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THE REAL ESTATE OWNERS.

We can not explain with what object the owners of real estate have organized themselves into an exclusive interest. The most obvious motive would be to effect a reduction and limitation of taxes upon their special property. This would be, no doubt, a sufficient reason, but it is scarcely far from protecting the whole interest or discharging the whole duty of those who are tied to the soil by the tenure of lease, real estate, unemployed, unoccupied or undeveloped may be of little present or positive value. A waterfall, a coal mine or an inaccessible prairie are of small profit to the proprietor unless awakened by the Promethean touch of capital and animated with the cheering voice of labor. If our holders of real estate could succeed in discharging their property of all contributions to the support of society or the enforcement of the laws, if they should stand by with folded arms and see the whole cost of public administration thrown upon industry or devolved by gift of indirect taxes upon popular consumption, they would not find their revenues improved or their tenements kept in better repair.

To render a house productive the tenant must have had capital or employment. This is indispensable, whether the tenant be the owner or only the occupant of the house. The habitation does not of itself furnish subsistence to the occupant. It saves one item in his expense account only, but leaves other items to be provided for from the outside source mentioned. This is the case if the owner occupy his own house. Therefore, it is to the interest of the owner to develop some employment which will enable him to utilize his own ability, whatever it may be. True, the occupant owner of a house may have other resources than his own industry. It becomes important for those owners whose revenues are derived from their rents to interest themselves somewhat in the compensation of labor. Almost all tenants of city property depend for their habitations and subsistence upon wages of some sort—certainly upon the activity of business. A merchant cut off from access to customers by want of ordinary facilities of travel and transportation, and a mechanic deprived of wages by inability of the consumer to purchase his work, find rent a serious item of expense. They expostulate with the landlord, they reduce their expenses, deny their families comforts, and even the essentials of subsistence, and may then send their furniture to auction for money to remove to some other place where a day's work will buy more daily bread. Would it not be well, then, that the real estate association should take into consideration the best means of aiding tenants to pay rent? The total remission of a landlord's taxes will not enable the tenant to pay even reduced rents. The first step to be taken by the landlords will be to see that a railroad be built to Texas. If the right of way and construction from the terminus of the Mobile and Texas railroad can be cleared of any deadhead demand of payment for the franchise of way, and a fair use of the whole road can be secured, under the management of our citizens, the real estate owners in the city and along the line of the road, would be able, with the aid of the road credit, to extend the road to Texas connection. Such a road will be as much an incident of real estate value as a levee, or a fire engine, a church, or a schoolhouse, all of which cost millions of money and yet pay no dividends whatsoever. It was once said of New York that rather than suffer trade to be diverted to other ports, it would be better to work the railroads for nothing and charge their working and maintenance to expense account. It is in the same point of view that the real estate owners of this city should even mortgage their houses to build a way to the customers who can alone make their houses worth owning. Three per cent upon the value of the real estate would make this caseway of commerce, would bring this charm, would raise the blockade by which we are excluded from intercourse with so much of production and consumption. We do not mean to propose a tax on real estate or confer any additional duties upon the corporate authorities who seem like the California millionaires, to be giving away their property to avoid the labor of management, but we do mean that real estate owners should obtain the control of this railroad extension, and contribute of their own means to enhance the value of their own property.

We will not intimate that the owners of real estate are as a class selfish or indifferent to the sufferings of their species, but the close communion which they manifest indicates that they do not consider themselves, as property owners, peculiarly concerned in the moral or industrial welfare of the people. Yet that they are more deeply concerned in this than any others is too evident to justify the space of demonstration. Why, then, should not the real estate owners build workshops on precisely the same principle that they should build a railroad? Why should they not go abroad and inquire what industries there are, or might be planted here, which would enable the unemployed to contribute to the rent fund of the family? To give a man and woman an honest trade is to begeth them an inheritance. It is to settle that inheritance upon them that nothing except death, disease, or a change of fashion can deprive them of it. Let the real estate association abandon the Jesuitical idea and play the Samaritan awhile, they will find that a railroad to Texas, with a few new industries, or a supply of machinery or material for existing industries will increase the value of their property by improving the popular ability to pay rents and repairs.

PUNISHMENT FOR CRIME.

According to the code of practice revised by Moses for the children of Israel, offenders were required to give up life for life, eye for eye, tooth for tooth, hand for hand, foot for foot. This surgical justice is a little tedious in detail; but the principle, that man should suffer adequate punishment for crimes committed by him, nothing more and nothing less, is a good one. A man should not be hung for stealing a loaf of bread, nor should one be given a fat office because he has committed a murder and been useful to his friends. Such punishment would be the virtual closing of eye for eye justice, winking approval on one side and being blind on the other.

A POLITICAL EPISODE.

We have derived from competent authority a statement of political history, of which we have no doubt, but in regard to which we will cheerfully make any corrections. There came to New Orleans, from New York, some years before the war, a business man named Withers. He was shrewd and successful in accumulations, and, besides, commended himself as an extremely strict State rights politician. He had endeavored himself especially to his political associates by investing very largely in lands and slaves. Withers was thus a man after Mr. Sibley's own heart, besides having come from Mr. Sibley's own country. Withers was called to the Southern heart, and was especially active in the preparation and proceedings of the Charleston Democratic Convention. There was also in this State at that time a gentleman named Elgee who was, we believe, of British birth and therefore peculiarly susceptible for the honor of the South. He was subsequently a member of the convention which voted for secession, and Withers decided he would return to New York and fire the State rights hearts of that Democratic city. Preliminary to this withdrawal he sold his estates in land and slaves to Elgee, left Louisiana and unless he gave aid to the Confederate cause with a blockader or a cotton permit, did not appear in the military or political history of the period. Peace came. The unfortunate Elgee had lost lands, slaves and life. His children inherited the remnant of his possessions. The State rights Withers

reappears, armed with a judgment for eighty-five thousand dollars against the Elgee succession. This he proceeded to execute. It seems that there were in those halcyon days defrauders—Democratic defrauders. Barrett, a collector of the port of New Orleans, was a defaulter to the amount of one million dollars, a larger sum in those days than at present. Elgee was a survey on Barrett's official bond, and the liability, which had it seems slept under Democratic ascendency, was recently presented against certain cotton which the heirs of Elgee claimed before the Court of Claims. When this cotton claim was allowed the Democratic Withers, who had survived shot, shell and other casualties of the war, comes to the front with his judgment and execution. He sweeps away all of the award to the Elgee heirs, leaving a balance subject to the government for the debt of the Democratic State rights defaulter. The heirs of Elgee, then, get nothing. Here is a curious political episode. The State rights Withers agitates secession, becomes alarmed at the prospect, and sells out his imperiled titles to the ardent Elgee. He remains safely in New York watching the daily accretion of interest upon the obligation of his impetuous secession friend. After the catastrophe, Withers quickly seizes on the wreck and remnant of property which war and official indorsement had left the dependent children of his grand friend and political associate, and proceeds to reduce them to abject beggary. Such is political life, and its accidents. There can be no doubt that Withers could have legally taken the price of emancipated slaves and inundated acres from the unfortunate victims of his political treachery, but we really think he ought to feel some compunctions of conscience to see the children of his friend turned out of their houses by the results of his own political action, and would abate somewhat the severity of his demand. As, however, we neither know this gentleman nor his intentions, we can not anticipate his action further than to suggest the possibility that he will subscribe a part of the Elgee fund to sustain the New York World and the States Rights and Southern rights Democratic party in the campaign of 1875.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

Teachers are hereby notified that payment of salaries, etc. for March 1875, will be made at the City Hall, on SATURDAY, the twelfth instant, at 10 A. M.

THE THIRD MEETING.

Teachers under the foregoing articles of the Association will meet at the City Hall, on SATURDAY, the twelfth instant, at 10 A. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Preaching by Rev. J. D. Walker, D. D. Seats and admission free. The public are cordially invited to attend.

A CARD.

The grand drawing of the single number tickets Louisiana State Lottery, will take place on SATURDAY NEXT, the twelfth day of June, 1875, at 11 A. M. over the rooms of the company.

TO TAX COLLECTORS.

Circular No. 3. Tax collectors are reminded of the necessity to enforce the payment of all delinquent and a pro rata of current taxes during the present month, and prior to their quarterly settlement due July 1st proximo.

IMPORTANT.

PROPERTY HOLDERS AND TENANTS. The New Orleans Sanitary and Sewerage Company has been notified that the necessary arrangements have been made for the collection of the same, and that the same will be collected on the 15th inst. next.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SECOND HAND FURNITURE, not larger than a Living Room, Address Box No. 677, New Orleans.

NOTICE—ALL POWERS OF ATTORNEY granted by me are hereby notified that I have resigned my office as Notary Public, and that all powers granted by me are hereby notified that I have resigned my office as Notary Public, and that all powers granted by me are hereby notified that I have resigned my office as Notary Public.

PERSONAL.

JAMES ROUREK, AN EX-UNION SOLDIER, who lost a leg in the service, will call upon Postmaster Parker, he will bear some thing to his advantage.

A FORTUNE.

THE LOST MAN.

STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

Capital Prize \$100,000!

ONE PRIZE TO EVERY SIX TICKETS.

3580 PRIZES.

IN ALL AMOUNTING IN THE AGGREGATE TO OVER

HALF A MILLION IN GOLD!

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.

LOOK AT THE SCHEME!

Extraordinary Scheme!

20,000 Tickets at \$50 Each.

LIST OF PRIZES:

1 Capital Prize \$100,000.

1 Prize \$50,000.

1 Prize \$20,000.

1 Prize \$10,000.

2 Prizes at \$5,000.

4 Prizes at \$2,500.

20 Prizes at \$1,000.

50 Prizes at \$500.

1200 Prizes at \$100.

3000 Prizes at \$50.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES:

100 Approximation Prizes at \$200.

100 Approximation Prizes at \$100.

100 Approximation Prizes at \$75.

TOTAL:

3580 Prizes in All.

AMOUNTING TO

\$502,500 IN GOLD!

Price of Tickets:

WHOLE TICKETS \$50.00.

HALVES \$25.00.

TENTHS \$5.00.

TWENTYFIFTHS \$2.50.

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

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

Address Lock Box No. 692, New Orleans

Postoffice.

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

OBSERVE AND RECOLLECT

That in the Grand Golden Drawing of

December 25, 1875,

ALL THE TICKETS

WILL BE PAID IN GOLD.

Agents Wanted in every State, County, City and Town throughout the Union.

UNEXCEPTIONAL GUARANTEES REQUIRED.

BANK STATEMENT.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

LOTTERIES.

ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS.

LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.

Capital Prize \$20,000.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

(Incorporated August 17, 1868).

CLASS II.

To be drawn in public at New Orleans, On Saturday, June 12, 1875.

SCHEME.

10,000 Tickets at \$10.

Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

1 prize of \$20,000.

1 prize of \$10,000.

1 prize of \$5,000.

1 prize of \$2,500.

1 prize of \$1,000.

1 prize of \$500.

1 prize of \$250.

1 prize of \$100.

1 prize of \$50.

1 prize of \$25.

1 prize of \$10.

1 prize of \$5.

1 prize of \$2.50.

1 prize of \$1.25.

1 prize of \$0.625.

1 prize of \$0.3125.

1 prize of \$0.15625.