

The Weekly Louisianaian

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"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

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THE ADVOCATE OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

VOLUME 10.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1881.

NUMBER 54.

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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 CHEAPEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK IN NEW ORLEANS.
LOW PRICES FOR CASH.
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WATCHES AND FINE JEWELRY
—AND—
SILVER WARE.
No. 95 CANAL STREET
NEW ORLEANS.

AGENT FOR THE DIAMOND EYE GLASSES.
June 6, 1874.

THE FLIGHT OF TIME.
Oh, fleeting time of Youth and Love,
So quickly passing by;
Oh, halcyon days of bygone years,
Whose requiem is a sigh;
Come back again in dreams to-night,
Ye phantoms fair and sweet!
Right lovingly such ghosts as these
My hungry soul shall greet.

I fain would bid Remembrance blot
This present page of Life,
Whose writing is the record stern
Of bitter toil and strife.
That I in Fancy's visions bright,
Worth all the world to me,
The blissful scenes of long ago
Yet once again might see.

Then, gentle Sleep, for this one night
Lull every thought of pain,
And in my dreams, my sleeping life,
Give back my youth again;
Gite back the love, the hope, the trust,
The faith so full and free;
The loved and lost of yore return,
Return again to me!

SUMMER SCHOOL BUILDING.
Graduating Exercises of the Colored High School of the District of Columbia.
Exquisite Arrangements!
PROGRAMM.
COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES CLASS 1881.
IN MEMORIAL
A PRESENT TO THE PRINCIPAL
PARTING TRIBUTE.

The exercises held at Sumner's Building last Thursday evening had been looked forward to for some time as a rare occasion. The fact that some of the best scholars in our district schools were to graduate upon their merits was sufficient to excite the interest and curiosity of all. Notwithstanding the threatening weather, long before the hour for the exercises to commence every available seat was taken, rendering it almost impossible, a few minutes later, to get even standing room. The commodious room or hall in which all assembled was well arranged for the large and intelligent audience that the reputation of the school at all times draws. The rostrum from which the graduates spoke formed an attractive archway, in the rear of which and facing the center of the hall was the portrait of Charles Sumner; on either side of him the walls of the canopy were appropriate emblems. On the stage were Judge Dent, Rev. Frank J. Grimké, many of the trustees of the district schools, the teachers and many others. On and in front of the stage, from one end to the other were a line of various kinds of artistically made bouquets, made out of choice exotic as well as domestic flowers, each bouquet representing the compliments of some friend or admirer; the whole presenting a scene too beautiful for words adequate to express.

Judging that our readers would doubtless be glad to know who were some of the graduates, we give the program, which is as follows:

PROGRAMM.
MUSIC. PRAYER. MUSIC.
ESSAY.....A. SUNDHAM.
HATTIE E. STEWART.
ESSAY.....Reform.
LELIA C. POWELL.
MUSIC.
ORATION.....Courage.
J. ALBERT HARRIS.
ESSAY.....I Wonder Why.
MAMIE E. NICHOLS.
MUSIC.
ORATION.....The Future.
RALPH S. PARBOTT.
THE PART OF THE GRADUATING CLASS, THE EXTENDED PROGRAM PRESENTED SPEAKING.
ANNA L. COSTIN, MARY E. EDWARDS,
MARY F. FLETCHER, MILLIE E. GIBBS,
BERTIE S. PAGE, SAMUEL GRAY,
CLARA R. WHEELER.
MUSIC.
PRESENTATION OF DIPLOMAS.....
JUDGE DENT.
ADDRESS TO CLASS.....
REV. FRANK J. GRIMKÉ.
BENEDICTION.....REV. WARREN.
PRINCIPAL.
MISS M. J. PATTERSON.
TEACHERS:
MISS LAURA F. BARNET,
MISS CAROLINE E. PARKER.

We would feel that we had not done justice to the occasion if we were to fail to briefly comment upon it. We commence by saying

the class of '81 acquitted themselves nobly and creditably. The occasion cannot be easily forgotten, for the echo of all present seemed to be the one sentiment:
"Long, long by my heart with such memories filled,
Like the vase in which roses have often been distilled;
You may break, you may ruin the vase if you will,
But the scent of the roses will hang round it still."
Just before the close of the exercises Miss Clara A. Wheeler, in a most impressive manner, presented to the principal a very fine gold ring as a token of the strongest scholarly affection and evidence of her great indebtedness for her valuable instruction under her superior discipline. The devoted teacher received it with equal impressiveness and womanly grace and dignity, which at all times characterizes her.

We regret that we have not space to notice the merits of each one; however, the exercises were all excellent and quite even in point of merit, each receiving the individual attention of a large and intelligent audience. Superintendent G. F. T. Cook and Trustee W. H. Smith, with whom we came in contact, were not only affable and magnanimous in their deportment, but untiring in their efforts to make it pleasant for all who chance to meet them; in fact, great credit reflect upon all their ushers.

In concluding, we have only to say you have won honors from where you have been, and entering the great arena of life you have honors yet to win. We therefore call your attention to our parting wish:
"A sacred burden is the life ye bear,
Look on it, lift it, bear it solemnly;
Stand up and walk beneath it steadfastly;
Fail not for sorrow, falter not for sin,
But onward, upward, till the goal ye win."

The Anti-Monopoly League with its headquarters at New York, has forwarded to us through its President, L. E. Chittenden, several important communications upon the political situation. The following extracts, are the opinions of great men touching the issue.

IS THERE ANY DANGER?
Hon. David Davis, once a Judge of the Supreme Court, now a Senator of the United States, indicates the serious nature of the problem before us:
"Great corporations and consolidated monopolies are fast seizing the avenues of power that lead to the control of the Government. It is an open secret that they rule States through procured Legislatures and corrupted Courts; that they are strong in Congress, and that they are unscrupulous in the use of means to conquer prejudice and acquire influence. This condition of things is truly alarming, for unless it be changed quickly and thoroughly, free institutions are doomed to be subverted by an oligarchy resting upon a basis of money and of corporate power."

The present Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Windom, in a recent letter to the President of the Anti-Monopoly League, says:
"The channels of thought and the channels of commerce thus owned and controlled by one man, or by a few men what is to retain corporate power, or to fix a limit to its exactions upon the people? What is then to hinder these men from depressing or inflating the value of all kinds of property to suit their caprice or avarice, and thereby gathering into their own coffers the wealth of the nation? Where is the limit to such a power as this? What shall be said of the spirit of a free people who will submit without a protest to be thus bound hand and foot?"

Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, ex-Judge of the Supreme Court and ex-Attorney-General of the United States, recently stated:
"All public men must take their side on this question. There can be no neutral. He that is not for us is against us. We must have legal protection against these abuses. This agitation once begun, and the magnitude of the grievance being understood, it will force our rulers to give us a remedy against it. The monopolies will resist with all their arts and influence, but fifty millions of people, in process of time, will learn the important fact that they are fifty millions strong."

Governor Gray, of Indiana, in a message to the Legislature of that State in January last, said:

"In my judgment the republic cannot live long in the atmosphere which now surrounds the ballot-box. Moneyed corporations to secure favorable legislation for themselves are taking an active part in elections by furnishing large sums of money to corrupt the voter and purchase special privileges from the Government. If money can control the decision of the ballot-box it will not be long until it can control its existence."
This is in entire accordance with the views of Daniel Webster, who said:
"The freest government cannot long endure, where the tendency of the law is to create a rapid accumulation of property in the hands of few, and to render the masses of the people poor and dependent."

The Press, with the exception of that portion which is owned or subsidized, are with the people in this fight. The New York Times (Rep.) under date of May 19, in an article regarding the encroachments of corporate power, says:
"It is not only absorbing to itself the fruits of labor and the gains of trade and piling up wealth in the hands of the few, but it is controlling legislation and endeavoring to sway the decisions of courts in its own interest. We are now at a stage in the contest where the people may vindicate their authority and place these corporations under the regulation of law."

The Brooklyn Daily Eagle (Dem.), in a recent editorial said:
"There is a pretty general feeling that the Continent of America was not discovered by Columbus, and civil liberty established by the Fathers of the Republic, to the end that fifty millions of people might be made tributary to a band of railroad magnates, or that farmers, artisans and merchants might, by hard work and keen competition raise up a dozen Vanderbilts, with each several hundred millions of dollars. Those who entertain this feeling have become persuaded that the time has arrived for the industrious masses of this country to protect themselves, if they ever intend to do so. It will certainly not be easier after the adversary has grown stronger. In this contest every delay is to the disadvantage of the people. Let the issue be deferred for a few years, and nothing but a miracle or a revolution as violent as that of France will overthrow the oppression. Of all misleading delusions, there is none more mischievous than the notion that popular suffrage and popular power are synonymous. Given the means of bribing multitudes, of intimidating others, of wrecking opposition, coupled with actual possession of the Government, and adverse sentiment must be paralyzed. If the suffrage is to be our salvation, it must be applied sharply while there are still odds on the side of unbought and untortured manhood."

A hundred columns might be filled with similar expressions from newspapers published in all parts of the country and now on file in the office of the National Anti-Monopoly League. Comment is needless. The public welfare is in danger, and the influence of every patriotic citizen is invoked to avert it.
Respectfully,
L. E. CHITTENDEN,
President National Anti-Monopoly League,
Headquarters, 7 Warren St., N. Y.

TO MAKE YOURSELF ATTRACTIVE.
Study your style of face and figure, and dress in such a manner that they will gain beauty rather than lose it. Do not throw yourself into unpicturesque positions. Do not permit yourself to be called by a ridiculous nickname expressive of your peculiar defects. Avoid masculine-looking garments. Do not stride like a man in your walk. Do not mince your steps. Do not place your arms skint. If your hands are large and red, do not wear rings. If you have red hair, do not be ashamed of it. Remember it was the hair that some of the greatest painters loved to paint. If you are fat, don't loll on the tables and chairs. Don't be sulky, and resent injuries forever. Implacability injures beauty more than any other bad passion. Do not romp; hoydens are never attractive, though they may be amusing. If you have fine teeth, do not laugh and grin to show them. If you have fine eyes, do not roll them. Never indulge in a horse laugh. Don't be slovenly; don't be prim. Avoid indulgence of bad passions of every kind. Cultivate cheerfulness. Take care of your health.

PROSPERITY IN STORE FOR THE SOUTH.

In a recent interview Mr. Edward Atkinson, who has given much study to the material resources of the South, called public attention to two things that are likely to prove extraordinary agencies in advancing the agricultural property of the Southern States. A serious difficulty that planters and farmers have had to contend against there is the fact that it has cost three times as much to feed a mule or other animal as to support a field hand. One of the things mentioned by Mr. Atkinson is a new machine for separating the hulls from cotton seed and cutting up the leaf and stock of the plant, in such a way as to convert into nutritious animal food what a few years ago was almost wholly wasted. One result will be a supply of food for from twenty million to forty million sheep. This number of sheep means from seventy-five million to one hundred and fifty million pounds of wool a year, which in turn means an annual addition of from twenty-five to fifty million dollars directly to Southern wealth besides the vast indirect gains that must follow. There is little doubt that wool can be made a staple second only to cotton in the South, and there is reason to believe that it is destined to become so. Since the war the Southern wool product has increased at a remarkable rate. In Texas, the greatest of the wool producing States South, the clip has run up from six million pounds in 1866 to twenty-five million pounds in 1880. In the other Gulf States there has been an increase of more than fivefold in the product. By following up this progress and pushing out into the field of woolen manufactures the South may achieve results that must add wonderfully to its material prosperity and wealth.

The other thing of which Mr. Atkinson speaks is a newly discovered force called ensilage for restoring exhausted soils and developing productive power. In his opinion it will prove the means of rejuvenating the South and of supplying what it has greatly needed—namely, succulent food during the long hot, dry season that is essential to the cotton crop. The practical value of the discovery is to be tested at the coming cotton exhibition in Atlanta, and should its virtue prove to be what they are claimed to be it must open up a new era in agriculture and work untold advantages, not only for the South, but also other parts of the country.

GRANT'S MEXICAN TRIP.
WHAT HE ACCOMPLISHED IN ADDITION TO SECURING A RAILROAD GRANT.
Galena, Ill., June 16.—Judge W. H. Rowley, who went to Chicago to see Gen. Grant in response to a telegram from the latter, arrived home this morning, and from that gentleman your correspondent has obtained some facts relative to the ex-President's Mexican enterprise which have not yet been made public. The Judge informs your correspondent that, besides obtaining important concessions from the Mexican government, the General made extensive purchases on behalf of his company of lands crossing the Gulf and Pacific termini of the proposed railroad to be constructed by him. The route will commence about sixteen or eighteen miles south of the city of Vera Cruz, where is located the only natural harbor on the Gulf coast of Mexico, running thence in a northwesterly direction to the City of Mexico, thence in a southwesterly direction to the Pacific coast at a point where is said to be situated one of the finest harbors in the world. Gen. Grant has secured by purchase at the eastern terminus a tract of land covering the harbor of an area of 112 square miles, and on the western coast a tract of an area of about 170 square miles. The lands so secured by him for the company are thick with mahogany, dyewood, rosewood, and other valuable timbers, and where purchased at a nominal sum per acre. The road will run through the richest and most fertile portion of Mexico. A corps of engineers are now at work surveying the proposed route. Gen. Grant goes to New York to report to the directors of the company, of which he is president, on the matter of business transacted by him during his sojourn in Mexico.—Chicago Tribune.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

It will be seen from the proceedings of the Board of School Directors published last week, that the public schools have been opened throughout the Parish for both white and colored children. The same members of schools have been established for both races. In Wards 7 and 8 where there are colored residents, only schools for the white children are opened, while in Wards 4 and 9 where colored population largely preponderates there have been two colored schools in each ward allowed to one white school.

If thoroughly competent and energetic teachers are selected and employed, there is no reason why the children should not make rapid progress in three months and lay the foundation for a good ordinary education. This depends both on the capacity of the teacher as well as the application and steadiness of the pupils.

Since writing the above we learn that Mr. Geo. E. Eggleston, a teacher of much experience, has been engaged by the board of education to teach the public schools in this city. Mr. Eggleston desires us to say that owing to the condition of the house and the scarcity of seats there is accommodation for only about 35 or 40 pupils. Those wishing the benefit of the free school should send at once while there is yet room. Regular attendance is also solicited as it is necessary to the progress in study and the teacher wishes to have a full class.—People's Vindicator.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1881. The Evening Star says: "Letters received in this city announce that at the biennial election held in Liberia May 3, Hon. Anthony W. Gardner was elected President, and Rev. A. F. Russell was chosen Vice President of the Republic by a majority in all the counties and in every settlement in Montserado county. This will be Mr. Gardner's third term as President. The contest was independent of party lines, and the successful candidates are pledged to the education of the masses, the incorporation of the native tribes into the body politic, the expulsion of rum and alcohol, the honest settlement of foreign indebtedness and frugal administration of the government. Professor Edward W. Hylden, D. D., LL. D., arrived at Sierra Leone May 9, on business in connection with Liberia College, of which he is President, and also on his way to England to occupy his post as the head of the legation of Liberia. He will probably remain but a few months in London and then proceed to the United States. Hon. G. W. Gibbon, Secretary of State of Liberia, has been appointed special commissioner to Europe to act jointly with the Liberian Minister on some matters of importance."

MARSHES IN AFRICA.—London, June 12, 1881. News has been received from Aden that an Italian exploring party which started from Assab Bay, Abyssinia, consisting of a subaltern officer, ten sailors and four soldiers, have been massacred in the interior. The particulars are not known. A despatch from Rome says that the government has received news confirming the report of the massacre of the Italian exploring party in Africa. The victims are a lieutenant and twelve sailors, who landed at Assab on a mission from the Italian government.—The Herald.

DICTIONARY MEN.—Havana, June 10, 1881. Advertisements from St. Domingo are to May 29, President Marino had finally accepted the Dictatorship, which had been proclaimed throughout the Republic. The government having previously been strong and popular there seems to have been no necessity for the declaration of Dictatorship, which is supposed to have been instigated by the ambition of President Merindibarry himself. Congress adjourned sine die on May 21. The constitution will be revised. The Dictator had liberated all political prisoners.

There are now in use in the world over 100,000 railway locomotives, representing a 20,000,000 horse-power. The technical "horse-power" however, is equal to the power of three horses. Such a representation of the power of seven men, so that the representative power of the locomotive exceeds the power of a living man.