

New Orleans Republican

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 15, 1873.

Poetic license is often a lie without sense.

A horse without a bit in his mouth eats most.

"Charity begins at home," and in many homes it ends there too.

Getting trusted for a new hat makes a man in debt "over head and ears."

Appleton's Journal is afraid that culture is making originally afraid of itself.

Instead of producing competency, which often makes a man lean against a lamp post.

Another definition of why a woman like a ship is because she keeps a man on the lookout.

It is said that Connecticut makes nearly every article of American manufacture excepting pianos.

William Everett, a son of Hon. Edward Everett, has been ordained as a minister of the gospel in Boston.

Charlotte Cushman is generous enough to say that Madame Janssach is her equal as an actress, handsome and much younger.

Boston has increased her population 300,000 by calling in the neighbors. Five adjoining towns now form a part of the city.

A society has been formed in England for the purpose of demonstrating to mankind the fact that the world is not round.

The Brooklyn Argus eyes the length of a lady by saying: "Miss L. M. Dow, long soprano of the Church of the Messiah, has resigned."

The Shreveport Times of the eleventh instant states that Postmaster McKenna and Colonel C. W. Keating, of that city, are considered out of danger.

"Non-native" is now used in the Virginia campaign as a substitute for "carpet-bagger." It applies to the most of the intelligent and enterprising men there.

Since the banks have discharged paying and employing only receiving tellers, notices have been seen in our street cars stating that "drivers are not allowed to receive money or deposit it."

During the prevalence of dengue many of our country exchanges apologized for the absence of all interesting matter by saying their compositors were sick. In times of general health they never apologize.

It has already taken four days for the New York authorities to find a jury ignorant enough to try Stokes for murder. Many were called but few were chosen. Most of those called had read newspapers.

A Philadelphia professor of chemistry pronounces, if monobromanthracene is obtained by the oxidation of trianthracene, what would result from the union of bihalaline with dilute dihydrochloric or dihydrothiuric acid?

A new omnibus and horse car check has been invented in England, which not only registers those who enter, but where they get out. It is said to be a perfect failure. Now if somebody will invent a check upon bank officers we shall all be happy.

The Emperor of Germany has issued an order stating that the principal fortresses in Strasburg, Metz, Kiel and other places will be named after those Field Marshals and Generals who rendered the most signal services in the war with France.

A pious but uneducated judge closed a speech with the following touching exhortation: "Prisoners at the bar, nature has endowed you with a good education and respectable family connections, instead of which, you go around the country stealing ducks."

A lager beer house in New Jersey was formerly a church. The shrewd Teuton who now keeps it was about to erase an inscription painted on the door, but on second thought he left the last line untouched. It is "Let him who is athirst come."

Festus wished his lady love was all lips, and Nero wished the human race had but one neck, but a Parisian lover distanced both when he sent a bottle of perfume to his sweetheart with the sentiment: "When you smell this you will wish you were all nose."

There is a story of an Englishman on a visit to America, who, upon being asked after dinner if he would have cream and sugar in his coffee, replied that he liked neither when his coffee was good, and then, immediately after tasting the coffee, sent his cup up for both cream and sugar.

Louis XIV. once said: "When I go away after hearing some of the court preachers, I say: 'What a wonderful preacher he is.' What a great man he is.' But when I get away from hearing Father Massillon, I leave saying: 'What a poor, wretched sinner I am.' How would I am?'"

A sarcastic lawyer remarked to the court: "It is my candid opinion, judge, that you are an old fool." The judge allowed his suddenly beaming eye to fall upon the lawyer's brief moment, then with a voice husky with suppressed emotion, said: "It is my candid opinion that you are fined \$100."

A clergyman once, when reading the burial service, came to the place where he must say, "Our deceased brother or sister." He did not know which, so turning to a mourner, he asked whether it was a brother or "sister." The mourner innocently said, "No relation at all, sir—only an acquaintance."

A recent writer on French manners observes that "it is one of the highest merits of the system that it tacitly lays down the principle that all persons meeting in the same house know each other without the formality of an introduction. Any man fancying a girl to dance, or may speak to anybody in a private party. Another merit of French manners is the general absence of church manners. If a boy drops his book at church he picks it up without blushing. A French woman takes off her bonnet and arranges her hair before the glass in a railway waiting room without a thought of the presence of bystanders. In her eyes all such things are so natural, so much a matter of course, that it never occurs to her to make any fuss about them."

SPORTS OF THE RING.

A conflict has arisen between the ship brokers and agents, supported by the masters of vessels in our port, on the one part, and the Cotton Press Association on the other. Each denounces the other for disregarding the "interests of the commercial community." We apprehend that any virtuous indignation evinced by either party at such an impudent is thrown away, since the public expects each to make just the last dollar which the competition of others will allow. Our own sympathies were entirely exhausted last spring when another association, known as that of the towboats, appealed to the world for vindication, somewhat on the ground that they were a "home institution," and otherwise that they toiled for an honest living, made very little, and supported over so many poor people by their industrial charities. Remembering that we had heard Robin Hood, Fra Diavolo and other gentlemen who earned their livelihood by imposing contributions upon the public, commended for a similar benevolence to the poor, we did not grieve for the many blows with which the "tow ring" was labored. We ask no favors of any such combinations. We expect no sacrifice for the public interest.

What is the conflict about? 1. The Cotton Press Association, composed, we are told, of twenty-eight presses, adopted a rule that they would charge a rate for compressing proportionate to the rate of freight charged by the ship masters. 2. The ship masters declare this principle unjust, and such rates exorbitant. To this the Press Association replies in a card, in which they defend their rates as but "a fair remuneration for the large investment and heavy expenses of the twenty-eight presses of this city." It also adds "that the present rates of freight are maintained for speculative purposes and by a ring combination." It would seem that a "home" institution, as the Cotton Press Association claims to be, should base its rate of compensation on the cost and working expenses of its whole investment.

If there have been more presses built than there is need for it does not seem that the city of New Orleans is bound to pay dividends upon their improvident architecture, nor have their owners any more right to assess their dividends upon the common commerce than the proprietors of an unnecessary or surplus hotel would have. In this the twenty-eight cotton presses seem to resemble an equal number of towboats. In each case, there is not being business enough for all, a combination may exact from the public a comfortable subsistence for all; for the legislators of the cotton presses have made an admission fatal to all pretensions of devotion to "home" interests and wholly inconsistent with the statement that their rates are only intended to return a fair profit on their investment. Premising that "the exorbitant and speculative spirit and high rate of freight" manifested and exacted by the ship agents made "the compressing business at the fixed rates of last year unremunerative," the association proceeds to say:

The adoption by us of the sliding scale, which adapts the charges for compressing cotton to the rates of freight which is suggested by leading ship brokers appeared to be the only equitable mode by which the presses could prevent the oppression of commerce by the shipping interest and save them from actual loss on the large capital and labor employed in the compressing business.

We can not think the association has been happy in the selection of their attorney. If their charges are based on their investments, and if the rates of the ship agents are based upon exorbitant expectations, what right has this "home" institution to impose an additional charge upon these very transactions? It reads thus: We have a given amount invested in cotton presses; we considered last year so many cents a bale a fair compensation for our investment and expenses. You ship brokers charged the public an exorbitant rate for freight, and we must have a share of that extortion. This claim to a division of the spoils of commerce may be a question as between the parties disputant. It places them precisely on a par. It disposes of the pretence that the Cotton Press Association is the peculiar friend of commerce. Nor can we understand how the rate of freight charged by the ship masters could have been responsible for the alleged losses of the cotton presses. There was received, hauled, and, we suppose, compressed here last year a little under a million and a half bales of cotton. If our twenty-eight cotton presses did not charge remunerative rates for that service, what could the rate of freight have had to do with their losses? How the agreement among the presses to increase their charges can prevent "the oppression of commerce" we can not understand. If the ship masters have an unlimited power to impose what freight rates they choose, then any increase of compress rates will be simply added to freight. The shipper will pay both, and the association pocket its share of what, in its own language, we call a "joint extortion."

We do not appear for the ship agents, but we think the assertion that they charge excessive freight is not well founded. We have always noted the freights between New Orleans and New York, respectively, and the port of Liverpool as remarkably stable. This rate is somewhat as the comparative distance and length of the voyages, the rate of insurance and the want of back freight and immigrants and other passengers upon our own line, is as to similar conditions on the New York line. These make comparative freight rates as one-half pence from New York to three-fourths pence from New Orleans. Our "home" friends have an advantage over the mariners. The former can pack any rates on our cotton without the fear of competition. Any exceptionally high rate of freight between New Orleans and Liverpool might bring every ship on the ocean into this port. The ship agent then fixes his freights in view of this possible interference. Even with the triumphant case

cited by the attorney for the "home" institution, we have found the rate of freight there on the tenth instant, steam to Liverpool three-quarters pence. On turning to the New York Times of the same date we find it quoted at one-half pence, steam from New York to Liverpool. This would not seem such an "exorbitant" rate from here as to justify the "sliding scale." The objection that a ship should charge less because she has unfilled port would seem to apply to an unfilled cotton press just as well. While employed to condemn the ship agent, however, for a rate of freight not unexceptional, the same reason has been used to justify the increase of compress rates.

But let both parties dismiss their hypocrisy. Each wants dividends. The Cotton Press Association should, however, remember that they are bound to this city, while the ships are not. Every cent of unnecessary charges, whether for drayage, compressing, storage or any of the sixteen items made out in the bills for the hospitable entertainment of cotton in our city, is a burden upon this route to market. The planter compares the cost and time on this route with that on any other of the five or six routes that offer to take his cotton. The REPUBLICAN has shown the fearful diversion of cotton across to the Atlantic ports. Every cent you compress out of the planter shipping by your route is a bounty paid upon some competing route. The patriotic association for the compression of the great staple may find some day that they have contributed to drive cotton from this market. They may find more vacant warehouses than can be filled. They may hear of our cotton going direct by rail to Atlantic ports, and they may find these very "exorbitant" shipmasters and agents around at those Eastern Atlantic ports ready to take in cotton and "have dispatch" to the markets of the world.

THAT INTERVIEW.

The reported interview of President Grant on the financial panic and his views on the subject as printed in the papers of this city have been freely and unhesitatingly accepted as genuine by them, and commented upon in a style peculiar to each. The REPUBLICAN, not being gifted with a disposition favorable to the too common practice of "interviews," and knowing how necessary it is to receive, with many grains of allowance, telegraphic reports, particularly of this kind, has not been hasty in expressing an opinion either in regard to the genuineness of the interview in question or of the views it is reported to have elicited from the President. And even though we are not now prepared to believe that the President has allowed himself to be interviewed by a common Bohemian, and laid "before him," as his policy, grave matters of State, which should be consulted on and matured in the Cabinet, whom the laws have provided him (the language quoted is from the *Pionier*), we will take it for granted that the President, "in an interview" held somewhere—possibly in a Cabinet meeting—has expressed his views in regard to matters of great public interest. For the benefit of those of our contemporaries who have given hypercritical reviews of "that interview," we will accept the telegraphic report as correct, and with their own weapons (words) prove the weakness of their assaults upon the President.

After commenting on the impropriety of a President of the United States allowing himself to be interviewed by the reporter of a newspaper, the *Pionier* makes the following remark in regard to the reported views of the President: We therefore suppose that this pronouncement of his opinions is put forth to support the waning popularity of President Grant, and to arrest the wide-spread discontent with his party.

This is the same story the *Pionier* told last year, only under different circumstances. Then it was trying to convince the people of the waning popularity of President Grant and of the wide-spread discontent pervading his party in order to accomplish his defeat in the presidential election which took place last fall. It now says that the President has very clearly demonstrated. Its object is now the same though it has to wait much longer for an opportunity to show that it is correct in what it says in regard to the waning popularity of the President and the Republican party.

The *Pionier* then very generously gives the President the credit of being made "to repeat a good deal of the good sense now floating through the press. This must be regarded as a very important admitted point in favor of the President; for to be able to sift the good sense from the bad that is now floating through the press argues well for him that can do it. The *Pionier* then enters into a long and elaborate argument—the same that is used by all the opponents of our present currency and financial and banking system to prove that the present panic is the fault of the government, resulting from a paper currency. Nothing can be further from the truth than this, and we are astonished that the *Pionier* is still unable to see the true cause of the present limited financial troubles in this country. It is forced to admit that "greenbacks rose to four, six and eight per cent" above their value, as compared with gold, when the panic commenced in New York, and strives to show that the appreciation of our national currency to gold, in a financial crisis, was caused by the hoarding of the same. This proposition is best answered by asking who are hoarding currency? The banks are evidently doing the most of the hoarding by suspending the payment of depositors. Heretofore the suspension of banks in times of panic were confined to the refusal to pay out gold and silver, and the consequence was a great depreciation in the value of bank notes all over the country. This materially affected all classes of the people, and under that state of things, when gold and silver were made the ruling currency, panics became general, and destroyed for a time the prosperity of the whole country. The *Pionier's* ideas about gold are way behind

THE COTTON PRESSES AND THE SHIP BROKERS.

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The cotton presses interest has been driven to the course they have adopted by the exorbitant and speculative spirit of the ship agents and charterers, the very parties who make these charges against us. It may be that, last year, by the high rates of freight exacted during the whole business season, "inflated" inelasticity of the market, and the consequent depression of the rates, rendered the compressing business, at the fixed rates of last year unremunerative. The adoption by us of the sliding scale, which adapts the charges for compressing cotton to the rates of freight, appeared to be the only equitable mode by which the presses could prevent this oppression of commerce by the shipping interest and save them from actual loss on the large capital and labor employed in the compressing business. This we have done, and we have maintained for speculative purposes, and by a ring combination, and not as pretended, "the legitimate effect of the law of supply and demand," will be demonstrated by the following exhibit from the *Pionier* current of last Saturday, the eleventh of October:

Table with columns: Item, Total. Includes: Seven steamships, Fifteen shippers, Eleven barkers, Total, Estimated to carry, Amount of cotton on shipboard, Unemployed tonnage, etc.

And yet, with this large excess of supply over demand, with so much greater tonnage than the stock of cotton on hand, the ship brokers and speculators in charter parties insist upon the same exorbitant rates of freight which they exacted when there was a great scarcity of ships in port. It is obvious, therefore, that if they are so deeply interested in the cotton of this city, it is within their power to reduce the rates of compressing by reducing the rates of freight, and that they can no longer defend their "exorbitance" by the pretext that their present rates are justified by the principle of supply and demand. The rules prescribed by the presses, in their card of the ninth, differ but little from those of the years previous to the last, which proved so disastrous to the press interest, and the general charge on cotton in this city are lower than those of the other ports. The rates in the city papers of the Mobile and Galveston rates. They afford but a fair remuneration for the large investment and heavy expenses of the twenty-eight presses of this city, which give employment to so many laborers, and are burdened with so great a weight of taxation. Their interest is a home one—one that has at least the right to be heard and listened to.

The sliding scale adopted by the presses was a satisfactory operation, and before the war and its sequel has been used from time to time by many leading ship brokers.

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NOTICE.

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All of the above, considering my facilities unexcelled, I offer to the wholesale grocery and purchasing trade, at the lowest market prices.

ASSASSINATIONS.

IN FRANKLIN AND RICHARD PARISHES. PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, September 2, 1873.

Whereas, information has reached me of the cowardly and brutal assassination by a gang of desperadoes, of Hon. T. S. Caldwell, Judge of the Eastern District of Louisiana, on the night of the eighth instant, in the parish of Franklin, while quietly proceeding to hold court in accordance with law.

Whereas, information has also reached me of the crime and heinous conspiracy of the perpetrators of the State, being disreputable Louisiana, and tend to keep away capital and emigration from our fair State.

Wherefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, have thought it to issue this my proclamation, offering a reward of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS for the apprehension and conviction of the murderers of Judge T. S. Caldwell, and A. P. Harris, district attorney, and TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension and conviction of the murderers of Thomas Archibald, to be paid respectively upon the production of the certificates herein in such manner as I may deem proper.

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INSURANCE.

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their charter, the Company publish the following statement:

Table with columns: Item, Amount. Includes: Total premiums for the year ending February 28, 1873, Net premiums, Fire losses, Marine losses, River losses, etc.

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the company.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.

J. F. ROSE, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, city of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this twenty-fifth day of March, 1873.

Notary Public, No. 149 Gray Street.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay PER CENT interest on the outstanding certificates of scrip on and after MONDAY, May 12, 1873, and scrip to be then converted into capital stock, as per amended charter of the company.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.

ANT. CARRIERE, Vice President.

J. F. ROSE, Secretary.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Charles Briggs, Thomas H. Hurt, Ant. Carriere, Chas. Nonnot, George A. Feidick, R. S. Howard, F. Anderson, Paul Larue, A. Frucha, Ang. Bohn, George W. Dunbar, Edward Toph, E. F. Stockmeyer, Wash. Morton, Henry J. Voss, William Knox, E. Marquess, W. S. Bailey, Charles W. Hoar, J. E. Lestrade, A. Lecourt, Atwood Violet, Frank Williams, A. K. Miller, Charles Latite, Edward Morphy, Joseph Roge, J. A. Lum, W. C. Black, George W. Hyslop.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.