

New Orleans Republican

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 29, 1876

The right man never gets in the wrong place.

Boots for gentlemen are nearly gone out of fashion.

Catigation follows investigation. "Pass under the rod."

When the gods would destroy they first make Democrats.

The Terre Haute railroad makes things very hot for Tilden.

A stage line is now running between Cheyenne and the Black Hills.

Gounod has composed a centennial hymn called the "Fair Land of Liberty."

The most shower in Kentucky temporarily satisfied the thirst for the flesh pots of Egypt.

There are speakers accounted wise who are able to exhaust subjects and their hearers.

If woman can not do more head work than man, there is a mistake in the arrangement of her hair.

The Philadelphia Times has managed to McKay libel case, all for the benefit of the Democratic party.

Governor Cheney received more votes than any other man who has been elected Governor of New Hampshire.

It is when fast people begin to go slow, as they must in time, that shame and remorse catches up with them.

There is nothing like planting a garden early, even if it has to be planted for the second time in the same spring.

In collecting campaign funds it has been found that men are brought up to the scratch by an everlasting itch for office.

Now that the size of Mrs. Belknap's feet is known there are thousands of women who would not like to be in her shoes.

Mr. Jerry Black has confided to a friend that the Belknap affair will not necessarily result in having a Democratic President.

A California paper apologizes for printing a good deal of local news by saying that owing to the storm the Eastern mails failed.

Considering what other men have obtained for their influence, \$20 appears a very small sum for Congressman Robbins.

Florida editors say they are eating green corn fresh from the gardens, at Tampa, and it is possible they are glad to get even that.

Marsh is to be impeached and disqualified forever from holding a salaried office, or until past councils of administration are Democratic.

The Congressional Campaign Committee should investigate Saturn and his rings. Yes, by Jupiter, and make the Clymers go up and hear the evidence.

There was never so many rising statesmen as now. Those of the Democratic party appear to be all going up. They have a sort of Heister among them.

A new Republican paper has been started at Thibodaux, called the Lafourche Union. It is published by L. Langman & Co., and is under the editorial control of F. W. Francis.

The Union-Herald, of Columbus, South Carolina, says: "The Beaver Dam Democrats, of Laurens county, are in arms." They are the sort of Democrats who are always making trouble.

It appears the Democrats have been fooled about the enforcement act. They thought it was a law, and did not kill half as many colored men as they might have done. Let joy be unconfined; on with the slaughter.

When Italian editors start a paper they announce that they have applied for and received the blessing of the Pope on the editors, printers, type, paper and readers. Bates says he'd be blessed if he worked in such an office.

St. Louis papers have heard rumors that the headquarters of the army will be removed to Washington, where it ought to be, but then St. Louis will take General Sheridan away from Chicago, and that will be some satisfaction.

Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson will lecture at Trinity Church this evening at half-past seven o'clock. The subject of the lecture will be, "Thou Shalt Not Steal." The church will be open free to all, and the public is cordially invited.

General Butler would trust a newspaper reporter with untold gold as soon as he would trust him with a carefully counted sum of money; but he acknowledges that he would be very close with a bit of news not designed for publication.

An observer of things says: "On Sunday morning when a woman gets the blinds nicely peaked and, with frowny hair and pallid calico gown, is looking at the street fashions, it is mean for a wind to come along and, slamming back the screen, expose her."

Rev. Ike Kalkoff wants to testify in Washington. If he has a good story the Clymer committee should pay his expenses from California. It has been some years since Isaac appeared in a Boston court-room, and then like Captain K. binson and Arm, who have testified, he stood among the prisoners.

Daniel Drew submits to his losses with Christian philosophy. He says: "I could not take my money to Heaven." But there is a feeling that he would not have voluntarily given it up on that account, though the poor are suffering. He did so want to get the Wall street boys in a tight place again—just once.

A country paper says, with some beauty of expression: "Chicken stealing continues without abatement. When they are all stolen, then, and not till then, will Oshello's campaign be gone." The mud sippers of the present day may say so; but this is the first time in the history of the world that General Oshello, the white Moor, was a chicken thief.

THE QUESTION OF HONESTY.

There is a fair and decorous discussion of principle among the journals of New York. Their respect for public opinion induces them to treat each other with civility and justice.

We like to read the New York World. It amuses us to note the adroitness with which it wards off any allusion to Tweed or Lawyer Pendleton, the casuistry that can reconcile the States rights Democracy of New York with the secession "rebels" of the South, or the flesh money Jacksonians of Ohio with the Belmont bullionists of Wall street.

The World discussing the "question of honesty," says: Speaking for the Democracy of the country, we deny emphatically that the rule of our party would be as corrupt as that of the Republican party has been, and we base our opinion upon no claim of superior virtue in the members of one party over the members of the other.

With the Democratic centennial thief, escorted from prison by Democratic jailors, and now on the tour around the globe, or perhaps in a New York attic, it is perhaps a good compromise on the part of the World to renounce any "claim of superior virtue in the members of one party over the other." The World displays even a Democratic pride in this public robber, who is convicted of having stolen six millions of dollars, or more than any other five Republican robbers with the best opportunities. It says:

Suppose, for the sake of argument, that Democrats are as much inclined to steal as Republicans. Take it for granted that they are as skillful in stealing, though this is improbable, considering the fact that they have had but little practice for the last fifteen years, while Republican office holders have, through constant and varied experience, acquired an ingenuity and boldness which distinguish them among ordinary pen and ink politicians, as professional burglars are distinguished among thieves.

All parties being equally subject to this evil, the superior purity of the Democratic party consists in its having been for a long time expelled from public trusts. Suppose we put the proposition thus: Men of all parties are equally honest. Those who, for fifteen years, have had no opportunity to steal, should be entrusted with the opportunity. It would, therefore, follow that the average thief so long excluded from the chance of theft would indemnify himself for this compulsory abstinence. The World modestly suggests the "want of practice" as the guarantee of Democratic moderation. This would, we fear, be an impediment of small protection to the treasury. Indeed, it would be a fair use of the World's doctrine to ask this question: If a Democratic State Senator, with the limited opportunities of corporate robbery, gets away with six millions, what sum would satisfy the famished horde which have been buying and besting the national treasury for fifteen years past? The total abstracted by these rapacious though unpracticed robbers could scarcely be expressed in figures.

The World, however, proceeds to show that though the Republican and Democratic sons of Adam and Eve inherit in an equal degree the progeneral propensity to steal and lie about anything they may be entrusted with, that those in the Democratic line of descent are more worthy of the fiduciary trusts of this republic, because there is less confidence in them. This theory, though by no means complimentary to Democratic integrity, is a fallacy as may readily be shown. The World, in maintaining the proposition that a mill stone or other article of small value and great weight may be safely confided to a Democrat, employs the following reasoning:

But holding both parties to be on a par as regards the disposition to steal, and ability to steal, there remains the important consideration: "Which of the two offers the greater opportunities to steal?" There can be but one answer to that question. It is the policy of Democracy to narrow the sphere of government; to reduce the number of offices; to cut down salaries; to refuse subsidies; to promote enterprise and restrict public works—in a word, to be not merely economical but penurious.

The Republican party is, on the other hand, represented to advocate a policy just the opposite of this. Now, would the World just pause to show wherein the Democrats differ in their public policy from the Republicans?

Is it that they wish a hard money government? Mr. William Allen and his Western Democratic colleagues demand a currency adequate to the wants of the people. The Republicans have everywhere shown a more united regard for a convertible currency. Perhaps the Democracy would "narrow the sphere of government" by renouncing expenditures for constructing works of improvement? Why Southern Democracy is now demanding a railroad to the Pacific, the reparation of the levees and a deep water outlet for one section of the South alone. The Southern Democracy even contrasts the two hundred million dollars of appropriation made to the North with the thirty or forty millions given to the South and demanding the difference. Hon. Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, says that while he would vote against the Pacific railroad, he would vote for it, and perceives very plainly that the Southern Democracy have lost by sticking to principles which their Northern allies never regarded.

No doubt the World has the idea that the Democracy would "narrow the sphere of government" by repealing the principle of protection. The Pennsylvania Democratic protectionist, Mr. Randall, and the Louisiana Democratic protectionist stand without imputation of inconsistency among their brethren, the protection Democrats of Connecticut and Chicago. The Democratic House of Representatives reports an increased duty on the cotton cloth worn by the laboring people of the country.

Why, then, if there be no difference in the average integrity of the people composing the two parties and the principles of appropriation and expenditure by the two parties are the same, should there be less disposition or opportunity to rob the national treasury on the part of the one party than of the other?

Were we to suggest any distinction it would be to the prejudice of the Demo-

cracy, for two reasons: 1. They have been so long debarr'd from opportunities of theft. 2. There is a hypocritical pretense that Democratic doctrines afford less opportunities for theft. In the first place, the long continued denial of a common want creates an appetite. To a very hungry man a mere lunch on scraps is preferable to continued abstinence. In the second place there is a palpable pretense in claiming for the Democracy superior strictness of legal construction of legislative powers. Neither party construes the constitution according to its letter. Established nationality involves a discretion as to the common welfare, and statesmen of all parties assent to the exercise of this discretion. The Democracy are less to be trusted, when they claim a peculiar strictness of construction in order to obtain the treasury key. This insincerity is to our mind a heinous offense. The Levites who defiled the altars of the Most High, under pretense of hereditary holiness, were far more guilty than even the mercenary money changers who were driven forth with a scourge of knotted cords. Our deduction is far more sincere than that of the World. Men of all parties are equally virtuous. Men have the same opportunity to steal under one party administration as another. It is alike the duty and interest of all parties to prosecute, punish and expel from confidence any and all men who rob the treasury; and if there be any party which will upon any pretense place or retain robbers in confidential positions, the people should and would no doubt drive that party from any opportunities to rob the treasury.

POLITICS IN COURTS OF JUSTICE.

In conservative circles there is about as much rejoicing over the escape of the Grant parish prisoners, who were found guilty by a jury, as there was lamentation over that of Babcock, who was fairly acquitted. The Grant parish prisoners have been set free by the Supreme Court of the United States because it does not appear by the evidence presented that they committed the acts which have been charged against them "on account of the color" of the victims.

"We may suspect," says Chief Justice Waite, "that the race was the cause of hostility, but it is not avowed." It becomes, then, a matter for great rejoicing in Conservative circles that the only authority which has the physical force to punish outrages against the native people of Louisiana, has not the legal power to do so, while the sovereign State to whom the duty belongs, is physically unable to discharge it. What a pity that in the midst of rejoicing over this defeat of justice, a shade of regret, a cloud of disappointment should hover over the happy group of Conservatives! The Grant parish prisoners have been restored to liberty, and the Radicals of Louisiana discomfited. That is well. But Babcock was not proved guilty; Belknap bids fair to escape through the blundering of Heister Clymer; Hays, of Alabama, who was accused of having sold a West Point cadetship has been honorably acquitted of all blame by the Democratic Judiciary Committee, and the Democracy dare not face a trial on the half a hundred other accusations which have been made against Republican officials in the interests of one Democratic candidate or another. New Hampshire has gone to the dogs, and Maine and New York are bristling with hostility to Democracy, as shown in the recent town elections. The announcement of the Supreme Court in the Grant parish case comes in the nick of time to cheer the despairing hearts of the faithful amid these manifold disasters and disappointments. Men who have been declared guilty by a jury are released because of the want of legal authority in the United States courts to punish, and there is great rejoicing in Conservative circles. Republicans who have been falsely accused by spies and hired reporters are honorably acquitted, and the Democrats groan in anguish. Such is the spirit the Democrats are infusing into the pending Presidential campaign, and such is the fairness, or to put it plainly, total want of fairness which the opposition politicians are practicing toward their fellow-citizens, and all in the hope of capturing the federal offices.

DROPPING OUT.

Hon. Mr. Sam Cox recently introduced and passed in the Democratic Congress a series of resolutions affirming the rights of the States. He pulled aside the lion's hide, after the fashion of Bottom, the Weaver, and assured timid people that there was no harm in the terrible war, because the exercise of these rights had been renounced, and were submitted to Congress and the courts "in the last resort." The rights of a State enjoy with any person or corporation within its limits. It did not occur to the hearers of Mr. Sam Cox that a right may be exercised against the consent of any but that which can only be enjoyed by permission of others is a simple license.

With this affirmation of State rights, what will the dilapidated Democracy of the South think when they see that the Democracy of Pennsylvania declare in their late resolutions that the late "war between the States" of Mr. Stephens was "the late rebellion against the government of the United States." Here is the Democratic comment upon the rights of the States as interpreted by their Southern allies. We may then see that there is no longer any difference between political parties in regard to the relations between the States and the federal government. Mr. Jefferson Davis and General Lee are proclaimed "rebels" by the Pennsylvania Democracy. We suppose their allies will stand this.

The Democratic press and party have not opened their mouths upon the question of finance. The organ, by authority, says:

The Associated Press dispatches yesterday morning stated that there is a growing disposition on the part of both parties to

take the currency question out of politics. We regard this as a favorable omen.

Why, we thought there was a principle involved in this question. It was once contended that the federal government had no power to make a currency other than that of coin. It was contended that labor was entitled to a compensation fixed in the nominal standard of value, gold and silver. Democracy once, demanded as the friend of labor and of a limited government, demanded hard money for the people. Now it intimates that it is of no consequence what sort of money or how much the people shall receive.

We assume the Democratic House of Representatives has assented to an increase of duties on the cotton cloth so much in use among the laborers of the land. We infer, therefore, that free trade is no longer a Democratic principle. The indiscriminate advocacy of gift lands and federal bonds as endowments for the construction of internal improvements, within the jurisdiction of the States, proves that this landmark has been likewise broken down.

Will some one of the Democratic organs explain to us what are the national principles of the party, and especially how the party stands in Louisiana upon these ancestral questions?

We suppose it will be intimidated by the Democracy that any one in the United States who calls himself a Republican is a knave, and incompetent to perform official duties. In that case the Democracy may expect to succeed upon the indispensable necessity of their services.

It is true the example of Democracy when in power is not favorable to this theory of succession. The hegira of Tweed, like that of Mahomet, is an event from which dates many important events, while the sharp practice of Lawyer Pendleton, now said to have divided his enormous "fee" with persons who had no claim to receive, has rendered the public rather incredulous of Democratic purity. The claim of superior purity by a party which has been for years past evicted from all office always reminds us of that certificate of sobriety which an old seaker could procure at the expiration of the thirty days for which he had been "sent down" as an intemperate vagrant. As all the issues of principle are dropping out by default of their Democratic defenders, the best thing they can do will be to bestow their votes on good Republican candidates.

THE GRANT PARISH BOND CASE.

We published yesterday morning the important decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Citizens Bank vs. the Funding Board, on appeal from the Superior District Court.

The controversy involves the validity of certain second mortgage bonds issued to the road by Governor Warmoth, to the extent of \$12,500 per mile. The bank, it appears, is the holder of these bonds to the amount of \$60,000, being what is generally known as the \$75,000 installment, the first of four of equal amount, which the State agreed to issue upon the compliance by the road with certain conditions within a specified time.

Judge Hawkins of the Superior District Court, decided the case against the bank on the ground that the road had forfeited its right to the bonds by default in the performance of the obligations it had assumed before they were issued, and that the subsequent adoption of the constitutional amendment limiting the State debt to \$25,000,000 prohibited its renewal.

Mr. Justice Wylie, in an elaborate opinion, sustains the decision of Judge Hawkins in all material points, and affirms his decision that the bonds are worthless. There is another case on appeal from the same court, involving the validity of the \$2,500,000 bonds issued for stock of the railroad company in lieu of subsidy on second mortgage, in which Judge Hawkins likewise decreed the bonds to be invalid. This case has not yet been passed upon by the Supreme Court, though we have no doubt the judgment of the lower court will be affirmed as it has been in the case just decided.

Whatever may have been Judge Hawkins' misfortune in differing with certain practicing attorneys who have brought several political questions in his court, he generally succeeds when he grapples with a square financial question, involving the payment of large sums of money by the State for no consideration. He has stood between the State treasury and some pretty strong combinations of capital, respectability and legal talent, and saved the taxpayers many millions of dollars. It is, perhaps, for something like this that he has been voted incompetent by Democratic partisans. He may console himself, however, with the reflection that he generally triumphs in the final act, something as we see in plays, when the hero is rewarded with the smiles of admiring friends, the prize of love and fortune, to which are generally added the plaudits of the auditors, while the discomfited heavy villains are led off the stage to punishment, or dismissed with the contempt they so richly merit.

INJUSTICE TO THE DEMOCRACY.

A most unexpected event occurred in St. Martin parish the other day. At least we have a preponderance of rumors and "on dits" to that effect. A dispatch from that turbulent locality informed us that there was a squabble, ending in bloodshed and homicide, over some offices, and to this now comes the astounding intelligence that not one Democrat was mixed up in it. In publishing the dispatch, one of the writers in this office, who was not prepared for such a surprise, but supposing it was a regular straight-out Louisiana case, intimated in a headline that a Democratic tax collector was wanted to secure peace. This being about the only recent case on record here, in which a Democrat was not mixed up in a brawl for office, the party feels keenly the implied injustice done by that that unlucky headline. The Times even goes so far as to intimate that the Republicans of this city are greatly

excited because the Democrats have for once got a hit aimed. We are ready either to apologize to the Democrats for this inadvertence, or let it stand over for their next outrage. As for the Republicans who have imparted to the Times their surprise and "condemnation in terms more emphatic than polished," they can ask for a division of the compliment with the Democrats, as we do not think there is a difference enough between them to offer two separate apologies.

The Poytune informs us that Condeley the man who killed Martin, is colored, while the Times swears he is white. The dispatch in the REPUBLICAN did not designate the color. We leave to those who consider this a material point to settle it among themselves. In our judgment the gravity of the offense of killing a man for his office is neither increased nor diminished by the fact that he is white or black, or whether his slayer is a Democrat or a Republican.

A CARD.

In my communication of March 25 I had no intention of contemptibly assailing the reputation of Mr. J. Kelly. I simply asserted that which was a fact, and I felt contented that he is not the choice of the members of the order in this city. In a few days a true and detailed statement of the facts in the controversy existing between our division of Ancient Order of Hibernians and Mr. W. J. Kelly, State delegate, will be presented to the public, and then, if by this "repute, unvarnished tale," "without comment" might estimate the "downright in malice," the State delegate's "apology" or that of any other man is "assailed," those who are aggrieved can make their own explanation. I would ask John J. Murray, who signs himself State secretary, when was he elected to that office? or by whom appointed? I will call his attention to the latter part of article four of the constitution of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 1, State of Louisiana, as follows: "The State delegate and secretary (state) shall be elected by and from the board of directors of each division." Therefore, I would ask what office does Mr. Murray hold in the board of directors of any division that qualifies him for the position of State secretary? I have no desire for a "newspaper secretary," and shall leave the matter thus until the statement above alluded to is ready for the public, not fearing the decision of every unbiased mind when the facts are clearly set before them.

A. O. BOYLE, Secretary Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 1, New Orleans, Louisiana. mh37 2p

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