief Lodge No. 1 to return to you my sincere and heartfelt thanks for your offer and the kind sentiments therein expressed, and, as suggested by you, I will respectfully accept WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant. Gratitude and ambition is, as it always has been, to glorify the sufferings of our distressed brothers at home and traveling from abroad, and by the pecuniary aid that may be obtained by your kind and generous offer I sincerely hope to be the more able to practice those glorious precepts of charity, and nobly assist those who come under our care and protection.

Allow me, Sir, to reiterate the sentiments expressed by you, that with the co-operation of all, this noble effort may be crowned with great success.

With assurance of great respect and good wishes for your future welfare, I am, respectfully,

Your obedient servant, H. HAMBERGER, W. M. of Louisiana Relief Lodge No. 1.

FRED. HOLTZMAN, Secretary.

Six Champion Shirts for \$9.

Such as were presented by the Awarding Committees at the Paris Exposition, and the Louisiana Fairs of 1896 and 1897, the finest Shirts in America, and are equal to any sold elsewhere at \$2.50 each.

6 Excellent UNDERSHIRTS for..... \$4.50

6 Excellent DRAWERS for..... 4.50

6 English HALF-MOONS for..... 3.00

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6 Fancy BOWS for..... 1.00

6 Boxes PAPER COLLARS (30) for..... 1.50

LADIES' PAPER COLLARS and CUFFS AT ONE-THIRD PRICE.

And everything for the Gentlemen's Toilet equally cheap at

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SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER in every style.

State Central Committee.

APPOINTED UNDER RESOLUTION

OF THE

LOUISIANA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION,

HELD IN THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

5th and 6th of March instant, 1898.

For the City of New Orleans at Large.

J. B. WALTON, JAMES MANN, E. SALOMON.

Parish of Orleans.

FIRST WARD—T. L. MACON, J. M. BRID.

SECOND WARD—ALEX. WALKER, M. D. LOGAN.

THIRD WARD—J. O. NIXON,