DAILY DEMOCRAT.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL STATE OF LOUISIANA.

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The Weekly Democrat.

The WEEKLY DEMOCRAT, a large eight-page paper, will be furnished to subscribers at the following rates:

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M. A. BURKE, Managing Editor.

NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 30, 1880.

TRIPLE SHEET

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—*Barlow, Wilson, Primrose & West's Mammoth Minstrels.*

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE," *by D'Oyley Carte's Opera Company.*

FRENCH OPERA HOUSE—"ITALY, THE ART LAND," *by Prof. G. R. Cromwell.*

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—THE WONDERFUL MIDGETS, *General Mite and Major Atom.*

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

For the Western Gulf States, partly cloudy weather, winds mostly southeasterly, nearly stationary temperature and barometer.

A joint caucus of the Democratic members of the Senate and House of Representatives will be held in the hall of the House of Representatives this evening at 7:30 o'clock. Important business. Full attendance requested.

M. J. CUNNINGHAM,
March 30, 1880. Chairman.

As the season advances the number of immigrants arriving in this country increase. The first three weeks of March show 12,720 immigrants, against 6051 for the entire month of March last year.

There is at last a small Sherman boom. He has secured, it is claimed, fifteen of the twenty delegates from North Carolina, Grant getting the remainder. At this rate the Secretary may be able to command enough votes in Chicago to give him a living chance for the second place on the ticket.

New England, not Chicago, is now the home of divorces. This disease prevails throughout the New England States. In Massachusetts there is one divorce to every twenty-one marriages; in Vermont one to seventeen; in Rhode Island one to fourteen, and in Connecticut one divorce to every eleven marriages.

The York *Herald*, which is interviewing the members of the Legislature of each State, has reached Tennessee. The result of the interviews at Nashville is as follows: Thurman 14, Grant 14, Bayard 10, Seymour 9, Tilden 8 and Hancock 7. A large number of Democratic legislators declared that they had no choice, and would support the nominee of the Cincinnati convention.

If their claims are any proof of the result, the Conservatives are likely to be successful in the coming English elections. They claim that they will have a majority of 100 in the next Parliament, a gain of 20 seats. The Liberals, on their part, only claim for themselves a slim majority of 30. Taking the mean between these two extremes, it would give the Parliament to the Tories by 35 majority.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Morehouse parish is called for the fifth proximo at Bastrop, for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of building a railroad from Monticello, Ark., via Hamburg, to Monroe, La. Monticello is in Drew county, and is connected by rail with Arkansas City and Pine Bluff, with which latter place and Little Rock a railroad is contemplated. Hamburg is in Ashley county, the next county south of Drew and adjoins Morehouse parish.

The prospects of the Kansas City and Memphis railroad are becoming brighter, and the completion of this great thoroughfare, which is to shorten by several hundred miles the route by rail between the border city of Missouri and New Orleans, is only a question of time. The Memphis and Kansas City Railroad will run through the northeast portion of Arkansas and through a rich agricultural portion of Missouri, and tap one of the great grain depots of the West.

The school attendance in Ireland, particularly in the famine districts, has greatly fallen off by reason of the prevailing destitution. The decrease in the number of the children at the public schools is already 40,000, and is growing greater every day. This is doubtless due to the fact that these children are half starving and entirely without proper clothing. It is probable due also to the indifference brought about by suffering. People who are starving to death scarcely think it worth while educating their children. A lady in Ireland has devised a happy remedy for this evil. She makes the schools the distributing depots for provisions to the peasantry. The result is especially happy and the boys and girls are now eager to go to school, where they receive not only food for the mind but for the body also.

Six million pounds of oleomargarine are imported monthly to Europe from New York. The opposition to oleomargarine in this country is strong, and such strict laws have been passed against its sale in New York under any other name than oleomargarine that relatively but a small amount of it is sold there. The oleomargarine manufacturers, however, are making an earnest effort to have these laws against them repealed. They insist that oleomargarine not only tastes like butter, but actually is butter made in a different manner from the old fashioned and roundabout cow and churn system. This argument they supplement by humanely calling attention to the fact that, if we use oleomargarine instead of butter, the poor and ill-treated calves would not be half-starved, as they are at present. These arguments should be convincing to every one.

THE REAL QUESTION.

The advocates of a general lottery bill have displayed great ingenuity in shifting the issues involved in the question, not only before the public, but in the General Assembly. One would naturally have been prepared to hear profound and elaborate arguments upon points involving grave questions of constitutional law, and a full discussion of the causes which have led to the asserted change in public sentiment concerning a business which, but a few months ago, was regarded as a moral pestilence and was denounced as under the ban of civilized nations.

We were gravely told that the lottery was an unmixed evil, a primary school for gambling, that it was teaching servants to steal the money of their employers, making swindlers and thieves of clerks, and had debauched ministers of the gospel.

Instead of legal arguments, or any reasonable explanation of a change of sentiment upon the part of the people of the State, we are treated daily to the most savage attacks upon the Louisiana Lottery and upon the Press, coupled with the most vociferous protestations as to the immaculate character and patriotic purposes of the innocent capitalists who are seeking to fasten upon Louisiana the shame and responsibility of fifteen years' authorization of a business which is condemned and reprobated by nine-tenths of the nations of the earth, and by almost every State in the Union.

We take no exceptions to their abuse of the Louisiana Lottery Company; on the contrary, every argument advanced to establish its sinfulness should, with all reasonable men, be an additional argument against adding to the evil. If two wrongs cannot make a right, how five, or six, or ten evils of a worse character are to better our moral condition, is beyond our comprehension.

The shrieking of our lottery advocates when they howl "Louisiana Lottery," every time an attempt is made to calmly and dispassionately discuss the moral phase of this question, has but one parallel in history, and that was when Jim Blaine was assailed in connection with the "Mulligan" letters. With a shriek and a roar he sprang to the front and conjured up the ghost of a new rebellion, and shaking aloft the ensanguined garment, charged an imaginary army of Confederate brigadiers. The result was an escape with his official skin and an entire shifting of the issue to find himself at the head of the noble army of Northern Salvationists. And so it is with the advocates and lobbyists who are pressing the interests of the German-Cuban-American lottery combination.

When charged with corrupt purposes and with a scheme to swindle, not only the people generally, but the State government, they set up such shouts as rend the air against a brother concern in iniquity, and with pious ejaculations against the Louisiana Lottery, they cry "Crucify," in order to hide their own iniquity.

We do not think that the General Assembly will, upon reflection, fail to see through this system of warfare, and we trust and believe that this question will receive a more calm and deliberate consideration than it has heretofore had.

It is not a question to be decided in the heat of passion, but each and every member of the General Assembly owes it to himself and his constituents to weigh well every consideration touching either the moral or material welfare of his people, and to remember that if the Louisiana Lottery Company and the Press should prove to be all that they have been painted by lottery enthusiasts, it will not make the lottery business other than a curse to Louisiana, which they will either confine to its present limits or increase in scope and power for evil by their votes.

OUR CITIZEN SOLDIERS.

In times of peace it is an exceedingly difficult matter to make the average American citizen appreciate the importance of maintaining an efficient militia force. Wrapped up in the eager pursuit of the almighty dollar, he is apt to think of the militia, if he thinks of it at all, as a sort of ornamental appendage to society, and as only useful for purposes of parades. He has been in the army perhaps, and feels a certain sort of pride in seeing the various commands well uniformed and drilled when they do turn out, and does not hesitate to indulge in caustic criticism if the marching and manœuvres are defective; but it never occurs to him that he has any direct personal interest in the matter, and the suggestion that he ought to put his hand in his pocket and subscribe money for encouraging the gentlemen in the militia to persevere in their efforts to maintain their organizations and to perfect themselves in discipline and drill would almost be regarded as an affront. And yet that is precisely what he would do if he had any just appreciation of the services rendered by the militia, or entertained a correct idea of the importance to society at large of a well disciplined force, ready at all times to act in the interest of peace and order, without which he would suddenly be compelled to cease his pursuit of fortune and shoulder a musket himself to defend his rights, his property and his life.

We are proud of our militia and independent military commands, and the gentlemen who compose them and who have, under the most adverse and trying circumstances, maintained their organizations in a high state of discipline and drill, deserve the grateful thanks of every citizen of New Orleans and the State for their self-sacrificing devotion to a self-imposed duty. They have not only given their time, endured fatigue and exposed their lives, whenever called upon, but have expended large sums of money for the public good, and without any hope of a reward other than that which springs from a consciousness of duty well performed. These citizen soldiers, who are the true conservators of the peace of the State, and without whom it would be manifestly impossible to secure the proper enforcement of the laws, who are a constant menace to evil doers, and who are the State's best and surest reliance in time of civil commotion, merit the respectful consideration, not alone of the Legislature, which is the representative of the people at large, but also of those individual citizens whose interests in maintaining social order are large and who would therefore be most seriously affected by tumult and disorder.

We observe that in Nashville the other day the management of the Centennial Exposition appropriated the handsome sum of $2500 to be awarded to competitive military companies, $1000 being offered as a prize to the best drilled infantry company, $500 to the second best and the balance between artillery and cavalry companies. This proves that the citizens of Tennessee have a just appreciation of the services rendered by their militia, and of the necessity of encouraging the men to maintain their efficiency in discipline and drill.

In May next our own Crescent City Battalion are to have their competitive drill for the medals offered by Col. Fenner for the best drilled company, and it has occurred to us that it would be a proper and graceful thing for some of our citizens to raise a handsome purse to be divided between the best and second best companies of this gallant and meritorious command. It would serve to show the gentlemen composing it that their services in the past had not been forgotten, and would spur them to a generous rivalry which would result in enhancing the drill of the entire battalion.

The Legislature will, we earnestly hope, make some reasonable provision for the whole militia force, but this should not deter our citizens, who have large interests at stake, and who are cognizant of the valuable services rendered by the citizen soldiery in time of danger, from giving personal encouragement to the various commands in the way of offering prizes for the best drilled companies. The State is just now happily at peace, governed by her own chosen rulers and dreading no interference in her domestic affairs upon the part of the Federal government, but we should not forget the time when our people were under the heel of a detestable usurpation, and which was only overthrown by the valor and patriotic devotion of our citizen soldiery who, with a daring rarely equaled in the annals of warfare, met and vanquished the hosts of Kellogg in a most unequal struggle.

Our militia are not mere holiday soldiers, but have on many notable occasions given evidence of their devotion to the State. Let us, both through the Legislature and by individual efforts, give every encouragement to the men who have never faltered when called upon, and who, whether in peaceful or in troublous times, have always done their full duty toward the people of the city and State.

JUDICIAL PRINTING.

The bill which passed the Senate on the subject of judicial printing, and which provides that all such printing shall be done in the official journal of the State, is one upon which there has been much excited discussion, both in the Legislature and in the press. The DEMOCRAT took early occasion to define its position on the matter and to express the hope that the proposed measure would not become a law, not because we did not believe there was much force in the arguments advanced by the advocates of the bill, but because it was opposed to a traditional sentiment of the party and might be regarded as an interference with the individual rights of the parties most in interest. We did not join in the clamor and denunciation indulged in by the press of the city generally, because we knew that the Senators who favored the bill were acting from a high and conscientious sense of duty, and because we recognized the very great advantage it would be to a large number of persons to have the judicial advertisements printed in some one paper instead of scattered about in many.

It appears to us to be one of those cases in which if the people most nearly concerned—those who have to pay their money for advertising—do not demand a change, the present law should be permitted to stand. It is better, perhaps, that a foolish or even an unjust law should remain on the statute books than that it should be changed against the wishes or without the approbation of the people who are affected by it. The right to submit quietly to imposition, if we so elect, may be regarded as not the least sacred of the rights and privileges bequeathed to us by the founders of the government, and we, recognizing that right, and hearing no remonstrance from the people, such as they would unquestionably make if they were conscious of being imposed upon, believe that the Senate bill should not pass the House, where it must soon come up for discussion. Aside from other objections, the clause providing that the printing of judicial advertisements in the papers in the parishes shall be done at the same rates charged by them for parochial printing is manifestly unjust. The parochial printing, as we learn, is almost always done for an unremunerative price, and frequently gratis, so that the absurdity of the provision is manifest at a glance, and would appear to be an unfair discrimination against the country papers. All things considered, it is, perhaps, as well that the consideration of the bill be indefinitely postponed and the present law on the subject be permitted to remain unchanged. This course will suit the DEMOCRAT, which has been actuated throughout in this matter by purely disinterested motives, while the *Times* and *Pic.* have writhed in anguish over the possible loss of advertisements. The frantic opposition of these journals sprang from purely interested motives, while the DEMOCRAT was only anxious that the best interests of the people should be subserved, regardless of which paper should be the gainer by the change, if change there was to be.

THE BRAZILIAN EXPOSITION.

A telegram has been received by Mr. Hopper, resident director of the Brazil Exhibition Company in New York, from Rio de Janeiro, conveying the gratifying intelligence that the Emperor Dom Pedro, with his usual enterprise and public spirit, has ceded his palace in the city of Rio de Janeiro for twenty-five years, to be used as the exposition building. It is described as an old but very massive structure, well adapted to the purpose, both in location and interior arrangements. It is located in the business centre of the city, fronting on the water and close to the railway depot, and the square on which it stands is said to be of about the dimensions of the grounds surrounding the White House at Washington. The facilities afforded to American manufacturers and merchants to bring their goods to the notice of the trade and people of Brazil are superior to those enjoyed by any other country. The resident director will defray transportation expenses on all articles intended for the exhibition. There is a grand field for American enterprise to open up trade with Brazil, and Congress will greatly aid this movement by the early appointment of a United States commissioner.

CURRENT TOPICS.

OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

The season of outdoor amusements may be said to have fairly opened with us here in the South, and soon those of the North will desert the theatres, concerts and operas for the racecourses, the cricket and base ball fields, the water-courses and other open-air recreations. A few years ago we had scarcely anything worth the name in this country. At scattered intervals there were race tracks, particularly in the South, but the modern racing associations with their splendid club-houses, and embracing in their membership the best and most wealthy of our citizens were comparatively unknown. In yachting, boat racing and athletic exercises generally we were equally deficient. Now every town of any consequence has a well-conducted racing or driving track, almost every seaport has its yacht squadron, and wherever water sufficient to float a boat can be found we have rival clubs that in skill and expertness compare favorably with those in other countries. We agree with the New York *Herald* that in a physical point of view it is.

MALTREATING EUROPEAN IMMIGRANTS.

The New York *Herald* notices the arrival in that city of about fifty Hungarian immigrants who, having landed at Philadelphia in a destitute condition, were shipped to New York by the pious people of the City of Brotherly Love, after having been refused food and otherwise badly treated. The immigrants are from the neighborhood of Preschow, Hungary. They were driven from their homes by the famine, and to save themselves from actual starvation were compelled to sell their humble household effects. They are all men, many of them with wives and children left behind, dependent for the present upon charity and chance for a living. Not a single member of the party had a cent of money on arriving in this country. After landing in Philadelphia they wandered about the city but could find no one who understood their language, or who would give them food. On the contrary they were abused and maltreated by the roughs, and one of them was so badly injured that he will be confined to the hospital for several days. To the credit of the New York authorities, it is stated that on their arrival there they were comfortably provided for at Castle Garden, and the emigration commission will endeavor to procure work for them.

THE DUTY ON COTTON MACHINERY.

The proposal to repeal all duties on cotton machinery is strongly opposed by Gen. Robert Patterson, of Philadelphia, who is said to be the largest individual manufacturer in the United States, having extensive interests in eleven different cotton and woolen mills. He thinks that enactment of such a bill as the one introduced in Congress would cause great and permanent disaster to the American machine works, and to the cotton manufacturers themselves, as the parties really benefited would be the English manufacturers of textile machinery. The removal of the protection to American production would in a short time enable the English to control the market and ask what they pleased after the Americans had been crushed by inability to compete at living prices. Gen. Patterson says the Americans make the best machinery to be found anywhere, and that he has sold all the English machinery in his several mills for what he could get and replaced it with the product of a Pennsylvania manufacturing company, and in consequence has saved as much from increased production and improved quality of the same as the new machinery cost. If this is true, however, it is a little singular that he should feel any particular apprehensions concerning English competition.

THE DISEASES OF CATTLE.

Senator Johnston, of Virginia, has recently introduced a bill to create a "National Board of Commissioners for the suppression of infectious and contagious diseases of domesticated animals." The board is to consist of the Commissioner of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of State. The Commissioner of Agriculture is to be president of the board and is to call all its meetings, and is to receive for his services $1200 per year. A veterinary surgeon, appointed by the board, is to superintend all measures for the suppression of disease, and make the rules and regulations to be observed. These are to be sent to the Governor of the State where the disease prevails, and if they are accepted the board is to buy and kill all the diseased or infected animals in the State. To carry out the provisions of the act $100,000 is appropriated. A supplemental act directs the Governor to forbid by proclamation the importation of cattle from neighboring States, when disease prevails in the latter, and all articles in a fresh state, except butter, cheese and milk. All States which fail to adopt this supplemental act within two years are to be debarred from the benefits of the national appropriation. No infected or diseased animal is to be bought at a price greater than one half the value of a healthy one.

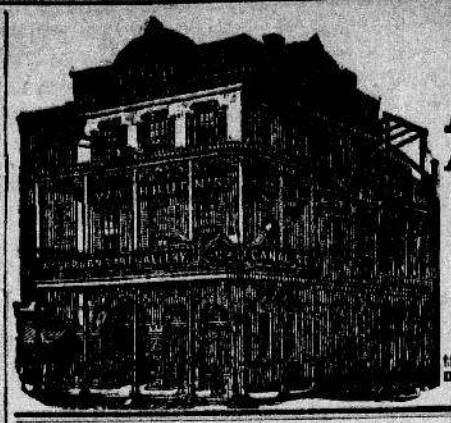
THE INVENTOR OF BREECH-LOADERS.

The claim of G. W. Morse, who claims to have been the first and original inventor of the modern metallic cartridge breech-loading system of fire arms and of ammunition adapted to their use, and that all breech-loading small arms, including the United States Springfield rifled musket, as well as all machine guns, such as the Gatling, would be worthless if deprived of his inventions, has been thoroughly investigated by the House Committee on Patents. The committee were informed by the chief of ordinance, according to their report that Morse was undoubtedly a pioneer in the improvement mentioned, and by the reports of the patent office that Morse invented all the essential features of the modern breech-loading system. In order to prevent others from improperly securing damages from the United States and on the ground that Morse has not received proper renumeration for his inventions, none of his patents having been reissued, a bill has been introduced in the House authoring and requiring the commissioner of patents to issue new patents to Morse, covering his claims, to run for eight years. Morse is also to be allowed by the bill to patent the improvements which he invented for the application of his system to the old arms of the government.

BANK TAXATION IN NEW YORK.

A special committee of the New York Bank Clearing-House have been considering the matter of the taxation of national banks and the questions growing out of the recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court. It was held by some of the bank officers that the declaration that the State law of 1866 is void and inoperative may apply only to the national banks. The State banks, being created by the State, it was argued, can still be taxed by the authorities of the State. The question whether the State banks will receive the benefit of the exemption accorded to the national banks is one of great importance. The special law of 1866, which has been declared unconstitutional by the decision of the Supreme Court, has drawn into the treasury of the city of New York during the past fourteen years an average of $1,500,000 per annum from the banks. Banks were, before 1866, taxed like other corporations, on their capital paid in or secured, but this practice was declared void by the Supreme Court on the ground that it levied a tax on the property of a bank, which property, in whole or in part, consisted of stocks of the Federal government. After this decision the Legislature enacted another law for the taxation of banks, the main provision of which compelled the stockholders to pay a tax on the value of their shares, to be included in the valuation of their personal property.

The choice some people make of matrimonial partners is hard to understand. A young Maine farmer married a highly cultured Boston girl who didn't know the first thing about housekeeping, but had devoted her youth to the study of geology and mineralogy, and when he took her home, instead of attending to household duties she went roaming about the farm, and soon discovered on her husband's land a gold mine worth $40,000. You can't always tell how a match will turn out.



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SHIRTS
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All the Nobby Styles in
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BITTERS
The Bitters invariably remedy yellowness of the complexion and whites of the eyes, pains in the right side and under the right shoulder-blade, furred tongue, high colored urine, nausea, vertigo, dyspepsia, constipation, heaviness of the head, mental despondency, and every other manifestation or accompaniment of a disordered condition of the liver. The stomach, bowels and kidneys also experience their regulating and tonic influence.
For sale by all druggists and dealers generally. mh1 1m Tu Fr Su

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200 dozen Boys' Picnic Hats, will sell at 10 cents apiece.
500 dozen Fine Straw Hats for Youths and Children from 20 cents up.
850 pairs Ladies' Kid Slippers, with heels, at 90 cents per pair.
1475 pairs Child's Leather Lace Boots, with heels, at 40 cents per pair.
96 dozen Ladies' Cloth Slippers at 25 cents per pair.
1 lot Strap Ties at 75 cents per pair.
1 lot Serge Slippers at 60 cents per pair.
1 lot Ladies' Serge Congress at 75 cents per pair.
1 lot Ladies' Fox Congress at $1 per pair.
1 lot Child's Double-sole Button Boots at 90 cents per pair.
1 lot Child's Kid Fox Button Boots at 75 cents per pair.
1 lot Child's Kid Button Boots at $1 per pair.
And many other Bargains in the Shoe or Hat line.

TRUNKS AND VALISES,
All Sizes.
FINE SHOES
From E. C. BURT, New York.
The FAUCHE Button Boot, the Finest Article Made.
For Shoes,
For Hats,
For Trunks,
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Call at the Red Star, Cor. Canal and Baronne Sts., New Orleans, La.
Catalogues Sent Free on Demand.
Store open on Sunday until 1 p. m.
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APRIL 1, 1880.
COUPONS FROM THESE BONDS WILL BE CASHED ON DEMAND BY THE
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COUPONS AND REGISTERED BONDS
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Denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1000 always on hand by the
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UPHOLSTERERS' MATERIALS.
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Is adapted to the distillation of Grain, Fruit, Berries, Molasses, and any material containing saccharine matter, producing all kinds of
PURE LIQUORS
at trifling expense.
Druggists, perfumers, chemists, etc., should have it. Cheap, sure and safe.
A right to use the GLADNEY STILL during duration of patent can be had at the following rates:

One gallon	$10 00
Two and a half gallons	15 00
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Special terms for larger Stills.
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AGENTS WANTED, who must be prepared to give bond. mh26 1m

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In denominations of $100, $500 and $1000.
These bonds bear 6 per cent interest, payable semi-annually, on June 1 and December 1.
To secure the punctual payment of the interest and retirement of the bonds, the company deposits weekly with the Canal Bank $1125, irrevocably pledged for this purpose.
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