

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 7, 1875.

Hard money for hard work—a good motto. Secretary Belknap is quite sick at Kookin, Iowa.

Soldiers reunions this year have been great successes.

The majority against the Catholics of New Jersey was only 2000 on the school clause.

Nine years of Republican administration in Pennsylvania cut down the public debt from \$35,022,652 to \$21,568,038.

A Brazer editor offers a reward of \$5 for the best treatise on "How to Make Out door Life Attractive for the Mosquito."

An intelligent member of the Press Club has introduced a stranger, describing him as pursuing the avocation of a "spicician."

The Baptist preachers of Boston have had a caucus and passed resolutions declaring Sunday excursions for poor children very wicked.

Ex-Sheriff O'Brien, of New York, although out of office and not a millionaire, has ordered 500 tons of coal from Pennsylvania for the poor of his ward.

Major General McDowell returned from Europe last week on the Scotia. Rumor has it that he will shortly be retired from active service, at his own request.

It is said that when Bonaparte heard that Alcazar and Lorraine were taken from the French he felt that the Germans had been interfering with his prerogatives.

Judge Farshing, Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, voted for a legislative resolution censuring Abraham Lincoln for issuing the emancipation proclamation.

James Lusk has set apart \$800,000 to build the California Observatory, which is to contain the largest telescope in the world. He has selected Mount Hamilton, Santa Clara county, as the location.

An Arab chief at the Marseilles opera especially admired the trombone player, expressing his wonder "to see that Christian swallow so much brass. I'm not yet comprehended where he puts it."

This is Brooklyn's latest command: "What is the difference between the man who sells you a beefsteak and Monsieur Barbe Bleue, of the French Opera? One is a beef butcher and the other is a Bouffe Beecher."

The New York Graphic says of us: "At New Orleans the charges for pilotage and towing amount to confiscation of the vessel in the long run as truly as the percentages of the gambling table amount to the ruin of the player."

There is as much truth as poetry, and altogether far too much of the former in this verse: When politicians catch your sleeve and lead you off to "hear," the fall election days have come, the drunkard of the year."

The Taunton Gazette makes this record: "It was a good and prayerful old lady of this city who said that she had stopped praying for her husband because I have prayed so long without effect that I think the Lord has just as poor an opinion of that man as I have."

Nym Crinkle writes, in the New York World: "I am told by a Broadway milliner that those who appear in the sanctuary every Sunday in new bonnets have been supplied regularly and gratuitously by up town houses. The ladies recompense the house by mentioning the names of their firms when their bonnets are admired."

A youngster being required to write a composition upon some portion of the human body, selected that which unites the head to the body, and expanded as follows: "A throat is convenient to have, especially to roosters and ministers. The former catch corn and craws with it; the latter preach through it, and then tie it up. This is pretty much all I can think of about necks."

A Second District man was the victim of a singular incident the other night. While passing along the street a boy exploded a common candle just behind him, while at the same instant a rotten banana, thrown from a neighboring fruit stand, struck him on the back of the head. "I'm shot! I'm shot!" and taking a handful of the decayed fruit from his head, he exhibited it to a horror-stricken bystander as a specimen of his brain.

The death of Ex-Governor Charles S. Owen is announced as having occurred at Princeton, New Jersey, on Saturday. Deceased was born in 1797, and from 1825 to 1835 was a merchant in New Orleans, where he acquired a large fortune. He then returned to his native State, and lived on his farm in Marver county, up to the time of his death, except when he was governing the State at Trenton. He was New Jersey's "war Governor."

The issue of Mr. Charles Nordhoff to the New York Herald, taking a somewhat conservative view of Southern affairs, elicited a vast amount of praise from Democratic papers, and was extensively copied by them. In view of the whole situation, however, it is given in his different opinion that "it will do for the Democratic party to get into better luck. There is still a vast amount of ground to be covered, but it is not the business of the party to be in the lead with violence and anarchy, but to show that Democracy is radical."

When we have thus proven the Republican party to have established the principles taught by the Declaration of Independence and the constitution, original and sacred as amended, we have proven that there is nothing radical about its doctrine.

When we have shown that the Democratic party seek to evade or to nullify the laws which have been passed to support and to fill the land with violence and anarchy, it has been shown that Democracy is radical.

We have looked the conservative power of the State to accept the sovereignty of the Republican party to the people, which is established in all cases where there may be any other power, and we have shown that Democracy is radical.

It should be remembered that the people of Louisiana will find it more difficult to establish the Republican party by a revolution, if they should attempt to do so.

WHAT IS RADICALISM—AND WHO ARE THE RADICALS?

The aristocratic nature of many who have taken upon them the fancy appellation of Democrats peeps out in many things of which they are, perhaps, unconscious or think other people are incapable of perceiving. We have an association of persons holding a particular kind of property which they demand should be exempt from bearing an allotted portion of the public burdens. This sect does not demand a general reduction of all taxes on labor as well as land, but content itself with getting itself and effects into the lifeboat, leaving other interests to sink or swim as they best may. We do not say that this is a Democratic association. We see many men who are called Democrats, and who should know that class legislation is not Democracy. The imputation of radicalism to the Republican party by a party calling itself Democracy, displays the unconcealable cloven foot of the noblesse.

There was one true Democrat and Republican in America. It was Thomas Jefferson, who was even apprehensive lest the dignified ceremonial of Mr. and Mrs. Washington might lead to a republican court. The Cincinnati, whose certificates of membership were discredited, were compelled by the Republican discontent to disband. The theory of John Adams, that the executive was above the censure or criticism of the people—all these were the doctrines or distrust of Jeffersonian Democracy. And what did the aristocrats call him? A demagogue—an advocate of the blood and ruin which the emancipated French had spread throughout their own fair country. He was a leveler and a radical. He advocated universal suffrage, the executive and direct taxation of property, religious freedom, universal education at the public expense, and the emancipation of the slave.

Here was a radical—such a radical as was John Bright and Daniel O'Connell. There is not to-day a man who calls himself a Democrat who will risk his political future upon disavowing a single one of the measures which made Thomas Jefferson a radical.

Let us see what is imputed to the Republican party as radicalism. We can see nothing in its creed which is not to be found in the programme of Democratic freedom which the father and founder of Democracy in America bequeathed to his disciples.

To the Republican party in Louisiana is imputed that which has been proven against the Democratic statesman and Senator, Tweed, and the Democratic Senator Lord. It has been proven against the Democratic party in the administration of the city of New York. This is not radicalism; it is rascality. If the Republican party, with its invulnerable Jeffersonian principles, has been betrayed by unworthy members, let the conservative and honest sentiment of the country reform these abuses. If the Republican administration exercises a patronage too large for the Republican theory of government, this is not radicalism. This, to the reader of history, tends to monarchy, and is an undue development of the one man power, or the rule of a "single person," to which the old English republicans and their American descendants have evinced so deadly a hostility. It is a hostility so deadly that in the constitutions of thirty-six out of thirty-seven States the republican principle of popular election to State and municipal offices is held sacred.

If the Republicans favor the education and suffrage of all men it is the law of the Union, which all have sworn to obey as paramount, and is the last will and words of the greatest and wisest radical in the world—Thomas Jefferson.

Whatever there is embodied in the Republican creed is founded on a rock and can not be controverted while the Union stands. Whatever of wrong may be perpetrated in the name of republicanism should be reformed if it takes the whole conservative force, white and black, in Louisiana to effect it. Save the principles and sacrifice the wrong doors, if any, who may prostitute the good name of the party to their own personal advantage. This is precisely what Tilden is attempting to do for the Democracy.

There is, however, radicalism among us. It is that opposition to the law and evasion of the law which brings anarchy among a people. If the people are taught from the stand or through the press that no law is binding which the citizen does not approve, it is radicalism. If a party agree to submit a question of legality to Congress or any other tribunal, and then resist and seize upon the very government in controversy, this is radicalism. If the people of a State accept the amendments of the constitution, with negro suffrage and negro education, and then drive the negroes from the polls and close the schools against them, this is radicalism.

When we have thus proven the Republican party to have established the principles taught by the Declaration of Independence and the constitution, original and sacred as amended, we have proven that there is nothing radical about its doctrine.

When we have shown that the Democratic party seek to evade or to nullify the laws which have been passed to support and to fill the land with violence and anarchy, it has been shown that Democracy is radical.

We have looked the conservative power of the State to accept the sovereignty of the Republican party to the people, which is established in all cases where there may be any other power, and we have shown that Democracy is radical.

It should be remembered that the people of Louisiana will find it more difficult to establish the Republican party by a revolution, if they should attempt to do so.

Wrought fabric may be prolonged by economy. From these two qualities it is not reasonable that a deficiency of supply should set at once either in an advance of price or in a diminished consumption.

Cotton price depends greatly on ability to purchase. This ability may be affected by a war, a famine, or a monetary disturbance, which affects manufactures, revenues, or wages. There may be casual textile substitutes. Cotton may be aided by an admixture of some other material, or even of an inferior with a superior staple. Perhaps this last economy may tend to explain why the price of all other than American cotton has not accompanied the decline of that article.

It must not be forgotten that just when the holder is anticipating an advance from the knowledge of a diminished crop, the miller is working short time, on a running stock, and endeavoring so to use his capital as to get a corner on the holder. In this the miller often succeeds, and though the price of cotton may go up, ultimately, yet the holder may be compelled to sell, or it may be postponed until another crop is harvested. The holder thus loses the fruits of his own judgment through the inability of the consumer to supply his wants, or the superior ability of the capitalist spinner to break down the market, and then indemnify himself by an enhanced profit upon a cheapened raw material.

We do not criticize the theories of others because we have no theory of our own which will predict prospective price. We do not think that any one short of Professor Tice could foresee the meteorological fluctuations which occur in the active and contesting forces which determine the market rate of cotton between the maturity of one crop and the sale of the last bale to the spinner. We are thus distressed because there has been in New Orleans any time for the last half century a class of dealers in cotton who possessed every attribute of probity, ability, information and experience in the commerce of cotton. Very few realized fortunes from this knowledge. Though most of them realized fortunes from their attention to their business as factors, many who ventured to speculate in the cotton market lost the whole gains of business in the precarious variations of this treacherous staple.

An instructive treatise will be found in the "Fifty Years in Two Hemispheres," by Vincent Nolte, a Hamburg merchant, who was for a great many years a cotton factor in New Orleans. He explains the causes of several failures which ruined him, and incidentally recites the history of an effort by the State Bank to control the cotton market by the purchase of immense quantities, which it held to compel a rise in prices. This compelled the spinners and capitalists on the other side to combine against it, and as a result the bank, as a great cotton holder, had to let go, and sustained an immense loss. The history of our cotton commerce is but a repetition of this narrative, and the cotton gambling on futures of the present day, although a much cheaper system, is but the same operation which has proved so ruinously delusive in the past.

The application we would make of these cautious views is this: The planter and factor can not foresee the variations of price, because, if they could do so, those who purchase and manufacture would be endowed with corresponding sagacity. The one would thus offset the advantages of the other. What then is the duty of the planter and factor of cotton? Plainly to make and sell a crop as economically and as promptly as possible. This saves interest, insurance and shrinkage from any cause. The cotton price will be one year with another, as good before the middle of January as afterwards, and if the planter will apply his cotton money to stop the interest on his own debt, if he owes any, or to lay in supplies when they are most cheap and abundant, for cash, he will find at the end of a term of years that he has received as good returns for his land and labor as those who have consulted the wisest of the so-called cotton prophets.

WHAT THE LIBERAL REPUBLICANS SAY TO THE LIBERAL DEMOCRATS.

In 1872, there sprang up within the ranks of the Democracy a species of rebellion against the last ditch leadership of its managers, because it was keenly felt they were not pace with the times. There seemed to be a distaste for old, and a longing for new issues. So rapidly did this feeling manifest itself that certain members of the Republican party—some animated by private grievances, others by noble and patriotic motives—conceived a third party to offer the shortest, most practical route to reform, and the reunion of North and South. They embarked together in a common cause, but were overtaken by a heavy disaster. The Liberal Republicans have early discovered that the "Bourbon" element possesses the numerical strength to control the fortunes of Democracy in the coming presidential contest, and decline to trust them. Carl Schurz, Reuben E. Fenton, J. D. Cox, Charles Francis Adams, consistently take refuge in, or within, reach of the Republican fold. There is no hope for a third party of any magnitude, and there is no Horace Greeley to sacrifice himself upon its altar. The Liberal Democrats have no visible hope but a retrograde to the arms of Bourbonism, or as an advance to Republicanism; if they decide to be submerged among the political forces of the country. If it was a statesmanship to sever their connection from old affiliations in 1872, and a real sense of complaint then existed against the White Line policy, we submit that the conditions are unchanged to-day, and the duty quite as imperative. How will they fared? Under which flag will they march? This is a question of deep moment to Liberal Republicans who are called upon to support their best man, and to show to the world that they are not a party of mere words, but a party of sound, intelligent govern-

ment, or shall the race demagogue crack the whip and rule her destinies for years to come? Here are alternatives sufficient to arouse every patriotic impulse, and touching deeply every vital chord of commercial prosperity.

If it was right for Democrats to join issue with Republicans in 1872, why should it not be again? If the object then was to strike a balance between the friends and enemies of reform, why should it not be to-day? Consistency, it appears to us, requires these questions to be answered affirmatively. The Liberal Republicans have proceeded then, and are sides by side, on equal terms with old associates. They desire, and the Republican party formally invites the accession of Liberal Democrats. Especially in this case in the Southern States, where the Republican party has necessarily suffered from the lack of that considerable quantity of intelligence which it is in their power to furnish if they choose, to the great good of a long suffering section. The Bourbon leaders are active, and choice must be made quickly, for mutterings are heard on every side of a coming storm. It is peace or discord, White Line or Republicanism, good faith or bad faith in the acceptance of the results of the war.

LYNCH LAW.

While Democratic leaders are so reckless in their threats against Republican lives in the South, and a journal now and then essays an appeal to what it chooses to call "higher" or Lynch law as a remedy for real or imaginary grievances, it is timely to cite an instance—by no means exceptional—of the operation of that law. It will be remembered that the dispatches of September 26 gave full details of the arrest and lynching of a Mr. Schell at Bellefontaine, Ohio, charged with the heinous crime of outraging the person of a young woman, and afterward murdering her. So fanatical did Mr. Schell represent the conduct of her husband that the indignant populace, breaking through all lawful restraint, gratified their momentary impulses, and sent the soul of Schell to eternity while the protest of innocence was on his dying lips. Here is the sequel:

The most startling bit of evidence against Malinda Schell came out in the morning. It had been overlooked in the excitement of the lynching. In the hand of the dead girl, tightly clenched, have been found some threads of hair. In her death struggle with the enemy she tore these from the roots and held them like a vise. The hair was fine, dark and straight. It was supposed at first to be Schell's hair, but on examination under the microscope it appeared darker and coarser, for his own hair was uncommonly fine, and what articles under his head, the hair ranged from ten to fourteen inches in length, and no hair in his head measured half that. Were they Alice's? No; her hair was a dark ashen and fine in texture. Whose then? They belonged to Malinda. In length, color and texture they were an exact counterpart of this woman's locks. In order to shield herself, while her husband was in jail, and public opinion was ready to silence him, she had evidently manufactured the greater part, if not all, of that horribly strange story.

Now, the press of the country is unanimous in condemnation of the mob, and the occurrence is looked upon as a disgrace to Ohio. The slow and sure processes of the law afford ample security to human life, and the surest retribution of crime, while acts of violence but redound against the actors.

Messrs. Penn, Phelps, Marr and other gentlemen of pronounced liberal sentiments are being placed on a ragged edge of uncertainty by the Bourbon element of the Democratic party. The convention call is raised, and they refuse to labor on the old hulk they know to be unworthy. Shall the crew be diminished? The desire exists, but the numbers are too few for the exercise of strict discipline. Time enough when nearing the port; then what are they going to do about it? Both organs already question their sincerity as Democratic advisers.

Did the Piousness say Podsnaps, and refer to Mr. Booth and his organ? Gentlemen, do not be reckless of proprieties, we pray you. "Talk oaks from little acorns grow"—a little word harshly spoken often leads to disastrous consequences. All about that convention, too, which Booth wants and the Piousness does not. Should he not be allowed to make his own little ditch and dwell in it? Prudence, neighbor.

"Peace."

There is no Radical ticket in the field, and it is more than likely there will be none for the leaders are not in this city, and dare not press their claims in this country—Yazoo Democrat.

Here is a Republican majority of 1500 disposed of by Democratic admission, and, therefore, peace reigns in Yazoo. The next "negro insurrection" will be heard from in some unadorned Republican county, whose open opposition to Democracy is heard on the platform.

Another Opportunity.

The Democratic press hastens to rejoice at the resignation of Secretary Delano as a member of the Cabinet, and ascribe it to their own valorous efforts in behalf of public virtue and official honesty. Is there not another field for their conquering pens in the broad domain of Mississippi, where Republican lives are being sacrificed because of the Democratic greed of office?

A CARD-REMOVAL.

CHARLES F. MARR, N. I. HODGSON, NASH & HODGSON, Auctioneers and Real Estate Agents, No. 15 Canal and Common Streets.

SPLENDID CRANCE

A FORTUNE. THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1875. A GRAND GOLDEN DRAWING. Capital Prize \$100,000! ONE PRIZE TO EVERY SIX TICKETS. \$500 PRIZES. IN ALL AMOUNTING IN THE AGGREGATE TO OVER HALF A MILLION IN GOLD!

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT. For which the best musical talent available in the country will be engaged, and to which every holder of a GOOFUS TICKET will be entitled to FREE ADMISSION.

LOOK AT THE SCHEME!

Extraordinary Scheme!

20,000 Tickets at \$50 Each.

LIST OF PRIZES:

Table with 2 columns: Prize Description and Amount. Includes 1 Capital Prize at \$100,000, 1 Prize at \$50,000, 1 Prize at \$25,000, 1 Prize at \$10,000, 2 Prizes at \$5,000, 30 Prizes at \$1,000, 50 Prizes at \$500, 1,000 Prizes at \$100, 3,000 Prizes at \$50.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES:

Table with 2 columns: Approximation Prize Description and Amount. Includes 100 Approximation Prizes at \$200, 100 Approximation Prizes at \$100, 100 Approximation Prizes at \$75.

TOTAL:

3500 Prizes in All, AMOUNTING TO \$502,500 IN GOLD!

Price of Tickets: WHOLE TICKETS \$50.00, HALF TICKETS \$25.00, TENTH TICKETS \$5.00, TWENTIETH TICKETS \$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. 625, New Orleans, Louisiana.

SEVEN AND RECOLLECT: This is the Grand Golden Drawing of December 26, 1875.

ALL THE TICKETS SOLD FOR GREENBACKS.

PAID IN GOLD.

Agents Wanted in Every State, County, City and Town Throughout the Union.

UNEQUALLED GUARANTEES REQUIRED.

By no means to be taken as an advertisement.

By no means to be taken as an advertisement.

By no means to be taken as an advertisement.

By no means to be taken as an advertisement.

By no means to be taken as an advertisement.

By no means to be taken as an advertisement.

By no means to be taken as an advertisement.

By no means to be taken as an advertisement.

By no means to be taken as an advertisement.

By no means to be taken as an advertisement.

By no means to be taken as an advertisement.

By no means to be taken as an advertisement.

By no means to be taken as an advertisement.

By no means to be taken as an advertisement.

By no means to be taken as an advertisement.

By no means to be taken as an advertisement.

By no means to be taken as an advertisement.

By no means to be taken as an advertisement.

By no means to be taken as an advertisement.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK

Depositors in the Freedman's Bank can without charge, by leaving them at the bank before November 1, 1875. M. BROWNE, Cashier.

SELLING OUT AT COST, FOR CASH ONLY.

JOSEPH B. HUBBARD, 133 Rampart street, Corner of Perdido. MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN Furniture, Upholstered Goods, Beds, Mattresses, Feathers, etc.

QUARANTINE.

Proclamation by the Governor. Wherean, The Board of Health of the Louisiana has officially requested that the provisions of the quarantine laws of the State of Louisiana, which were enacted on the 10th of June, 1875.

WILLIAM P. KELLO.

Assistant Secretary of State. In accordance with the official request of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, I have caused to be printed and distributed a copy of the quarantine laws of the State of Louisiana, which were enacted on the 10th of June, 1875.

WILLIAM P. KELLO.

Assistant Secretary of State. In accordance with the official request of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, I have caused to be printed and distributed a copy of the quarantine laws of the State of Louisiana, which were enacted on the 10th of June, 1875.

WILLIAM P. KELLO.

Assistant Secretary of State. In accordance with the official request of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, I have caused to be printed and distributed a copy of the quarantine laws of the State of Louisiana, which were enacted on the 10th of June, 1875.

WILLIAM P. KELLO.

Assistant Secretary of State. In accordance with the official request of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, I have caused to be printed and distributed a copy of the quarantine laws of the State of Louisiana, which were enacted on the 10th of June, 1875.

WILLIAM P. KELLO.

Assistant Secretary of State. In accordance with the official request of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, I have caused to be printed and distributed a copy of the quarantine laws of the State of Louisiana, which were enacted on the 10th of June, 1875.

WILLIAM P. KELLO.

Assistant Secretary of State. In accordance with the official request of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, I have caused to be printed and distributed a copy of the quarantine laws of the State of Louisiana, which were enacted on the 10th of June, 1875.

WILLIAM P. KELLO.

Assistant Secretary of State. In accordance with the official request of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, I have caused to be printed and distributed a copy of the quarantine laws of the State of Louisiana, which were enacted on the 10th of June, 1875.

WILLIAM P. KELLO.

Assistant Secretary of State. In accordance with the official request of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, I have caused to be printed and distributed a copy of the quarantine laws of the State of Louisiana, which were enacted on the 10th of June, 1875.

WILLIAM P. KELLO.

Assistant Secretary of State. In accordance with the official request of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, I have caused to be printed and distributed a copy of the quarantine laws of the State of Louisiana, which were enacted on the 10th of June, 1875.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

Address Lock Box No. 625, New Orleans, Louisiana.

SEVEN AND RECOLLECT

This is the Grand Golden Drawing of December 26, 1875.

ALL THE TICKETS SOLD FOR GREENBACKS

PAID IN GOLD.

Agents Wanted in Every State, County, City and Town Throughout the Union.

UNEQUALLED GUARANTEES REQUIRED.

By no means to be taken as an advertisement.

By no means to be taken as an advertisement.

By no means to be taken as an advertisement.

By no means to be taken as an advertisement.

By no means to be taken as an advertisement.

By no means to be taken as an advertisement.

By no means to be taken as an advertisement.

By no means to be taken as an advertisement.

By no means to be taken as an advertisement.

By no means to be taken as an advertisement.

By no means to be taken as an advertisement.

By no means to be taken as an advertisement.

By no means to be taken as an advertisement.

By no means to be taken as an advertisement.

By no means to be taken as an advertisement.

By no means to be taken as an advertisement.

By no means to be taken as an advertisement.

By no means to be taken as an advertisement.

By no means to be taken as an advertisement.

By no means to be taken as an advertisement.

By no means to be taken as an advertisement.

By no means to be taken as an advertisement.

By no means to be taken as an advertisement.

By no means to be taken as an advertisement.

By no means to be taken as an advertisement.

By no means to be taken as an advertisement.

By no means to be taken as an advertisement.

By no means to be taken as an advertisement.

By no means to be taken as an advertisement.

By no means to be taken as an advertisement.

By no means to be taken as an advertisement.

By no means to be taken as an advertisement.

By no means to be taken as an advertisement.

By no means to be taken as an advertisement.