

# THE PEOPLE'S VINDICATOR.

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## MAILS.

### ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

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**SHREVEPORT**, Keachie, Mansfield, Martineville, and Pleasant Hill—Daily at 10 A. M.  
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Special inducements offered to Cash purchasers. Cotton and country produce, both at highest Cash rates.  
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**LIQUORS,**  
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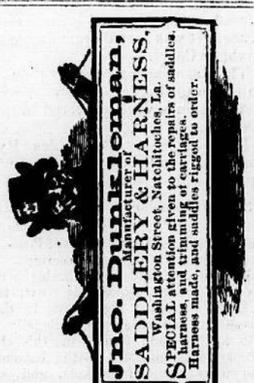
KEEPS constantly on hand  
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**Cooking Stoves.**  
Gutters, Pipes, Metallic roofing and all kinds of repairing, done with dispatch.  
A liberal discount to country trade.  
June 20-ly.

## Is our Government a Failure?

[From the Nashville Union and American]

The Cincinnati Gazette, one of the ablest Republican journals in the country, tells its readers in plain terms, that "No people in the world have so little respect for their governments as the people of the United States." Is not this a fact of much portent? Either the government, as conducted since 1861, when it was declared to be the best in the world, has been debased by insane, and possibly incurable changes of the Federal constitution, or the people themselves are mad not to respect their self-government. The Gazette has too much sense not to see the mistake its party has committed by "conferring the governing power on near a million of men of a race degraded in their native country, and here by ages of slavery." But in what way does the party which controls both Houses of Congress and the Administration aim to correct its obvious, and generally acknowledged errors? The Gazette thus answers the question:

"Our politicians said they would know enough to vote for their own friends. Here was the party gain that is always uppermost in these strokes of State. They said, also, they were as capable of voting as a large class of the foreigners we had made voters. This was true enough, and it shows how one step degradation furnishes the level for another. No one thinks it worth while to stop at anything. In fact, no one thinks we have anything in the Government worth preserving, save the chances of a party in it. At the last session, the House passed a bill to erect New Mexico into a State, with a voice in the Senate, to neutralize that of Ohio. Yet it has not 10,000 English speaking inhabitants, and is a mixture of Mexicans, Indians and negroes, with scarcely any of the conditions of civilization. The House said the same with the wild Territory of Colorado. These are the doings of a people who have lost all respect for their government. It is much worse in local government, for there the scoundrel, the bum, the adventurer, whose trade is to degrade, is preferred for public trusts to the best citizens. Government in America is a thing of public contempt."

If "Government in America is a thing of public contempt," there is an adequate cause for it, which every voter should ponder and understand. It is false, if not calumnious, to affirm that "nearly a million voters" of the African race are as capable of voting as the European race, whether the latter have come to this country within five years or are descendants of immigrants who came before the revolution. This radical idea of negro equality is alike false and degrading. It is incapable of adding either wit or wisdom to the negro elector, legislator, judge, juror or governor, while it is all-powerful to bring the white man's abridged and divided right of republican government into incurable contempt. Negro equality means amalgamation and the downfall of the government, to be followed by alternate anarchy and despotism. There must be more purity and higher intelligence in legislation, more truth and profound regard for right, less sham and counterfeit patriotism, before our political system can recover the public esteem. Even negroes will not respect a hybrid government.

## "The Thieves Own."

The New Orleans Republican is of late much given to throwing the boomerang, which, missing its mark, returns and cuts off its own head.

We some weeks since stated that a most estimable lady of DeSoto parish, who in early life was a resident of the New England village in which Kellogg's youthful career began, informed us that he was so incorrigible a little liar and rascal that the citizens compelled him to leave and "go West."

We subsequently stated that a friend who had been sojourning at the Hot Springs in Arkansas, there met two gentlemen from Illinois, both of whom were republicans, who said they had known Kellogg for thirty years and that he was recognized as one of "the greatest liars and thieves in the State of Illinois."

The Republican attempts the sarcastic in reply to the latter charge—we did not notice at the time whether it made any reply to the morals of men who visit the Hot Springs might be questioned, and adding something about our having friends in the penitentiary.

It is possible that the Thieves Own forgets that the great apostle of its party, the angelic, immaculate and truth-telling Morton, spent several months at the Hot Springs the past summer?

As to our having friends in the penitentiary we are not prepared positively to say. For some wise and inscrutable purpose the Deity permits the editor of the Republican and kindred thieves to hold a high carnival of crime on the outside, while a good man might, for some equally inscrutable purpose, be forced to wear his life out within the walls. We say

this might be the case—we do not positively affirm it. There is one thing, however, that we do affirm without fear of contradiction, and it is this: There are now in the Louisiana penitentiary seven hundred men—who are less guilty of crimes against humanity and the best interests of the people of Louisiana, who, in short, are better men, than the Republican editor.

This stricture may not be very artistically or wittily applied, but its overwhelming truth covers up and is an apology for all defects of style and breach of good taste. In handling such vermin one cannot be as delicate as he could wish.—Shreveport Times.

## Kellogg's Supervisors.

The sincerity of Kellogg's promise to give the people of the State and city a fair election is demonstrated by his recent appointments of supervisors. Four-fifths of those selected for this parish are office-holders, either under the Federal, State or city administration. When these men know that upon this registration depends their future chances for office, what can be expected of them? Will they act fairly and impartially? Will they discharge their duties as honest officials, and do full justice to all parties?

Those who are familiar with the character of Republican officials in this State, know well that they will stop at nothing short of the accomplishment of their purposes, however infamous and nefarious they may be. They will throw every impediment in the way of the registration of the white people, and will fraudulently issue to the negroes as many certificates as may be required to attain their object. They have done this before, and they will do it again, unless prevented by the people in a manner that will strike terror to their very hearts, if they have any.

It is well known that only through the grossest fraud and illegal conduct can the Republicans of this State hope to succeed in the next election.—Finding their inability to cope with the white people fairly, it is their intention to commit such barefaced and inexcusable wrongs as will bring about violence and perhaps bloodshed, with a view of thus securing the presence of Federal troops. These obtained and, they imagine an easy victory to be within their reach.

Let these hopeful office-holders not deceive themselves, however, in this way. As we have said before, the people are determined to have a fair election or no election at all. If, therefore, there be any attempt made to deprive honest voters of the right of registration and of voting, there will be such steps taken as will bring about the substitution of a military government for the bastard concern that now pretends to exercise authority over Louisiana.

No one expected for a moment that Kellogg would appoint any one as supervisor save the most pliant, subservient and unscrupulous of his underlings. Decent men would scorn to do the dirty work he requires of them, and hence he is driven to select from the purlieus and dregs of society and the lowest haunts of the ignorant and debased negroes for creatures to do his bidding.

Such are the men who hold in their hands the political destiny of a great State like Louisiana! Will, then, the intelligent and civilized world be surprised at or condemn the determination of the white people to rid themselves of such a loathsome and killing oppression? Are we to be contented for maintaining our liberty, asserting our manhood, and purifying our country of a foul element that breathes destruction on all that is good and fair?

If so, then better abandon Louisiana to the fetid rites of the voodoo and give the negro and the alligator undisputed sway!—N. O. Bulletin.

The difficulties attendant upon the breaking off a habit of chewing tobacco were never more vividly described than by the man who said, that, in freeing himself from the thralldom of the weed, he chewed seventeen papers of camomile flower, five pounds of stick licorice and slippery elm, ate up four crash towels, three napkins and a dozen pocket handkerchiefs—and then went back to tobacco.

A young man in Indiana sues his father for loaned money, which the father claim was his property. The father's counsel, in summing up the case of his client, remarked: "Twice has he been received with open arms; twice for him has the fattest calf been killed, and now he comes back and wants the old cow."

Why is a beautiful lady's foot like a romantic tale of olden times? Because it is an interesting leg-end.

To write a good love letter, you ought to begin without knowing what you mean to say, and to finish without knowing what you have written.

"I'm not much for stumping spakin'," declared a candidate at Dubuque, Ia., "but for honesty and capacity and integrity I bate the devil."

## Puritanism and Civil Rights.

From the Nashville Union and American.

The New York Tribune finds the recent elections in Kentucky and Tennessee "not pleasant to read about." Indeed, it rather sees "a better prospect for the South in the spectacle of Packard and Pinchback quarreling over the spoils of Louisiana, than Knoxville going wild with joy over the success of the white man's ticket." It says no political issue materially influenced the contest. The staple arguments were the dreadful old Bourbon condumns. "Do you wish to be buried in a nigger graveyard? Do you wish your daughter to marry a negro? Are you going to send your boy to a nigger school?" If these questions were forced home on the Tribune diletanti by the presence of a large negro population and a pending Civil Rights bill, perhaps they would not object to be buried in negro graveyards and to send their daughters as well as sons to negro schools.

The Tribune is peculiar; the Tribune is Puritan. The Beecher-Tilton agony of now four years' duration, and known all through to scores of "respectable" men, with families, develops a condition of society that we do not understand, nor care to understand. The Tribune and other Puritans may be sincere in their advocacy of the Civil Rights bill. It may be, that, in our place, they would logically prefer to be buried in negro graveyards and send their daughters to negro schoolmasters. We do not gainsay their sincerity. We simply do not understand them, and are certain that they do not understand us. The best course then is to let each of us regulate our own affairs according to our tastes. We have never sought to interfere with the domestic and social relations of the Puritans. We decidedly demur to their effort to impose their own peculiar notions on us through Congressional centralism. There is a dead fly in the ointment of the Tribune's Liberalism so long as it supports a Radical Congress in this despotism over interests held by us more sacred and dearer than life itself.

But Civil Rights are only one form of this Puritanism against which the masses North and West as well as South are arraying themselves. We have the same Tribune and the same Puritans to fight against the tariff enormities, against manufacturing and banking monopolies, against railroad exactions, against Credit Mobilier corruptions, and against centralism in all its threatening forms. Civil Rights and social levelism are but the latest fruit of the Puritan tree. We must cut down that Upas growth, and throw it out of the National garden, root and branch. It may flourish as it will in its native soil, undisturbed, until Boston or Brooklyn becomes a second Salt Lake, for all we care personally, but it cannot be permitted to blight the whole nation.

CONFIDENCE.—There is nothing like confidence in either friendship or love. If people will have secrets, and will enjoy the privilege of sluttling others out of their inmost hearts, they must make up their minds to forego all that tenderness which can only come through a thorough knowledge of each other. We must, at least, believe that we read the very soul of man or woman, or there is a barrier between us, too large for love to climb. True, with most people it is best to be only on terms of courtesy. But we all need something better than this; we crave sympathy and appreciation; and we cannot win these by formal smiles and society politeness—by keeping our true selves shut away from sight, and presenting, instead, a well dressed dummy without feelings or opinions. It is easy to love a person who frankly owns to something of which we disapprove, or who thinks we do not, on many subjects. But it is impossible to be tender to one who regards us with such suspicion that he will not allow us to guess his motives or his intentions, his hopes or his fears, his joys or his sorrows: who will never, under any circumstances, reveal himself. When we know nothing of any one, we are ready to believe anything we hear. If we hear nothing, we grow suspicious. We have no right to expect confidence of the multitude, but the individuals who are nearest to us wrong us if they do not show it, and, in my opinion, very bitterly.

Wearing tight garters has recently killed three New York ladies. We don't know exactly where the garter is worn, but it is probably a sort of corset, and affects the lungs.

Never be angry with your neighbor because his religious views differ from yours, for all the branches of a tree do not lean the same way.

Why is the letter I the most fortunate of all vowels? Because it is in the midst of bliss, while E is in hell and all the other vowels are in purgatory.

Ladies don't no whether they like smoking or not. With special favorites they like it; with general favorites they don't dislike it and with no favorites they detest it.

## Farm and Household Column.

**PORK RAISING.**—My own theory of pork raising, based upon experience, observation and probably a little philosophy of things, if written for the benefit of others, would be about as follows: During the hot summer months I should feed very little solid feed, such as corn in the ear or uncracked. I would keep hogs upon green feed constantly, either grass, oats or rye, and feed them at regular intervals, once or twice per day, upon mashed feed, either shorts, chopped oats or rye, buckwheat, etc.; feed in troughs. When fed in this way, and at the same time allowed access to water and shade, hogs will bear crowding through the hot months, a very good time, if not the best, to take on flesh. This puts them in the best condition for corn feeding, which should commence about the 1st of September, when the new crop is still soft and tender. Treated in this way hogs become probably as perfect as any method could make them. Upon the whole, too, I believe it the cheapest and most economical.—Cur. of Germantown Telegraph.

**Cement for Glass, China and Wood.**—Steep Russian isinglass twenty-four hours in white brandy, gently boil and stir the mixture until it is well compounded and a drop of it, cooled, will become a thick jelly; then strain it through a linen cloth, and cork closely. A gentle heat will dissolve it. Apply to the edges, place them together, and hold them five minutes.

**GRAPE WINE.**—Take from one-half to one peck of grapes. Put them in a boiler kettle, and add water, so that it will nearly cover the grapes, and bring to a boiling heat; put into the press while hot. Should get seven gallons of juice from one bushel of grapes; if you do not, add water enough to make it that quantity; add three or three and a half pounds of sugar to every gallon of liquid; put into a keg leaving out the bung, and let it ferment for about two months; fill it up occasionally with the same, saving some for the purpose; let it remain in this keg until April; then draw off, and put in a clean keg, or bottle it.—Cultivator.

**HOW TO COOK A BEEFSTEAK.**—Many who are reputed to be good cooks have but little idea of the only true way to cook a beefsteak. That we may derive both pleasure and nutriment, judicious management on the part of the cook is essential. Select a fat and tender sirloin; pound it well and place on a griddle over a bed of hard-wood coals; sprinkle a little salt on it and allow it to broil until the juice is seen on the upper side; then lift from the griddle so that the juice may be saved on the platter and turn it on the griddle again, for a moment only, then place on the platter, and lay on it a few thin slices of sweet butter. Serve immediately with butter, toast or fried potatoes. If the steak is cooked hard and dry all the best qualities of it are lost; and one might as well feed upon chips. Five or six minutes is sufficient time to cook a steak, and the hotter the coals the better; unless cooked quickly with great heat it will be tough and unpalatable.

**SUGAR CAKE.**—1/2 pound of butter, 1/2 pound of sugar, 1 pound of flour, 3 eggs, and milk enough for a dough. Beat the butter and sugar together; whisk the eggs light and add them; stir in the milk and flour alternately so as to form a dough. Roll the dough out, cut in cakes and bake in a moderate oven.

**SNOW BALLS.**—Beat the whites of 10 eggs till very dry, then add very gradually 1 pound of pulverized sugar, and 2 or 3 drops of the essence of lemon. Have ready some white paper and with a spoon drop the mixture in balls upon the paper. Set them in a moderate oven and when tinged with brown take them out.

**FINE AND COARSE HAY.**—Producers are sometimes puzzled to know why city buyers generally ask for coarse, well-matured hay in preference to the more tender and in reality more nutritious kinds. The Live Stock Journal thus enlightens them: "City men feed hay for a different purpose than the farmer. The farmer feeds it for its nutriment and as a principal food, while the city man regards grain as the cheapest food, and only gives sufficient hay to make bulk in the stomach and for the purpose of health. Coarse, well-matured timothy serves the purpose better than the early-cut and fine grasses. They do not desire such hay as will tempt the horses to eat too much of it. Straw would answer this purpose if cut and mixed with the grain about as well. But farmers should be content with this practice of the city customer, for it enables them to sell their poorest hay for the best price, and to retain the best quality for home consumption."

**CORNMEAL FEEDING.**—2 pints meal, 1 pint grated bread, 1 of molasses, 1 of brown sugar, 1 of sour milk.

The vegetable that young ladies love is to-mate-oh!