

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE NICHOLLS RESTAURANT

LUNCH HOUSE

Will Remain Open Nightly, for the Accommodation of Its Patrons,

UNTIL 2 A. M.

THE CONGRESS.

INTERESTING DEBATE IN THE SENATE ON THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Census Bill in the House—Discussion on the Sugar Tariff—No Action Taken.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The Senate met at 11 a. m., and various committees reported bills, among which was a bill defining the rights of the staff and line of the navy. It is definitely postponed.

The Foreign Relations Committee asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the bill to promote commercial relations with Mexico.

Mr. Edwards, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to protect the constitutional rights of citizens and punish violations thereof.

The committee on Printing reported adversely on the resolutions to print reports and maps of Western surveys.

The act appropriating money to pay the Southern Claims Commissioners' awards met with the deficiency appropriation bill came up.

Mr. Thrueman opposed the appropriation of \$250,000, which includes the expenses of the election fraud prosecutions. He moved to suspend the provisions for the payment of marshals and supervisors, but subsequently withdrew it.

Mr. Bayard explained the internal revenue bill conference and the report was agreed on. Mr. Beck spoke against the appropriation for carrying out the election laws now enforced, and was followed in the same direction by Messrs. Garland and Voo hoes. The latter attacked the election laws and expressed a determination to force an extra session for their repeal.

Mr. Kirkwood replied to Mr. Voorhees, and Mr. Bayard spoke on the same subject. The five minutes rule was claimed by Mr. Allison, which the Democrats demanded was intended as a gag to prevent the exposure of fraud.

Messrs. Saulsbury, Kernan and Beck participated in a running debate. Mr. Deves defended Devens, and Mr. Beck gave notice that when the Democrats got into power they would stop the disbursement of money for these frauds.

Mr. Beck's motion to strike out the appropriation for the payment of federal election officers was lost—34 to 35.

The committee of the whole, by a vote of 36 to 16, adopted the amendment under discussion all day.

The amendment of the committee were reported to the Senate and adopted, except the appropriation of \$24,130.70 for the punishment of persons guilty of violating the revenue law. The bill then passed without further amendments.

The Senate at 6:35 took a recess till 7:30, when unobjectionable bills on the calendar were to be considered.

At the night session the calendar was cleared of pending bills by their passage. Bills were passed providing for an associate justice in Dakota and relating to railroads in the District of Columbia, and the Senate adjourned at 11:30.

An conference upon the internal revenue bill the Senate yields to the amendment relating to rectifiers and the provision to abolish the tax on matches.

A memorial was laid before the House from the Pacific coast in favor of the bill restricting Chinese immigration. Referred.

It was decided that a session should be held to-morrow evening at 7:30 for the consideration of the Committee on Ways and Means.

The House went into committee of the whole on the census bill, Mr. Carlisle, of Kentucky, in the chair. The pending question was as to the appointment of supervisors. An effort to give the appointment absolutely to the President failed, and it was decided that the President should appoint with the advice and consent of the Senate. An amendment that the supervisors be of different political parties, was rejected. An amendment, providing for keeping open the returns and advertising in newspapers fifteen days, was also rejected.

The railroad, telegraph and express bills were taken up. The bill to amend materially changing the bill the committee rose and reported to the House, and all the amendments were concurred in.

A conference committee on the army appropriation bill was appointed, in which Mr. Robbins, of North Carolina, carried up the bill regarding the duty on sugar, and made a long speech. He argued for other modes of making tests than by the color standard, and the committee in which the bill is reported shall contain more than 92 per cent. of crystallized sugar shall pay the rate of duty now chargeable on sugar above No. 10 but not above No. 18. Crystallized sugar shall be ascertained by the polariscope or such other means as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Robinson, of Massachusetts, then offered a substitute, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Farquhar obtained the floor and pending further consideration, Mr. Tucker called up the conference report on the internal revenue bill.

After further consideration an effort to speak, but without disposing of the report the House, at 5:25 p. m., adjourned.

THE NATIONAL GREENBACKERS.

Meeting of Congressmen-Elect and Their Address to the Country.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The Greenback members elected to the Forty-sixth Congress at a meeting yesterday adopted an address to the people of the United States, in which they refer to the financial organization of the money-lending interest as against labor and capital invested in production and commercial enterprises.

"This gigantic power," the address states, "embraces the national administration and leadership of the Republican and Democratic parties, and more than 2,000 national banks, forming a banking system yet in the infancy of its power, whose operation has transferred the control of issuing and regulating the volume of the people's money from the government, where the constitution rests it, to the corporation, whose directors are not responsible to the people."

"After further reference to the influence exerted by this 'money power,'" the address states that a separation from the old parties whose leader's machinery and presses are mostly allied with that power, is demanded.

Impelled by this conviction, we have resolved to act together in organizing the next House of Congress that may the better secure such legislation as will accomplish the desired result. We are assured enough members of the balance power have been elected to hold the balance power.

We propose to wield that power, or the sole purpose

of embodying our principles in law. We call upon you to unite in precinct, town, city, county, congressional district and State organization for the same end. We also invite all Greenback and Labor clubs, by whomsoever organized or chartered, to place themselves in communication with their respective county and State organizations, and through them with the headquarters of the National Executive Committee, Washington, D. C.

THE POTTER COMMITTEE.

A Brief Statement of the Labor Performance—The Forthcoming Report.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—If the forthcoming reports of the investigating committee to bear any relation to the bulk of the evidence taken, they will be among the largest that have been presented. The stenographers' notes cover over three thousand pages of close print. The committee and sub-committee together have sat for nearly one hundred days, and have heard testimony of two hundred witnesses. The committee commenced its investigation June 1, at Washington, and sat until July 13, with but two or three days of intermission.

In the meantime two sub-committees had been sent out—one to Tallahassee, Fla., which sat for five days, and one to New Orleans, which commenced operations on the fourth of July and closed on the twenty-fifth, having sat twenty-one days. On July 20 to twenty-second the committee itself left Washington for Atlantic City, where it sat for five days, and then adjourned to New York, where it was in session from August 12 to August 24. A sub-committee went to New Orleans again during the Christmas recess, and on February 6 a second sub-committee was dispatched to New York and took testimony for ten days; since January the committee has sat nearly every day in Washington, and a large number of witnesses have been examined. The appropriations to this committee amount to \$30,000.

FRANCE.

Severe Storms in the south, and in Spain—Much Property and Many Lives Destroyed.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—Tremendous storms continue in the south of France, where hundreds of people are thrown on public charity by the deluge, originating in attacks in the mountains. In Spain the tempest lasted four days, and there was much damage and loss of life.

ENGLAND.

Execution of a Murderer at Leeds.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Charles Peace, a notorious burglar and murderer, recently convicted of the murder of Arthur Dyson, civil engineer at Banercross, on November 29, 1876, was executed at Leeds yesterday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

River Business at Memphis—A Polar Wave.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 26.—Business is fair. All packets departing this evening had good trips. The Dean has gone to Cairo to hunt crocodiles. The river steamer went up this evening. The Chouteau left with 500 barrels of cotton, 400 sacks olivine and 400 barrels of oil. A polar wave struck this city last night. Ice formed a quarter of an inch thick. It is now clear and cold.

The National Agricultural Congress.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 26.—The National Agricultural Congress convened here yesterday. Members present only from Tennessee, Georgia and Illinois. Commissioner Killebrew, of the Tennessee Agricultural Bureau, delivered an address of welcome, which was responded to by Secretary John Han Peano, editor of the *Prairie Farmer*, of Chicago, President Thos. R. Jones, of Atlanta, Ga., delivered the annual address. Committees were appointed to arrange a programme for to-day. The congress will be in session two or three days.

A Fight With Don Platt—Which Was Whipped?

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—An exciting affray occurred in the Senate lobby to-night between Don Platt, editor of the Washington *Capitol*, and Wm. McGarran, of Panama, Grandee fame, originating in attacks in the *Capitol* on McGarran's claim. The meeting was accidental, and it is claimed that Platt struck McGarran first. The latter was knocked down and severely bruised. Platt yelled loudly for assistance, disturbing the session. No arrests made.

The Will of the Murdered Nathan.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—The will of Emily Grace Nathan, widow of the Nathan who was murdered last evening, was filed in court to-day. It disposes of two millions of dollars. Bequests are made to charitable institutions, and the remainder of the property is divided equally among the children, with the proviso that only a few masters make their appearance. To-night a grand public mask ball is in progress at Exposition Building.

Another Indian Massacre.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26.—A Portland, Oregon, dispatch says that two-thirds of the remnant of the Bannock band, raiding in Idaho last summer, have been surprised and slaughtered on the Salmon River Mountains.

Large Fire in Hamburg, S. C.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 26.—Fire this morning in Hamburg, S. C., destroyed two-thirds of the business portion of the town. Estimated loss, \$50,000; insurance about \$15,000.

A Tennessee Matricide.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 26.—Thomas Merrimon, while drunk, went to the house of his mother-in-law, in this city, and shot her with a double-barreled gun, killing her instantly. No provocation for the murder is alleged. Merrimon escaped and parties are in pursuit.

Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The President today nominated Walter S. Cox for associate justice of the District of Columbia.

A Heavy Snowstorm in the Northwest.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—A heavy snow storm is prevailing over the entire Northwest, and trains are greatly delayed.

HAYES' ALARM.

THE ADMINISTRATION BEGINNING TO REALIZE THE SITUATION.

Effect of a Little Democratic Backbone—A Noteworthy Interview Between Devens and J. Floyd King.

(Special to the Democrat.) WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The temper displayed by the Democrats in the House and Senate has thoroughly alarmed Hayes, Devens and their tools, and frantic efforts are being made to explain or break the force of the recent exposures of their plot.

Floyd King had an interview with Devens this morning, which Devens will probably remember a long time. He began by assuring King that everything was lovely, and that there was no reason for alarm among the Democrats.

"Well, sir," replied King, "I would like to believe what you say, but it is impossible when my constituents are being dragged from their quiet homes to New Orleans by boat loads, put upon trial before packed juries, indicted and convicted by testimony which in the North would not have weight to condemn a dog, and sentenced by judges like those now holding Federal courts in our midst, I must say, sir, that your assurances are idle."

Devens, thereupon, said something about his word being good, whereupon King quickly retorted that no man's word was good when falsified by a fact notorious to the world at large. He had not come there to quarrel with Devens, but he could not listen calmly to assurances which a multitude of notorious and unquestioned facts flatly disproved. He said much more to the same effect.

King made upon Mr. Devens' mind a profound impression that he had waked up the wrong passenger.

THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION.

The Condition of Affairs in Louisiana Under Radical Rule.

(From Judge Hoagland's Address at Cincinnati, February 22.)

What happened in Louisiana, poor, afflicted, oppressed, tormented, persecuted Louisiana, under the rule of the Radical party, in 1876, the home of sociability and virtue and generous emotion, the city that Jackson won and kept from tradition [applause]; the city in which Andrew Jackson was fined \$1,000 for arresting the process of Judge Hall in the neighborhood of battle he paid the fine and submitted; New Orleans, dear to the heart of every Western man, for which the Western pioneers longed until they had spread empire over by a rule made by the nation and Democracy, Thomas Jefferson, the State that Jefferson purchased and acquired for the Union, the State that the banner of Jackson secured, that State has been the theatre of a crime against Democracy. It was battered the last time at midnight by the orders of a drunken judge, who in order to avoid impeachment by his own party, resigned the office and fled the State; but his own party, through the disloyalty of the judge out of the office, have never surrendered the spot.

The judge then read at some length a report on the condition of affairs in Louisiana, which he wrote at Cincinnati, February 1875, of which committee Geo. Hoar was chairman, which report called attention to the facts afterwards in dispute before the commission. He then continued: "Who do you suppose wrote that document? Who did it? The man who wrote that was afterwards a member of the Electoral Commission, and threw out the vote of Louisiana, and gave it to Hayes and Wheeler? Would you suppose that he was one of the men who plotted the crime? That report is signed by Geo. Hoar, Wm. H. Wheeler and John Frye. If there is a condemnation record in America, there it is. I don't know who this strikes you, my fellow-citizens, but it strikes me with a Republican's pride. What a name. Why don't you call it the imperial party? What is a king? He is a man who was not elected to office. So Hayes was not elected to office. What is the man who kicked Hayes out of office when Hayes has got out on the fourth of March, 1881. He has got more power; he can deplete the treasury of the United States, as the law now stands, to carry the election of any man he pleases, and that he is engaged in and intends to use that power to carry the Republican party. It was the Republican party alone. Mr. Evans once told Mr. Charles Francis Adams that the party seemed to him, after the adoption of the fifteen amendment, that the party seemed to turn like an army that had been muzzled out of service and hadn't anything to do, but had not gone home yet. Everybody here knows my conviction with respect to what the Republican party is proud of it; but I am not proud that the party which carried the country through the war and enfranchised the slaves has turned its attention to selling."

The report then read from a little electorizing document sent to the different registrars in the State of Louisiana from the rooms of the joint committee on canvassing and registration during the presidential election of 1876, and the party that engaged in to do their utmost to secure a full registration and a full vote, and closed as follows: "It is well known that the Republican vote in your parish is —, and the majority is —. The Radical party has expected that the Republican party in the parish. Your recognition by the next State Legislature will depend upon your doing your full duty, and you will not be held to have done your full duty unless the Republican registry in your parish is —. * * * If you do not obtain the results herein set forth, if obtained your recognition will be full and generous." That is the way the canvass began on the Republican side. The registrar went on, in a few days it began to be evident that the Democrats registering their last name, and with colored clubs being organized, the State was gone, and the recognition was not going to be ample and generous unless the fellows changed sides, and a good many were beginning to change sides.

On the thirtieth day of October, 1876, only eight days before the election, 10,000 affidavits were sworn to by two policemen in each of the parishes of Louisiana, New Orleans, that 10,000 Democratic names were registered contrary to law. Judge Call told me that he had seen these affidavits, and that they made a pile on the table three feet high. There was a list returned in by the colored men, and the other who swore the policemen for \$15,000 for these affidavits, and the judge told him that the whole thing was a fraud and the State would not pay him a cent. It has not been paid, unless the fellow has been put into an office by the present administration. The consequence of the affidavits was that the parish supervisor of the parish of New Orleans drew a red line over nearly 10,000 names, and among them was Randall M. Gibson, the representative in Congress from New Orleans, and also many merchants and the first citizens were among the disfranchised. Some scoundrel swore that Gen. Gibson was unlawfully registered. Six thousand names were taken on sight, because no man capable of blushing could insist upon striking out the names of such men as Gibson. But the work was done, and there were only eight days to undo it in. Six thousand of these men got back, but four thousand were disfranchised. The election came on and it was as quiet an election as we have ever held in Ohio. No man who has the truth of history at heart can say that on the day of election there was in the State of Louisiana, or in Florida any disturbance whatever. The people gave 897 majority for a portion of the Tilden ticket, and between 5000 and 6000 for other portions of the Tilden ticket. The difference in the vote came about in this way: As you know, the Republican party comprises not only all the decency, but all the intelligence of the people, and down in Louisiana this highly intelligent party got it into its head that they had the right to vote only for two electors at large, and three besides. The consequence was that, in some portions of the State, the Republicans voted for only five out of the eight. But they are generous, whole-souled people down there, and when these votes came before the Returning Board they were counted in full for the whole eight.

What next? According to the laws of the State, which I describe to you out of the mouths of George F. Hoar and William Wheeler, there was a drunken judge behind in

the background, an illegal government chose them, and an illegal Louisiana legislature, as a result, an illegal legislative body. The law provided that the Returning Board should be made up of two political parties, and this party that comprises all the intelligence—the party of law and order—had it filled with men of one political party only. There were five members who should have been appointed. Four of them were Republicans, and in their selection the Returning Board represent both parties they carefully kept the position vacant, so that they might represent the party that was to be left blank.

The speaker then read copious extracts from a report of the committee on Privileges and Elections, made in February, 1873, defining the powers of the Returning Board.

Let me read a passage from Republican authority. We are all clearly of the opinion that the Returning Board has no right to do anything except to canvass and compile the returns which were lawfully made to them by legal officers, except in cases where they were accompanied by certificates of the supervisor or commissioner, provided in the third section. It never could have been meant that a board of its own motion, sitting in New Orleans, distant from the place of voting, and without notice, could throw out any of the votes of the State. It is the duty of the United States Senate to denounce the Electoral Commission bill as unconstitutional, and then to take its seat in the Electoral Commission to use this unconstitutional power.

In the first year of the Reconstruction party, and of every member of the party; but he has left in these words a clear condemnation of himself and his associates in reversing his judgment four years later, and pronouncing Hayes elected by the vote of Louisiana. Would you believe that the Returning Board to throw out returns unless accompanied by protests, should count Louisiana for Hayes? However, when they found the State had gone Democratic by nearly ten thousand majority they secured an invalidation paper enough to have reduced the State to anarchy, had it all been true. What harm was there in putting one Democratic member in a crowd of four Republicans on the Returning Board? I will tell you what harm there was. He had to find out, and they did not care to let the daylight in. On manufacturing affidavits, not in conformity with law, they declared that the State of Louisiana had been carried for Hayes by majorities from 350 to 3500.

POINTE COUPEE.

Election of Delegates to the Senatorial Nominating Convention.

POINTE COUPEE, Feb. 12.—The Democratic-Conservative Parish Committee met at New Orleans.

The committee was called to order by Mr. J. Torres, the president.

Mr. J. C. Patrick was made secretary.

The following resolutions were then adopted:

1. That there be no nomination for a representative from this parish to the constitutional convention.

2. That a committee of five be appointed by the president to meet with the delegates from the other parishes for the purpose of making a nomination from this senatorial district, to represent this district in the constitutional convention.

The following committee was appointed: S. H. Phil, A. A. Claiborne, H. Moebus and J. E. Breaux, to which committee was added the president and secretary of the meeting.

3. That the president and secretary of this committee be authorized to correspond at once with the committee from the parish of Avoyelles as to the time and place of holding a convention for nominating a delegate for this senatorial district.

4. That an election be held in the sixth ward on the twenty-second of February to fill the vacancy in this committee caused by the death of Mr. J. Deplaigue.

5. That the thanks of this committee be and are hereby given to the members of this party and to the president of this committee for their efforts to redeem our country from Radicalism.

6. That the thanks of the committee be given to Messrs. Halle and Phillips for the use of their hall.

7. That these proceedings be published in the *Pointe Coupee Police*, *Marksville Bulletin* and the *New Orleans Democrat*.

S. J. PATRICK, Secretary.

"YOU'RE A LIAR!"

As Senator Burnside Remarkd to Senator Conkling.

(Chicago Tribune.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Senator Conkling, in executive session yesterday, began an uncalculated attack on Senator Burnside, who was on his feet in response of his nomination. Conkling rose and charged Burnside with trickery in committee. The latter was much surprised, but contented himself with saying that the statement was very different from the one he had made in committee. Conkling rose and charged Burnside with trickery in committee. The latter was much surprised, but contented himself with saying that the statement was very different from the one he had made in committee. Conkling rose and charged Burnside with trickery in committee. The latter was much surprised, but contented himself with saying that the statement was very different from the one he had made in committee.

Burnside at length found it necessary to use very direct language to protect himself, and at last declared emphatically that Conkling was lying. Senator Hoar, in the chair, attempted to stop him, rapped to order, and directed him to sit down, but Burnside, feeling himself insulted, took occasion to express his respect for the Senate, and to say on further to declare to the Senate, that, in his experience, he had never known so much duplicity and falsehood crowded into any cases had been injected into this one by Mr. Conkling. This statement was taken considerably at last by the vigor and courage of Burnside's return strokes. After some time of the most unseasonable confusion, Burnside took his hat and left the Chamber. There is general excitement to the effect that Gen. Burnside bore himself with more fortitude than could be expected, and only used his strongest English when it became entirely justifiable to employ it.

A Painful Situation.

(New Haven Register.)

Mr. Blaine starts out in the presidential race with one foot "solid" in Maine, and the other straddled clean across the continent to California, on an anti-Chinese basis. He has yet no supporting prop between these two extremes, and the situation, to say the least, must be painful.

The Dennis Kearney Vote.

(Philadelphia Times.)

The way in which the anti-Chinese bill was carried through Congress seems to indicate that both parties have captured the Dennis Kearney vote.

Don't Want to Be an Ansell.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—The Badger family, into which the Pullman defaulter, married, will probably apply to the Legislature to have the name of his little girl, now in their charge, changed to Badger.

The Wrong Man.

(Louisville Courier-Journal.)

John A. Logan has got it into his head that Lindley Murray was a Confederate brigadier.

Chew Jackson's best sweet navy tobacco, 17

THE NATCHITOCHESE CASE

THE INNOCENT INJURED STILL TESTIFYING.

A Crushed Witness.

The trial of the fifty-two gentlemen of Natchitoches parish for violation of the election law was resumed yesterday morning.

Judge Woods rendered a decision on the objections raised by the defense the previous day to the question "Are you a registered voter of Natchitoches parish?" The defense contended that the registration books were the best evidence on that part. The court overruled the objection, quoting from Massachusetts Annuals decisions establishing the validity of parole testimony in proving a marriage, and argued that if it was admissible under those circumstances it was admissible under the present.

The defense took a bill of exceptions.

The first witness,

J. E. BREDA,

was called. Am a registered voter of the parish of Natchitoches. I was United States supervisor of registration. On the twenty-first of September, 1878, between 8:30 and 9 o'clock, I went to the quarantine station, to inquire from the guard if they knew anything of what had occurred in town. While there I heard the tramping of horses' feet. Got out of the way, and saw two parties armed with shot guns. One I did not know; the other was John S. Tweibel. The stranger asked, "Where is Breda's house?" and Tweibel answered, "A little further on; come along." I followed within twenty feet of them. They went near my house, and then retraced their steps. I know J. H. Cosgrove. He is editor of the *Natchitoches Freeholder*, a Democratic paper. He became editor, I think, in 1874.

The district attorney here introduced a number of copies of the paper which were identified by witness. Counsel proposed to introduce in evidence certain paragraphs in these papers. Objected to by the defense on the ground that it was mere secondary evidence, and there was no evidence to show that they had been written by any of the defendants.

The district attorney stated that his purpose in introducing the testimony was to prove a conspiracy, and the court ruled that as the identity of Cosgrove, one of the defendants, as the editor of the paper, had been established, it was admissible.

The defense reserved a bill.

Paragraphs and editorials were read. They were to the effect, but couched in emphatic terms, that the Democratic party meant to carry the election, and get rid of the Breda, Blount and other thieves who had so long ruled and impoverished the parish.

Calls for motions, issued by the Democratic committee, urging the people to attend and to register, were also introduced, and were identified by witness. Counsel proposed to introduce in evidence certain paragraphs in these papers. Objected to by the defense on the ground that it was mere secondary evidence, and there was no evidence to show that they had been written by any of the defendants.

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