# THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY DEMOCRAT.

## SUPPLEMENT.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1879.

Mr. Bayard said:

Mr. President The question before the Senate is upon striking out, on page 20 of House bill No. 6436, an appropriation of \$250,000. This is an amendment of the Senate committee; it did not come from the House of Representatives, but has been added by the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate. It proposes to expend \$250,000, or, as is explained verbally by the honorable Senator in charge of the bill, about four-fifths of that sum, in defraying the expenses which "have been and may be incurred" in the enforcement of the act approved February 28, 1871, entitled "An act to amend an act approved May 31, 1870, and certain amendments thereto. Questions have been raised as to the regularity of the amendment, and subjects have been brought into this debate than which none are, or can be, more interesting and vital to the American people. I do not think it will be questioned that the men who founded this government loved liberty. They sought peace with the sword and to establish fiberty under law. They knew well its value, and they did all that men could do to obtain and secure it. They sought to secure liberty under a government of laws: they transmitted it to us as our best inheritance; and, so far as in me lies, recognizing the great principle, I propose to secure liberty only under law, and I believe that man best serves his country and the cause of liberty who insists upon a constant observance of laws as the only means by which, and under which, liberty shall be maintained.

So it was in 1870 and 1871, when on the floor of this chamber there stood with me a secanty

cause of liberty who insists upon a constant observance of laws as the only means by which, and under which, liberty shall be maintained.

So it was in 1870 and 1871, when on the floor of this chamber there stood with me a scanty handful of men, among whom, ever conspicuous, was my honored friend from Ohio (Mr. Thurman), that we steadfastly opposed the enactment of the so-called enforcement laws, and stood here, by day and by night, endeavoring by strenuous debate to awaken the American people to a sense of the dangers contained in such legislation, and to make some attempt, van though it should be, to dissuade the great party majority that enacted these laws. I believed then that these laws were arbitrary, that they violated the spirit of justice which laws must contain in order to be useful and respected, that they were violative of those limitations upon Federal power which the constitution had imposed. I then endeavored to point out their capability for gross abuse and injustice; and all the dangers that I then approhended, and the injustice and the mischief which such laws would necessarily cause, have been more than fulfilled in what we rave witnessed in the last four years.

For what purpose and in what name and in what cause were these laws enacted? They were professed to be in the interest of peace and purity of elections. Have they been productive of peace? Have they been productive of peace and purity? Have the agencies which the administration have employed to carry out these laws been such as can, with common honesty, be claimed to be in the interest of peace, good order, and purity in elections? Have they, not rather been proven to be agencies for corruption and for the great party? In all the millions of money that have been appropriated and spent, has one dollar, one farthing of that money, ever reached any but a parti

tended forms of justice, nothing more dangerous than to overthrow law under pretense of enforcing law. Laws perverted from their meaning, laws in which the letter is followed and the spirit is killed are the most essential frauds upon free government. By all the decisions of the courts, by the decision of every parliamentary body in a free country, the presence of armed forces at the polls of popular elections given facto avoids the result of that election at the demand of the defeated party. To my sorrow, as an American be it popular elections ipso facto avoids the result of that election at the demand of the defeated party. To my sorrow, as an American be it said, I witnessed the other day the array of the united majority of Senators on the other side of this Chamber in favor of the doctrine, that in time of profound peace it should be lawful to bring a standing army to the peaceful polis of election—not one voice of all, not one man in that array of intelligence and ability, was found to be willing to raise his voice in favor of a principle so plain and essential that I had not believed there could be a difference about it among those who intended to preserve a government of laws.

But, sir, if the presence of well drilled, and disciplined armed forces at an election shall, of itself, be sufficient to void that election, how much greater is the danger, how much more excessive is the terrorism and intimidation which follow unlimited arrest without warrant, of trial before packed juries, of fine and long imprisonment, punishment so excessive in proportion to the offense that is to be punished as dwarfs into insignificance the sentences which have been imposed by 8 ate laws for like offenses.

I said the juries were packed; I said it in the face of laws which stand on our statutebook which have just now been read by the honorable Senator from Indiana (Mr. Voor-

THE ELECTION LAWS.

LAWS IN WHICH THE LETTER IS POLLOWED AND THE SPIRIT IS KILLED THE MOST ESSENTIAL FRAUDS UPON A FREE GOVERNMENT.

Speech of Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, of Belaware, in the Senate, Wednesday, February 26, 1879.

The Senate, as in committee of the whole, having under consideration the bill (House resolution No. 6436) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, and prior years, and for those herotofore treated as permanent, and for other other purposes—Mr. Bayard said:

Mr. President The question before the Senate is upon striking out, on page 20 of House bill No. 6436, an appropriations of \$250,000. This is an amendment of the Senate committee on Appropriations of the Senate. It proposes to expend \$250,000, or, as is explained.

word supervising—and interfering in elections when the law of the United States forbids their presence or employment except in cities of a certain population.

Mr. Allison—Now, this appropriation is intended to cover the present fiscal year. Do I understand the Senator from Delaware to maintain that during the elections in 1878, last year, deputy marshals were employed and used in violation of law; and, if he so charges, I want him to state to us in what States this employment was conducted.

Mr. Bayard—Well, Mr. President, I think it is rather cool in the honorable Senator from Iowa, who comes into the Senate and asks us to appropriate \$250,000, to ask me for the items which are within and those which are without the law. He has come here and asked us for a sum in gross. Senators on this loor, from Louisiana in one case—for one case is as good as a thousand—tell you that that State was deluged with deputy marshals at polls where they had no right under the law to go; that is to say, they did go to towns baving less than 20,000 inhabitants. The same thing was true of the State of Arkansas. The Senators are here to speak for themselves.

Mr. Allson—But that was in the year 1876, two years ago, appropriations for which were made in 1877.

Mr. Bayard—I do not mean to say how far back you may go to 1876 or 1878.

that a man be described in season in the selection of the proposed of well drilled, and disciplined armed forces at an election shall, of itself, be sufficient to void that election how much more excessive is the terrorism and intimidation which follow unfinited arrest without more excessive is the terrorism and intimidation which follow unfinited arrest without more excessive is the terrorism and intimidation which follow unfinited arrest without more excessive is the terrorism and intimidation which follow unfinited arrest without more excessive is the terrorism and intimidation of the follow unfinited arrest without more excessive is the terrorism and intimidation of the follow unfinited arrest without more excessive is the terrorism and intimidation of the proportion to the offense that is to be purished as dwarfs into insignificance the sentences which have been imposed by 8 at a law for like offenses.

I said the juries were packed; I said it is the purished as dwarfs into insignificance the sentences which have just now been read by the bonorable Senator from Indiana (Mr. Voerhees), to show that to-day scarcely a fraction, scarcely one man out of 1000 in difficus states of this Union, can sit upon juries if it pleases the district attorney or the judge to it pure him with such an oath as embers of the limited of the pollowing and the

whether it be with the great majority which I think I shall find with me in that issue, or whether it be in the feeblest minority, that, mindful of the constitution of our Jathers, mindful of the liberty for which they struggled, mindful of the principle of laws under which they endeavored to establish this government, I shall ever be found steadfast; for I know that it involves the vital spirit of republicanism, without which our system would become a despotism or sink into anarchy.

## AN HONEST BONDHOLDER'S VIEW OF THE STATE DEBT.

Democratic convention of Grant parish, as a candidate for delegate to the constitutional convention, on the twenty-second ultimo. stating his views as to the duties of that body, he made the following remarks con-

stating in the United States, has broken the characteristic interest of the United States, has broken the control of the United States has broken the control of the United States has broken the control of the United States has authorized to the population of the United States has authorized to the propertion of the United States has authorized to the propertion of the United States has authorized to the money which the household become of the United States has authorized to the Indient States has authorized to the Indient States has authorized the Mark and the States has authorized t

## A Lively Story of Modern Brigandage in

HOW TO ROLL & NAMES CHARLEST STORY IN SECTION 1997. The second local content of the process of t

Wichita (Kansas) Herald.)
And now Wichita is inflicted by one of the checklest of his class. He boldly asserts that he can perform greater miracles than Christ

## ALL ABOUT DOGS.

THEIR HABITS AND USES, PLACE AND HISTORY.

vital element in human life is manifest in the large proportion of the hunting animals just exhibited here, showing that the breed-er's attention is mainly given to developing that species.

of a dog's tall when he is pleased by saying that his joyful emotions run along the whole length of the stiff spinal column, and when they come to the flexible tail they bend it and shake it. So when dogs feel affectionate they lower their ears to exclude sound, in order that their whole attention may be fixed upon the caresses of their master.

APFECTION.

The habit of licking the hand of those they are fend of, or toward whom they wish to show a friendly spirit, is derived, according to Darwin, from the "licking," which the fermales give their pupples—the dearest object of their love the kind of "licking," that is, which shows affection, not the kind other mothers sometimes give their offspring. So, he says, the notion of showing affection by rubbing against their masters comes from a long habit of associating the contact, while mursing their pupples, with a feeling of love. When, however, they crouch and drag themselves along on the ground, on approaching their masters, there is a feeling of submission and fear, as well as affection.

SNABLING. of their love the kind of "licking," that is, which shows affection, not the kind others mothers sometimes give their offspring. So, he says, the action of showing affection by rubbing argainst their masters comes from a long habit of associating the contact, while mursing their pupples, with a feeling of love. When, however, they crouch and drag themselves along on the ground, on approaching their masters, there is a feeling of submission and fear, as well as affection.

SNARLING.

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Snarling is only an uncovering of the teeth ready for use, and some derive the word so "snarl" from this very act; for when you pronounce that word, and also "sneer," very distinctly and emphatically, the lips are drawn bold Greeks called a "sneerer" a "cynic," or a feeling by any great pleasure, runs in the breed.

The tendency to bark when dogs are excited by any great pleasure, runs in the breed.

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The tendency to be a dog

there is also the bark of anger or despair, which is a yelp or howl, when the dog is shut up in a room; of joy when starting on a walk, or of demand or supplication when he wants the door opened.

HISTORY.

Some Steries Cencerning Man's Rest Friend-Bow Numanity has been Beneficed by Him.

Detroit Free Press.!

MAN AND DOG.

No one could see the many score of dogs on exhibition in Detroit, every one of them with individuality of feature, all bright, brainy, quick in glance and movement, and not comprehend how close the alliance between these animals and man. We are accustomed to regard other animals as more intelligent—the monkey and the elephant, certainly—and some men even place the horse above the dog.

But the dog combines in himself both a civilized and a savage nature, and it is upon his savage nature quite as much as upon his civilization that mankind has relied for aid. It is the wolf and the fox in him that, at least in times past, the human race has employed to aid it in obtaining food and maintaining extra great ways to the control of the dog. It is needed the dog to chase the game and secure it; to guard the flocks against wild beasts, and the tent or bush habitation against an approaching foe. And it is at least a curious

The dog has been domesticated as far back as history extends. The scale back a

THE DOG MEMORY.

and the tent or bush habitation against an approaching foe. And it is at least a curious coincident that to-day dogs are most numerous in the region of former nomadic people—in Turkey and in Egypt and Western Asia—and that the habit among wandering tribes of keeping dogs is still alive in the Gypsles of the present time.

THE DESCENT OF DOGS.
It has generally been considered that dogs are descended from the wolf. It is said even that there is more difference between some species of wolves than between the dog and the wolf; but the discovery of fossil dogs seems to point rather to a common origin of d. g. and wolf and fox and jackal. At any of the wolf, the tenter of the dog is not yet extinct, and is plainly visible in the Esquimaux dog, the Spitz and the Pomeranian spaniel.

The ancient use of the dog in procuring food for man is still maintained, aithough the absolute necessity for it has now almost entirely disappeared, so that what was once a daily business and toil is now called "sport." But the prominent feature which the dog has played in this very essential and vital element in human life is manifest in the large proportion of the hunting animals dogs have depend upon his affection. Mr. The memory of the dog with which he parted and did not see for five years. He spoke to him as he had been in the hapted on big as extraordinary to considering how limited his powers, nor does it always depend upon his affection. Mr. The memory of the dog with which he parted and did not see for five years. He spoke to him as he had been in the hapted on big as extraordinary to considering how limited his powers, nor does it always depend upon his affection. Mr. Darwin had a swage dog with which he parted and did not see for five years. He spoke to him as he had been in the hapted on big as extraordinary to always depend upon his affection. Mr. Darwin had as wage dog with which he parted and did not see for five years. He spoke to him as he had been in the hapt as he ado not been absent on his affection. Mr. The book with

dead.
These displays of strong feeling which dead.
These displays of strong feeling which dogs have toward mankind led Burus to say:
"Man is God of the dog, he knows no other; and see how he worships him," and a German writer, Professor Braubach, maintains that a dog looks on his master, as in a god, while Pope, the poet, declares that history is fuller of examples of fidelity in dogs than in friends.

Dogs of WAR.

him into a stag to pay him for his impudence, and his own hounds flew at him, not recognizing him in his new "coat" and his additional hour; for they'd been in the habit of seeing him carry only one when out hunting. They made a square meal of him. If we may trust the Latin poet Ovid's description of Acteon's pack, it would be despised nowadays by breeders and masters of the hounds. It was a very mixed lot. There were thirty-six in the lot. Some were "barking dogs," some "quick-scented," some "strong," some "savage," of a dozen different breeds; some "useful with their feet," some with "their "nostrils," one sprang from a wolf, another would trils," one sprang from a wolf, another would

SAYAGE DOGS.

But modern breeders of dogs are not the only people who put a high price on them. In Guiana the Tumura Indians take great care with their dogs, and they are extensively bought and sold. A price of a good one is

Dogs have been taught to speak. A French dog could call in intelligible words for tea, coffee, chocolate, etc., and the dog of a young peasant boy in Saxony was taught to repeat thirty words. Two famous Italian dogs, Fidelio and Blanche, were taught to spell 306 words by means of a printed alphabet on cards, to do sums in arithmetic, and to play a game of cards together. Monsignore Capel, of England, it is said, has a dog which will salute the pottrait of the Pope and turn his back on Bismarck, while a dog in New England was taught during the war to howl and gnash his teeth at the word rebellion and jump and wag his tail when the Union was mentloned.

Dogs That GET Along in The World.

Dogs that get along in the world.

Dogs have given so many proofs of their ability to reason and to show signs of remorse, shame and sensitiveness to ridicule, that no one longer disputes their capacity. A dog in Paris, being frequently sent with a note by his master to get meat at the butcher's, one day conceived the idea of obtaining some on his own account. He therefore picked up a plece of paper and carried it to the butcher, and was apparently sonshamed at the failure of his ruse that he would never go near the shop again. Another Paris dog, perceiving that the visitors at the benevolent sour-house merely rang a bell and had a dish of food set out for them without their being seen, sprang up, rang the bell with his forepaws, received his dish and sat down to devour it at his lef-sure. This was such a success that he repeated it several times before he was discovered, as he always took care to go when no one was there; after which they gave him a ticket and he went regularly for his dinner with the other beggars.

SANS CULOTTE. DOGS THAT GET ALONG IN THE WORLD.

ticket and he went regularly for his dinner with the other beggars.

SANS CELOTTE,

It was a Paris dog, too, although the story is told of an English one, also, whose master bet with a friend that his dog would find a marked five-franc piece which he would hide in the dust of the street. The master lost his bet and his dog, too, and was astonished enough; still more so when the dog came home about 11 o'clock at night with a pair of man's breeches in his mouth, followed immediately by the owner of the garment, in a light-cap and bare legs. It seemed that a horse's stamp had disclosed the coh, and a traveler picked it up before the dog could get hold of it. The animal never lost sight of the man, followed close at his heels alternoon, and evening, and the man, wanting to make friends with the strange one, invited him to his bedroom. No sconer had the man removed his breeches than the dog setzed them and whined to get out. Curlous to know what it was all about, he let him out, and the dog darted down stairs, out of the hotel, into the streets, home, followed by the untoileted gentleman. The marked franc piece was found in the breeches pocket.

An Irish wolf dog, whose ancestors always.

streets, home, followed by the untolleted gentleman. The marked franc piece was found in the breeches pocket.

A HIGH BRED DOO.

An Irish wolf dog, whose ancestors always belonged to an Irish noble family, would never allow a stranger to touch him; but one day, contrary to the warning from the master, a distinguished-looking stranger fondled and caressed him without resentment or injury. The stranger proved to be the last descendant of an Irish King, Richard II, of England, had a greyhound who was very much at tached to kim; but one day, when the Duke of Lancaster was present, he left Richard and walked over to the Duke. The King said it was a sign that he would be deposed and the Duke become King, which he afterward did under the name of Henry IV.

LISTENING DOOS.

Dogs can understand what is said, even though they cannot speak, just as people can frequently understand what is said in foreign language without being able to speak it. A man said in the hearing of an old dog, "I must have him killed; he is too old." The dog ran away and never came near him again. Dogs frequently jump around joyously when their masters say they're going out, even though these words are uttered in a low tone. A dog who was in the habit of going to church along with other dogs heard the magistrate of an English town say It was getting to be such a nuisance that hereafter no dogs would be allowed in the church. The next Sunday the mastiff stationed himself at the church door and savagely assailed every dog that came there, and kept the church clear of them ever afterward. Sir Walter Secti's celebrated dog, Maida, was beaten for biting the baker is all right now," he would silde away ashamed, but when they said, "Well, the baker is all right now," he would come from his retreat well pleased. He was painted so frequently, however, that he took a great dishible to artists, and whenever pendis and paper were taken out in his presence he would show signs of displeasure.

CUNNING DOGS.

WEEK DAY AND SUNDAY DOGS.

Dogs, it is well known, can keep a track of the days of the week. After being shut up once or twice Saturday night to prevent their following the family to church, they have runaway Saturdays and been found at church next day. So good Catholic dogs, on going into Protestants families, have refused meat on Fridays; and a Scotch dog, fed regularly Saturday at a butcher's shop always set out Saturday afternoon for his accustomed feast. Dogs that have been accustomed to start when they see their master preparing to go out, have remained quiet on Sunday, even when they saw them putting on their gloves and coat.

cost.

History and fiction, and poetry and art have done much for the dog; and he is associated with both great deeds and great names—from Argus the dog of Ulysses, to Schnieder, the dog of "Rip Van Winkle."

OMAHA RHUBARB WINE,

A valuable aid in case of Indigestion and all Stomach Complaints. A Purifier of Blood.

A Purifier of Blood.

This wine contains in an agreeable form all the medical properties of the plant from which it is expressed, the valuable qualities of which are well known to physicians,

Experience has afforded the most ample proof that this wine possesses all the fine aromatic and stomachic properties for which the plant has been esteemed. Its benefits are decided and healthful. Its use is strongly recommended to persons attending sick rooms, as it is believed to be a preventive during prevalence of fever and other infectious diseases.

Put up in pint bottles, champagne style, with twodozen in a case.

I. L. I YONS,

Wholesale Druggist, NEW ORLEANS, LA.