

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 11, 1894

The Herald News will be changed next week.

The grand duke must have a head on him. He has been half seas over for many days.

A. W. Redding has been appointed Justice of the Peace for the first ward of East Baton Rouge, vice W. H. Taylor, resigned.

Good young lady: "Little boy, have you ever been lapped?" Small beater: "Oh yes, mum; I've been lapped by my ar." Ar.

The fish trade of New England amounts to about \$40,000,000 a year, and the fish trade of Boston amounts to about \$20,000,000 a year.

Some young men are a little partial to blue-eyed maidens. Others like dark-eyed lassies. But the moneyed girls have the most admirers.

And now an exchange wants to know, since w-o-r-k is pronounced with, why p-o-e-k is not pronounced pink? These questions are very irksome.

Over the door of a cobbler's shop in Savannah, Georgia, appears this legend: "Boots and shoes is mad here—ladies and gentlemen repaired. Kum in hear."

The editor of an Eastern paper, having received a bank note detector, returns thanks, and modestly asks for some bank notes upon which to test its accuracy.

The Swedenborgians have ten German members and one German paper in this country. The whole membership, English and German, is estimated at five thousand.

Schoolmistress: "Johnny, I'm ashamed of you! When I was your age I could read as well as I do now." Johnny: "Ah, but you'd a different teacher to wot we've got."

A man in New Hampshire declined to subscribe for a paper because it helped to build up the business of the place, and the wealthier the town was the higher his taxes would be.

Mr. T. J. Kinella, special treasury agent, has returned to New Orleans after four months' absence. He is looking well, and is in excellent spirits, notwithstanding he is one of the Chicago sufferers.

A cynical writer says that if a woman knew how much she lost by forever smiling in a man's face, she would quit it altogether. More men are won by a little reserve of quiet sadness than by the sunniest smiles that were ever seen.

Apothecaries in England, when they sell poisonous drugs, put them in peculiarly shaped bottles, so distinctive in shape that they can not be mistaken in the dark, or their contents used by mistake. The use of such bottles is made general.

Messrs. Harris & Co. propose to publish a weekly paper in this city about the first of January, to be called the *Plaster's Journal*. The size of the paper will be that of the *New York Herald*. General Thomas Harris is the leading man in the enterprise.

William Phillips, convicted before the First District Court of New Orleans of assault and battery, and sentenced to four months' imprisonment in the Parish Prison, with costs, and in default of payment of costs, to two months additional imprisonment, was yesterday pardoned by Governor Warmoth.

The honor of being the richest man in the United States lies between William B. Aster, Cornelius Vanderbilt and A. T. Stewart. Probably neither of these gentlemen can tell within ten millions of what he is worth, and there is not supposed to be so much difference between them.

The city of Houston, Texas, boasts of quite a novelty in the way of associations. It is a birthday association, organized about a year ago, and now consisting of some twenty-five members, who are bound, by the rules of the association, to celebrate the birthday of each member as it comes round.

We had the pleasure last evening of meeting James A. Sheridan, of Chicago, a brother of General George A. Sheridan. Mr. Sheridan is on a brief visit to his brother, and expresses himself as delighted with the Crescent City. We wish Mr. Sheridan a pleasant time, and feel certain that he will not fall in having it.

French merinoes are fashionable. "I am so glad," exclaims a well-known lady of town, "this material ever makes up so richly; somehow it has an air of classical beauty about it." The leading tints will be garnet and damson, without its gloss. Brown shades are also ranked among the new colors for fall wear.

Welcome to the city, yesterday, and to the editorial rooms of the *REPUBLICAN* was Colonel Napier Bartlett, of the Claiborne Academy. The beautiful breeze and bright sun of Claiborne have contributed to increase the avoirdupois of Mr. Bartlett, and have embrowned his noble brow. Long may he wave, though there is no particular need of his being any longer.

Sunday services will be resumed at Straight University next Sunday. Morning services at eleven o'clock and evening services at half-past seven o'clock, under the supervision of Rev. C. H. Thompson, D. D. During the temporary absence of the pastor, attending the Congressional council at Oberlin, Ohio, Rev. S. S. Ashley, principal of the normal department of the University, will officiate at religious services.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* mentions the producer of a recent "Fire Poem" in terms as follows: "Mr. Francis Bret Hartie, the literary moon upon the destruction of Chicago. The poem is worth about eight dollars. Mr. Hartie had a grudge against Chicago, growing out of that dinner and the slighted wife. The account is no square."

The War Department signal service weather map reports that the thermometer at seven o'clock yesterday morning was 61° at Anokla, 47° at Cairo, 38° at Chicago, 49° at Cincinnati, 56° at Galveston, 77° at Key West, 50° at Louisville, 47° at Memphis, 57° at Mobile, 50° at Nashville, 63° at New Orleans, 54° at Pittsburg, 50° at Portland, Maine, 67° at Savannah, 45° at St. Louis, and 48° at Yorkburg. There was light rain at Baltimore, Buffalo, Louisville and New York.

HOW TO HAVE GOOD GOVERNMENT

Years upon years have elapsed, and yet we wait until within a very short period of time that mankind has been taught that farming is a science involving something more than the mere turning over the ground, planting the grain, covering it in, and then waiting the plant until seed time appears. Within the last quarter of a century farmers have discovered that their profession was one full of suggestiveness, and capable of infinite progression. Not only is the seed to be sown and manured, but the earth is to be selected for its deposit, one crop growing upon another soil and another upon loamy ground. And when nature has been exhausted, or when the particular gases that are necessary in the production of a particular crop have been consumed, scientific farming has discovered a way to reinvigorate the earth without allowing it to rest. Various compositions and fertilizers are now compounded with which to restore worn out fields to a greater yield than ever; and this science, which was rejected for years, is now making headway throughout the world against a prejudice which is as old as the human race itself. Farmers are adopting the approved discoveries of experience, and in Georgia the result was almost wonderful, six bales of cotton having been raised upon an acre of ground that barely yielded one under the old system.

Instruction is deemed an absolute necessity in every department of material life, and men seek experts in every transaction that demands outside assistance. From the lancing of an ordinary swelling to the amputation of a limb, the surgeon is called into requisition; from the collection of a plain note of hand to the prosecution of a doubtful land claim, the lawyer's knowledge is sought after; from shoeing a horse or replacing a slate upon the roof to repairing a watch or covering a house, the mechanic can not be excluded. Accountants are educated to adjust the books of the smallest and the largest houses; gardeners are in request to regulate and attend the grounds about our residences; in fact, wherever assistance is needed, the search is made for that specific capacity calculated to attend to it according to the most approved rules, as understood by the artists, who have made the work in hand a speciality.

While, however, material matters have been thus progressive, one branch of our daily business has not advanced in like proportion. Politics, or what is really the science of government, is just now almost where it was in the beginning—every man considering himself fully able to discharge his duty as a citizen, without any regard to the degree of his instruction. In fact, some men make a boast of it that they pay no attention to politics, and that they are strictly opposed to reading political newspapers. Other persons, however, universal education because they believe it produces discord, trouble and discontent among the people. This is the same error that prevailed among the farmers when every man thought that he was capable of raising a crop if he only had the physical strength to turn up the ground and plant the grain. It is time to thrust this prejudice out of the public mind. Politics is as capable of being bettered by instruction as farming is; and that society which educates every citizen to a full understanding, not only of his duties to the State, but to himself, will rank higher in all the elements of greatness than any community that tolerates a class in its midst that is too ignorant to be addressed upon questions of public policy. The city of New York illustrates this fact to our hand, as the men who supported Tweed are not only degraded, but they are too ignorant to comprehend that their highest interests are imperiled by their own wickedness and incapacity.

There is a very large class of our own population that is really too ignorant to properly exercise the duties of citizenship, because it is impossible to explain to their comprehension the various questions of law and government that are constantly arising for discussion. Thousands of white people stand in this unfortunate position toward the State. Thousands of colored people are equally unfortunate, through no fault of their own, having been excluded from the benefits of a common school education by the laws of the community. This condition of affairs should not be allowed to exist any longer than the entire energy of the State can be exercised to correct it. Education should be made universal for every child in Louisiana, not only for the individual benefit of the child, but for the general benefit of all the people. We need and must have a population that understands its political duties, for in this spread of intelligence the people not only know how to discharge their public responsibilities, but they will be rendered capable of increasing the national wealth and power of the State in every department and avenue of business.

An educated negro is worth more to society than one who is illiterate and ignorant, and his increased intelligence not only becomes a source of profit to himself and to his fellow-citizens, but it will be a safeguard against his abuse as a voter. And it is the duty of society to attend to this matter as speedily as possible; and it is still further the duty of the colored people to accept and acquire this education, because without it they will never fit themselves to be intelligent voters nor competent aspirants for office. With their rights acknowledged and secured to them, they must thereafter depend upon their honesty, worth and capacity to be accepted as the agents of people who are honest and intelligent.

The duty about which we are writing is two-fold, it will be seen. First, the State must make provision to educate all the people so as to fit them for citizenship. Secondly, the people must accept and acquire this education, which is a necessity of good citizenship, or they must consent to remain in the walks of private life, for the politics of the country cannot be conducted by an ignorant man to direct it any more than individuals can accept of

It is not to be entirely out of fashion the *REPUBLICAN* can afford to adopt the opinion "going round" that the contract with the Firemen's Charitable Association ought to be renewed. This seems to be the thing just now. We do not propose to worry ourselves or our readers into a fever on the subject; nor do we propose to agree with the clamor that has suddenly manifested itself on the subject. The idea of a paid fire department is not preposterous, as some seem to think, because the plan of paying the firemen has been adopted in most of the large cities both of Europe and the United States, and has been found to work better than the volunteer system. This fact, in our opinion, disposes of the sensational statement that it is impossible to adopt any other plan of extinguishing fires than the one we have.

The propriety of renewing the contract is defensible on the ground that the city is not now in a condition to inaugurate a paid fire department, because she is not in possession of the necessary apparatus, and before she could obtain it, and organize her fire brigade and prepare them for work, we might have a conflagration that would destroy more property than the entire sum demanded by the Firemen's Charitable Association. The project of superseding the present department can not be carried into effect suddenly, if the firemen are disposed to keep their engines and the enginehouses which they occupy, and therefore it is almost necessary to renew temporarily the contract which has existed for the last five years, or at least to go on paying the salary that the city government has heretofore paid. In the meanwhile negotiations might be set on foot looking to the settlement of the difficulty to the satisfaction of all parties. If it can be demonstrated to the firemen that it would be better for the city to pay her firemen as she pays her police, or if a new system can be inaugurated that will produce better results, at less expense to the people and without calling upon so many men as are now enlisted in the department, the firemen certainly will not resist the introduction of this improvement. The necessity of a fire department is so imperative that the city can not get along without one, and this necessity secures to the firemen a just and proper acknowledgment from the public treasury. But they certainly admit this fact, that the community has no moral right to demand that she shall continue to give their services to the public. We believe in paying men for their labor, whether this labor is done at a fire or on the levee; and we believe that just as good work can be obtained from paid firemen as from volunteers. And what is more, we do not believe that the present system can be kept up, because it is not a business transaction for men to go on for years to perform important labor without being paid in some way for the same.

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Gold again shows symptoms of manipulation, the fluctuations yesterday being uncommon within the past ten days. Foreign exchange, usually in sympathy with gold, became likewise the prey of oscillations and irregular prices, while domestic exchange, usually very dry, looked up, and many sales were over or under three-eighths discount.

There is no new position assumed by city certificates, nor can a grain of more favorable news be reached. During the progress of sales, the bidder commences at 80, and goes up to 82, the seller begins at 85, and lets down to 84, when a little more chaffering ends in the bargain driven at 83 1/2, the average rate. Nearly all such transactions are made over the counter, and it is believed the rate is now well ascertained. We heard of higher prices being paid, a sale of \$1000 having been made for \$847.50, cash. The feeling in all securities is decidedly better. A pronounced advance has taken place in warrants recently, not yet lost in the ebb and flow of street transactions. Sales of "small" are heard of at 60, 58 and 56, and sales of "large" are spoken of at 55 and 53. The traces of an operator are said to be discovered by those within the inner circle, the ominous silence when the warrants are called in, and the board showing, according to the prevailing theory, manipulation to be a fact, and not fancy. But as yet this operator lies perdu, whoever he is. Warrants are cast upon the street like waifs on a lee shore, and do not at any time constitute a steady medium of buying or selling. It is quietly, not loudly, known who will purchase, and holders usually keep in the shade until the burden is cast off and money pocketed. It is, hence, all the more difficult to uncover the central operator and wire-puller, if any such exists. The impression is gradually assuming the force of self-evidence that warrants are the best investments. The State can not go back on them. By the fundamental law they are held secure, while there is not among the stock companies an absolute certainty that the stock of each will not become smoke, and purchasers' money evaporate. A whisper is also mysteriously heard that these warrants will in January be made receivable for taxes in one of the new laws for tax collection now in embryo, and having given that it is said on the subject, it is now quietly dismissed, leaving any one to take up whatsoever fancy he sees fit.

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The *Pioneeer* of yesterday evening pays the following merited compliment to General Herron: "The accession of General Herron to the place on the school board, left vacant by the death of Senator Pierce, is to be hoped will have a tendency to vitalize that somewhat effete and staid working body. It needs some active and enterprising person to shape and direct its deliberations, and we think the general will supply this necessity. He will have much to do to keep from its counsels the local bickering and personal jealousies which have deprived it of much of its capacity to do good."

The *New York World* has a brilliant reporter in its employ. He has just passed through this city with his mouth and ears wide open and his eyes shut. He learned more about the business of the *REPUBLICAN*, its profits, circulation and general prospects than is known to anybody connected with it. And of such is the general character of the intelligence furnished by the *World* to its readers.

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DEVELOPER PAINT FINES

A country editor, whose ideas are extremely narrowed by a defective education, is indulging in notions at the Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Canal Company. It is an old peculiarity of the ignorant to oppose works of internal improvement. This idea was at one time a cardinal principle of the Democratic party; but it has so long fallen into desuetude, that now recently fledged disciples of Republicanism, "most ignorant of what they're most assured," occasionally stumble upon it, and denounce what actually done and completed, while they shut their eyes to really rascally schemes in which their friends are engaged, and which would be of no benefit to anybody, if completed.

Already there is a bribe track, chiefly in lumber, through the canal, and when the lock is finished that will connect it with the river, it will form a very important link of communication between the river and the lake. It is evidence of malignant ignorance to decry the Mexican Gulf Canal Company, and at the same time maintain such frauds as the Crescent City Waterworks Company, the Levee Company, and a dozen other similar concerns chartered by the last General Assembly. Will the *Grand Era* please take notice of some of these?

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LOOKED UPON AS A LETTER TO THE WHOLE

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MECHANICAL AND AGRICULTURAL FAIR ASSOCIATION

OF LOUISIANA

ON THE FAIR GROUNDS, IN THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1894.

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