

The People's Indicator.

A real live Democratic paper. The tool of no clique or ring. Free and outspoken and the friend of the PEOPLE.

J. H. COSGROVE, Editor & Proprietor.

Published Every SATURDAY Morning

Subscription Rates.

One copy, one year.....\$2 50 One copy six months.....1 50

THE WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE IS THE SUPREME LAW.

Official Organ of the White Citizens of Red River, Sabine, Winn and Natchitoches Parishes.

VOL. V.

NATCHITOCHEs, LA., APRIL 12, 1879.

{ NO. 30

Table with columns for QUARRE, ADVERTISING RATES, and various rates for different types of advertisements.

Professional Cards.

Wm. H. JACK, (Successor to JACK & PRINSON) Attorney and Counselor at Law NATCHITOCHEs, LA.

WILL practice in the Courts of Natchitoches, Sabine, DeSoto, Red River, Winn, Rapides, and Grant, and in the Supreme Court of the State. Claims promptly attended to. April 8, 1877.

Wm. M. LEVY, DANIEL C. SCARBOROUGH, LEVY & SCARBOROUGH, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

HAVING associated themselves with practice in the Parish and District, the 17th Judicial District, and in the parishes of Winn and Grant, Supreme Court of Louisiana, and in the Circuit and District Courts of Louisiana and U. S. Court of Claims at Washington.

Office in the Lacoste Building (Up Stairs.) NATCHITOCHEs, LA. Aug. 3, 1878-19.

J. H. & M. J. CUNNINGHAM, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

St. Denis Street, Natchitoches, La.

WILL give prompt and personal attention to all business entrusted to their care. Practices in the District and Parish Courts in the Parishes of Natchitoches, Red River, DeSoto and Sabine, and before the Supreme Court at Monroe and New Orleans.

G. CHAPLIN, C. F. DRANGUET, T. P. CHAPLIN, CHAPLIN, DRANGUET & CHAPLIN, Attorneys at Law, NATCHITOCHEs, LA.

PRACTICE in the District Courts of Natchitoches, Sabine, DeSoto, and Red River and in the Supreme Court of the State. March 2-19.

J. M. B. TUCKER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, OFFICE

St. Denis Street, Natchitoches, La. WILL practice in the District and Parish Courts of Natchitoches, Sabine, DeSoto and Red River, and the Supreme Court of the State.

All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Apr 13-19

M. A. DUNN, Physician and Surgeon Montgomery, La.

Magistrate.

JOHN M. TUCKER, Magistrate Ward 1.

St. Denis Street, Natchitoches, La. PROMPT attention given to all business entrusted to his care.

Claims collected at small cost. Refers to the Bar Generally. Feb 5 78-19

Business Cards.

J. C. Trichel, DEALER IN-

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS and SHOES, HATS, ETC.

Highest cash price paid for Cotton and Country Produce. WASHINGTON, ST., NATCHITOCHEs, LA.

R. H. BURKE, dealer in-

GROCERIES

FRONT STREET, Natchitoches, La.

G. L. WALMSLEY, R. M. WALMSLEY

C. L. WALMSLEY & CO., COTTON FACTORS

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Perdido St., New Orleans, La.

JOHN L. GILL, WITH-

GREGG & FORD, COTTON FACTORS,

AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

DEALERS IN-

GROCERIES & WESTERN PRODUCE.

Agents of Improved Revolving Head Gin. 20, 21 and 22 Levee, LA.

BEVERLY TUCKER, COLLECTOR.

ALL Claims promptly attended to. Office on St. Denis Street, NATCHITOCHEs, LA.

Miscellaneous.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA and SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are constive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains an attendant. The patient complains of weariness, and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequalled.

Beware of Imitations.

The genuine are never sugar coated. Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS. The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers. Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name McLANE, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

THE GENUINE DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

THE GENUINE DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

THE GENUINE DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

THE GENUINE DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

THE GENUINE DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

THE GENUINE DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

THE GENUINE DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

THE GENUINE DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

THE GENUINE DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

THE GENUINE DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

THE GENUINE DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

STATE NEWS.

The Farmer's Record says: "Buffalo gnats are very bad on stock in some portions of the parish. Horses and cattle both are made to suffer greatly, and many have been killed. The winter has been a hard one on stock any way, and cattle that have been running out on the range are too weak to resist them."

An enthusiastic youth sent the Farmer's Record a poem entitled "Nature is Full of Poetry," to which the editor replies through his column of Answers to Contributors, our waste basket is full of just such stuff. The cholera has attacked the swine in Union parish.

The prospect for fruit in Morehouse is good.

The East Feliciana farmers have formed Bee Keepers' Association.

The fire-fund has been at work in Clinton.

The Feliciana Patriot-Democrat has a column headed "Union Literary Society" for the benefit of the Centenary College young men.

The hogs are pirouetting around the Webster Tribune building and Johnnie thinks they are getting too familiar.

The buzz of the gentle house fly has been heard in Webster, and ladies are turning their thoughts to spring hats.

The first house in Minden was built in 1833, so says the Webster Tribune.

The Houma Courier says "Fishes bite when business is dull and beautiful weather."

Sixteen convicts have been forwarded to the Baton Rouge penitentiary from St. Landry.

The Baton Rouge Herald says: "A handsome woman pleases the eye, but a good woman pleases the heart. The one is a jewel, the other a treasure."

The Richland Beacon has the following: "A sad sequel to a drunken spree occurred here last Monday. A man by the name of Noland had been at work as a railroad laborer, on section 9, ever since sometime last November until a few weeks ago, when the thirst for intoxicating drinks seem to have taken possession of him. He came to town, got drunk, procured his time ticket next day, and went on a regular spree. He remained drunk for about two weeks, eating very little during the time. Of course no constitution could stand such strain so long. His began to fall in about a week, and at the end of two weeks it was gone; his light burned out, and he fell into a drunkard's and a pauper's grave, a stranger in a strange land, with no loved one near to smooth his troubled spirit or drop a tear over his grave. Yet he once had loved one—he at least had a mother who once loved him, and he may have had other fond ties—they may yet live and long to meet him, but that will never be unless they follow him to the eternal home of the drunkard; and they may never know how, when or where he died. Yet his grave should be a signal to warn others of the dangers of intemperance."

The buffalo grah has made its appearance in Richland, and pneumonia is abating, so says the Beacon.

The Columbia Herald says: On Sunday morning last an old negro man, in the employ of Mr. W. S. Dickson, mysteriously disappeared, and has not since been heard from. West is insane and Mr. Dixon has fears that some ill has befallen him. Any information respecting his whereabouts will be gratefully received by Mr. Dixon, Address W. S. Dickson, Columbia, La.

The Houma Progress has suspended publication.

The Aberville Meritonal says that business in their town is as dull as the back of a two-bit razor. The water is so low, at the mouth of Vitimillon Bayou that catfish have to employ mud turtles to tow them over the bar.

A hog of the Poland breed was killed a few days ago, 4 years of age, which weighed eleven hundred lbs. When hung up he measured eight feet in length, six feet girth and nine inches around the smallest part of the foreleg. Pretty good.

The St. Francisville have organized their base ball clubs for the season.

The Feliciana Sentinel says: "The time is rapidly approaching when the young man who goes out walking with the 'desire of his heart,' 'turns pale in the gills' on hearing her sigh, on passing an ice cream or soda water saloon and remarks the oppressive heat and wishes she 'had something cool to take.'"

The Carroll Conservative has been the recipient of a large panther hide, measuring from tip to tail ten feet, and another Morgan is happy.

The students of the Winsboro Institute have started a literary society under the name of "The Winsboro Lucitute Lyceum."

STATE CREDIT AND THE STATE PRESS.

Some Solid Blows.

N. O. Evening Post: There was a time and not very long ago either, when the State councils, and the funding act were considered as something very excellent. The Nicholls' administration, when it came into power, was only too anxious to accept Kelllogg's financial policy. Nicholls and many of his friends, said the chief was legitimate, and that the democrats would, could and should raise, educate and care for it, as well, or better, than its radical progenitors. They gave it the same treatment

that Kelllogg so successfully inaugurated; paid the interest with borrowed money, as long as a fiscal agent could be found who would lend it, and then threw the poor mongrel on the streets to care for himself, where to-day it is struggling to live. The Constitutional convention is the doctor that must prescribe for this bastard child of Kelllogg's, and it must be either killed or cured.

Houma Courier: We advocate repudiation because we believe it to be necessary and urgent. We believe the debts to be prima facie voidances of fraud, no matter what may be said to the contrary by interested parties. Furthermore, we urge that repudiation will not disgrace Louisiana nor ruin her credit, but on the contrary, will elevate her financial standing in commercial circles.

Feliciana Sentinel: It will be said by some that such a shaving of the debt and the cutting away of the bad from the good thereof would amount to dishonor; but it is very easy to classify these and discover their motive for making such a declaration. They belong to a class of Shillocks who took advantage of the era of crime that has been the pride of Louisiana in shame, bought her bonds for a mere song, and who would now demand every ounce of the pound of flesh promised, though it took the last drop of life blood of every citizen within our borders. We are proud to say that this class of the State's creditors are in a hopeless minority and that the larger class are men with whom, we believe, there will be no difficulty in coming to a satisfactory solution of the much vexed question. Be as this as it may, the duty of the Convention will very plainly be to look to the welfare and general interest of the people and not the wants of the bondholders. To the honorable gentlemen chosen to grapple with this and many other gave issues that will come before them we refer this matter with a full confidence in their ability and determination to settle the same in a manner entirely satisfactory to the desire of their constituency.

Carroll Conservative: Let the Delegates to the Constitutional Convention beware of the bondholders and their agents when they assembled in New Orleans every effort will be made by the money interests to get possession of the Convention in order to beggar the State for generations to come. Let the newspapers throughout the State sound the alarm, and keep watch and ward over the proceedings of the delegates, so that the people's rights will not be sacrificed.

N. O. Democrat: The Times is much exercised over a card of Senator Jonas, of this State, printed in the Baltimore Gazette. Senator Jonas, in his card, denies the charge that he is connected with the repudiation party of consequence in Louisiana. The Times hopes that Mr. Jonas is right, and that it has mistaken the signs of the times, but devotes much of its space to show that the Democrat and the country press are engaged in a repudiation movement.

In one sense Mr. Jonas is right; in another he is mistaken. Certainly there is no reckless and indiscriminate repudiation sentiment in Louisiana. We do not know of a journal or a man of note in the State who is a repudiationist pure and simple; in short, who believes that the debt of the State should be repudiated regardless of its validity. The only repudiation movement of this description we have ever heard of in Louisiana was Kelllogg's funding act, by which the obligations of the State, good, bad and indifferent, were consolidated in one discriminate mass and scaled forty per cent, and the holders of honest claims made to suffer for the benefit of the holders of fraudulent bonds.

If, however, Mr. Jonas means that there is no party of consequence in the State opposed to the payment of the State debt as it now stands, he is very much in error. There is a party in the State composed of four-fifths of the white and intelligent colored voters which favors an investigation of the debt, which is determined that every dollar of it that does not represent an honest claim shall be repudiated, and that the interest of the bonded portion shall be reduced to 4 per cent. Only two papers in New Orleans are opposed to this party—the Times and the Picayune. Upon this side of the readjusters stand the Democrat the Bee the City Item and the Post, and nearly the whole country press, with a vast majority of the people and a decided majority of the delegates elected to the convention.

A MODEL DUN

Which We Commend to the Careful Consideration of Not a Few.

Onschitta Telegraph.

The unblinking indifference shown by many of the patrons of this paper as to the state of its finances call for comment. We are too proud to beg, but it is highly probable we shall have to resort to scaling to make a living. We have thought that there ought to be a limit somewhere to indulgence—that there is a time and a land when honest labor could be remunerated, and where even the Devil would get his due. As to a large number of the best friends of this paper, they seem to be in league with the Devil, and that individual gets all the dues. The Telegraph, be it understood, is not in partnership with his Satanic majesty, but if it were, or owed him any dues, we have disingenuous patrons enough to pay him off, and have a large balance left.

It is time—high time—this business should stop. We apologize for any allusion to a dun.

The Lottery Bill Sigaad.

And Thereby Hangs a Tale—Is It Breach of Faith.

[N. O. Times.]

Governor Nichols, on Thursday morning, approved that act repealing the charter of the Louisiana State Lottery, which passed at the last session of the legislature.

The act will be promulgated in the official journal on Monday morning. The publication of this executive act in the Times of last evening ostensibly created a peculiar sensation, and among certain gentlemen prominent in politics in the winter of 1877 there was undisguised disgust.

One gentleman, known to be one of the prime movers in establishing the present government, stated to a Times reporter that this promulgation which finally consummated the repeal of the act chartering the Louisiana Lottery Company violated a solemn compact which was known at the time to every man in Odd Fellows' Hall and certainly to every member of the legislature.

He denied to furnish any details of the transaction, but did not hesitate to say that the signing of the act repealing the charter of the company violated a pledge which no government should ever break.

The Times reporter, later in the afternoon, was so fortunate as to discover another gentleman, equally responsible, well informed, and much more communicative, whose recollection of the circumstances appears to be clear.

Having been afforded an insight to the inner ring in political councils during the exciting January of 1877, his information was that at a joint caucus of the Nicholls legislature then in session at Odd Fellows' Hall, a committee was appointed to wait upon Mr. Charles T. Howard, president of the Louisiana State Lottery, and ask his money and influence in behalf of the "good cause."

In consideration of this money and influence, the Democratic party, through its representatives, the joint caucus, pledged its faith to never by future legislation, attempt to abridge, curtail or divest the Louisiana State Lottery of the rights granted under its charter.

The report is that Mr. Howard explained to the committee that the details of his business were much too absorbing to afford him time to transact any business of a political character, and he referred the committee to Mr. John A. Morris, his confidential partner, and a large stockholder in the company, who would respectfully hear their proposition, and no doubt devote the attention its great importance deserved.

The story is that the committee waited upon Mr. Morris and reiterated the proposition made to Mr. Howard. It was at once entertained, whether at the first interview or one immediately subsequent is not altogether clear, but it seems certain that Mr. Morris handed the committee several thousand dollars.

Masters are reported to have gone on swimmingly for some time after this, and it is said the relations between the committee and Mr. Morris were extremely confidential, but suddenly some one offered in the house a bill repealing the charter of the Louisiana Lottery Company, and it finally passed that body. The next interview with Mr. Morris does not appear to have been so confidential.

It is intimated that he expressed a doubt in the genuineness of their credentials, and apprehended that they might not, after all, be able to deliver the goods they had so ardently promised. The situation must have been somewhat embarrassing, but the story is the committee was profuse in its apologies and its explanations.

The committee, it is said, informed Mr. Morris that as a community the people of New Orleans are peculiar, and it would never do to impart to them the devious methods to which it was necessary to resort to restore the rightful authority and bring prosperity to the State.

The committee, however, could offer an emphatic pledge which would be unanswerable, and control the Democratic party for all future time. The bill repealing the charter of the lottery would be taken up in the senate, and instead of the usual method of referring it to a committee, where it could die a natural death, a motion would be made and adopted to indefinitely postpone the bill.

This arrangement, it is alleged, was considered satisfactory, and it is asserted that the proceedings of the Odd Fellows' Hall senate of February 24, 1877, will show that the act repealing the lottery bill was called up and was indefinitely postponed by an unanimous vote or one very nearly so.

This legislation at once restored confidence, and the committee was furnished with \$34,000 in cash, which was disbursed under their direction.

This money, it is claimed, was the instrument by which a quorum of both houses in the legislature, that is a quorum returned by the returning board, was transferred from the St. Louis Hotel, under Packard, to Odd Fellows' Hall, under Nicholls. The story is that during the interregnum required for this consummation, the committee and Mr. Morris were extremely intimate, seeing each other daily, and that it frequently happened that he was visited at his residence long after midnight, and discussed the situation until dawn.

The events of that period are too fresh in the memory of all to render a narration necessary.

All can recollect when Drury departed Packard toward the last, the caucus in the Republican office, the election of an United States senator, etc., but meanwhile it is claimed that the Louisiana State Lottery is out \$43,000 in the rather expensive experiment of erecting a government,

and that its destruction by the same government is the exhibition of panic faith. However, it was repeated yesterday that the Lottery Company will resist in the courts, and that the war bids fair to continue to the bitter end.

Legislative Restrictions.

The effect of ignorant and vicious legislation has for ten years blasted like the deadly simoon every interest in our Commonwealth. The Convention should deal with this branch of our State machinery in such a manner as to prevent the recurrence of such legislation as has for the past well nigh bankrupted the people.

The Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania presents the following restrictions which we commend to the consideration of the delegates: "The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law

Authorizing the creation, extension or impairing of liens.

Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards or school districts.

Changing the names of persons or places.

Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases.

Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys.

Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State.

Locating roads, town-plats, streets or alleys.

Relating to cemeteries, graveyards, or public grounds not of the State.

Authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children.

Locating or changing county seats, creating new counties, or changing county lines.

Incorporating cities, towns or villages, or changing their charters.

For the opening and conducting elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting.

Granting divorces.

Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits, or school districts.

Creating officers, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election or school districts.

Changing the law of descent or succession.

Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery, or other tribunals, or the enforcing of judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sale of real estate.

Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates or constables.

Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses, and the raising of money for such purposes.

Fixing the rate of interest.

Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment.

Remitting fines, penalties, and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury.

Exempting property from taxation.

Regulating labor, trade, mining or manufacturing.

Creating corporations, or amending, renewing or extending the charters thereof.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual, any special or exclusive privilege or immunity, or to any corporation, association or individual, the right to lay down a railroad track.

Not shall the General Assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law; but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed.

Not shall any law be passed granting powers or privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by the general law, nor when the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for.

In another section that constitution prohibits the legislature from passing any local or special bill until "notice of intention to apply therefor shall have been published in the locality when the matter or thing to be effected may be situated, which notice shall be at least thirty days prior to its introduction in the General Assembly."

[Special to the Democrat.]

Washington, April 2.—The Radicals are already getting tired of the heroic programme which they started out with. They expected a tidal wave of the old war feeling to be set flowing all over the North, but instead of that they are beginning to receive the plainest kind of intimations from their constituencies that it is not revolution, but financial relief and a reduction of taxation that is wanted by the Northern people. Distinguished Western Republican Senators told me this morning that this whole programme of blood and thunder was adopted through the advice of Zach Chandler without sufficient caucus deliberation and without the least provision for unforeseen contingencies. The result is that the Radicals find that they have expended their ammunition without accomplishing anything, and they would like to turn the tide of the debate in

some other direction if the Democrats would let them, but the Democrats say they have forced the Radicals into the attitude of claiming autocratic powers for the President, and as that is a good issue to go before the country on, they propose to hold it tight there.

The result of the municipal elections this week in the North show Democratic gains nearly everywhere, and the general tendency of the Democrats and Greenbackers to unite. This is also very heartening to the Radicals and, to complete their sorrow, it is becoming generally believed that Hayes will not veto the appropriation bill with the repeal of the election law as at present framed.

There is much speculation as to the House committee, but nothing can be positively learned beyond the statement of Mr. Randall telegraphed last week that he would not appoint them till nearly the close of the session. It may be considered certain, however, that Robertson will remain at the head of the Committee on Levees, and Atkins of the Appropriation Committee, while the Ways and Means Committee is likely to undergo considerable reorganization, even to the extent of a change of the head. Gibson will hold his place on the Ways and Means Committee without doubt. The general impression is that Randall will display a much broader spirit in making up the committees that he has hitherto done. Altogether the feeling in Democratic ranks here is much more harmonious and fraternal than it has ever been before.