

THE PEOPLE'S VINDICATOR.

JAS. H. COSGROVE, Editor.

The Welfare of the People is the Supreme Law.

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VOL. I.

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NO. 2.

MAILS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

NEW ORLEANS, Red River Landing, Chenyville, Quarratoc, Alexandria, Cote and Cloutierville, Daily, at 7 A. M.
SHREVEPORT, Keachie, Mansfield, Marthville, and Pleasant Hill—Daily at 10 A. M.
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RETAIL dealer in Fancy and Staple Groceries,
CHOICE FLOUR,
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BALSAMIQUE DES PYRENEES,
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Special inducements offered to Cash purchasers. Cotton and country produce, both at highest Cash rates.
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Corner Front and St. Denis street,
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RETAIL dealer in choice Family Groceries,
SUGAR,
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Cigars and Tobacco, &c.

—Cheaper than the Cheapest.
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Alex. Garzia,
(The People's Favorite Grocery.)

KEEPS constantly on hand
CHOICE FLOUR,
BACON,
LARD,
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And in fact a full line of fancy family supplies. Give him a call. Satisfaction guaranteed.
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—DEALER IN—

DRY GOODS,
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SPECIAL attention given to the repairs of saddles, harnesses, and trappings of carriages. Harness made, and saddles fitted to order.

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ALL dental operations warranted, and performed with the greatest care, and after the latest and most approved method.
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Stores, Tinware and House Furnishing
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Sole agent for the Unrivalled
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Gutters, Pipes, Metallic roofing and all kinds of repairing, done with dispatch.
A liberal discount to country trade.
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Port's Corner.

The Honest Man Who Pays.

There is one among the many.
Can you tell me where he stays?
He's an odd, old fashioned party;
Called the honest man, who pays;
Yes—the honest man who pays
Every dollar he may owe,
Keeping up the good old ways
That so many scarcely know.

If he gives his word of promise
'Tis a bond as good as gold:
If he holds a post of honor,
Not a trust is ever sold,
By the honest man who pays
Every debt he may incur,
Yielding each a just award,
And no grudging or demur.

And I'm told this rare old party
Lives—within his income, won
By the fairest, squarest dealing
We see beneath this son.
And the honest man who pays
Always holds it good and right,
For the rich to help the needy
When the times are tough and tight.

Don't fail to subscribe for the
"Peoples' Vindicator." The only live
paper in Natchitoches, and one that
advocates the interest of the Tax-
payer. Terms, \$3 per year, \$1.50 for
six months, (invariably in advance.)

Government Aid to Southern Adventurers.

Under this caption, the *Nation*, one of the ablest publications in the country, contains an elaborate and well considered article, from which we make the following extracts, which have a peculiar bearing upon our affairs in Louisiana:

The fearful and alarming condition of the South, brought about by the power of the Federal Government, that has been used to place and maintain in office corrupt adventurers and ignorant negroes, is arousing the attention of the intelligent and patriotic class of the Northern people.

Scarcely a day passes but what some Northern Journal, and not unfrequently Republican in politics, contains a scathing rebuke to the Administration and a wholesome admonition against any further encroachments upon the rights and liberties of the Southern people. Carpet-bag and negro rule have done its work successfully, and its fruits are seen and its blighting effects felt all over the nation. But it has well nigh run its course, and if heretofore we have been powerless to check its progress; now with the powerful aid and cooperation of the Northern people and press, its complete annihilation may now be regarded a foregone conclusion.

Says the *Nation*:
After all that has happened during the last five years, it must be admitted that it is a little unsafe to speculate as to what course the President will pursue on any question, but the signs that he has seen the error of his ways in the matter of meddling at the South are certainly unusually strong. He took a long time to discharge the duty imposed on him by the Constitution and the laws of deciding who was Governor of Arkansas; but the decision, when it came, had the great merit of being sound and carefully considered, and, therefore, likely to make a complete ending of strife. It has one other merit, which is, perhaps, even greater, viz. that of having been made in complete disregard of the notorious persons who do duty in Washington as Senators from Arkansas. This strikes at the root of the evil of recent Federal interference. It was the precedent set in Louisiana which really brought about the Arkansas trouble, because they seemed to create a system of government which promised as many rewards to intrigue and violence in this country as in Guatemala or Costa Rica. Indeed, in some respects the position of the Southern States of the Union since reconstruction has been worse than that of any South American State. In the most poorly governed community of that region, or of any other, it is always open to the men of intelligence and thrift and prosperity to deliver themselves from the rule of ignorance and corruption by an appeal to arms, or, in other words, by a resort to the time honored remedy of revolution.

In the worst ages, and under the worst rulers, the oppressed and plundered have usually found some consolation in the consciousness that if the yoke became unbearable, a union among the braver better educated, and honest elements of society might by force bring about reform. If, they said to themselves, it should really prove impossible to put an end to these infamies by peaceable means, we have such an advantage over the rascals in capacity, in power of combination, and command of money or other resources of civilization, that we can, if we must, rise on them, and kill them or drive them out of the country. Moreover, the rascals have usually been sufficiently conscious of all this to be restrained by it in some degree. Their rule has never lasted very long in any civilized country

without stimulating the sense of order into such activity as to create a power sufficient to furnish security for life and property; so that it may be almost laid as a rule that the majority never continues to govern for any great length of time unless it represents, at least in a rough way, the intelligence and accumulations of the community.

What has been most deplorable in the condition of the Southern States since the war is, that we have undertaken to prevent the natural remedy for their disorders from being applied. We have set up in South Carolina, for instance, a system of government which converts the majority into a gang of robbers making war on civilization and morality, and have pledged ourselves to prevent the minority from resisting or overthrowing them. We venture to say that no parallel for such a state of things is to be found in history. A power which undertakes to prevent rebellion has always—we believe there is no exception, to this rule—hitherto undertaken to supply protection against predatory legislation on the part of the majority as well as against open violence. If there was any oppression to be done, it had always done itself, and the very strength which has enabled it to oppress, has usually prevented the oppression from being wholly unbearable. But in South Carolina and Louisiana we find governments, which have not strength enough to exist for ten days, if left alone, perpetrating enormities on which the Czar would not venture towards Poland, or the British Empire towards the Santals of the Indian jungles, simply because they have the United States behind them guaranteeing their existence.

When such journals as the *Nation*, the *Brooklyn Eagle*, that seems to irritate so much our official organ here, and the *New York Times* and many others we might mention, write as above and open their batteries upon the ranks of the Republican party in the South and hold up to scorn the infamies it has perpetrated upon our people under the guise of law and Republicanism, we may look forward to a new era in our down-trodden and languishing State. God speed the work and give us quick relief.—N. O. Bulletin.

Go to the Vindicator office and subscribe for the paper. No one should fail to support the Peoples' paper. See terms.

Mark Twain on the Sandwich Islands.

The "Royal Ministers" are natural curiosities. They are white men of various nationalities, who have wandered thither in time gone by. I will give you a specimen—but not the most favorable. Harris, for instance, is an American—a long-legged, vain, light-weight village lawyer from New-Hampshire. If he had brains in proportion to his legs, he would make Solomon seem a failure; if his modesty equaled his ignorance, he would make a violet seem stuck-up; if his learning equaled his vanity, he would make von Humboldt seem as unlettered as the backside of a tombstone; if his stature were proportioned to his conscience, he would be a gem for the microscope; if his ideas were as large as his words, it would take a man three months to walk around one of them; if an audience were to contract to listen as long as he would talk, that audience would die of old age; and if he were to talk until he said something, he would still be on his hind legs when the last trump sounded. And he would have cheek enough to wait till the disturbance was over, and go on again.

Such is (or was) His Excellency Mr. Harris, his late Majesty's Minister of This, That, and The Other—for he was a little of everything; and particularly and always he was the King's most obedient humble servant and loving worshiper, and his chief champion and mouthpiece in the parliamentary branch of ministers. And when a question came up (it didn't make any difference what it was), how he would rise up and saw the air with his bony flails, and storm and cavort and hurl sounding emptiness which he fancied was satire, and issue dreary rubbish which he took for humor, and accompany it with contortions of his undertaker countenance which he believed to be comic expression!

He began in the islands as a little, obscure lawyer, and rose (?) to be such a many-sided official grandee that sarcastic folk dubbed him, "the wheels of the Government." He became a great man in a pigny land—he was of the caliber that other countries construct constables and coroners. I do not wish to seem prejudice against Harris, and I hope that nothing I have said will convey such an impression. I must be an honest historian, and to this in the present case I have to reveal the fact that this stately figure, which looks so like a Washington monument in the distance, is nothing but a thirty-dollar windmill when you get close to him.

Harris loves to proclaim that he is no longer an American, and is proud of it; that he is a Hawaiian through and through and is proud of that, too;

and that he is a willing subject and servant of his lord and master, the King, and is proud and grateful that it is so.

WHY WE SHOULD ANNEX.

Now, let us annex the islands. Think how we could build up that whaling trade! [Though under our courts and judges it might soon be as impossible for whaleships to rendezvous there without being "pulled" by sailors and portfoggers as it now is in San Francisco—place the skippers shun as they would socks and shoals.] Let us annex. We could make sugar enough there to supply all America, perhaps, and the prices would be very easy with the duties removed. And then we would have such a fine half-way house for our Pacific-plying ships; and such a convenient supply depot and such a commanding sentry-box for an armed squadron; and we could raise cotton and coffee there and make it pay pretty well, with the duties off and capital easier to get at. And then we would own the mightiest volcano on earth—Kilauea! Barum could run it—he understands fires now. Let us annex, by all means. We could pacify Prince Bill and other nobles easily enough—put them on a reservation, where he has his annual hoes, and Bibles and blankets to trade for powder and whisky—a sweet Arcadian retreat fenced in with soldiers. By annexing, we would get all those 50,000 natives cheap as dirt, with their morals and other diseases thrown in. No expense for education—they are already educated, no need to convert them—they are already converted; no expense to clothe them—for obvious reasons.

We must annex those people. We can afflict them with our wise and beneficent government. We can introduce the novelty of thieves, all the way up from street-car pickpockets to municipal robbers and Government defaulters, and show them how amusing it is to arrest them and try them and then turn them loose—some for cash and some for "political influence." We can make them ashamed of their simple and primitive justice. We can do away with their occasional hangings for murder, and let them have Judge Pratt to teach them how to save imperiled Avery-assassins to society. We can give them some Barnards to keep their money corporations out of difficulties. We can give them juries composed entirely of the most simple and charming leather-heads. We can give them railway corporations who will buy their Legislatures like old clothes, and run over their best citizens and complain of the corpses for smearing their unpleasant juices on the track. In place of harmless and vaporing Harris, we can give them Tweed. We can let them have Connolly; we can loan them Sweny; we can furnish them some Jay Goulds who will do away with their old-time notions that stealing is not respectable. We can confer Woodhull and Claflin on them. And George Francis Train. We can give them lecturers! I will go myself.

We can make that little bunch of sleepy islands the hottest corner on earth, and array it in the moral splendor of our high and holy civilization. Annexation is what the poor islanders need. "Shall we to men benighted, the lamp of life deny?"
MARK TWAIN.

THE SCALWAG.—It cannot have escaped the notice of the least observant, that there has a change for the worse come over those men born at the South or of long residence here, who have earned for themselves an immortality of infamy by affiliation with the party whose leaders have manipulated the ignorant blacks for their own selfish end, and to the destruction of the best interests of the South. These men have acquired a hang-dog look that is unmistakable. A few of them may endeavor, with brazen face, to defy public sentiment and pretend to disregard public contempt, but in their hearts they have forfeited the respect of their fellows, and what is worse, their self-respect as well. Can money compensate a man for all this? Or if he be indifferent to the ignominy of his own position, how can he reconcile it to his conscience to leave such a legacy to his children? In his solitary moments does he never think of the coming time (and come it surely will) when the slow, unmovable finger of scorn will be pointed at his children as the descendants of a scalwag? Can he forget that the infamy attached to a Tory has not been removed by the lapse of a hundred years? And does he not understand that, while a man may have been an honest joyalist during our revolutionary struggle no man in the South can by possibility be an honest radical now?
—Shreveport Times.

Citizens attending the Mass Meeting will do well to subscribe to the Vindicator. Support those who support you.

"Crusade cordial on ice" is the summer drink now in vogue at the West.

Farm Column.

Governor Safford of Arizona says that "gentlemanly farmers, who commence without means and have hired all their work done, will undoubtedly be obliged to quit the business; and those who have invested the largest portion of their crops in poor whiskey at twenty-five cents per glass will hardly be able to meet their obligations and inspire sufficient confidence to obtain credit in the future."

A CHEAP CRUSHION.—"One who has tried it" writes as follows to the *American Farm Journal*: "If any farmer wants a convenient and cheap skin to ride on, let him take a sheep, and scrape the flesh off, then lay it in a smooth place. Pulverize one pound of alum and the same of soda, and cover the flesh side of the skin and let it lie for a week or two, and it will be well tanned. They make the best seat for the reaper, rake, corn plank, or to throw on the horse to ride on, or to throw on the barn, and if we should be caught in a sudden shower, they will answer for a protection."

"The part of the holding of a farmer or land-owner which pays for cultivation," said Charles Dickens, "is the small estate within the fence of his skull. Let him begeth with the tillage of his brains, and shall be well with his grains, roots, herbage and forage, sheep and cattle—they shall thrive, and he shall thrive." It is plainly the duty of farmers to obtain a practical education, as well as merchants. Cultivated brains are a crop that never fails. It is a settled fact that a thorough business training is essential to success in any departments of usefulness.

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.—How IT IS PROGRESSING.—Let the politicians say what they please about it the farmers' movement is going ahead like a prairie on fire out West, whether the organizations in the East be sham or not. Several representative Missouri papers at hand speak the sentiment of that region. One says: "The necessity for that reform in political administration which the united efforts of the farmers of the country, especially of the West, can alone obtain is so urgent that it cannot fail to be recognized by even the most superficial." Another: "This movement of the agricultural interests of the country has not commenced a bit too soon, and, however modest and timid may be their first action, they will soon find themselves caught up in the whirlwind of State and national political politics, and will be compelled, whether they wish it or not, to consider all the grave problems now before the country."

Still another—"The farmers' war, as it is sometimes called, is destined to have great political influence." A Nebraska paper asserts that the granngers are making rapid progress in that State. Common cause is there taken with the farmers of Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Minnesota and other States on all questions affecting the farmers' interests. Another Western paper declares that "the whole race of dishonest politicians stands in awe of this great movement," which is no doubt the truth. A St. Paul paper says it now looks if the "potato bugs" (granngers) will prove a lively crowd in Minnesota. An Illinois paper declares "the movement to be an independent one committed to no one and to no party, but commending itself to all." The Catholic farmers of Olmstead county, Minnesota, although not members of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry, express themselves warmly in favor of its principles, excepting its secrecy. In short, there seems to be a general stampede out West in favor of the movement, regardless of religious predilections or previous political affiliations.—N. Y. Herald.

A NEW REMEDY FOR WORMS.—We, of course, mean cotton worms, as this is not our patent medicine column. The Picayune gives an account of a very simple and inexpensive process by which a planter of St. Landry parish last year saved his cotton crop from the depredations of the worm. The process is based upon the fact that at a certain stage of his career the worm lies helplessly upon the foliage of the plant, not sufficiently developed to have power of motion, and, in fact, passing through a transition which, if interrupted, he cannot of his own resources, manage to complete. The plan of the St. Landry man is given as follows: He took a pair of swamp wheels which were lying in his stable yard, suspended from the axle thereof a swinging rake with long teeth, say four inches apart, so adjusted as to brush the foliage of the plant very briskly and then, harnessing a pair of mules to those wheels, he proceeded to run over his crop at the rate of about fifteen acres a day. Having only forty acres, he accomplished this object in three days.

The plan worked handsomely.—Thousands of worms lay upon the ground, where