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THE WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE IS THE SUPREME LAW.

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LETTERS

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PUBLISHER VINDICATOR

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Spirit of the Louisiana Press. Rather outside of our usual role we clip from the Marshall Herald an item in reference to wages which is somewhat forcible in its suggestions. Here it is:

The wages for a laborer in Russia is eight cents for a day's work of fifteen hours and he finds himself, but if he worked at that rate in this country he would find himself going "over the hill to the poor house" in less than a month.

Why, a colored man, ignorant, unintelligent, and almost brutish—is paid in our sunny clime more than that to carry a package a short distance, and the very child is rewarded for any service required and rendered! Verily, the people of free America have cause to bless their institutions, when contrasted with such facts as this statement sets forth.

The Shreveport Times has struck a bonanza; unearthed a gold mine, or else dug up some Confedrix, long-concealed iron-bound chests. Listen to it:

Mutilated coins do not "go" well now. We have three or four tons of that kind of currency, accumulated during a successful business career, and, as they are not current, we propose to distribute them among our friends, to hang around their children's necks. The white babies can have the larger pieces and the colored ones the nickels. Call at once at the TIMES office.

After the above publication, we shall have nothing more to say relative to the emptiness of an editor's pockets. Tons of silver, nickels, etc! Glad to learn this very startling fact, Jerusalem! A Louisiana editor at that! No wonder he feels jubilant and generous, and doubtless rendered joyful, happy and contented the thousands of little ones, widely included, of the fortunate city of Shreveport.

From the Mansfield Democrat of last Saturday, we clip the following important decision recently rendered by Hon. J. L. Sogan, Judge of the 10th District Court of this State:

IMPORTANT DECISION.—In the case of W. B. and A. M. Hewett, proprietors of the DeSoto Democrat, vs. W. P. Sample, Tax Collector of this parish, for balance due on tax sales where the property was offered and failed to sell. Judgment was rendered in favor of plaintiffs—the Court holding that the State was responsible for same, and the tax collector was ordered to pay the amount on any funds of the State in his possession. This is a decision that will be of interest to the press of the entire State.

If this decision is a finality then it is of great moment to the country press of the State, for there is doubtless not one of these journals that has been paid in full for advertising tax sales, and it has been a matter of considerable debate, who was to liquidate the unpaid balances due and how was it to be collected.

The Cloiborne Guardian has this to say about the extra session question: The New Orleans Democrat of the 1st inst., contains an able and sensible article on the present agitated question of an extra session. The Democrat places the whole question simply as a question of expediency, and says if the people of the State can afford to pay forty or fifty thousand dollars for the luxury, there is no reason why it should not be forthcoming.

The Democrat shows conclusively that an extra session is not necessary. The State government can be run from January to May, 1882, without calling an extra session to make appropriations to defray the expenses of the government. This completely does away with the only reasonable argument that has been advanced in favor of an extra session.

It has been clearly demonstrated to our mind that the agitation of this question, has been the hobby of dissatisfied and restless politicians more than the earnest desire of the masses. The Democrat has recently published our article relative to the mooted question. Let the matter of assessments be equalized and adjusted, the collection of the revenues properly enforced and regulated; no discrimination made in behalf of one class to the exclusion of another; no loop-hole give for any one to crawl out of and pay to the State an equalized taxation on all taxable property as enumerated under existing statutes, and there will not be this eternal howl about a depleted Treasury, and the continued accumulation of the State's indebtedness, instead of its emancipation.

OUR MISTAKES.

[Bossier Banner.] Although agriculture is the main source of all prosperity to every nation, yet it is well authenticated fact that no country of a purely agricultural character depends alone upon the raising of raw material for its rapid development, ever to attain any very great importance among the nations of the earth. In the southern portion of the United States we have been guilty of the grossest errors in this respect. We have committed the great mistake of being content with our reputation as a feeder. We raise an abundance, in instance of the great staples—cotton and tobacco—which, if applied legitimately, would make us the greatest section of the earth.

It will appear, on investigation, to be supremely folly for us to continue the old custom of merely furnishing the material for others to fatten on. What we need and must carry out if we want to prosper is a system of converting into manufactured fabrics the products of our soil. The course which has heretofore been pursued by us is a suicidal one. There is no practical or even common sense in the policy of sending to other countries or other States our raw material only to be returned and purchased by us at an enormous profit. If we want or expect to become a sustaining people and to build up our waste places, we must prepare to reap the profits to be gotten out of the raw material we raise. We have but to glance at the map of the great Northwest to be convinced of the great advantages to be gained from self-reliance. Although that section is the great grain raising portion of the Union, and agriculture is a prominent feature of the people, yet every town and village is alive with the busy hum of manufacturing. The great Northwest is becoming a manufacturing section, and as they advance in mechanical industries, they continue to develop in wealth and population.

Now that the Atlanta Exposition is at hand we hope our people from the different parts of the South will take this paramount question into serious consideration. We must keep up with the spirit of the age in this respect, if we expect to equal our Northern and Western counterparts in progress and influence.

THE FALL ELECTIONS. [N. O. Times.] In the excitement attendant upon President Garfield's wounding and tragic death, it was almost forgotten that election day was to be held this fall in thirteen States: viz: Colorado, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Wisconsin.

The election in Colorado is for local officers and to decide upon the location of the State capital. It is held Tuesday November 8th. Maryland also holds its election on Tuesday, November 8th. Half of the Senate and all the House of Delegates are to be chosen, and a constitutional amendment changing the time of electing the District and Supreme Judges is to be voted on.

Our government has drifted from its original bearing. At its foundation this government was one of the people, for the people, and by the people. Now it is the government of the capitalists, for the capitalists, by the capitalists. The people think they control this country. They don't. The capitalists do. The people think they elect the officers of the country. They don't. The capitalists do.

The impression has been gradually gaining strength among the people, particularly the Southern people, that keen and scheming politicians have been playing upon their prejudices and passions; not for their good and relief; not to reduce the burdens of debt and taxation; not to increase the facilities to educate their children; not to banish the robbers and plunderers from high places, but rather to use them as stepping stones to serve personal ambition and personal aggrandizement. The people are neither helpless nor blind.

There are millions of acres all over the South, fertile as hearts can desire, which are unproductive of revenue to their owners and a constant source of anxiety and expense. Very little of this land can be sold at a price to meet the views of holders, and the great question to be solved is, "What shall we do with it?" It is a huge elephant, eating up our substance, and retarding material prosperity.

The hope that immigration will relieve us of this incubus will prove groundless, unless we can induce a class who are not owners of land and drawers of water to come among us. True it is, that if we have a plentiful supply of reliable labor some portion of this surplus land may be made productive, but it is not reasonable to expect that the demand for labor to supply present deficiencies will be filled for a long time to come. During this waiting the land-owner becomes more and more crippled every year.

The policy which large land owners pursued in the West in the earlier days proved successful in settling up the wilderness, enhancing values, and increasing prosperity. Grants of immense tracts of land which were made to railroads were surveyed and divided and subdivided, and then offered on the easiest terms to bona fide settlers in alternate sections. The rush for these lands was very great, and their owners are now reaping the reward of their wise foresight.

What has been done in the West can be done in the South. It should be done, and without unnecessary delay. Alternate sections of forty, fifty, or one hundred acres should be sold, on easy terms, to men who have some means, and the desire and the ability to build themselves homes in the matter, and we suggest that county or parish organizations be perfected at once for this purpose.

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THE REMAINING portion is in demand at a remunerative price. The advent of such a class of immigrants improves our social life, all trades and professions become proportionally prosperous, general education becomes more diffused, crimes become of rare occurrence, and material wealth is rapidly developed.

OUR MORE FRIEND THAN BENEDICT ARNOLD HAD.

[Glad Taylor's Organ.] Etienne Grellet, a French youth of noble blood who fled from France at the beginning of the first French Revolution, first came to French Guiana, and then to New York, where he remained for some time. He is now in New Orleans, and is a great favorite with the people. He is a man of noble birth, and is a great favorite with the people. He is a man of noble birth, and is a great favorite with the people.

Money and its Uses—What This Country Needs. [City Item.] There was a time in the history of the world when metallic money was a condition precedent to commercial intercourse. Without it, no trade would have been conducted through the agency of expeditors of barter, involving not only great inconvenience, but a great waste of time. But in these old times it was not the image and supersession on the face of the coin, rather its recognized metallic value that gave it currency, and this value was apparent in every where local or retaliatory coin. Sometimes royal necessities or corruption led to the debasement of the coin, but his was eventually found out, and the proportion to such debasement its purchasing power decreased. As convenient and necessary as coin was, ere public confidence had organized commercial credit as a medium of exchange, there were always certain drawbacks attending its use. One of these was the cost of carrying and recouping; for, by handling, coins are diminished in weight and cease to pass at its nominal value. A London paper declares that forty per cent of English gold coins are so light as to be no longer a legal tender. The Bank of England sends gold coin to the mint for coining at the rate of about £1,000,000 a year. In eight or ten years of usage overruns become given them the standard value. And what is true of English gold coins is equally true of those coined in his country. Hence the popular preference for a reliable paper currency, which serves all the uses of coin without participating in its disadvantages. Where transactions amounting to millions take place daily, the cumbersome character of metallic money is brought into distinct prominence. At the late Banker's Convention Controller F. Knowlton stated that the Assistant Treasurer pays the banks actually a ton and a half of gold, which is a payment in a relic of barbarism that could easily be remedied by legislation, authorizing the issue of a sufficient amount of certificates, receivable for cash.

A Wise Deacon. "Deacon Wilder, I want you to tell me how you kept yourself and family well the last season, when all the rest of us have been sick so much, and have had the doctors visiting us so often?" "Bro. Taylor, the answer is very easy. I used Hop Bitters in time; kept my family well and saved the doctor bills three dollars worth of it kept us well and able to work all the time. I'll warrant it has cost you and the neighbors up to two hundred dollars a piece to keep sick the same time." "Deacon, I use your medicine hereafter."

Lorillard's Troquois, the famed American horse that has been so successful on the English turf, has added one more victory to his splendid record, by winning the Newmarket Derby sweepstakes on the 14th.