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THE ADVOCATE OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

VOLUME 10.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1881.

NUMBER 38.

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Cash Capital, \$500,000
With Cash Dividends to Issuer
Issues Policies on—
FIRE, RIVER AND MARINE RISKS.
Office—12 Camp, between Gravier and Natchez streets, NEW ORLEANS.
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GREAT JACKSON ROUTE.
CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS AND NEW ORLEANS RAILROAD.

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On and after Nov. 1, 1880, Trains will depart and arrive as follows, from Chicago street depot:

DEPART.
Express No. 1..... 7:45 a. m.
Mail No. 3..... 4:30 p. m.
Mixed No. 9..... 2:30 p. m.
ARRIVE.
Mail No. 2..... 7:15 a. m.
Express No. 1..... 11:35 a. m.
Mix. No. 10..... 8:45 p. m.
Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 1 run daily; Nos. 9 and 10, except Sunday.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars to St. Louis and Louisville, and through to Cincinnati and Chicago without change. Only one change to New York and Eastern cities.
Largest sleeping and reclining chairs cars to Chattanooga daily, without change.
Tickets for sale, berths secured and information given at 22 Camp street, corner Common.
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J. W. CAMPBELL, Ass't. Gen'l. Pass. Ag't.
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NEW ORLEANS INSURANCE CO.
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Paid Capital..... \$500,000 00
Assets of this market..... 619,895 46

Directors:
A. Schreiber, Charles Lapitte,
A. Garrison, Charles J. Lecoda,
H. Galry, D. Papp,
W. A. P. H., Charles E. Schmidt,
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E. OFFNER,
THE OLD RELIABLE
CROCKERY DEALER,
Is now Located at his Old Stand,
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(Opposite Varieties Theatre.)
Where he sells CHINA CROCKERY GLASSWARE, PLATED WARE, CUT TLEERY and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, cheaper than ever. feb19

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FIRE, RIVER AND MARINE INSURANCE.
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Office, Cor. Camp and Gravier Sts
Represents the Fire Association of Louisiana. feb10

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT
By the Month, Week or Day,
—AT—
227..... CUSTOMHOUSE STREET..... 227
Corner of Tremé street,
NEW ORLEANS.
\$22 A WEEK, \$12 a day at home comfortable. Costly outfit free. Address T. & Co., Augusta, Maine.

T. B. STAMPS,
COTTON
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Consignments solicited of
COTTON,
RICE,
SUGAR,
MOLASSES,
—AND—
COUNTRY PRODUCE GENERALLY.

Account sales promptly rendered and satisfaction guaranteed. Liberal advances made on consignments, and purchases made in this market at lowest rates for account of my friends. 5-3

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The choicest and cheapest STOCK IN NEW ORLEANS.
LOW PRICES FOR CASH.
The new stock of Summer Underwear in Store. An elegant assortment of New Neckwear, Under-shirts, Good Shirts as Low as 75c; Undershirts 40c; Drawers 50c; Collars \$1 a dozen; Cuffs \$1 a dozen; all else as low.
B. W. WALSH,
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—DEALER IN—
WATCHES AND FINE JEWELRY
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June 6, 1874.
A. BROUSSEAU & SON,
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Importers of and dealers in
CARPETS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, WHITE AND COCOA MATTING, TABLE AND FIRE COVERS, WINDOW SHADERS, CRUMBS CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, CARRIAGE, TABLE & EX-AMMEL OIL CLOTHS.

JOHN KUGLER
Merchant Tailor,
111..... COMMON STREET..... 141
NEW ORLEANS.
Cleaning and Repairing neatly done.

WHEN THE STAR OF HOPE IS FADING.

BY DANIEL HIGGINS.

When the star of hope is fading,
And the way before looks dear;
When no friendly hand is near us,
In this world of sin and care;
When the weary one sinks slowly
Into deep and wild despair,
Let the heart grow bright, for sunshine
Follows darkness everywhere.

When the day seems dark as midnight,
And through life we grope in pain,
When a cloud with silver lining
To our view dawns not again;
Trust in Him who loves the weary—
Who, in sorrow, linger here
To tread the path in af er life
Beyond yon starry sphere.

When the end of life is nearing,
And we look to God on high
To uplift us from our sorrow,
To receive us by and by;
When the waiting angel bears us
'Cross the river's crested foam
To live, we'll know no sorrow
In our future sunny home.

LOOKING AHEAD.

To the Editor of The Inter Ocean.
North Topeka, Kan., Feb. 7.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Kansas Freedmen's Relief Association, the suggestions presented in the following paper, by the General Superintendent, John M. Brown, were adopted as the sense of the meeting, and ordered to be sent to The Inter Ocean for publication. By order of the society.
LAURA S. HAVILAND, Sect.
S. W. WINN, Asst. Sect.

THE OUTLOOK OF THE EXODUS.

The great exodus of colored people from the South began about the 1st of February 1879. By the 1st of April, 1,300 refugees had gathered around Wyandotte, Kan. Many of them were in a suffering condition. It was then that the Kansas Freedmen's Relief Association came into existence, for the purpose of helping the most needy among the refugees from the Southern States. Up to date about 60,000 of the refugees have come to the State of Kansas to live. Nearly 40,000 of these were in a destitute condition when they arrived and have been helped by our association. We have received to date, \$68,000 for the relief of the refugees. About 5,000 of those who have come to Kansas have gone to other States to live, leaving about 55,000 yet in Kansas. About 30,000 of that number have settled in the country; some of them on lands of their own, or entered lands; others have hired out to the farmers, leaving about 25,000 in and around the different cities and towns of Kansas. There has been great suffering among those remaining in and near the cities and towns this winter. It has been so cold that they could not find employment, and if they did they had to work for very low wages, because so many of them are looking for work that they are in each other's way.

Most of those about the cities and towns are men with large families, widows, and very old people. The farmers want only able-bodied men and women for their work, and it is very hard for men with large families to get homes among the farmers. Kansas is a new State, and most farmers have small houses and they cannot take large families to live with them. So when farmers call for help they usually call for a man and his wife only, or for a single man or woman.

THE DISPOSITION OF FAMILIES.

Now, in order that the men with large families may become owners of land, and be able to support their families, the K. F. R. Association, if they can secure the means, will purchase cheap lands, which can be bought at from \$3 to \$5 per acre, on long time, by making a small payment in cash. They will settle the refugees on those lands, letting each family have from twenty to forty acres, and not settling more than sixteen families in any one neighborhood, so that they can easily obtain work from the farmers in that section or near by. I do not think it best to settle too many of them in any one place, because it will make it hard for them to find employment.

If our association can help them build a small house, and have five acres of their land broken, the women and children can cultivate the five acres and make enough to support their families, while the

men are out at work by the day to earn money to meet the payments on their land as they come due. In this way many families can be helped to homes of their own, where they can become self-sustaining, educate their children, and be useful citizens to the State of Kansas.

Money spent in this way will be much more profitable to them, than so much old clothing and provisions. Then they will no longer be objects of charity or a burden to benevolent people.

Any one wishing to give money for the purpose named above, can send it by draft or postal order to Mrs. Laura S. Haviland, Secretary of the Kansas Freedmen's Relief Association, payable to the Treasurer, John D. Knox (of the firm of John D. Knox & Co., bankers, Topeka, Kan.) The Secretary will send a receipt to the donors for the full amount, and turn the money over to the Treasurer and take a receipt for the same.

If the refugees are settled on lands, according to the plan described above, it will be a great advantage to the farmers in Kansas as well as to the refugees themselves. The farmers can go to the settlements where they live, and hire them by the day or month, without having to take a whole family, when they do not want more than one or two persons.

FUTURE PROSPECTS.

As to the future of the exodus, the indications now are that a great number of refugees will leave the Southern States for Kansas early in the spring. Now, Kansas has about as many poor people as she can furnish work for at fair wages. If many more come they will have to work for very low wages; because the supply of labor will be much greater than the demand.

The older States ought to come to the front and lend a helping hand in this great movement. Kansas has nobly done her part in looking after and taking care of the poor refugees from the South, and is still willing to do more. But we think the time has come when other States should take hold of the work. It is a national question, and should be regarded as such. The whole work ought not be left to one State alone.

Some may say that the refugees should not come to the North or West to live. This question is not now whether they should come. They are coming, and will continue to come until there is a change in the policy of the Southern people toward them, and the question now is, What shall be done with them after they come?

They are prompted to leave the Southern States and come to the North and West by the same spirit which caused the white people to leave the European countries and come to America, and which is still bringing the oppressed of all countries to the United States. The colored people are oppressed in the Southern States, and come to the Northern and Western States with the hope of bettering their condition.

The United States Government has freed them and declared by the amendments to her Constitution that they are men, equal with all other men. They believe it, and want to confirm the action of the government by making themselves equal in every way to any other class of citizens in the United States. They have waited sixteen years in the South, trusting to the promises of political parties. But they have at last come to the conclusion that the promises of political parties are too much like the notes of a dying swan—too sweet to live. They have now taken the matter into their own hands, and will themselves solve the problem which the government has been working at for sixteen years without any direct result. The prayers of the oppressed people and their deserting the cotton-fields will prove more than a match for the Winchester rifles.

All the States north of Mason and Dixon's line helped to free the colored man. In return he helped them to save the Union. Now in his hour of need and distress, let all the States that aided in liberating the colored people help them again, by giving them homes in States where religion, liberty, justice, and education are respected and looked upon as necessary to the full development of the human race.

AN ORGANIZATION PROPOSED.
In order to do that let there be a National Freedmen's Relief Association organized at or near Cairo, Ill. Let the refugees be landed there, and then sent to the different States according to the demand for labor and the opportunities afforded to make a living and educate their children. Let the refugees who have money to buy land be sent to Kansas, Nebraska, or the Territories, where cheap lands can be bought. Let those that are destitute be sent to older States, where they can be better provided for than in the new States.

My reason for suggesting an association near Cairo is that it affords better facilities for cheap transportation than any other one place in the country. Ten States can be reached directly from there by boats running on the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. They can travel cheaper by water than by rail, landing at any of the principal cities and towns along those rivers and can go from there directly to any part of the country by rail.

In order to carry on this great work men and women are needed with educated brains, executive ability, their hearts full of the love of God for suffering humanity, free from prejudice on account of color, and who are not afraid of what the world may say about them.

They should also be practical business men and women. No one is calculated to carry on business for thousands of people who is not capable of running one's own private business. The greatest trouble, that I find in carrying on a business of this kind is that so many want to take part in the work simply to have a place where they can earn a living, and not for the good they can do the refugees. Many good people who come forward to take part in the movement are lacking in the amount of practical wisdom needed for such a great work, and by such persons thousands of dollars can be spent with but little benefit to the refugees.

One of the great objections raised against the colored people coming North is that they will become a burden to the Northern States. But that is not true at all. They will be an advantage to the Northern and Western States, because they will furnish plenty of cheap and good labor. Wherever they have been tried as laborers in the North and West they have given satisfaction.

While the refugees are moving from the South to the North they will have to undergo many hardships. Many of the old people who have been so badly treated will die while attempting to find homes. A great many of them have already died, either on their way to Kansas or shortly after their arrival, and are to-day before the courts of heaven as witnesses of Southern cruelty and the negligence of the government of the United States.

JOHN M. BROWN,
Gen. Superintendent K. F. R. A.

Items of Interest.
Judge Folger was Assist. Treasurer at New York two years, being appointed by Grant in 1869. So he cannot be altogether ignorant of practical finance.
The melancholy announcement is made that our own John G. Thompson meditates a trip to New Mexico with the purpose of taking up his permanent residence in that Territory. Has Ohio Democracy soured on him?
There will be two Platts in the next United States Senate, both republicans—O. H. Platt, of Connecticut, who was elected in 1879, and Thomas C. Platt, of New York, recently elected. And there are already two Davises in the Senate, of Illinois and West Virginia; two Joneses, of Nevada and Florida, and two Hills, of Georgia and Colorado.

In view of the general interest in the export business of the country it will doubtless give pleasure to many to know that, again, in competition with European manufacturers, American paper makers carry off prizes. Messrs. Woolworth and Graham, the official export agents for the American paper manufacturers, have received advances from the commissioner at the international exposition, Melbourne, stating that thus far in the examination two of the United States exhibitors have been awarded first-class prizes. They have reason to expect by the next mail the announcement of other important awards.

HERE TO STAY.

When the census of 1870 showed that there had been a considerable increase in the negro population of the country during the decade covering the war period, a general exclamation of surprise and incredulity came from the intelligent classes at the South. The universal belief in that section was that the vicissitudes of the war and the breaking up of the system of slavery had caused a great mortality among the blacks. Having no longer a property interest in them, the whites had withdrawn the semi-parental care they used to exercise, and had ceased to look after the sick, the young children, and the old. During and after the war, the negroes crowded into the towns or drifted about from plantation to plantation, careless often of family ties, and were a ready prey to disease.

A correspondent of the Tribune who traversed the Gulf States in 1872 found only one opinion on the subject; and that was that the total of the colored population had largely decreased since 1860. But the census did not confirm this view, and the census was therefore vehemently attacked as incorrect. The charge was made on every hand that the enumerators, being paid by the head, had filled up their list with fictitious Sambos and Dinahs. There was scarcely a planter who was not ready to affirm that he knew of his personal knowledge that there were fewer "niggers" in his part of the country than in the days of slavery.

Another decade has gone by, and another census has been taken. It shows a still greater increase of the colored population than was shown by the census of 1870. In some States this increase is so extraordinary that when the figures were published they seemed to bear on their face conclusive evidence of fraud. They have since been sustained by statements that the enumeration of 1870 was defective, not, as was thought at the time, in the direction of exaggeration, but in the contrary direction. The census takers did not invent fictitious negroes but skipped a great many real ones. Thus the prevalent Southern theory that the negro does not thrive and multiply in a state of freedom is completely and finally exploded. So is another theory which has found many advocates in the North as well as the South—that the increase of the black race is so small in proportion to that of the white race that the colored element will soon become relatively unimportant. Taking out from the total of the white population the foreign immigration of the last ten years, there appears only a trifling difference in favor of the whites, in the rate of increase of the two races. The statistics of the mulatto population have not yet been published, so that it is impossible to say whether another theory can survive—one, by the way, that never had much countenance in the South—that the black race will gradually fade out by admixture of blood and be absorbed in the more numerous and more powerful race. The probability is, however, that the census will show that the ratio of increase of the mulattoes is not as great as that of the pure-blooded blacks. All observant Southerners agree that there is less admixture of races now than in the days of slavery, and that the marriages of mulattoes with mulattoes (using the term to cover all the various shades of mixed blood) are not as productive of healthy children as the unions between full-blooded negroes.

So it appears that the negro is here to stay. He holds his ground and refuses to die out at the bidding of theorists. In the struggle for the survival of the fittest, he has shown himself to be about as fit as the white man. He plants himself upon the soil, and Mother Nature takes care of him. Our children's children will have him for a fellow-citizen. Nor is he disposed to drift southward to the tropics, as he has often been advised to do. When oppressed in the South he turns his eyes northward, and starts for Kansas or Indiana. There are no signs of any concentration of the blacks in the warmer portions of our own country, much less of their migration to the West Indies and Mexico. On the contrary, the tendency is toward their gradual dispersion over all parts of the Union. As they increase in intelligence and obtain the means to travel, they will be more and more apt to go where there is the greatest demand for farm work, and for

the ruder forms of labor in towns and cities. The statesmanship that looks to the future must take account of the fact that the negro is a permanent element in our population. The question of what shall we do with him, which used to trouble philanthropists a good deal just after the close of the war, has answered for himself. Give him equal rights and he will be his own row. Indeed he has hood it pretty successfully during the past sixteen years, in spite of all the hardships, oppression, and violence he had to suffer in his transition from slavery to citizenship. He is tough, industrious, and temperate, and when he can earn but little knows how to live on little. Here is where he has an advantage over the white man. Misfortune and want sit lightly upon him. He eats his corn pone and is content.—N. Y. Tribune.

HUMOROUS.
Slaves of duty—men who visit the internal revenue office.
Leap year has gone, girls; now sit down and weep over the chances you have lost.
Boston girls never hang up their stockings; an exchange says they suspend their hosiery.
A correspondent stationed at Lincoln, Neb., says in that city "talk is cheap—and nasty, a good deal of it."
The Philadelphia Chronicle says that 1881 does not resemble a pair of lovers on a sofa, because there is 1 at each end.
A dull old lady being told that a certain lawyer was "lying at the point of death," exclaimed: "My gracious! Won't even death stop man's lying?"
The New York Herald calls Ireland the "Niobe of Nations." This is pretty, but picture Niobe singing a shillalah to the tune of "Wearing of the Green."

The Inter Ocean calls a Chicago street-crossing a soft thing. Some office-seeker ought to attend to that crossing at once.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.
The Elmira Free Press has discovered that the declaration of the Albany Argus that editors are only human has created intense indignation throughout the civilized world.
Beaconsfield ascribes all his greatness to woman. Adam laid all his troubles to the same source. Adam, we are ashamed of you! Beaconsfield, you are a gentleman.—Boston Transcript.
Philadelphia girls are quick travelers. One of them who went sleighing the other night made twelve miles in one lap.—Philadelphia Chronicle. It was the go-as-you-please style.
The most remarkable and unaccountable thing in the world's history is the fact that the great Napoleon, who rose from a peasant's cottage to a throne, was not an Ohio man.—Philadelphia News.

POLITICAL PROMOTIONS.

Washington, February 23.—The election of Mitchell to be U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania, adds one to the extended list of Representatives who go into the Senate from the House on the 4th of March or later. The men so promoted are Conger, Hawley, Mitchell, Gileson, Frye and Hale, the last named not being in the present Congress, but was in the Forty-fifth. Gibson has been elected, but will not take his place in the Senate till 1883. Frye is not yet a Senator, but he will be if Blaine goes into the Cabinet. General Garfield was also elected out of the House, first to be Senator and then to be President.—Cincinnati Commercial.
A man's character is like a fence—it cannot be strengthened by whitewash.
No denunciation is so eloquent as the final influence of a good example.
The intellect of the wise is like glass; it admits the light and reflects it.
By being contemptible we set men's minds to the tone of contempt.