

New Orleans Republican.

NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 5, 1878.

THE DOCTOR'S STORY.

BY WILL CARLETON.

Good folks ever will have their way— Good folks ever will have their way— Good folks ever will have their way—

Deacon Rogers, he came to me; "Wife is agin' to die," said he; Doctors great an' doctors small, Haven't improved her any at all.

Mrs. Rogers lay in her bed, Banded and blistered from foot to head, Blistered and banded from head to toe, Mrs. Rogers was every law.

I opened the blinds, the day was light, And God gave Mrs. Rogers some air, And God gave Mrs. Rogers some air, And God gave Mrs. Rogers some air.

Deacon Rogers, he came to me; "Wife is agin' her health," said he; I really think she will worry through, She needs me just as she used to do.

Your wife, said I, "had God's good care, And His remedies, light and water, and air, All of the doctors, beyond a doubt, Couldn't have cured Mrs. Rogers without."

The deacon smiled and bowed his head, "An' your bill is nothing," he said, "An' he be the glory, an' bless you, doctor! good-day! good-day!"

The silent woman, Shikiji Nobutaro Discovers His Ideal— A Love Story from the Japanese.

Shikiji Nobutaro was a young Japanese noble who found himself quite disillusioned, so that the gaieties of society, the variety of travel nor the achievement of literary distinction were pleasing to him.

Towards the close Irya introduced the topic which most closely interested him. "Nobutaro, there is a maiden—" said he.

"Alas, there are so many," said Nobutaro. "If my amiable and well-conducted friend would restrain for a moment his noble impetuosity, his servant would endeavor to make himself more plainly understood."

"Pardon me, Ichigoro, I will listen with the respect which is due your excellent character." "There is a maiden, Nobutaro, whose indescribable charms have for many weeks afforded the youth of Kioto the most pleasing sensations. Her father is known to us all as eminent for riches and refinement, and in truth, a member of the exalted house of Sanjo. An for the daughter, who has but recently emerged from the rigid privacies of girlhood, and been revealed to the eyes of a few whose rank may claim as rare a privilege, the inexpressible words of Irya Ichigoro can convey only faint and inadequate ideas respecting her.

not wholly a relief to him. Total feminine abstinence had operated somewhat to the increase rather than to the diminution of his weakness. At least, in Kioto, he could not expect his grievances. He keenly felt this, although his pride would not suffer him to acknowledge it.

When Nobutaro first encountered the maiden, Tamako, of whom his friend had told him, his breast did certainly quiver with a new and strange sensation, and his self-confidence, which until that moment, had never known a variation from its firmness, experienced an unexpected shock.

Irya saw with friendly satisfaction that Nobutaro was for a moment moved. And the distinguished people of Kioto, not a few of whom were present on the occasion, carefully watched the coming together of the maiden of the manly and the fairest of the fair. Nobutaro approached Tamako, his hands folded upon his breast and his body reverently inclined.

"Health is with the daughter of the stars," said Nobutaro. "Thanks to your accommodating wishes," said Tamako. "Your air announces your goodness," said Nobutaro.

"Virtus and a contented mind are painted upon your face," said Nobutaro. "My acknowledgments should be everlasting," said Tamako. "It is a most fortunate and successful evening, since the noble gentleman honors it with his approval," said Tamako.

Tamako, less rigidly cynical than Nobutaro, did not conceal from herself the joy which this interview afforded her. All that she had heard of the agreeable Nobutaro was abundantly verified. And she discovered, too, graces and attractions of which she had not been warned. "But alas," she said to herself, "the loves not woman, and each day strives more and more to harden his heart against our inferior and unprofitable sex."

Nobutaro feared to admit the suspicion that his fancy had been touched. He resisted with much coldness the imputation of Irya Ichigoro. "Nobutaro," said that good natured friend, "the refreshing Tamako, has inspired you once more."

"Acute Irya, this time you are wrong. If now, she has the gift of silence with her other visible advantages, there would be something to talk about." "Noble cousin," answered Irya, "you are always sensible and well informed, but this time you are also very absurd. Her language is the language of purity and evident propriety."

"I do not like the language of the women at all," said Nobutaro. "Better a speechless daughter of the yets than the fairest and richest of the loon-tongued kins." "Estimable Nobutaro, you have too much ginger in your temper."

"Very well, Irya, only I shall see the beautiful but talkative Tamako no more." "Oh, Nobutaro!" "Precisely, my Ichigoro. As she dazzles the eye, so might she confuse the understanding. In times she might destroy my principles and compel me to endure feigning. No, Ichigoro, my resolution is not to be unfixed. Remember that a restless tongue is one of the five causes allowed by the philosophers for divorce."

When Tamako heard this, she also very speedily did, a gloom came like a veil of chimeras over her face, and she expressed a tear, as round and pure as the most precious of jewels, during a visit of duty to the temple of Kintomida, had thoughtlessly ventured too near the edge of its perilously exposed platform and had fallen, not, fortunately, from the extremest height, but from an elevation sufficient to injure her in a general way, but principally in the region of the head. For two entire days her condition was deemed dangerous, according to report, but then her well-organized constitution triumphed, and she began to recover. One startling misfortune, however, clung to her. She had lost the power of speech forever.

When Shikiji Nobutaro, heard this, he was agitated with mingled sadness and delight. He could not overcome his indignation on finding that an impediment need now oppose the progress of his affections, and yet the conviction of his supreme selfishness was at times too bitter for him. But one thing, at least, was clear. It would no longer be possible for him to forego the presence of the beautiful Tamako.

So, as soon as the circumstances of her recovery would permit, he sought an interview, and commenced with her. The language of her eyes told him all that he most wished to know, and he was thoroughly happy in her oral incompleteness. Tamako, was happy too. For many weeks their course of companionship ran smooth and sweet, and all Kioto's nobility smiled sympathetically and complacently. By day they were never parted and each night tender chants, expressive of hopeful passion, emanated by the throbbing lute, resounded in the dell, which by contiguous to Sanjo-no-Nish's garden; that lovely dell which in all ages has been the moonlight scene of love and poet; where the river raves in harmony with happy thought and the entire slugs soft accompaniment to youthful bliss.

But who shall convey the extent of her beauty, Or of the grace of her mind? To others she is frigid. But to me she is the moonbeam, radiant and warm.

She is exempt from the ordinary weaknesses of women. Her piety is the theme of admiration among all classes. Her virtues are so lofty that they reach the stars. She reads all the sacred books and knows them by heart.

Numbers of costly ornaments shine in her hair; They shine like clusters of stars relieved by a jet-black sky. Soft silken scarfs encircle her throat; Oh! enviable soft silken scarfs. A radiant satin obi, of princely dimensions and incalculable price enfolds her waist!

Her countenance needs not the additional glow of paint; And her neck scorns the inferior lustre of pearls. Her form is enveloped in many colored marvels of millinery; And her petticoat is embroidered with a hundred butterflies fluttering among flowers.

Her feet are atoms of celestial origin. And her keshiki is a pink cloud which protects them. To many her heart is hard and cold; To them it is very beautiful porcelain. To me it is soft and warm. To me it is fresh-cut velvet. Her lips are sealed, and words proceed not therefrom.

But in their place come sighs and aromatic fragrances. Her family are complements for antiquity. And her father is of the true blood of Fujiwara. He possesses a great many tiger skins. All brought from Chosen and very valuable. Myriads of kobans glitter in the strong chests of his kura. But for the greatest treasure— The treasure beyond all, for me, Is the little maiden, The little maiden whom I love.

As the loves of Nobutaro and Tamako advanced and prospered, an indescribable tinge of regret came over the Japanese nobleman. At first to his surprise, but presently to his consternation, he found himself longing for a word of fondness from his affianced. For a time he repelled this sentiment, as unworthy of his firmness, but it gradually overcame him again and again, until he became a prey to the deepest anguish. He was forced to admit within himself that his ideas on the subject of the female tongue had been to a degree radical, and that experience had at last taught him the value of a gift he had once considered an excess.

The members of the General Assembly shall be paid a salary of five hundred dollars (\$500) per session, and actual traveling expenses by the nearest practicable route, not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50) for any one member; provided, that if two sessions are held in the same year they shall receive for the second session in that year a salary of only two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250) and actual traveling expenses by the nearest practicable route, not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50) for any one member.

The Governor shall receive a salary of seven thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly on his own warrant. (Strike out article fifty-six.) The Lieutenant Governor shall receive a salary which shall be double that of a member of the General Assembly. (Strike out article fifty-seven.) Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the Governor; if he approves it, he shall sign it; if he does not, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it originated, which shall enter the objections at large upon its journal, and proceed to reconsider it.

Two Highlanders, killed in primitive order, dropped inadvertently into an Episcopal chapel on Sunday and seated themselves in a comfortable pew. A beautiful symphony was struck up by the organist. At that instant a gentleman came to take possession of the seat, and civilly laid his hand on the shoulder of one of them and pointed to the door. "Hout, hout," cried the Highlander; take out Donald there; he is a far better dancer than me."

Some fellow has written a poem to his girl, beginning, "If thou couldst only know." Yes if she couldst only know the number of old souls he is saving up to be durned in hell, and the part of poets of which she will be expected to recantate, we have no doubt the course of his true love would begin to be less smooth.

A sailor exhorting at a prayer-meeting in the Bethel House, said that on dark, stormy nights, while on the bounding billows of the lake, he had often been greatly comforted by that beautiful passage in Holy Writ: "Paint heart never was fair lady."

"If I were going to establish a working-man's Party, it should be on the basis of hard money—a hard money party against a paper party. That is, I mean, I mean that our Democratic friends need not be led who Theo. H. Benton was.

The court is like the sea—everything depends upon the wind.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

ACT NO. 73, R. S. OF 1878. NUMBER ONE. That the seat of government shall be established at the city of Baton Rouge or at the city of New Orleans, and the majority of the voters of the State may determine at the next ensuing election; those voting to locate the State capital at Baton Rouge shall indorse on their tickets, "For State Capital, Baton Rouge"; those voting to locate the capital at New Orleans shall indorse on their tickets, "For State Capital, New Orleans."

ACT NO. 74, R. S. OF 1878. NUMBER TWO. Representatives shall be chosen on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, every two years, and the election shall be held on that day. The General Assembly shall meet on the first Monday in January, 1879, and biennially thereafter, on the first Monday in January, unless a different day be appointed by law, and their sessions shall be held at the seat of government.

After the year 1878 the General Assembly shall not have power to levy in any one year for all State purposes more than one per centum taxation, nor shall any collection of more than one per centum taxation be made in any one year, on the actual cash value of all real and personal property liable to taxation, except in case of a foreign invasion or a domestic insurrection, and in that event any additional taxation shall only be for the immediate purpose of repelling invasion or suppressing insurrection. The city of New Orleans shall not levy or collect in any one year more than one per centum taxation on the actual cash value of all real and personal property liable to taxation within its limits.

The members of the General Assembly shall not be paid a salary of five hundred dollars (\$500) per session, and actual traveling expenses by the nearest practicable route, not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50) for any one member; provided, that if two sessions are held in the same year they shall receive for the second session in that year a salary of only two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250) and actual traveling expenses by the nearest practicable route, not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50) for any one member.

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Each of the district judges shall receive a salary, to be fixed by law, which, except in the parish of Orleans, shall not exceed two thousand dollars, nor more than three thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly on his own warrant, and which shall not be increased nor diminished during his term of office. He must be a citizen of the United States, over the age of twenty-five years, and have resided in the State and practiced law therein for the space of two years next preceding his election. The judges of the district courts shall hold their office for the term of four years. In the parish of Orleans the annual salary of the district judges shall not exceed five thousand dollars, to be paid as above provided. (Strike out article eighty-four.)

In lieu of the office of district attorney, established by article ninety-two of the constitution of 1868, there shall be elected, by the qualified voters of each parish, a State's attorney at law, who shall be a citizen of the United States, and who shall have been a resident of the State, and a practicing and duly licensed attorney-at-law, for at least two years. He shall receive a salary from the State of not less than three nor more than seven hundred dollars per annum, to be provided by law upon the basis of representation in the House of Representatives, and payable quarterly on his own warrant. He shall be ex-officio attorney of the parish, and receive such salary therefrom as may be fixed by the parochial authorities, not to exceed seven hundred dollars per annum. He shall, moreover, receive such fees of office as may be allowed by law. In the city of New Orleans the State's attorney shall receive such compensation from the city, in addition to the salary above provided, as may be established by law. He shall be elected at the same time with the judges of the district courts, and shall hold his office for the term of four years.

In every case where the judge may be recused, and when he is not personally interested in the matters in contestation, he shall select a lawyer having the necessary qualifications required for a judge of his court, to try such cases; and the General Assembly shall provide by law for the trial of those cases in which the judge may be personally interested, or when he may be absent or refuse to act. (Strike out article ninety.)

In order to provide for the establishment of the judicial system created by the amendments, and to prevent the evils of the late system, it is hereby ordained by the people of Louisiana: First—That the General Assembly, which meets the first Monday in January, 1879, shall, in accordance with the foregoing amendments, immediately reconstitute the State, and provide for the authority of clerks, and the election and official jurisdiction of justices of the peace.

Second—That as soon as the Legislature shall have acted as aforesaid, the Governor shall by proclamation call an election for justices of the peace for each parish, except the parish of Orleans, and for district judges, in each district created by the reconstituting, where one or more parishes have been created, or taken from the existing judicial districts, and for State attorneys, as above provided, except in the parish of Orleans, where the district attorney for the parish shall be the State

They shall have appellate jurisdiction, in civil suits, from justices of the peace, when the amount in dispute exceeds ten dollars, exclusive of interest. The justices of the peace shall be elected by the electors of each parish in the manner and with the qualifications to be determined by the General Assembly. They shall hold office for the term of two years, and their compensation shall be fixed by law. Their jurisdiction in civil cases shall not exceed one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest, subject to an appeal to the district court in all cases when the amount in dispute shall exceed ten dollars, exclusive of interest. They shall have such criminal jurisdiction as shall be conferred by law. The General Assembly shall have power to vest in the clerks of the district courts the right to grant such orders and do such acts as may be deemed necessary for the furtherance of the administration of justice. In all cases the power thus granted shall be specified and determined.

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall receive a salary of seven thousand dollars per annum, and the associate justices of the Supreme Court shall each receive a salary of six thousand five hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly on their own warrant.

The General Assembly shall divide the State into judicial districts, which shall remain unchanged for four years, and for each district, one judge, learned in the law, shall be elected by a plurality of qualified electors thereof. For each district, there shall be one district court, except in the parish of Orleans, in which the General Assembly may establish as many district courts, as the public interest may require, not to exceed the number now authorized by existing laws, except by a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to both branches of the General Assembly. Until otherwise provided by law, the district courts now existing in the parish of Orleans shall have the jurisdiction at present conferred by law; no redistricting or change shall be made so as to take effect during the incumbency of any judge. The number of districts in the State shall not be less than thirty nor more than forty.

The General Assembly shall provide by law for at least four terms annually of the district court in every parish. The General Assembly shall have power to create circuit courts, to be constituted by grouping the district judges into circuits, and composing the circuit court of the judges of the district courts within such circuits. To direct the place or places of meeting of said circuit courts so constituted, and to vest said circuit courts with appellate jurisdiction from the district courts within the circuit where the amount involved exceeds one hundred dollars (\$100) exclusive of interest, and does not exceed five hundred dollars (\$500) exclusive of interest. The General Assembly shall have power, by a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to both houses, to restrict the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to cases where the amount involved exceeds one thousand dollars (\$1000) exclusive of interest; and in case of such restriction, the circuit courts so to be created shall have appellate jurisdiction of the class of cases thus excluded from the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. The clerks of the district courts shall be elected by the qualified voters of their respective parishes, and shall hold their office for four years.

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attorney. This election shall be held on the same day throughout the State, which day shall not be less than sixty nor more than ninety days after the passage of said act. The terms of the officers elected at said election shall expire at the general election of 1880, and the limitation on the change of the districts, other than once every four years, shall not be considered as having effect before the general election of 1880.

Third—That the judicial system, as established by the constitution of 1868, shall remain in force until the expiration of the thirtieth day after said election, excluding from the computation the day of the election.

Fourth—The adoption of these amendments shall not vacate the offices of the present clerks of courts in each parish.

The Superintendent of Public Education shall receive a salary of thirty-five hundred dollars, payable quarterly on his own warrant.

No license tax shall be imposed by the State, or any parish or municipal authority, on any mechanical trade, manufactory or factory, except such as may require police regulations, in towns and cities.

The Legislature is authorized to exempt from State, municipal or parish taxation household goods, such as furniture, wearing apparel, tools of trade or profession, and family portraits, not exceeding in aggregate value the sum of five hundred dollars.

A university shall be established and maintained in the city of New Orleans. It shall be composed of a law, a medical and a collegiate department, each with appropriate facilities. The General Assembly shall provide by law for its organization and maintenance; and insert: "The university shall be maintained. It shall be composed of a law, a medical and a collegiate department, and such other departments as may be established by law, each with appropriate facilities; provided that the law and medical departments already organized shall continue in the city of New Orleans, and the academic and other departments may be located elsewhere in the State."

The committee to which was referred the duty of reporting for publication the causes attending the adjournment of the Republican State Convention on Monday, the 16th instant, respectfully report: That the State Central Executive Committee, feeling the responsibility resting upon them as the sole representatives of the Republican party, deemed it their duty to summon a convention of the party, to assemble in the city of New Orleans, to give expression to the principles and purposes of the party, as applicable to the conduct of the present political campaign. That ample notice of this call was given and responded to from the parishes; that every indication has been manifested of the zeal and interest of the Republicans in the reorganization of the party, and in the unstated determination to sustain its principles. That on the approach of the day fixed for the assembly of the Convention, a fatal epidemic, unprecedented in its malignity, sparing neither age nor infancy, made its appearance in the city of New Orleans and throughout this and adjacent States of the Mississippi Valley. That in consequence of the indiscriminate restriction upon travel and the dispensation with which a terrified people have been affected, the means of travel by steamboat and railroad have been generally interrupted and a quarantine established at every railway station and river landing prohibiting the landing of passengers, but not the delivery of goods. That this quarantine is enforced by mounted patrols and by armed committees who threaten, with deadly weapons, any person who may attempt to violate their regulations. The Republicans in all the parishes upon the Mississippi, Red and Ouachita rivers have found it impossible to find transportation to the city of New Orleans, and were not prepared to incur the expenses of a visit of several days to the city with an exclusion for ten or more days from returning to their homes. Your committee found a general purpose on the part of the Republicans to send delegates or appoint proxies to the Convention. Almost all the parishes had appointed a sufficient number of representatives to have formed a quorum of the convention but for the signal calamity which has arrested the entire business and commercial intercourse and correspondence of the country. Under those circumstances, the Republican State Central Executive Committee deem it a duty to assign the causes why a quorum of the Republican State Convention did not assemble.

In yielding to the necessity which has so deeply disappointed the whole Republican party of Louisiana, the State Central Executive Committee has deemed it a duty to take provisional charge of the conduct of the campaign, subject to the call of the convention by the State Central Executive Committee, which the Republican party is assured will be done with the earliest abatement of the pestilence, and that all acts and measures proposed by the State Central Executive Committee will be held subject to the approval of the Republican party of Louisiana in convention to assemble.

Respectfully submitted, WM. M. BURWELL, J. HENRI BURCH, W. B. FISH, HENRY DEMAS, RICHARD SEMMS, J. A. LEWIS, M. MARKS.

Official: A. DUMONT, President Republican State Central Executive Committee. Wm. Verdon, Secretary Republican State Central Executive Committee.

REGISTER!

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EVERY REPUBLICAN

SHOULD REGISTER!

MUST HAVE NEW PAPERS

REGISTER!

REGISTER!