

LAKE CHARLES COMMERICAL

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INCHES.	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
1 inch	2 00	1 50	1 00	0 75	0 50	0 25	0 10	0 05	0 02	0 01	0 00	0 00
2 inches	3 00	2 50	2 00	1 50	1 00	0 50	0 20	0 10	0 05	0 02	0 01	0 00
3 inches	4 00	3 50	3 00	2 50	2 00	1 00	0 40	0 20	0 10	0 05	0 02	0 01
4 inches	5 00	4 50	4 00	3 50	3 00	1 50	0 60	0 30	0 15	0 07	0 03	0 01
5 inches	6 00	5 50	5 00	4 50	4 00	2 00	0 80	0 40	0 20	0 10	0 05	0 02
6 inches	7 00	6 50	6 00	5 50	5 00	2 50	1 00	0 50	0 25	0 12	0 06	0 03
7 inches	8 00	7 50	7 00	6 50	6 00	3 00	1 20	0 60	0 30	0 15	0 07	0 04
8 inches	9 00	8 50	8 00	7 50	7 00	3 50	1 40	0 70	0 35	0 17	0 08	0 04
9 inches	10 00	9 50	9 00	8 50	8 00	4 00	1 60	0 80	0 40	0 20	0 10	0 05
10 inches	11 00	10 50	10 00	9 50	9 00	4 50	1 80	0 90	0 45	0 22	0 11	0 06
11 inches	12 00	11 50	11 00	10 50	10 00	5 00	2 00	1 00	0 50	0 25	0 12	0 06
12 inches	13 00	12 50	12 00	11 50	11 00	5 50	2 20	1 10	0 55	0 27	0 13	0 07

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1881.

FLIGHT AND ARREST.

Johnson a colored convict, sentenced to hard labor for stealing cattle, succeeded in making his escape from Capt. Bradshaw's camp, on the New Orleans Pacific Railroad, near Alexandria, and taking a direct route through the pine woods, reached Welsh's Station on the La. Western Railroad, Tuesday evening, where he took the western bound freight train, going to Texas. On the arrival of the train at Lake Charles, the caboose was boarded by deputies C. M. Richard and J. H. McCormick, who secured Johnson, and held him safe until the arrival of the passenger train, of sheriff C. C. Dason, of St. Landry, to whom they delivered him. Sheriff Dason and his prisoner left by the Wednesday morning train for Opelousas.

The Elections.

Elections for State officers and Legislatures were held last Tuesday in several States of the Union. This being an off-year, no particular significance can be attached to the known results, as shown by our exchanges. The Democrats carried an undisputed victory in Mississippi against the combined forces of the Republicans, Greenbackers and Independent Democrats. In Virginia the Malone combination of Readjusters, Republicans and negroes resulted in the defeat of the Democratic candidates for State offices, and a probable joint majority in the Legislature, thus securing the election of a readjuster-republican-negro U. S. Senator to succeed Mr. Johnston. As a sort of compensation for this disgrace of Old Virginia, New York is said to have resumed her position in the Democratic ranks, by the election of a Democratic Secretary of State and Legislature. In all the other States, except Maryland, where elections were held, the Republicans have carried the day, with indications of slight Democratic gains all along the line. Only three of the Southern States, Mississippi, Maryland and Virginia, held elections this fall, with the above stated results. In the North and West elections were held in New York, Pennsylvania, Colorado, Connecticut, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey and Wisconsin.

THE EXTRA SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Governor McEnery has issued his proclamation convening an extra session of the Legislature in New Orleans, on Monday, the 5th of December next. Under article 72 of the constitution an extra session is limited to twenty days, and legislation must be confined to the objects specifically set forth in the Governor's proclamation. These objects are ten-fold, and embrace appropriation bills for the years 1882 and 1883, a revision of the revenue and license laws, the enactment of laws relating to the old State House, to printing, to the appropriation of unpaid balances in the Treasury, to the appointments of officers and the adoption of a joint resolution continuing the business of one session into another, as unfinished business.

When we remember that the Legislature, at its last regular session of 1880, was engaged, during the whole of the ninety days of that session, in legislating upon the very subject matters now submitted to the consideration of our law-makers, and failed to provide adequate remedy, we do not venture much in asserting that a twenty-days' session will leave the people and State in about the same condition as they are now. It is no disparagement to the composition of our General Assembly, to say that the objects included in the Governor's call, cannot be disposed of in less than the full time of a regular session. Laws on the subjects of assessment, revenue, licenses, and appropriations, are of the most serious importance at all times, and, in the straightened circumstances in which our State is placed, under the constitution of 1879, with only a six mills tax, three mills to pay the interest on the debt, and only three mills to run the Government, it will, in our opinion, require more than ordinary legislation to make both ends meet. In view of the fact that only three mills on the dollar can be levied for all purposes, there is an evident desire, on the part of the office-holding class, to raise the amount of property assessments sufficiently to meet the deficiency which is bound to occur, or, in other words, to do indirectly what they are forbidden to do directly.

In most of the parishes of this State, and in the parish of Calcasieu particularly, the present taxation is just as much as the people can bear, and the valuation of their property cannot be increased with a view to increase the revenue, without manifest injury to the taxpayers and property holders. The remedy is not in straining out more money from the people, but in the strictest economy in the State administration, and a reduction of its expenditures.

Choice Prints, at A. H. Moss', sixteen yards for one dollar.

Sewing machine needles, of all makes, 25 cents a dozen, at Fassold's, the jeweller.

PLANTATION LABORERS.

Another Chance for Planters to Secure Good and Reliable Labor.

The attention of planters is called to the fact that laborers of various nationalities, such as Swedes, Norwegians, Germans and French can be obtained by addressing Mr. Alfred Montague, care of the Commissioner of Emigration, New Orleans, La. Mr. Montague has made arrangements with the Cromwell Line of steamers as well as with the Jackson Railroad, to bring these laborers to New Orleans at reduced rates. Contractors can also be supplied. All that is required from the parties desiring labor is to guarantee the price of their passage, and the labor will be forthcoming within the next 10 to 15 days.

Mr. Montague will shortly return to New York, where he has a number of emigrants on hand and will forward them at once. Mr. Montague is emigration agent for the State of Louisiana at New York. Any planter or contractor desiring any of these laborers will please forward their application at once, stating the nationality desired and the wages they are willing to pay, what kind of work is to be done, etc., to the address given above, and the desired labor will be promptly shipped.

The Extra Session Question.

[N. O. Times.]

We have no doubt that an extra session of the legislature will be called to meet some time about the first of December. We have all along hoped that the State would be spared this expense, and we have done what we could to avoid it. We have fairly considered all the reasons, except one, that have been advanced by the advocates of an extra session and have, we think, satisfactorily shown that they are not sound. The exception to which we refer is that tax collectors, under the present revenue law, cannot sell property for delinquent taxes of 1880 or 1881 without jeopardizing the right of the State to collect delinquent taxes of previous years. It is now said that the interest of the State demands that the revenue law be amended immediately in order to prevent the loss of a large sum in back taxes. We do not know whether or not this is the case. We do not know, however, that it is absolutely certain that tax collectors cannot sell property for delinquent taxes for the years mentioned without subjecting the State to serious loss for back taxes of previous years. The question is an open one and, as it is not new, it seems to us that the proper State officials, in the performance of their duty, ought to have taken measures to have it determined long before this. However, as it has been a doubtful question for more than a year, we do not see that the State would be very greatly injured if it is permitted to remain a doubtful question for a few months longer. It seems to be admitted that a revenue law cannot be passed in the twenty days allowed to an extra session, and it is proposed to meet this difficulty by taking up and amending an unfinished revenue bill introduced by Judge Farmer at the last session. The consideration of a bill from a point where it was dropped at the close of a previous session is of doubtful legality. Therefore, if Judge Farmer's bill becomes a law at a called session, we shall be in about as doubtful condition relative to the revenue law as we are at present. We have had enough of blundering legislation. The work of the constitutional convention and of the legislature of 1880 was enough to sicken the people. The laws enacted by those two bodies have so muddled our public affairs that they are far not from a condition of chaos. We confess we do not want to see this legislature in session again, at least not until it is compelled to meet by law. We do not expect any beneficial legislation from it. If called in extra session it is not improbable that it will busy itself with legislation like act 93, to the exclusion of measures required by public interest. When the people's money is squandered by a few more laws like act 93 there will be a call for another baby-bond act. It seems that even now there are over \$600,000 of unpaid warrants for the years 1880 and 1881. As there is no money in the treasury to pay for an extra session the amount of unpaid warrants will be largely increased and the demand for another baby-bond act will become more imperative. A gentleman of prominence in this city said, five years ago, that our public officers would not be improved until we had a higher type of men to make and execute our laws and that we would not have such men until the people took a deeper interest in public matters, and voted as their judgment dictated rather than as their feelings and personal friendships led them. It may be that this gentleman was right and that our affairs will become worse before there is a change for the better. At one time we indulged the hope that we would get along with biennial sessions of the legislature. Those who make our laws, however, make them so badly that it looks as if semi-annual sessions would become a necessity.

ALLEGED ABSTRACTORS.

An Attorney Makes a Serious Charge Against Leading Republican Politicians.

[N. O. Daily States.]

When the Packard government collapsed in 1877, a number of valuable public records, supposed to incriminate prominent parties, mysteriously disappeared from the auditor's office and never afterwards could be found. Information being received at the States office this morning to the effect that Mr. B. L. Belden, an attorney of this city, had become possessed of some valuable information regarding this matter, a States reporter was dispatched to make inquiries. Mr. Belden, who was found at his office on St. Charles street, expressed himself as follows:

"The books were conveyed from the State House in a Vermont box to an oyster saloon on Customhouse, between Royal and Bourbon streets, where they were stored in a rear room. The man,

to whom they were entrusted, burst the box open, and with three or four others, examined the contents and took notes. When the depositors returned to take back the box, the oyster man refused to give it up. A fight ensued, the oyster man was stabbed and the box recovered and taken to the Acme saloon, and finally to the third or fourth stories of the Customhouse. I have all the evidence I want, and seven or eight competent witnesses.

"The men implicated are Kellogg, Badger, Lawler, Loan and others. I know also who stabbed the oysterman. My documents are not yet prepared, but speedily will be. They will be submitted to the Committee of Public Safety, and, in due course, to Judge Miltenberger."

THE LIST OF BOOKS.

- The stolen books embraced:
 - Ledgers 1871-2, 1873-4, 1875, 1866, four volumes.
 - Appropriation books 1873, 74, 75, 76, four volumes.
 - Outstanding warrant book 1874, 75, 76, one volume.
 - Journal of 1876, one volume.
 - Outstanding ledger 1873, one volume.
 - Tax ledger, single entry, 1873-74, one volume.
 - Consolidated bond books Nos. 1 and 2, two volumes.
- The whole list covers fourteen books.

A Little War in Mississippi.

Meridian, Miss., Nov. 8.—Four white men were killed and two severely wounded by negroes to-day at Marion station in this county. The negroes opened fire on the whites at the pools, when the election was going on. The whites had no arms to defend themselves with and consequently none of the negroes suffered.

One of the men killed was A. A. Harris, Democratic Candidate for county assessor. The sheriff with a posse from this place found about a hundred negroes barricaded in the dwelling-house of their leader, Ed Vance. The posse was fired upon by the negroes as they approached the house. Another body of armed men have gone from here to the scene of the disturbance to assist the sheriff. With this exception the election in this county has been quiet and orderly.

The sheriff's posse attacked the negroes barricaded in Vance's house, they having refused to surrender, killing John Vance and wounding Ed. Vance, Jr., old Vance and forty negroes retreated to the woods. A. G. Warren of the sheriff's posse was killed, and several other persons wounded. Indications point to Democratic success in the election in East Mississippi.

The names of the killed at the poles this morning are A. J. Pavey, Josh Barrett and Jeff Segars. Vance Segars was mortally wounded. James Hodges and Levi Moore were slightly wounded, the former seriously and the latter slightly.

The Ring-leader of the Stage-Robbers Convicted.

[Special to the Galveston News.]

San Antonio, Nov. 8.—Tom Moody, the long man of stage-robbery notoriety, was tried to-day in the Federal court. Much interest was manifested in this case, as Moody has been looked upon as the leader of the gang who have been robbing stages all over Western Texas of late years. The case has occupied the time of the court the entire day, and the testimony was conclusive and the jury were not out more than five minutes when they returned and rendered a verdict of guilty of robbing the United States mail with dangerous weapons, the penalty of which is imprisonment for life. He took the matter philosophically, no doubt expecting such a result. He is the sixth one of the gang that have been tried, five of whom have been sent up for life, and one, Bob Logan, for ten years. But two remain to be tried, Job Stark and Will Humphreys. Stark's case will come up to-morrow, and it is understood that he will plead guilty, and Will Humphreys who has turned state's evidence, will probably be lightly dealt with. But one of the gang remains at large, named Cresswell, who probably long ere this, has put himself miles away from this section.

FATAL AFFRAY.—Sunday last at Crosson's store at Bayou Chenue, was the scene of a bloody tragedy. Two new comers, whose names are not known, being under the influence of liquor quarrelled, and the quarrel resulted in the death of one of the parties who was shot and instantly killed. Mr. Tesseraux was wounded in the arm whilst attempting to prevent the killing, and the murderer escaped and is still at large.—[St. Martinsville Observer.]

Sir Sidney Waterlow, who has earned his bread at the printer's case and had been Lord-Mayor of London, is giving Chicago a thorough inspection.

A Celebrated Case—A Trial in Clark County, Arkansas, of a Youthful Murderess.

The trial of Miss Stokes for the murder of Miss M. Stevens, began in the Clark county circuit court at Arkadelphia November 3d. The killing occurred near Mineral Springs, Howard county, and the case was taken from that county to Clark county on a change of venue. The particulars of the tragic affair are about as follows: The Stokes and Stevens families are among the best respected in the county. Sarah Stokes' a young lady 17 or 18 years of age, lost her mother several years since, the management of the household at once devolving on her. It is claimed by Miss Stokes that not long ago a sister of the deceased made frequent remarks about her character not at all complimentary to her. It is also reported that the girls were in a measure rivals, both being belles of their respective neighborhoods. This, of course, had something to do with their mutual dislike.

The day of the crime Miss Stokes having heard something that angered her extremely, mounted her horse, and, accompanied by her sister started out in search of Miss Stevens. Her sister's name is Miss Shelton. The two women rode together to Miss Stevens' residence, but the young lady they sought was not there, so they pushed on to town and made a hurried inspection of the stores, but in vain. They then started for home, and, on passing Stevens' house, stopped again and inquired if Miss Stevens had returned. Being informed in the negative, Miss Stokes spoke rather loudly to Mrs. Stevens, the mother of the absent girl, and the loud talking brought out Miss Melinda, a younger sister of the absent girl Miss Stokes was seeking.

They commenced quarreling at once, and in reply to something Miss Stokes said about her sister, Melinda started forward. Miss Stokes threw herself from her horse and the two met near the gate; the former drew a knife from her bosom and plunged it into the neck of her antagonist, who died in a short while. At the coroner's inquest a stone was found tightly clasped in the dead girl's hand. The high reputation of all the parties connected with the unfortunate affair, together with the singular and sentimental circumstances of killing, has awakened deep interest in the trial. Excellent counsel has been retained on both sides, and the case promises to prove one of the most interesting in the history of Arkansas criminal jurisprudence.

Death of a Noted Outlaw at the Hands of Jesse James.

[Special to the Chicago Tribune.]

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 30.—Information was received here to-day which proves beyond a doubt that Ed. Miller, one of the noted band of train-robbers, had been killed in Southwestern Missouri by Jesse James. Miller took part in the first robbery of the Chicago and Alton Railway, and at Winston, on the Rock Island, and was born and raised in Jackson county. After the Winston affair Jesse James went South, but Miller, Dick Little, and Jim Cummings remained in this section of the country until about a month ago, when they went to the southern portion of the State and were joined by Jesse James. Miller and Cummings had been courting the same girl, and had trouble regarding the matter, and at last came to blows. Jesse James interfered, and told them they were d—d fools to be fighting over a woman, while they were being hunted like wolves, and had better protect themselves first. The day following Miller accused Jesse James of "fooling" with his girl, when the latter drew a revolver and shot him dead, and his body was left by the roadside. Another version is that Jesse James sided with Cummings about the girl, which displeased Miller, who threatened to leave the gang, and for this Jesse killed him. The details of the killing are told by ex-bushwhackers and friends of all parties from Clay and Jackson counties, and are authentic.

General Garfield had a correct view of the insanity plea in murder trials. He is quoted as writing to a lawyer ten years ago, who had successfully combated the too frequent dodge: "The whole country owes you a debt of gratitude for brushing away the wicked absurdity which has lately been palmed off on the country as law on the subject of insanity. If this thing had gone on much further, all that a man would need to secure himself from the charge of murder would be to rave and tear his hair a little, and then kill his man."

"Altonville has a man with a horn coming out of his forehead." He is certainly a curiosity; but a man with a "horn" going in about two and a half inches below the forehead is a very common sight.

Among Our Exchanges.

ORANGE TRIBUNE: Sheriff Mitchell, with a posse of men, took John Gordon and Reed Harris to Houston last Friday morning. Gordon goes to the penitentiary. Notice of appeal was given in the case of Reed, but as to whether it will go any further is not known to us.

A LARGE BRIDGE.—The bridge across Lake Pontchartrain is to be twenty-four miles in length, and is to cost a million and a quarter of dollars. This will be the longest and most expensive bridge of its kind in the world. It is to be built by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and to be completed in one year from the signing of the contract.—[Gretin Courier.]

N. O. City Item: The Supreme Court at Shreveport recently affirmed the decision that two officers could not be held by the same person. The case was that of jury commissioners who were respectively an assessor and a member of the school board in Webster parish. Accepting a second appointment was declared to vacate the one previously held.

N. O. Democrat: The report of the bureau of statistics of the Treasury Department on the trade of the past three years is flattering to New Orleans. In the matter of exports New Orleans has more than held its own, its exports having increased from \$63,900,000 in 1879 to \$103,700,000 in 1881, or from 9.1 per cent. of all the exports of the country to 11.7. New York, during the same period, fell from 46.86 to 44.54, and Philadelphia from 6.9 to 5. During the past fiscal year this city exported \$30,000,000 more than Boston, \$31,000,000 more than Baltimore and \$60,000,000 more than Philadelphia.

It is only a few weeks that, in the estimation of all Ohio, and especially of Governor Foster, Garfield was the godlike, the great, the only. It was but a year or two ago that Hayes was the model President. But, as Van Winkle says, we are very soon forgotten when we're gone, for here is Governor Foster returning from Washington to his own capital and declaring that, "in his bearing, Arthur seemed more like a President than any other man he had ever seen at Washington. In his bearing and treatment of visitors he never erred. He was sincere and candid to all. He was no doubt on the way to be the greatest of reconcilers, and while he sought to strengthen the party, he had a pride in his administration," etc., etc. In short, President Arthur is now the chief dispenser of patronage, and to men like Foster he is altogether lovely.—[Chicago Times.]

The Stars and Stripes Carried in the Lord Mayor's Procession.

London, Nov. 9.—The new Lord Mayor went in solemn procession to Guild Hall to-day, with the usual ancient display, which drew immense crowds of spectators, and with modern innovation in the programme with the object of honoring the American people, which was received with great enthusiasm. The stars and stripes were carried in the procession, preceded by a drum and fife, the band of the city militia playing the Star Spangled Banner. After a short interval came a band from the training ship-of-war Spite, playing Yankee Doodle. The American flag as it came in view received with general clapping of hands and cheers by the spectators. The same honor was not conspicuously rendered to any other feature of the procession, except when the coaches of the new and old mayors passed by. There was a striking demonstration as the procession passed the managing offices of the United States Cable Company on Broad street; four young ladies waved the American flag from the windows as the banner of the free went by, and there was loud and continued applause.

A great demonstration was also made at the American Exchange. On the strand 300 ladies waved American colors from the balconies. Among the decorations throughout the city the American flag was conspicuous.

Peanuts.

[Scientific American.]

Although the peanut merchant, with roasting mill, may be seen on almost every block in American commercial centers, but few of those who pay their nickel for a heaping measure of these hot ground-nuts have any idea of the extent of the trade in bushels or its value in dollars. According to the Cincinnati Price Current, the crop this year will be less than half what it was last year. It then amounted to 2,350,000 bushels, valued at \$2,150,000, about two-thirds of which came from Virginia. Of the balance, 750,000 bushels came from Tennessee, and 120,000 from North Carolina.

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