Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1871.

REPUBLICAN CITY NOMINATIONS.

THE delegate elections of the Republican party of Philadelphia are to be held on the second Tuesday of June next, and the politicians are busily engaged in preparing for that momentous contest. On its result, and on the character of the nominations made by the Republican conventions, much depends. The Democrats, warned by innumerable defeats, and profoundly impressed with the necessity of making unusually good nominations, are hunting up their best material, and, from present indications, they will make one of the best city tickets they have ever formed in Philadelphia. We wish we could say as much for the prospect looming up before the Republican party; but, unfortunately, there are many reasons for apprehending that it will nominate a number of inferior, objectionable, obnoxious, or unpopular candidates, who will be as mill-stones tied to the neck of the party to drag it to destruction. We need not particularize. We have no animosities against any of the aspirants to gratify. Our only object is to promote the welfare of the city, and to urge the Republican party, ere it be too late, to construct a ticket that is in all respects worthy of the support of all its well-disposed members. But while the Democrats have held their pounds in leashes and compelled the vile elements of their party to remain in enforced retirement, the Republicans are, from present indications, more likely to select the bulk of their ticket from a class of positively bad, indifferent, or inferior aspirants than from the hosts of talented, honest, good and true men belonging to their organization. If these fears are realized, the Registry law, and all the false counting that dishonest return judges can do, will not save an ignominious Republican ticket from deserved defeat. Thousands of the rank and file of the Republican party, and of its most exemplary members, are rife for revolt. They are tired of voting for local candidates whose tainted reputations are the sure precursors of iniquities in office, and the doctrine is growing every day more popular that it is infinitely better to vote for an honest, exemplary, faithful, and talented Democrat for a local office, not involving partisan principles in the discharge of its duties, than for a corrupt, disgraced, ignorant, or disreputable Republican. Ludlow as Judge and Sheppard as District Attorney command the respect of the community, Democrats though they be, and they serve the interests of all good citizens, while it is plain that the Republican party has been injured rather than benefitted by supporting the unworthy men who have occasionally been elected heretofore by their suffrages. All other things being equal, the masses of the Republican party prefer to support Republican nominees; but a large and growing minority of its members are in no mood to invoke the great evil of entrusting important local powers to untrustworthy men simply because some remote, presumable, or imaginary good may thereby be accomplished. A local partisan victory resulting in the choice of corrupt or contemptible candidates is worse than a local defeat; and as partisan issues will not be directly at stake this fall thousands of independent Republicans will gladly embrace an opportunity for making a sedulous effort to secure the best possible selection of local officials, irrespective of their partisan affinities. Much more than the usual number of cut and scratched tickets will be polled, if the Republicans make inferior nominations; while a thoroughly bad Republican ticket will be overwhelmed in a whirlwind of popular indignation.

DECORATION DAY.

THE graves of the brave men who died that the nation might live will be decorated with fresh flowers to-day, and young and old will unite in doing reverence to their memory. The custom of laying floral tributes upon the graves of the Union dead has its appropriateness in the fact that the great civil war which for long weary years desolated the fairest portions of this continent was one of principles and not of policy. Many were slow to recognize all that was involved in the conflict, but as the tide of battle wavered between defeat and victory the nation was forced to recognize the fact that the war could have but one result. Once being entered into, the total defeat of one party or the other could alone end it, and a Union victory meant the destruction of slavery as the inspiring cause of the war, and the strengthening of all the ideas of nationality which, in the North at least, had been increasing in intensity year by year, notwithstanding the demoralizing doctrines so industriously preached, in season and out of season, by the Secession leaders while preparing for the great act of treason which brought ruin on themselves and upon their followers. As the war was one of principle, and as the principle involved was that of republican freedom, so the memory of the men who laid down their lives for the national cause is held in greater reverence by those who reap the benefits of their sacrifice than it would have been had they fallen in a mere war of conquest or even in a conflict with a foreign invader. If the custom of decorating the soldiers' graves with flowers serves no other good purpose, it will at least have the effect of impressing those who participate in the ceremonies of Decoration Day with a proper idea of the value of the principles which were involved in the war for the suppression of the Rebellion, and of inciting them with a fresh enthusiasm to perfect the great system of government which the result of the war prevented from being a disastrous failure. The soldiers of the Union armies will have died in vain if fraud and corruption are permitted to do the work which treason and force were unable to accomplish; and the decoration of their graves will be but an idle ceremony if it does not inspire each man, woman, and child with an earnest desire to advance public and private virtue, and to resolutely resist the plans of those who, for the gratification of their own selfish ambitions, would not hesitate to involve the nation in ruin. The moral of Decoration Day is that it is necessary for those who wish to preserve our liberties unimpaired to be vigilant always, and to take that intelligent interest in public affairs that fraud and corruption will not be enabled to make headway; and those who stand by the graves of the dead soldiers and scatter them with fragrant flowers should resolve to do a real honor to their memory by doing now, and at all future times, their whole duty as citizens of a free country in which the proper administration of the Government is a matter of concern to each individual.

WHAT NEXT FOR FRANCE?

WITH the collapse of the Communist rebellion comes before the world the question, What next for France? and the difficulties involved in it are greater than any presented in the subjugation of the armed mob of Paris. The country is laid waste; the capital city, beautiful Paris, "the joy of the whole earth," is in ruins, and a multitude of conflicting interests and innumerable crude and conflicting experimental ideas are in the way of the establishment of a stable government that will be strong enough to maintain its authority and to revive the fallen fortunes of the nation. The best man in France at the present moment is M. Thiers, who in his best days was little more than a tricky and unreliable politician, with but few real statesmanlike qualities, and yet upon him in his old age has apparently fallen a task requiring far-seeing wisdom and a large-minded policy if it is to result in the preservation of France from the misfortunes which have befallen her in the vibrations of her political pendulum between Red Republicanism and Imperialism. Imperialism, which many accepted gladly because it appeared to be the only means of relief from worse evils, has proved its utter worthlessness, and the ruins of the palaces of Paris are monuments to Red Republicanism which the nation cannot but behold with horror. Now the red flag has been trampled in the dust, however, and between the crushing defeats inflicted at the hands of the Germans and the destruction caused by those who had proclaimed themselves as the representative Frenchmen of the age, the nation has been brought to a lower depth of degradation than ever before. The world will await with anxiety for the next experiment that France will make in the way of self-government; and while the prospects are certainly not bright, we can at least hope that a country that has done so much for civilization may profit by the terrible disasters that have befallen it, and that the France of the future may be a real leader in the direction of liberty and enlightenment.

LIKE CURES LIKE.

A LITTLE exercise of the imagination will enable us to appreciate the position of Mr. William Edwards and Mr. Timothy Collins, the renowned light-weights, as they stood before Judge Dowling in a New York court on Saturday. We published a report of the proceedings yesterday, and very good reading it made. When the judge said, "The court is going to give you men a blow that will knock you out of time," the distinguished prisoners doubtless thought he was the jolliest head "beak" they had ever come before. They *wanted* to be knocked by such an affable gentleman. After such a speech, and with such evident intentions of doing the fair thing, this amiable judge would only give them a love-tap, only order them, with a wink, to furnish bail (that the nearest tavern could supply) for a trial that would never come off. When the truth finally dawned on them and on their crop-eared friends, what dismay! Such a complete setting down was never before seen in a court of justice. On a low calculation about five hundred individuals are at the present moment preparing newspaper articles on this subject, expressing the received and entirely proper horror of civilization at prize-fighting, and hoping that Judge Dowling's earnest rebuke may have a salutary effect upon the lower classes. About four hundred of these articles will call the blow a "trenchant" one (without in the least knowing why), and the entire five hundred will be very sure that, if criminals are punished as relentlessly by all judges as by this judge, there will speedily be an end of everything like ruffianism and disorder in the land. With all this—although we do most potently and powerfully believe it—we have nothing to do, but there is a phase of the subject, a modest wild flower of a thing, which runs a danger of being overlooked and trodden down in the heartiness and unanimity of the popular approval. Judge Dowling's success on this occasion renders it desirable that his method of dealing with prisoners should be reduced to some system. For instance, the judge might say:—"See here, my man, I am going to make an example of you; I shall put you in Chancery." If the reader don't know he should, this is one of the most awful fates that can possibly befall a professor of the Manly Art. Or he might say, "See here, my gay com-pan-ion, you are to be sent to grass and heavily nobbed; two years, Mr. Clerk." For a hardened old offender the judge might have this address:—"Come hither, my sweet-scented gazelle. Do you know what I am going to do with you? No? Well, I'll tell you. You are to be tapped and bunged and drawn and sogged and made groggy, and you are to endure a variety of similar complications until you are to be gone into and finished. That is what is going to happen to you, sweet one. Five years, Mr. Clerk, hard labor." We give these only as examples. It is easily to be seen that the idea can be enlarged on to any extent, having, in fact, no limit but the taste and fertility of the learned Judge. If slang is the language of the future, these "sabre cuts of Saxon speech" may do an all-important work in taking it from the region where it has heretofore most flourished, and in giving it a wider audience. For the world is given to placing great weight on the words of a judge, of considering and quoting them much. But *similia similibus curantur*, we suppose. Judge Ludlow might have astonished both plaintiff and defendant in the St. Clement's case the other day if he had only taken this tack. Imagine him asking:—"Did you ever hear what happened to the celebrated Game Chicken at the hands of the Nobby Shropshire One? You will find it reported in full in Dombey—4, 175—and there is no more satisfactory precedent to apply to this case." If our brother Ludlow could only be induced to say something of that sort he would perhaps gratify, but would certainly astonish, both the religious and secular public.

NOTICES.

THIN CLOTHING DOES NOT COST MUCH, AND IS *most comfortable for warm weather. Coats, Pants, and Vests, every shape, color, size, of linen or woollen, at prices satisfactory to customers, because lower than same articles are sold elsewhere.*

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WHITE DUCK SUITS.
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AMO FLOR FINO.

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PROCLAMATION.

HEALTH OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 30, 1871.

The Health Officer, as per acts of the Legislature and resolutions of the Board of Health, gives notice as follows:

1. Hogs must be removed from the City and the Hog Pens destroyed.

2. The keeping of Cows within the consolidated city—rural districts excepted—is prohibited.

3. Slaughter Houses must have all the requirements of law, and during the quarantine season must twice each week have their blood-pits cleaned, and have not less than twenty-five pounds of Chloride of Lime distributed over the premises.

4. Hides, Fish, or Vegetables, during the summer season, must not be unladen on either of the Delaware or Schuylkill fronts, without a permit from the Board of Health.

5. The throwing in the streets or alleys, Kitchen Offal, Garbage, Filth, or other Rubbish, is forbidden.

6. Kitchen Offal, Slops and Garbage from private or public houses, must be collected in enclosed water-tight carts; open carts or wheelbarrows are forbidden.

7. Straw, Hay, Hoops, Staves, Shavings, Sweepings or Rubbish of any kind, from crockery stores, sugar houses, warehouses, stores, public or private houses or other places must, not be thrown in the streets or alleys.

8. The remnants or refuse of any kind, of building material remaining after building new houses or repairing old ones must, be removed without delay.

9. Any person offending as above will be punished according to law, and this proclamation is due notice to all parties.

10. For further information apply at the Health Office.

By order of the Board of Health,

1t JOHN E. ADDICKS, Heath Officer.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY

RAILROAD LEASE.

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Invite the citizens of Philadelphia and surroundings to their large and fresh stock of
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Now on exhibition, contains a number of Paintings of the finest class of modern works of art, and of a quality not often seen in auction rooms.
A magnificent Verboeckhoven, exceedingly brilliant in execution, and most exquisitely finished, cost 15,000 francs.
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HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND OPENED THIS MORNING,
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Rich Organdy Lawns at 25 cents.
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VERY RICH STYLES OF GRENADINES,
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SILK AND WOOL, AND ALL-WOOL,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
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