The Government Should Place a Duty on Sugar.

When the great men who composed the first Congress assembled, a question of paramount importance confronted them, and that question was, How is the money necessary to run the government to be obtained? We had just emerged from a long and terrible war which had left us the heritage of a mountain of debt; we needed money to start the machinery of government; and the men who sat in that first Congress proceeded to devise a system of raising revenue for the maintenance of our newly created government. Duties on imports obviously afforded the readiest resource of revenue; and while the question of duties is one about which the people have differed ever since the foundation of the government, nearly all agree that they are the best means for providing revenue—the difference of opinion being as to how great a duty on the various articles should be assessed, or as to what articles should be dutiable.

Ever since this time sugar has been recognized as a dutiable article. The old tariff of 1883 placed a duty of from 1 2/5 to 2½ cents per pound on sugar, according to its quality. The Mills bill of 1888, a Democratic measure (which, however, never became a law), also provided for a duty on this article. Not until 1890, when the McKinley tariff was enacted, was sugar virtually put upon the free list—but even then there was a duty of ½ cent per pound on sugar of a high grade—and for the prevention of the entire destruction of this industry, a bounty of 2 cents per pound was placed on all sugars. The new tariff law as it left the House proposes to leave this article on the free list and to take away the bounty too. Fortunately, however, the Senate seems about decided to put a small duty on sugar, which, while not large enough to make the production of it profitable, will at least make it possible for the sugar producer to continue its cultivation.

A small duty on sugar would afford an enormous revenue, since the total domestic production is equal to only about 12 per cent of the total domestic consumption. In other words, while in 1893 the total production in the United States was only 481,270,222 lbs., 3,766,445,347 lbs. were imported from other countries. An average duty of 1½c. on this would be nearly $57,000,000 revenue, and the tax amounts to only about 85 cents per capita. When compared to other articles upon which a duty is placed—wool, for instance—the per capita is very small, the tax on that import being over $6 per capita, and yet only about $20,000,000 is paid into the treasury by it—only one-third the revenue—and yet the people are taxed seven times as much. Thus sugar is essentially a dutiable article, affording immense revenue with the smallest possible cost to the people.

But aside from its revenue feature, let us approach the question from another point of view, viz., the effect free sugar would have on other classes of the community, and also how it would operate outside of the sugar producing sections on the rest of the country. It is impossible to dwell too strongly on these points, for the people generally do not appear to fully appreciate the fact that sugar stands in an entirely different position to other industries that would be injured by the Wilson bill. These will of course be affected, but the sugar industry will be absolutely ruined. It is impossible to reduce our standard of labor to the same basis as that of Cuba, from whence we import nearly half of our sugar. There they have a system of very cheap labor which can be likened to slave labor, since the Chinese coolies—45,000 in number—which have been brought there are little, if any, better paid than slaves. There can be no competition with such labor as this.

Under the pledge and promise of the bounty, which it is proposed to do away with now, an immense amount of money has been invested in the sugar industry in Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, California, Texas, Colorado, Nebraska, Utah and other States and Territories. Of the gross receipts of this crop, fully three-fourths are spent in machinery, horses, mules, supplies, &c., in other States. In Louisiana, where the greatest sugar interests are, legislation against sugar would not only destroy the industry, but would cripple a large number of affiliated interests, thus almost completely ruining that State. The sugar crop of Louisiana brings into that State nearly $35,000,000 annually, fully $30,000,000 of that amount being spent in nearly every section of the country for machinery, supplies, &c. By placing a small duty on sugar $50,000,000 of revenue will be derived by the government, nearly a million people will be given employment, and an internal commerce of $70,000,000 annually—a commerce which affects nearly every State in the Union—will be the result.

But while Louisiana has the largest sugar interests now, there is no telling how great it will become in those States where it is now cultivated. The beet sugar industry of the West is growing rapidly. It has gone from 600,000 lbs. in 1887 to nearly 44,000,000 lbs. in 1893. In California the increase between the years 1892 and 1893 is remarkable. In 1892 it was a little over 8 million lbs.; in 1893 it jumped to nearly 23 million pounds. The possibilities of beet sugar production can not now be estimated. As to cane sugar, the production has increased from 364 million pounds in 1892 to 584 million pounds in 1894. With reasonably fair legislation the crop will continue to increase until this country can produce all the sugar we consume. Open our ports to the markets of the world now, and these growing industries will be ruined, an immense internal commerce destroyed, and the public treasury deprived of an enormous sum. Half the people of a great State will have no employment, not to mention another great number of people who would have to seek for other work in the several States where cane or beets are cultivated, and the costly machinery used for making sugar will have to be abandoned.

It has been contended that if a duty is placed upon sugar, and the reciprocity treaties existing under the McKinley tariff abrogated, it "flings away" more advantages to American manufacturers, farmers and merchants than the destruction of the sugar industry would. The sugar growers of Louisiana alone bought last year from New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts, Indiana, and other States about $30,000,000 worth of their products and sold to them in return about 35 million dollars' worth of sugar. Here is a domestic trade of 65 millions of dollars annually which depends upon the Louisiana sugar industry absolutely, and which would be utterly extinguished should that industry perish. Can the friends of that proposition show any such figures and advantages as the result of the reciprocity treaties? This is true of all the other States that raise sugar; and if in the course of time the sugar industry should lead to a commerce of two hundred or three hundred million dollars annually, all of this will be ours, for the money derived from its production will have to be spent for the very things which are already being furnished by the other States.

Germany and France, the two greatest sugar-producing countries of the world, not only produce all the sugar they consume, but export a large quantity, and this result has been attained by systematic legislation on sugar. In a similar manner the United States might produce all the sugar necessary for its consumption, and thus retain the $116,000,000 of gold annually paid for foreign sugar.

W. J. SANDOZ.

Washington, D. C., March 30, 1894.

Senator Voorhees on the Income Tax.

During the discussion of the tariff bill in the United Senate last week Mr. Voorhees spoke as follows of the portion thereof referring to the income tax proposition:

The proposition contained in the pending bill to levy a tax of 2 per cent on all net incomes of corporations and of individuals in excess of $4000 per annum is so just and equitable toward the hardworking tax-paying people of meagre resources throughout the entire country that not a word in its defense or explanation would be necessary here or anywhere else.

But the narrow and corroding selfishness of riches has been aroused by this measure of justice into fierce resentment and contention. We hear on all hands the dictatorial voice of individual and corporation wealth demanding that it shall not be disturbed by the slightest touch of the tax gatherer, whatever may be the demands of the government or the oppression of the toiling masses.

For no earthly consideration would I paint an unjust or over-wrought picture of the dangerous pretensions and intolerable arrogance of accumulated wealth now manifest in this country; but, speaking in the fear of my Maker, I devoutly believe that the limit of endurance has been reached; that the time has come for a test to be made between the power of hoarded money and the power of productive labor; that the people from this time forward, more than ever before, will organize and take rapid and heroic measures against the continued and brutal dictation of the plutocracy; against the paramount influence of wealth; against the rule and supremacy of the rich in shaping the financial policy of this government in their own interests.

When the day shall dawn in which the farmer, the mechanic and the wage worker shall alike have the right and the privilege to go into the open liberated markets of the land, buy where their hard-earned money will buy most for their wants, with none to molest, to assess, to levy, to take toll or to tax, then, indeed, will the millenium of labor have come, and all the sons and daughters of toil shall rise up and call their government blessed.

Sir, this is the birthday of Thomas Jefferson. One hundred and fifty-one years ago to-day he came into the world, the greatest emancipator of thought, philosopher of liberty and teacher of natural rights of men ever known in human history. The blows he struck for freedom, justice and equality in government rise resounding throughout the earth, and they will never cease to be heard until the last shackle of privilege and tyranny is broken. Ten days before his soul took flight from his mountain home he wrote his parting words to his own countrymen, and to all the races of mankind. With this great dying message before us and in its spirit we take new courage and go on with our work. "All eyes are open, or opening," he said, to the rights of man. "The general spread of the light of science has already laid open to every view the palpable truth that the mass of mankind has not been born with saddles on their backs, nor a favored few booted and spurred, ready to ride them legitimately by the grace of God."

Hail mighty message and hail its speedy and certain fulfillment. All hail the counsels of Thomas Jefferson in this hour of caste based on wealth, of privilege granted by law and of monopoly fastened on the slavery of labor.

That's Our Ticket.

Bastrop Appeal.

Congressman C. J. Boatner is quoted by the Washington correspondent of the Atlanta Daily Constitution in this way:

"Congressman Boatner, of Louisiana, was frank to say that he thought, in the face of the veto, the only safe and fair course for the democrats in congress is to provide money for the running expenses of the government and go home to the people for further instructions. He believes that the financial question overshadows all the tariff reform that is provided in the Wilson bill and that the real issue of the coming campaign, so far as democrats are concerned, is one of decision as to who ought to make the party policy—the president or the chosen representatives of the people. He is in favor of making that issue squarely and letting the home voters say whether they will sustain their congressmen, or stand with the president."

Boatner does not mince things in that quotation. He talks with the bark on and to the point. Long ago he has manifested perfect disgust for Cleveland's policy, which is that of old Sherman on the money problem. He has become impatient with the Dictator's iron hand, and now considers it child's play, absolute folly, to fritter away more time in efforts to carry out the pledges of the party. He is confident the people would sustain their chosen representatives and rebuke the President, as no other President ever was rebuked, if the question were submitted to them.

Mr. Boatner feels the insult given his party by the President and he thinks it time to appeal to the people and have the Mighty Mugwump properly sat down on by the sovereign rulers of this nation. The idea is a good one. As he says the financial policy of the party is now the paramount question before the American people. Tariff reform is a humbug compared with the present congested and concentrated condition of the finances of our country, and it has been clearly demonstrated that Cleveland is opposed to any and all legislation which has for its object the relief of the masses. We heartily second Mr. Boatner's motion to adjourn and go home and leave this great question, in which the millions of laboring people in America are so vitally concerned, for the voters to decide at the polls next November. Let them decree who shall make their laws—the Enormous Beef from New York or their elected Representatives in Congress.

April Fool Day.

The custom of sending one on a bootless errand or otherwise "April fooling" him on the first day of this month is very ancient; yet it cannot truthfully be said that anyone is equal to the task of tracing it to its origin. Some antiquarians profess to believe it is a survival of the travesty of sending the Savior hither and thither, first from Annas to Caiaphas and then to Pilate and Herod. This opinion is strengthened by the fact that during the Middle Ages that very scene in Christ's life was made the subject of one of the Easter "Miracle Plays" enacted on the chief streets of London and other English cities of the first class. Even though the above opinion has received the sanction of Brande, Moore and Hone, it is not at all unlikely that it is really a relic of some old heathen festival, such as the Huli festival of the Hindoos or the Roman "Feast of Fools." The custom, whatever its origin, of playing tricks and pranks of all kinds on the first day of this month is universal throughout Europe, and is also practiced in many other countries and under various names. It is a curious fact that the Hindoo Huli festival, where April fool tricks of all sorts are played, is held on the night of the 31st of March, and the orgies are not discontinued until sunrise on the morning of April 1.

If you have to make final proof for your homestead, call on Maj. B. Bloomfield, United States Commissioner.

National Democratic Situation.

Under this heading the N. O. Picayune gave several weeks ago a gloomy view of the political situation. Much of the blame for the unfortunate state of affairs now existing it very properly lays at the door of the obstinate, imperious and conceited man who has been a curse to the party from the moment when he was first inaugurated in 1885. We make the following extracts from the Picayune's very temperate article:

It is not too much to say that within less than a year from the time the Democratic administration was inducted into office the popular expectation has experienced a profound disappointment.

* * * * * *

What has caused this loss of confidence? The response is simple and obvious. It results from the apparently hopeless divisions and implacable feuds that exist in the Democratic party. It controls every department of the Government. It wields every element of political power, but it is so broken up into conflicting, contending and hostile factions, as that its power to do anything decisive is practically paralyzed. A house divided against itself cannot stand. Chaos and disintegration are the direct opposites of strength and stability.

Some of the trouble of this unfortunate and apparently hopeless situation must be charged upon Mr. Cleveland. The chosen chief of a party, composed of many diverse elements, but united only in hostility to the policy that had impoverished the country; that had encouraged, created and protected great money monopolies; that had separated the people into classes based on wealth and had aggrandized the few at the expense of the many, was charged with a most delicate and difficult task of consolidating his heterogeneous and incoherent following into a compact, solid and powerful engine of political force.

It is in such a work that a genius for leadership finds its highest achievements. Here were all the material necessary to the creation of a resistless and overwhelming power, fired by patriotism and the desire to work a great political revolution. There was alone needed the genius to weld all into one grand, coherent and tremendous whole. With such a following the right sort of leader, a real master of men, would have been irresistible. This grand conjunction of conditions, given to few, was vouchsafed to Mr. Cleveland. His was the political opportunity of the century. It is needless to say that he has not been equal to it. More than that, he has completely failed to rise to the grand occasion, and the result is seen in a following which, twelve months ago, was united, enthusiastic and devoted to its chosen chief, is now broken in spirit, divided in counsel and estranged from its allegiance.

Such is the Democratic situation today. It is a pitiable one; irresistible power transformed into helplessness, wisdom, statesmanship and patriotism surrendering voluntarily to imbecility, impracticable theories and greed. Yes, pitiable is the only term that characterizes the situation.

Cannot the President, even at this late day, rise to the occasion and unite the party? It might be done by conciliation, a wise yielding here and a judicious firmness there, but never by joining one faction against the others. It would be a grand achievement to reunite the party now.

Alaskan Glaciers.

Of all existing glaciers those of Alaska are the most picturesque and interesting. A steamer regularly takes tourists from San Francisco and British Columbia to see these glaciers, and after coasting among wooded islands and beneath mountains clad with dense forests of pine she comes to anchor in Glacier Bay in Alaska. Here, right in front, a wall of ice nearly two miles long, and several hundred feet high, and rising in a glittering cliff out of the waves, marks the end of the Muir glacier. Every now and then a huge mass of ice falls away from the front of the glacier, and with a thundering roar comes crashing into the water, raising foam waves, then, steadying itself, it floats away as an iceberg into the Pacific Ocean. The Muir glacier is formed by the union of twenty-six tributary glaciers, and the united mass of ice covers 1,000 square miles. A little further to the north is the Melaspina glacier, lying beneath a grand circle of snowy peaks, the loftiest of which, Mount St. Elias, is 15,360 feet above the sea. The Melaspina glacier is a great sea of ice, formed by the junction of many glaciers descending from the mountains. These rivers of ice at their confluence spread out in one vast united ice-sheet, the area of which is 1,000 square miles.

South American Wheat.

The production of wheat in Argentina is increasing at a rate that astonishes the statisticians. The area sown last year was 6,100,000 acres, against 2,800,906 in 1890 and only 490,000 in 1880. An exchange tells of one farm in the province of Buenos Ayres on which 66,000 acres of wheat were grown last year. This is more than double the area of the celebrated Dalrymple farm in North Dakota. Some of the English trade papers have referred to the increasing competition of Argentine wheat as one of the causes of the very low prices now being paid for our grain on the eastern side of the Atlantic, and anticipate a much bigger competition in the near future. They seem to think that this and other sources of supply may be counted on as assuring very cheap bread to the toilers in the United Kingdom for all time to come.—Chicago Tribune.

Pneumatic Tires.

Pneumatic-tired wheels of ordinary size are now made for use on various kinds of vehicles. The first vehicles so equipped appeared in Dublin in the Fall of 1893—a brougham and a jaunting car. A jaunting car with pneumatic tires made in America has tires three and a half inches in diameter, which do not look at all out of place on a vehicle of that weight and description. These tires are inflated at a pressure of 100 pounds to the square inch. Pneumatic tires for the various kinds of vehicles vary in size, weight and cost according to the weight to be carried on them. They are essentially a luxury. Invalid chairs have been equipped with them, and there has just been ordered in New York city an ambulance with pneumatic-tired wheels.

Putting in Locks on Bayou Teche.

Breaux Bridge, La., April 5.—(Special to the New Orleans Picayune.)—Mr. Thos. S. Isacks, an enterprising business man of Opelousas, St. Landry parish, was in our town asking the signatures of the people to a petition the Hon. H. L. Garland and others have addressed to the United States congress asking that body to pass an act in order to give them the power to put in locks in the upper bayou Teche. The people, as usual, are enthusiastic over the idea, as they welcome every enterprise that tends to benefit our Teche country and improve facilities for transportation. They are confident that with such men at the head it will prove a success.

We have a few patent carriage singletrees bought at auction, at a bargain, which we will sell at half price. Only a few left, so if you want one, call at once at this office.

A NEW sewing machine can be had CHEAP by applying at once at this office.

General Notes.

The British House of Lords cannot be abolished legally without its own consent.

The largest railroad shops in the world are those of the Big Four at Bellefontaine, O.

Active preparations are being made all over the South to make the Confederate reunion at Birmingham a memorable one.

A newsboy in Pittsburg, Pa., has a bank account of $6,000, accumulated entirely on newspaper sales during the last ten years.

Secretary Morton says the results of the rainmaking experiments, made by order of the Agricultural Department, were not successful.

The sugar bounty for the present fiscal year amounts to about $10,000,000, all but $500,000 of which goes to the sugar cane growers of Louisiana.

The factories of the Anderson Glass Company in Indiana will start during the week. Nearly all the large factories in the State are now in operation.

Out of the $9,500,000 appropriated for the improvements of the Rivers and Harbors, the sum of $6000 has been allotted to bayou Teche and the passes of Calcasieu river.

The fastest time between New York and San Francisco was made by a special theatrical train in 1886—three days seven hours thirty-nine minutes and sixteen seconds.

Under a decision just made by Assistant-Secretary Reynolds, of the Interior Department, the insane, idiotic and permanently helpless children of dead soldiers are admitted to the pension roll under the law of 1890.

The mills of the Woonsocket Rubber Company at Woonsocket, R. I., and Millville, Mass., will resume operation on April 16, after a slundown of two months. Work will be provided for 2,600 people.

Gov. Flower, of New York has signed a bill authorizing the city of New York to expend an amount, not to exceed $50,000, annually, for the erection of monuments to the memory of distinguished American citizens.

The Police Jury of East Baton Rouge parish is deserving of warm praise for its action in appropriating $250 toward the support of the Soldiers' Home. We hope other parishes will follow this noble example.—N. O. City Item.

Last week about fifty girls, employed in the mills of R. & H. Adams, at Paterson, N. J., went on a strike for an increase in wages and then maltreated the operatives who remained at work and tried to force them to quit.

Charles De Lesseps was notified April 1, that his name had been removed from the roll of the Legion of Honor, owing to his part in the Panama scandal. Count Ferdinand De Lesseps will not be expelled from membership.

Among Sioux Indians when one family borrows a kettle from another it is expected when the kettle is returned a small portion of the food cooked in it will be left in the bottom. Disregard of this custom ends the borrowing business.

The River and Harbor bill was reported to the House last week. It carries an appropriation of $9,500,000, a decrease of $12,000,000 from the appropriation for the present fical year, and $30,000,000 less than the estimates submitted by the United States engineers.

A receipe for preparing potatoes for planting. Soak them in a solution of saltpetre and sulphate of ammonia, six pounds each to every twenty-five gallons of soft water. Soak the potatoes about twenty-four hours, drain over night, and then plant.

The London anarchists have succeeded in frightening Queen Victoria and the Prince of Wales. The two are guarded by detectives, and the prince no longer shows himself in public with his old freedom. The queen is nervous and uneasy all the time.

The ship Britannic has recently completed her two hundredth round voyage and four hundredth passage across the Atlantic. This means she has traveled a distance of nearly 1,000,000 statute miles, with her original engines and boilers, an achievement probably without parallel in the history of steam navigation.

A German physiologist, who devoted himself with great patience to the counting of the hairs on different heads to ascertain the average number on a human head, found that, taking four heads of hair of equal weight, the number of hairs, according to color, was as follows: Red, 90,000; black, 103,000; brown, 109,000; fair, 140,000.

Dr. Charles Edouard Brown-Sequard, the famous physician, died at Paris, April 1, of congestion of the brain. He was seventy-six years of age. Throughout his life Dr. Brown-Sequard was opposed to the use of tobacco. "I never smoke," he once said, "because I have seen the most evident proofs of the injurious effects of tobacco on the nervous system."

The farmers of the country may derive some immediate benefit from the war that seems likely to be inaugurated between the John Good Cordage Co. and the United States Cordage Co., the successor of the old trust. The John Good Co. has just made a cut in the price of cordage. They have the most improved machinery and are disposed to be aggressive.

The Russian Imperial Commission of Naturalization adopted, March 30, a series of measures which increase greatly the difficulties of obtaining citizenship in Russia. Foreign Jews will be excluded from citizenship. Foreigners who are otherwise eligible will be naturalized only after they shall have given five years' notice of their intentions. Such notice is given by means of petitions.

The Guardian-Journal says that the farmers who make a living at home and devote their surplus time to cotton are not grumbling about hard times. If the opening experiences of the present spring and the prospects of still more contraction do not further emphasize the necessity to "make a living at home," then, indeed, are the farmers joined to their idol—cotton—and words of wisdom and truth are unavailing.—Shreveport Times.

A resolution will be offered at the next meeting of the Louisiana Press Association authorizing the president of that body to employ a constitutional lawyer to draw up an amendment to the present libel law as it now exists in this State. It will meet with approbation by the entire state press. This most malicious of all laws has the press muzzled, and it is high time that we were looking after our own interests.—St. Mary Banner.

One of the last utterances of Kossuth, made public after his death, contains these characteristic words: "I am convinced the day is rapidly approaching when the era of all monarchs will pass away forever. That will be a great day for civilization and the example comes to us from the United States. There exists a laborious people, who seek well-being in industry and commerce. Here with us is continual work of corruption and intrigues, from which results an ignoble and humiliating struggle."

Political Points.

The Arkansas Press says Mr. Cleveland's "backbone" is constructed of gold, apparently.

Mr. Jonas is a very important man in the senatorial race, and he may keep Mr. Caffery at home.—Shreveport Caucasian.

Many of the big dailies which have ridiculed the stand of the country press on silver now admit that a gold standard will inflict irreparable ruin on the people of the United States.—Shreveport Caucasian.

The Democratic sovereigns of Caddo parish will petition their senator and representatives to vote against every candidate for the United States Senate who has opposed silver legislation, D. Caffery not excepted.—Shreveport Caucasian.

Dr. C. J. Edwards, of Abbeville, was nominated for senator by the Democratic convention in Lake Charles last week. The vacancy in that district was caused by the elevation of Don Caffery to the United States Senate. He will doubtless be elected.

Any power placed in the hands of authority that can be used to defeat the will of the people is dangerous and leads to tyranny and wrong. The election laws of Louisiana confer such power. Such a law should be repealed, annulled, abrogated. Let the people see to it that the legislature pass a new election law that an honest expression of their will can be had at the ballot box.—Shreveport Times.

Several editors in this State are asking how Mr. Boatner stands on the Hatch anti-options bill. We have reliable information that the Hatch bill, in its amended form as it now stands before Congress and as it was reported by the committee having it in charge, will meet the hearty and unqualified support of Mr. Boatner. He voted against it in a former session of Congress for the sole reason that he regarded it violative of constitutional restrictions. It was because of that objectionable feature to the bill that Mr. Hatch, its author, has seen fit to bring it up in another shape, making it now practically conform to the ideas embraced in Senator George's anti-options measure.—Appeal, Bastrop.

Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, was buried at Buda-Pesth, April 1. The funeral services which began at ten o'clock, were the most solemn ever seen at Buda-Pesth. They were held in the vestibule of the National Museum, in the presence of the Lutheran Bishops, members of the Diet and the Hungarian Magnates. After the singing of the National anthem, in which all present joined, Bishop Sarkany delivered an oration, in which he eloquently extolled the patriotic services of Kossuth. It is estimated that 150,000 persons viewed his body as it lay in state. Everybody wore mourning. The services at the cemetery were simple but impressive. As the coffin was lowered into the vault, the immence assemblage fell upon their knees.

The W. D. Boyce Co., of Chicago, want a good hustling boy or girl in every town in the United States and Canada to sell their famous weekly illustrated papers, the Saturday Blade and the Chicago Ledger. They are to be sold on the streets, in shops, stores, etc. Thousands of boys are now making money doing this, as it is an easy matter after once fairly started. No expense to begin.—Send name to above address, and receive instructions and stationery.

CONFEDERATE VETERANS' REUNION.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS,
New Orleans, La., March 15, 1894.

To Editor COURIER, Opelousas, La.:

Dear Sir:—Gen. J. B. Gordon, Commanding United Confederate Veterans, respectfully requests the press, both daily and weekly, of the whole country to aid the patriotic and benevolent objects of the United Confederate Veterans by publishing date Reunion is to take place at Birmingham, Ala., on Wednesday and Thursday, April 25th and 26th, 1894, with editorial notice of the organization, or publish this letter. Also to urge Ex-Confederate soldiers and sailors elsewhere to form themselves into local associations, and send applications to these Headquarters for papers to organize in time to participate in the great Reunion, and thus unite with their comrades in carrying out the laudable and philanthropic objects of the organization.

Business of the greatest importance will demand careful consideration during the Fourth Annual Convention—such as the best methods of securing impartial history, and to enlist each State in the compilation and preservation of the history of her citizen soldiery; the benevolent care through State aid or otherwise of disabled or aged veterans and the widows and orphans of our fallen brothers-in-arms; the care of the graves of our known and unknown dead buried at Gettysburg, Fort Warren, Camps Morton, Chase, Douglas, Oakland Cemetery at Chicago, Johnson's Island, Cairo and at all other points, to see that they are annually decorated, the headstones preserved and protected, and complete lists of the names of our dead heroes with the location of their last resting places furnished to their friends and relatives through the medium of our camps, thus rescuing their names from oblivion and handing them down in history; the consideration of the different movements, plans and means to erect a monument to the memory of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, also to aid in building monuments to other great leaders, soldiers and sailors of the South; to aid in securing a pension from the States lately composing the Confederate States for Mrs. Jefferson Davis; to make such changes in the constitution and by-laws as experience may suggest, and other matters of general interest. Very respectfully,

GEO. MOORMAN,
Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

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Hyrtacus, 13092.

CAPTAIN MAC 7225 — NUTWOOD 600 — RAPIDAN — Belmont 64, Miss Russell, Dictator 113, Madam Headly

BELMONT 64 — GLENN MARY — Abdallah 15, Belle, Swigert 650, LUCY GRAHAM, Minnie

HYRTACUS, 13,092,

BLOOD BAY STALLION,

15½ Hands high, Standard and Registered. Foaled June 11, 1890. Sired by Captain Mac 7225.

1 DAM GLENN MARY, by Belmont 64, sire of Nutwood 2:18¾, Wedgewood 219, Clara D 214, and 49 others in 2:30 list.
2 DAM LUCY GRAHAM, by Swigert 650, sire of Moody 2:18¾, St. Cloud 2:23¾, Jessie Fly 2:17¾, and 40 others in 2:30 list.
3 DAM MINNIE, by McGregor's Warrior, sire of dam of Cognac; 4 year old record 2:20½.
For breeding of Captain Mac, 7225. Record 2:29 at 4 years old. Full brother to Lockheart 2:13, and Rockbridge 2:29.

Sire by Nutwood 600.
1 DAM RAPIDAN, by Dictator 113, dam of Lockheart 2:13.
2 DAM MADAM HEADLEY, by Stanhope's Edwin Forrest, dam of Expert Prince (p) 2:13¾, Mabel (2 years) 2:31, winner of Lexington Stakes in 1881.
3 DAM by Mambrino Chief 11, sire of Lady Thorn 2:18¾.
He is second cousin to Directum and second cousin to Nancy Hanks.

Will stand the present season, at my stable in Bellevue, 9 miles south of Opelousas, commencing on the 1st of February and closing July 1st, at $20.00 for the season, with return privilege if the mare fails to get in foal and the horse remains in my possession.

I have a good pasture where mares will be kept free of charge. Mares from a distance will be fed at $4 per month, but I will not be responsible for accidents and escapes. I will personally attend to all mares sent me and promise good care and attention.

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nov14-6m

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For Sale at a Bargain.

Lot 1, Section 45, T 2 S. R. 1 E, 124 65|100 acres.
Lot 2, Sec. 45, same T and R, 204 78|100 acres.
Lot 3, Sec. 45, same T and R, 78 96|100 acres.
Situated in Bayou Chicot settlement, and partly improved.

These lands have been patented by the United States, January 15, 1884, under a re-survey executed by Geo. K. Bradford, Esq., U. S. Deputy Surveyor, and are choice uplands.

Will sell for part cash, balance on time.

Also w ½ of nw ¼ Sec 34, T 3 S R 1 E, State patent to J. D. Haggerty. Sw ¼ of se ¼ Sec 22 T 3 S R 1 W, U. S. patent No. 4245, containing 42 acres. E ½ of se ¼ Sec 11 and w ½ of sw ¼, Sec 12, T 4 S R 1 W, containing 161 70|100 acres. This is fine timber land, and adjoins Marius Landreneau on the west. Will sell each lot separately, or the whole, to suit purchasers. Apply to

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d9tf93 Washington, La.

FOR SALE.

I WILL sell for cash or on easy terms the following described property, viz.:

1. A plantation in Bellevue containing about sixty-six arpents, all thoroughly fenced and drained, with tenant house and outbuildings, known as the Narcisse Richard place.

2. A plantation situated on the Courtableau, containing four hundred and forty-two and 42|100 arpents, about sixty arpents under picux and wire fence and in cultivation, with two good tenant houses and outbuildings. The rear of this tract consists of cypress swamp.

3. Several tracts of wood land on the bayou Teche, situated between Conlon's bridge and Barry's Landing.

The 1st and 2d tracts are rented advantageously for the year 1894, and if sold I will transfer rent notes to purchasers.

ja16tf W. C. PERRAULT.

E. NORTH CULLOM.

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Will practice in all the Courts, State and Federal, held in Opelousas and Crowley. Also Commissioner of U. S. Circuit Court, in and for the Western District of Louisiana. As such will attend to any business contemplated by the office.

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NOTICE.

OFFICE ST. LANDRY HOMEST'D & LOAN ASS'N.,
Opelousas, March 16, 1894.

This Association has opened a new Series—"J." The great advantages already reaped by the shareholders and the public should induce many to avail themselves of the present opportunity to become members. The laying aside of an insignificant sum weekly will secure you a good home. Shares to be applied for at the office in Bank Building, up stairs. Weekly payments are only twenty-five cents per share.

E. D. ESTILETTE,
March 24, 1894 President.

FOR RENT.

A plantation at Prud'homme City containing 200 arpents under fence, 150 fit for cultivation, with good dwelling, gin, store house, good crib and other outhouses. Also a plantation in Prairie Hayes containing 500 arpents, with 2 dwellings, barn and other outhouses, about one mile from the new railroad. Will be rented on shares or for cash. Apply to T. C. CHACHERE,
Jan27 Prud'homme City, La.

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ONE HUNDRED ARPENTS of land, with buildings and improvements, known as Franklin College Property. For particulars, apply to either of the undersigned.

THOS. H. LEWIS,
J. J. THOMPSON,
V. K. IRION,
f10tf Trustees.

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OFFICE ST. LANDRY HOMESTEAD AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,
OPELOUSAS, Sept. 19th, 1893.

The undersigned is authorized by the Board of Directors of the St. Landry Homestead and Loan Association to offer to its members loans at eight per centum. For particulars apply to E. D. ESTILETTE,
President St. Landry H. & L. Ass'n.

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JEFFERSON DAVIS LODGE No. 98 meets on the 1st and 3d Wednesday of each month at 7 o'clock p. m. Visiting knights are cordially invited to attend.

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Office at Recorder's Office,
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PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
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W. W. BAILEY,
Attorney at Law and Notary Public
OPELOUSAS, LA.
Office with Kenneth Baillio, Esq.
nov11tf

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