

**Lake Charles Commercial.**  
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.  
C. M. McCORMICK, Manager.  
PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION,  
**ONE DOLLAR A YEAR,**  
IN ADVANCE.  
Official Journal of the Parish.  
Entered at the Post Office, Lake Charles, La.,  
as second class matter.

**SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1896.**

Mr. Fred Rothkam has moved his meat market from Ryan street to Moss street, in the old Reid stand.

The Orange niggers knocked out the Lake Charles niggers in a match game of ball at Pleasure Park last Sunday.

White's Head-Ease is the only Vegetable Headache remedy on the market. Perfectly safe. For sale by M. D. Kearney.

At Wednesday's session of the police jury Dr. J. B. McMahon was elected board of health physician and Mr. J. E. Trotti as clerk.

The Lake House has been secured as headquarters for the sponsors and maids of honor accompanying the visiting military companies.

A petition is before the police jury asking to have the office of parish superintendent re-established. This is an important office and we would like to see the jury re-establish it.

Mr. A. Rigmalden has turned the key to the parish "strong box" over to Mr. J. W. Rostee, the newly appointed parish treasurer. Mr. Rostee is now in charge and ready to serve the public with promptness and dispatch.

**At Chicago.**

The Democratic Nominating Convention is still in session in the Windy City. The silverites are on top. No nominations made up to 1 o'clock yesterday. The latest advice is that the silvermen will name our next President and Vice-President.

**Next Monday.**

The soldier boys will begin to arrive in the city Monday, and on Tuesday morning will take charge of their encampment grounds, near the Watkins passenger depot. The dummy train will make trips every half hour for the convenience of the public.

**Assessments Raised.**

The police jury, sitting as a board of reviewers, this week, raised the assessments on the following tax payers: L. & H. Blum, from \$50 to \$100 per acre; L. M. Corell, from \$400 to \$3,300; New Orleans Pacific Railroad Co., from \$1 to \$2.50 per acre; Anatol Gauthier, from \$2,076.00 to \$3,345.00.

**Lafayette Improving.**

The Lafayette city council, last Wednesday, entered into an agreement with James Furguason, of New Orleans, for the construction of a water works and electric light plant, in consideration of \$36,000 bonds to be issued by the city. The contractor has furnished \$5,000 security and will also give a bond of \$10,000. The work on the plant will begin within sixty days, and it is confidently predicted that Lafayette will soon enjoy a long-felt want.

**Jennings Heard From.**

The Jennings boys played a game of base ball at Lake Charles on the 4th and were defeated by 11 to 4, receiving the \$35 end of the purse. Considering that the Jennings nine actually never had even one team practice, they made a clever showing against a club that has been on the diamond in many match games this season. With ten day's practice, the Jennings nine can whip the socks off of the lake boys, and the latter know it.—Jennings Times.

**Mill Improvements.**

When the Jennings rice mill shuts down this summer it will remain closed six weeks in order to make the extensive improvements decided upon, which include adding three hullers and other machinery to make its capacity double. The company have purchased an additional acre of land just east of the mill. The office and small warehouse south of the mill will be moved to the east, and a large warehouse will be built on the north side of the mill close through to Grand street, with capacity for 5000 bales of rice. It is expected that the mill will be ready to start work in the fall.

**Legislature Adjourned.**

The General Assembly adjourned Thursday evening, being the most important session held in Louisiana in many years. No previous Legislature has ever had more serious matter before it, the determination of a disputed election for Governor; the choice of a United States Senator; the calling of a constitutional convention; the framing of new registration and election laws, and practically the establishment of a new suffrage—and all these in addition to general legislation of more than usual interest. No matter of general interest has been neglected, and the work has been satisfactory and far above the average. Both houses adjourned at mid-night until 1898.

**Hats Off.**

Among the bills signed by the Governor, and is now a law, there is none that will interest our lady readers more than the following: "An act making it a misdemeanor for any owner, lessee, proprietor or manager of any theatre, hall, place, opera house or building where theatrical or other performances are given and where an admission fee is charged, to permit any person or persons to wear during the performance in such theatre, hall, opera house or building, a hat, requiring such owner, lessee, proprietor or manager to provide a safe place to keep hats, headgear, and to furnish an attendant thereof, and providing a penalty therefor."

**A Beaumont Blaze.**

Beaumont, Texas, July 7.—The handsome residence and three outhouses, including a good size barn, and a portion of the furniture of O. B. Greeves were today burned to the ground, and Mrs. Greeves received severe burns, which is feared will result fatally. The fire started about 12:15 p. m., and being located outside the city limits the fire department could only prevent the flames from spreading further. Mrs. Greeves was looking after dinner and was carrying a gasoline tank, which turned and ignited, covering her dress and the entire room with flames. With remarkable presence of mind, Mrs. Greeves rushed to the artesian well tank and jumped into it. Her entire clothing was burned from her body and she was terribly lacerated by the flames, which also went down her throat. At this writing, 7 p. m., she is suffering intensely. It was but the work of moments before the once pretty home was converted to ashes. The entire loss will approximate \$4000; insurance on place \$2500, on furniture \$500.

**Contributed.**

Mrs. B. Higgins, of Vinton, visited Mrs. C. T. White and other friends several days last week.

At Mr. John Knoll's residence, near the corner of Hodges and Iris streets, can be seen four banana trees, two of which are bearing bunches of bananas.

The W. C. T. U. held an interesting meeting last Tuesday, at the new reading room. There will be another meeting held next Tuesday, the 13th inst. It is hoped that there will be a large number of christian women present to help the good work on.

The White Ribbon women are very much pleased to find the Armenia relief box getting a share of patronage, and we pray that God may bless every one who helps such a needy cause. The eyes of all Christendom are fastened upon Armenians, and the prayers of all good people are going to God daily in their behalf, and let us, "while we give and pray for poor blood-baptized Armenia," have the same resolute purpose of deep consecration to the work of winning all the world from the darkness of death and sin to life and peace in Christ.

**Wolves.**

Wolves, which were supposed to be a thing of the past in this section, are appearing in large numbers on the prairie south of Lake Charles, says a dispatch. They are a species of red wolf, resembling the Arizona coyote. Wolves are annoying from the side of these animals, and sometimes are taking measures to exterminate them. Shooting them is slow work, since there are such a number of them, and other methods

**SILVER AND GOLD.**

**"COIN" HARVEY SHOWS WHY HE FAVORS FREE COINAGE.**

Gold is a Limited Product—Necessity Requires More Money—Or Else the People Are at the Mercy of Money Dealers.

New York Morning Journal.

You have asked me why I favor the free coinage of silver. My reply is as follows:

Bimetallism—the right to use either of two metals for money—is a financial system born out of the unselfish wisdom of mankind. There are scientific truths to support it.

Money is a necessity to civilization. When a thing becomes a necessity there should be a normal quantity of it. There is a necessity for so much breadstuffs, and we meet the demand for it by creating a normal supply. Money is made by law. There is no such thing as money without the law designating something as such. To create a normal supply of money, the laws must designate a substance of sufficient quantity from which money may be coined.

If a normal supply cannot be obtained from the substance selected by law from which primary money is to be coined, there will be a scarcity of that necessity to civilization, the greatest of all necessities—money. In selecting precious metals, by law, from which money is to be made, the selection is made from a limited product. To give you an idea how limited it is I will say statistical reports show that there is about \$4,000,000,000 of gold in the world available for use as money, and \$4,000,000,000 of silver in the world available for the use as money. That is, that after ages of delving in the earth for these precious metals, this is the quantity of each now in existence available for use as money. The quantity of gold above named—all there is in the world available for use as money—will go in the space of twenty-two feet each way. All of the silver in the world available for use as money will go in the space of sixty-six feet each way.

Politicians may roll figures off their tongues as liberally as they wish, but after all is said this is the result: A cube of twenty-two feet of gold and a cube of sixty-six feet of silver is in the world available for use as money. If we select gold alone as money, the next thing to consider is the demand for money. We have seen what the supply is, and the next question is the demand. The notes, bonds and mortgages payable in gold, issued by the City of Chicago, its inhabitants, corporations including railways terminating there, in the aggregate amount to as much as all the gold in the world available for use as money.

The railway bonds, payable in gold, of the United States amount to \$5,000,000,000. This is \$1,000,000,000 more than all the gold in the world available for use as money, and this railway indebtedness is but a drop in the bucket of the gold indebtedness in the world. A healthy reserve, maintained by all of the gold governments in the world to float their representative money, will require more gold than there is in the world; and to the extent that they are unable to maintain such a reserve they must curtail their quantity of representative money and hold the total volume of money below the normal quantity necessary for civilization.

All banking systems in the world floating representative money must likewise maintain a gold reserve to float their outstanding paper and token money. This only contemplates money reserves, and we see that it leaves none for circulation among the people. No substance should be selected as the sole material of our primary money that does not contemplate its being in the possession of the people and circulating among them.

No material should be selected as the primary money of the people that is so limited in quantity as to be capable of being cornered by those who make it a business of selecting money as the property in which they deal. To do so places civilization at the mercy of the money dealers. In the discussion of the money question you should never lose sight of the fact that money is a necessity to civilization.

Out of the wisdom of man came the use of two metals for use as money, these metals to be coined into money in weight of free coinage of silver will run gold

from time to time. The option was given by law for the people to use money made from either metal, neither resembling in the other, but each of itself money. The option was with the debtor, the persons setting the money in motion. The debtor thus controlled the demand and as demand gives value, and the supply being limited, this option to the debtor shifted the demand from gold to silver or silver to gold, as each increased or decreased in quantity. The debtor used the one most accessible; so if silver became the cheaper the demand was shifted to it, and this brought it back to a parity with gold, and vice versa.

The two metals together, both limited in quantity, furnish a larger volume of money and a more staple supply than either alone can. As the demand draws first on one and then the other, there is an elasticity and a dual strength to the financial system thus arranged. With gold and silver both as money, one relieves the strain upon the other. One is in competition with the other to supply the demand for money, and neither can rise in value without bringing the other into immediate competition with it to supply the demand when the law is adjusted to bimetallism.

For all useful purposes that cater to the desire of man in the arts and sciences, sixteen parts of silver are as valuable as gold. If neither were used as money, it is reasonable to suppose that sixteen parts of silver would be worth more than one part of gold. Silver possesses substantially all of the qualities of gold. The two metals are similar in nearly all respects. They are both durable; neither will stain, corrode or rust.

The statement so frequently heard that the stamp of the government on a metal does not add to its value is a common error into which many people fall. Under bimetallism the mints are open to the free coinage of all that comes—of both gold and silver—and the people have the right to use either as money in the payment of taxes, purchases and in all the transactions of life where money is required. The stamp of the government, it is true, is not what gives value to the metal, but it is the demand for the metal for use as money, as the law has provided, that gives to such metal its value. The law, by making it money, has made the demand, and it is the demand that adds to its value.

Under the present law gold has the unlimited right of way as money, and all the demand is on gold, and the bimetallic option has been taken away from silver. The mints are open to the coinage of all the gold that will come, and the debtor has no option by which he can use gold or silver at his pleasure; he is confined to gold alone. This is monometallism. It puts all the demand on gold and takes the demand from silver. It bulks the price of gold and bears the price of silver. Under bimetallism the demand shifts at the will of the debtor. Under this shifting demand the two metals for the 300 years that we have the statistical history of, prior to 1873, did not vary in commercial parity more than 3 per cent. And during that time there were periods when the world's production of silver was \$2 to \$1 of gold, and at other periods \$4 of gold to \$1 of silver. The supply of each, however, being limited, the demand maintained the commercial parity. Since 1873 and for the twenty-two years that have elapsed the world's production of the two metals has been about dollar for dollar, and yet, the demand having been taken from silver by all the leading governments of the world, the commercial parity between gold and silver has been broken 50 per cent.

It is a common statement that silver is now legal tender to any amount. This is not true. The Bland-Allison act of 1878, that restored to silver its legal tender quality, had a proviso: "Except where otherwise provided for in the contract." This gave the creditor the option as to which money he would receive when he could dictate the terms in which a note or bond was payable. Since then these creditors have tied up the people, municipalities and corporations in billions of dollars of notes, bonds and mortgages, both new and refunded, payable in gold. The act of 1873 demonetized silver for us, and the act of 1873 drove a knife through the corpse of bimetallism. It authorized contracts that destroyed the vital principle in bimetallism.

It is a common statement that free coinage of silver will run gold

out of circulation. Bimetallism contemplates that from time to time one or the other of the metals will be hard to get and will go out of circulation. It is the right to use either metal and the fact that the other metal is accessible and may be used that constitutes the principle merit of bimetallism. There is a calamity when one metal goes out of circulation, if it is the metal the law has provided for use as primary money. But there is no calamity on one of the metals going out of circulation if the other metal is accessible, the mints open to its free coinage, and the people have the option to use it. Gold is now out of circulation. There is no gold among the people. It is cornered in the bank vaults. It is leaving us to go to Europe to pay \$250,000,000 annually as interest on our gold debts, authorized by the act of 1878. Under the gold standard it is only a question of time when all our gold will leave us. We produce about \$40,000,000 a year of gold and are sending \$250,000,000 a year to Europe as interest on debts of ours held by foreigners. The gold being shipped back to us is borrowed gold that is increasing our gold debt to Europe and intensifying the situation. It means that in the future more gold must be annually shipped to Europe to pay our increasing gold interest. It means that we have committed ourselves to an erroneous financial system, and that the longer it lasts the greater our suffering must be to the end.

The gist of the financial question is in this: The men who deal in money are interested in making the property they deal in more and more valuable. This is a natural instinct in the dealers in any property. A cattle man in Kansas who owns 10,000 head of cattle knows that he could make his 10,000 worth considerably more to him if he could cause the sudden death of half the other cattle in the world. The money dealer understands this principle, and knowing that money is made by law, he has gone to where the law is made and caused the destruction of one half of the money of the world. He is a dealer in money—it is the property that he studies. When he makes his money so valuable that it will buy more and more of your property and mine, he is the gainer. When the farmer's wheat exchanges for less and less money, the farmer grows relatively poorer than the man who owns the money. The unfortunate circumstance that adds additional gravity to the situation is that the money dealer deals in a property upon which all civilization is depending. It is the blood of civilization in which he deals, and when he absorbs it he strangles civilization. When he depletes the arteries of commerce by hoarding about him this blood of civilization, society, arts, commerce, civilization itself is affected.

Free coinage of silver will relieve the strain on gold and break the grip of the money lender, whose fingers are now mercilessly tightening around the throat of this government. All is at stake in this struggle—our families, society, and the Republic itself. W. H. HARVEY.

White's Head-Ease is the greatest blessing to the ladies who are subject to Sick Headache or Neuralgia. Try it once and be convinced. For sale by M. D. Kearney.

Dr. A. N. Pierce, Homeopaths.

**Coroner's Sale.**

12th Judicial District Court, Parish of Calcasieu, State of Louisiana.—No. 3658.

D. J. Held, Tax Collector, vs. D. H. Cox.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias issued and so directed, by the honorable court aforesaid, I have seized, and will offer for sale, with the benefit of appraisement, at public auction, to the last and highest bidder, at the Court House door, in the city of Lake Charles, La., on

Saturday, July 20, 1896.

between legal sale hours, the following described property, situated in the parish of Calcasieu, and described as follows, to-wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in said Parish of Calcasieu, Louisiana, and described as beginning at the South side of the right-of-way of the Louisiana Western Railroad, where the West boundary line of the NW 1/4 of NE 1/4 of section 25, Township 9 South, Range 9 West, intersects said right-of-way, thence South along the West boundary line of said NW 1/4 of NE 1/4 of section 25, Township 9 South, Range 9 West, a distance of two acres, thence East three acres, thence North two acres to said right-of-way, thence West to point of beginning. Also, one stock of merchandise, consisting of liquors, cigars, hardware, groceries, etc. Seized under said writ.

Terms—Cash.

A. J. FRANKS, Coroner of Calcasieu Parish, La. Coroner's Office, Lake Charles, Louisiana, June 27th, 1896.

**Notice of Election!**

I hereby order an election to be held at Shady Grove School House on Wednesday the 23rd day of July, 1896, to decide whether the school interest now to the credit of Section 15, in Township 9 South, Range 9 West, shall be used for educational purposes or for building a school building. I appoint as commissioners of the election, Messrs. Rowal Simmons, James Edwards and J. H. Simmons.

A. RIGMALDEN, Par. Treas.

**CORNICES, WINDOW CAPES, CRESTINGS, FINIALS, SKYLIGHTS, ETC.**  
Corrugated and "V" Crimped, Painted and Galvanized.  
MANUFACTURED BY  
NEW ORLEANS ROOFING & METAL WORKS,  
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

**New Meat Market,**

Corner Hodges and Kirby Streets.  
ED. CALHOUN, Proprietor.  
ALL KINDS OF FRESH MEATS, CONSTANTLY ON HAND.  
Your Patronage Solicited.

**Advertise in the Commercial!**

\* LAKE CITY \*  
CARRIAGE : AND : BLACKSMITH : WORKS,  
Corner Cole and Iris Streets. Lake Charles, Louisiana.  
Machinist's Forgings of all Kinds,  
Boiler and Sheet-Iron Work a Specialty.  
Separators and Engines Repaired.  
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.  
Caldwell & Kensey, Proprietors.  
(May 2, 1896-47.)

**The 1896**  
**SPRING AND**  
**SUMMER**  
LINE OF

**Nobby Clothing,**  
Negligee Shirts, Hats, Fancy Coats and Vests,  
and Novelties in Neckwear.  
**CHAS. G. HEBERT**  
LEADS THEM ALL.  
RYAN STREET. LAKE CHARLES, LA.

**HOUSTON ICE & BREWING CO.,**  
THOS. N. COSTELLO, Agent,  
Ice-Cold Keg Beer, BOTTLED BEER  
IN WHOLESALE QUANTITIES.  
Office, cor. Ryan & Kirby Sts. Dees Phone 57. Lake Charles, La.

**Little Tram Saloon,**  
(Formerly the Red Light, at S. P. Depot.)  
\* Ice-Cold Beer Always on Tap, \*  
Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars.  
JOHN PETERS & JAMES MURPHY, Proprietors.

SUBSCRIBE AND ADVERTISE IN THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL

**Spring Opening!**  
LADIES ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO EXAMINE MY  
**SPRING STOCK**  
OF PATTERN HATS AND BONNETS, AND NOVELTIES IN HIGH ART MILLINERY.  
**MISS H. SCALLEY.**

**Paints, Oils, Varnish.**  
Acme Color Works, THE ACME PAINT WILL SAVE THE PAINTER OF THE MOST FATIGUOUS. Berry Bros' HARD OIL FINISH & LIQUID FILLERS. "Strictly Pure" RAW AND BOILED LINED OIL. Furniture : : Varnish.  
HIGH GRADE MIXED PAINTS.  
Collier White Lead FRENCH OCHRES, Colors in Oil & Japan.  
JAPAN : DRYERS.  
BRUSHES!  
FINEST GRADE BRUSHES IN THE CITY.

**Loxley-Martin Hardware Co.**  
W. H. HASKELL. CLAUDE MAYO.

**W. H. HASKELL & Co.,**  
**INSURANCE AGENTS,**  
RYAN STREET, LAKE CHARLES, LA.

Represents the best of  
**Life, Fire, Accident, Boiler, Plate Glass and Bond Companies**

WENT THE COURSE