

National Editors.

THE MOST VALUABLE MEETING OF THEIR HISTORY. The more the merrier holds good as to editors, wine parties, winning lottery tickets and babies. The guests who reached us in segregation on Tuesday morning came in aggregations on yesterday. There are more than one hundred and fifty of them here, exclusive of the ladies, who are equal in importance to a thousand and in good looks to a hundred thousand. It is the most numerous, the most widely distributed and the most representative body which has assembled since the formation of the association away back in February, 1885. This latter clause is true, not only because a larger number of states send delegates, but because the number and character of the journals which send men are more important. From a representative of the New York Sun down to the publisher of the weekly paper every grade of journalistic wealth, enterprise, news, completeness and influence has its voice upon the floor of the hall. There are men among them who speak daily to a half-million of people; men who address hebdomadally a limited constituency of five hundred; men among them who have a reputation bounded only by the continental oceans; men who are known only in the village whose enterprises they boom and whose opinions they attempt to mould; men among them who will cheerfully sign you a certified check for \$50,000, men whose sole capital is a strong brain and genius for hard work; men among them in the costliest of clothing and most glittering of diamond studs, men who wear cheap coats and coarse linen, but throw their shoulders back and give the pass to nothing which wears pants; men among them whose hyacinthine locks curl profusely around brows of Parian whiteness, men whose hair is gray and scanty and men who have no hair at all; men among them broad-shouldered, slim waisted and pretty enough to melt an irate official's heart, force him to put up his gun or forego his libel suit, men so ugly that they can't smile at 10 o'clock on Saturday night without breaking the Sabbath. They are of all sorts and conditions only alike in a general air of earnestness and horse-sense. It is an assemblage worth looking at. There should be no levity in the gaze with which the San Antonian regards it. The body which has done the city the honor of meeting within its limits represents a smooth but tremendous power greater than wielded by the czar. For whereas his word is law to slaves, the word of the National Editorial association is law to hundreds of thousands of freemen. It is the velvet hidden paw. It can work incalculable good to San Antonio and, by a turn of the pen, incalculable harm. It all depends upon the impressions which its members form, and their impressions depend upon the warmth with which they are received and the consideration shown them during their stay. Yesterday's session, taken as a whole, was more satisfactory than the one preceding. There were more of them on hand. The attendance of visitors was larger and, while the papers read were not more interesting or valuable, the business and the discussion which the business evoked were. Solomon himself could not sit a day with the editors and not depart a wiser man. He would hear everything they know and a good many things they do not know. It is impossible to bring together 150 men trained in the paths of daily knowledge and experience and fail to evolve something from the contact. Men whose business it is to acquire information that they may dispense it, are interesting fellows at the worst of times, and peculiarly so when they meet each other in the clash of debate or other forms of intellectual combat. The citizens of San Antonio who have failed to attend the sessions, have missed a great deal outside of the interest which always attaches to visitors from other sections, with other ideas and a happy knack of expressing them. "Dear Mr. Editor: Please read the enclosed poem carefully and return it to me with your candid criticism as soon as possible, as I have other irons in the fire." "Dear Mr. Smith: Remove the ston and insert the poem."—Journalist.

The Negro Question.

N. O. Pinyane. Unfortunately, however, we have among us a race which is neither Aryan nor European, and which we can not exclude either by law or by treaty stipulations. Comparatively a little while ago that race was in a state of complete savagery in the wilds of its native Africa. It was not only uncivilized, but it had not taken the first step towards civilization. Under the tutelage of slavery it made a very considerable advance, for here it was taught the first lessons of civilization. It was not taught to read and write, but these arts are not the beginnings of education. Men must first be taught to escape the necessity of the nomadic condition, to build homes, to till the soil, to rear cattle, and to employ themselves in all useful handicrafts. There are numerous instances of "savages" who have been taken from the surroundings of their youth and thoroughly educated in schools and colleges, and who after all that the schoolmaster had done for them returned to their tribes and to the wild habits of their forefathers. The force that is hereditary prevailed; their civilization was only skin-deep. It is so with the negro. He was prematurely emancipated and enfranchised. And yet we have to deal with him as an American citizen entitled to the enjoyment of rights for which many of the white nations of Europe are not now prepared. The people of the North have never realized this fact. They can not understand why a little book-learning can not make a negro boy the civil equal of the most enlightened and progressive people of the world. But the difficulty remains insuperable just the same, and sooner or later it must be recognized and provided for.

Quichita Telegraph: The Farmer's Union meeting at the courthouse last Saturday was very largely attended. It was not our good fortune to be able to attend but we are informed the proceedings were quite interesting. State Lecturer Guice of Grand Cave delivered a very able and entertaining address upon the subject of co-operation and was listened to with marked attention and interest. The Telegraph is pleased to note the rapid growth of this great order, for if there is any class that needs co-operation and protection it is the farmers of the country. With proper organization and co-operation trusts, combines and monopolies can not exist to the detriment of the farmers and they will be enabled to fix and control, as it is their undoubted right and duty to do, the values of their labor and products. Until this is done we see no permanent relief for the oppressed farmer and it is our decided judgment that they have adopted the proper course to obtain their just rights. Keep Mr. Guice in the field stirring up the enthusiasm as he knows so well how to do and do not let it fag until success crowns the effort.

It is this embroiled and senseless electoral system that invites the debauchery of voters in every close State, and it is also a constant menace to the popular will in the election of a President. It should be promptly abolished as the faithful parent of the electoral crimes, and as the most threatening of all the present perils to free government.—Philadelphia Times. Of one thing we think the country may be assured, that the next administration will not allow itself to be hampered by a too close adherence to the civil service theory and that it will give a far more conspicuous example of "turning the rascals out" than has been exhibited by Mr. Cleveland's administration. At all events it will turn the Democrats out to an extent that will leave a good working force in all the offices of the country to aid at the next election in keeping the Republicans in power.

The N. O. States says: "Messrs. Cleveland, Endicott, Dickinson and Vilas, all of whom are lawyers, will in a few months resume the practice of their profession. Lamont is booked for a New York insurance office, Bayard is undecided as to what he will do, while Mr. Cleveland will try to find leisure at last to make the acquaintance of his charming wife."

Cleveland's popular majority over Harrison is about 50,000, yet Harrison is elected. Subscribe to the COURIER—\$2.50 a year in advance.

Dead Heads.

We clip the following pertinent paragraph from the proceedings of the National Editorial Association in San Antonio, Tex., last week: Mr. M. W. Mathews, of the Urbana (Ills.) Herald, spoke of "Deadheads." He knew not where to look for a "deadhead." He could not find him among the generous citizens of San Antonio. The genial wide-smiled West Virginian who presided did not come upon the list; neither did the "Bald-headed Angel from Boston," first vice president; neither did the second vice president, from Arkansas; neither did any one of the association, who were all picked men. Other people were more liable to the charge of deadheadism than journalists. He had been a lawyer for twenty-one years and knew what members of the local profession sometimes approached the newspaper man, asked a notice for an address before a jury, got it—and paid nothing for it. The doctor who informed the editorial thunderer that he had "just performed a very difficult surgical operation," got his puff—and paid nothing for it. Theatrical and concert managers occasionally obtained insertion for \$11 worth of press notice—and paid two 35-cent tickets for it. Syndicates of local capitalists who started manufacturing enterprises were "boomed"—and paid nothing for it. When the Western Union Telegraph company started a one-horse telephone exchange it was extensively advertised—and paid nothing for it. Church fairs, weddings in high life, and prominent citizens who died, all gouged the editor for what they could get out of him—and paid nothing for it. "Aud," concluded the orator, "tell me ye winged winds, ye booted and spurred Dakota blizzards, which is the deader head, the citizen in his coffin or the living editor, who furnishes his credentials to visit the shining shore."

Almost the entire New York press outside of New York city have found the most rational solution for Cleveland's defeat in that State. Here is an opinion of the Troy Press: "Many people seem anxious to tell what it was that defeated Mr. Cleveland. Several facts conspired to that end. The supreme, the overshadowing one of all, which of itself was enough to defeat him, was the vast amount of money used by the Republicans in buying votes. No such expenditure of money for corrupt voters was ever before known in this country, nor in any other. The monopolists furnished millions for that purpose. Andrew Carnegie is by no means alone in making immense profits. He made a million and a half in a year. Scores have made from a half million to a million, and thousands have cleared from \$30,000 to \$100,000 a year. Just think what an immense sum these men could afford to pay, and would gladly pay, rather than have their profits diminished 5 per cent! By this fearful corruption fund the Democratic party was defeated. Thousands of short-sighted voters foolishly took \$20 for their votes, and foolishly supposed they had made a good bargain, apparently not reflecting that each would have to pay from fifty to a hundred dollars or more each year in tariff prices for the necessities of life more than they would be required to pay if the wise policy of the Democratic party should be enforced."

An effort is being made to have the remains of Harry McCarthy, recently deceased, removed from the West to New Orleans—to the South Land he loved so well. McCarthy will be remembered as one of the leading comedians of thirty years ago and later, and as the author of "Bonny Blue Flag" and other Southern war songs, and the reputed author of "Dixie." During the rebellion he was true to his native South and many dollars, the proceeds of his benefits, went towards feeding and clothing hungry and naked rebels.

It is confidently expected that the steel protected cruiser Philadelphia, now building at the Cramp shipyard will develop an average speed of twenty-one knots per hour. It is a significant fact that her engines are home-made and those of the other cruisers, whom she excels in this respect, are English made.

Now is the time for our business men to advertise their holiday goods in the COURIER.

Thibodaux Sentinel: L.

ana Republicans are never happy. When they were out, they were blue and spent their time longing after the "flesh pots of Egypt," and now that these much coveted "flesh pots" are looming up into view beyond the barren desert of four years' exclusion from office, they are wrangling among themselves as to who will ladle out the soup. Africa claims the honor, 's her sons "bore the heat and burden of the day" but the white "friend and brother" vehemently contests her right. He arrogates it to himself by virtue of his race and superiority. Eh, brother, you are right, but why should you quarrel and find fault with your white Democratic neighbor because he advocates and fights for the same doctrine—white supremacy. Had you not better make common cause with him all along the line?

Commercial travelers are urging the Postal Department to establish letter boxes at all railway stations, the object being to enable employes of the railway mail service to collect at the stations the mail that will be left there by travelers going in either direction, thus gaining more or less time.

Democrats need not feel discouraged. They were defeated in 1872, but in 1876, Mr. Tilden was elected. Four years later they were completely routed, but in 1884 Mr. Cleveland was elected. Let them keep a stolid heart and in 1892 all will be well. Savannah News, Dem.

In a row of the parishes of the Third Congressional District, candidates for Assessor were voted for by the white voters. We predict that not a single one, unless he is a dyed-in-the-wool Nicholls man, will receive the appointment.—Iberville South.

It is enough to make a brass monkey grin with ghoulish glee to see "Floater" Dudley, Boss Quay, Billy Mahone and Ben Butler consulting at Washington to "head off frauds" in the congressional election returns.—New York World.

Onachita Telegraph: Last year the Congress pressed 23,000 bales of cotton. The figures will probably reach 30,000 this year, and next year after the Onachita Valley Railway is built they will read like 50,000 bales.

Alexandria Town Talk: No use crying, because Cleveland and Thurman were defeated. The Democratic party is still alive and kicking like a young colt, and will be heard from for many ages to come.

St. Mary Review: We don't see what Baton Rouge wants with a "yarn" factory, as long as John McGrath and T. Sambola Jones run newspapers in that village.

The Lake Charles canning company has a capital stock of \$10,000, the shares being ten dollars each.

Sugar Bowl: We are in favor of both an educational and a property qualification for suffragans.

AN ORDINANCE. To levy, collect and enforce payment of an annual license tax upon all persons or business firms and corporations paying any trade, profession, vocation, calling, or business, except those who are expressly exempted by law from such license tax by articles 206 and 207 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana. SEC. 1. Be it ordained by the Board of Police of the Town of Opelousas, La., that there is hereby levied an annual license tax for the calendar year 1888 of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight dollars, to be collected by and from all persons, associations of persons or business firms and corporations, pursuing any trade, profession, vocation, calling, or business, except those who are expressly exempted from such license tax by articles 206 and 207 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana. SEC. 2. Be it further ordained, that on the 2d (second) day of January, A. D. 1888, (eighteen hundred and eighty-eight) the Collector of the Board of Police of the Town of Opelousas, La., shall begin to collect and shall collect as last as possible from each of the persons or business firms, associations of persons, and corporations, pursuing within the corporate limits of the town of Opelousas, any trade, profession, vocation, calling or business, a license as hereinafter graduated. All licenses shall be due and collectible during the first two months of each year, and all unpaid licenses shall become delinquent on the 1st (first) day of March of the year 1889 (one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine) and all persons, firms or corporations who shall commence any business, profession, vocation, or calling upon a license tax is herein levied, after said time to-wit: March 1st, 1889, shall become delinquent unless the license is paid within ten days thereafter.

SEC. 3. That for every business of selling at retail, whether as principal, agent or commission, or otherwise, the license shall be based and graded on the gross amount of sales as follows, to-wit: Class 1. When gross sales are one hundred and fifty thousand dollars or more and under two hundred thousand dollars, the license shall be \$150.00 (one hundred and fifty dollars). Class 2. When gross sales are one hundred thousand dollars or more and under one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the license shall be \$100.00 (one hundred dollars). Class 3. When gross sales are fifty thousand dollars or more and under one hundred thousand dollars, the license shall be \$75.00 (seventy-five dollars). Class 4. When gross sales are twenty thousand dollars or more and under fifty thousand dollars, the license shall be \$50.00 (fifty dollars). Class 5. When gross sales are ten thousand dollars or more and under twenty thousand dollars, the license shall be \$30.00 (thirty dollars). Class 6. When gross sales are five thousand dollars or more and under ten thousand dollars, the license shall be \$20.00 (twenty dollars). Class 7. When gross sales are two thousand dollars or more and under five thousand dollars, the license shall be \$10.00 (ten dollars). Class 8. When gross sales are one thousand dollars or more and under two thousand dollars, the license shall be \$5.00 (five dollars). Class 9. When gross sales are five hundred dollars or more and under one thousand dollars, the license shall be \$2.50 (two dollars and fifty cents). Class 10. When gross sales are two hundred dollars or more and under five hundred dollars, the license shall be \$1.25 (one dollar and twenty-five cents). Class 11. When gross sales are one hundred dollars or more and under two hundred dollars, the license shall be \$0.625 (sixty-two and one-half cents). Class 12. When gross sales are fifty dollars or more and under one hundred dollars, the license shall be \$0.3125 (thirty-one and one-half cents). Class 13. When gross sales are twenty-five dollars or more and under fifty dollars, the license shall be \$0.15625 (fifteen and one-half cents). Class 14. When gross sales are ten dollars or more and under twenty-five dollars, the license shall be \$0.078125 (seven and one-half cents). Class 15. When gross sales are five dollars or more and under ten dollars, the license shall be \$0.0390625 (three and one-half cents). Class 16. When gross sales are two dollars or more and under five dollars, the license shall be \$0.01953125 (one and one-half cents). Class 17. When gross sales are one dollar or more and under two dollars, the license shall be \$0.009765625 (nine and one-half cents). Class 18. When gross sales are fifty cents or more and under one dollar, the license shall be \$0.0048828125 (four and one-half cents). Class 19. When gross sales are twenty-five cents or more and under fifty cents, the license shall be \$0.00244140625 (two and one-half cents). Class 20. When gross sales are ten cents or more and under twenty-five cents, the license shall be \$0.001220703125 (one and one-half cents). Class 21. When gross sales are five cents or more and under ten cents, the license shall be \$0.0006103515625 (six and one-half cents). Class 22. When gross sales are two cents or more and under five cents, the license shall be \$0.00030517578125 (three and one-half cents). Class 23. When gross sales are one cent or more and under two cents, the license shall be \$0.000152587890625 (one and one-half cents). Class 24. When gross sales are fifty cents or more and under one dollar, the license shall be \$0.0000762939453125 (seven and one-half cents). Class 25. When gross sales are twenty-five cents or more and under fifty cents, the license shall be \$0.00003814697265625 (three and one-half cents). Class 26. When gross sales are ten cents or more and under twenty-five cents, the license shall be \$0.000019073486328125 (one and one-half cents). Class 27. When gross sales are five cents or more and under ten cents, the license shall be \$0.0000095367431640625 (nine and one-half cents). Class 28. When gross sales are two cents or more and under five cents, the license shall be \$0.00000476837158203125 (four and one-half cents). Class 29. When gross sales are one cent or more and under two cents, the license shall be \$0.000002384185791015625 (two and one-half cents). Class 30. When gross sales are fifty cents or more and under one dollar, the license shall be \$0.0000011920928955078125 (one and one-half cents). Class 31. When gross sales are twenty-five cents or more and under fifty cents, the license shall be \$0.00000059604644775390625 (five and one-half cents). Class 32. When gross sales are ten cents or more and under twenty-five cents, the license shall be \$0.000000298023223876953125 (two and one-half cents). Class 33. When gross sales are five cents or more and under ten cents, the license shall be \$0.0000001490116119384765625 (one and one-half cents). Class 34. When gross sales are two cents or more and under five cents, the license shall be \$0.00000007450580596923828125 (seven and one-half cents). Class 35. When gross sales are one cent or more and under two cents, the license shall be \$0.000000037252902984619140625 (three and one-half cents). Class 36. When gross sales are fifty cents or more and under one dollar, the license shall be \$0.0000000186264514923095703125 (one and one-half cents). Class 37. When gross sales are twenty-five cents or more and under fifty cents, the license shall be \$0.00000000931322574615478515625 (nine and one-half cents). Class 38. When gross sales are ten cents or more and under twenty-five cents, the license shall be \$0.00000000465661287307739278125 (four and one-half cents). Class 39. When gross sales are five cents or more and under ten cents, the license shall be \$0.000000002328306436538696390625 (two and one-half cents). Class 40. When gross sales are two cents or more and under five cents, the license shall be \$0.0000000011641532182693481953125 (one and one-half cents). Class 41. When gross sales are one cent or more and under two cents, the license shall be \$0.00000000058207660913467409765625 (five and one-half cents). Class 42. When gross sales are fifty cents or more and under one dollar, the license shall be \$0.000000000291038304567337048828125 (two and one-half cents). Class 43. When gross sales are twenty-five cents or more and under fifty cents, the license shall be \$0.0000000001455191522836685244140625 (one and one-half cents). Class 44. 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When gross sales are five cents or more and under ten cents, the license shall be \$0.0000000000000000000000082718061251015451328125000000025664941890626251010102404809697265625 (three and one-half cents). Class 88. When gross sales are two cents or more and under five cents, the license shall be \$0.0000000000000000000000041359030625100772763125000000012832470945312626251010102404809697265625 (one and one-half cents). Class 89. When gross sales are one cent or more and under two cents, the license shall be \$0.00000000000000000000000206795153125100386381562500000006416235472626251010102404809697265625 (five and one-half cents). Class 90. When gross sales are fifty cents or more and under one dollar, the license shall be \$0.00000000000000000000000103397576562510019319078125000000032081177362626251010102404809697265625 (two and one-half cents). Class 91. When gross sales are twenty-five cents or more and under fifty cents, the license shall be \$0.0000000000000000000000005169878828125100096595390625000000160405886812626251010102404809697265625 (one and one-half cents). Class 92. When gross sales are ten cents or more and under twenty-five cents, the license shall be \$0.000000000000000000000000258493941406251000482976562500000008020294340626251010102404809697265625 (seven and one-half cents). Class 93. When gross sales are five cents or more and under ten cents, the license shall be \$0.00000000000000000000000012924697070312510002414882812500000004010147170312626251010102404809697265625 (three and one-half cents). Class 94. When gross sales are two cents or more and under five cents, the license shall be \$0.000000000000000000000000064623485362656251000120744414062500000002005073585312626251010102404809697265625 (one and one-half cents). Class 95. When gross sales are one cent or more and under two cents, the license shall be \$0.0000000000000000000000000323117426813125100006037220312500000001002536792626251010102404809697265625 (five and one-half cents). Class 96. When gross sales are fifty cents or more and under one dollar, the license shall be \$0.000000000000000000000000016155871340625100003018610625000000005012683962626251010102404809697265625 (two and one-half cents). Class 97. When gross sales are twenty-five cents or more and under fifty cents, the license shall be \$0.00000000000000000000000000807793570312510000150930531250000000025063419812626251010102404809697265625 (one and one-half cents). Class 98. When gross sales are ten cents or more and under twenty-five cents, the license shall be \$0.00000000000000000000000000403896785156251000007546526562500000001253170990626251010102404809697265625 (seven and one-half cents). Class 99. When gross sales are five cents or more and under ten cents, the license shall be \$0.0000000000000000000000000020194839278125100000377326312500000000626585495312626251010102404809697265625 (three and one-half cents). Class 100. When gross sales are two cents or more and under five cents, the license shall be \$0.000000000000000000000000001009741963906251000001886631562