

Terms: Two Dollars per Year.

Devoted to the Material and Industrial Interests of Southwestern Louisiana.

Invariably in Advance.

VOL. XIV.

LAKE CHARLES, CALCASIEU PARISH, LOUISIANA, FEBRUARY 10, 1883.

NO. 49.

Professional Cards.

Mitchell & Singleton. A. R. Mitchell, M. K. Singleton. Attorney-at-Law. Lake Charles, Louisiana.

Hotels.

Haskell House, Ryan Street, Lake Charles, La. T.R. Reynolds, Prop.

Restaurants.

King's Restaurant, Ryan Street, Lake Charles. Boarding House, Ryan Street, Lake Charles.

Miscellaneous.

The Peoples' Drug Store, W. A. Knapp, Agent, Pharmacist, Lake Charles, Louisiana.

Restaurants.

Myrtle Kennedy Institute, January 2nd, 1883. Ad continue throughout the regular session.

Miscellaneous Cards.

Vegetable Kidney, Liver Cure, A safe and reliable remedy for Torpidity of the Liver.

Affections of the Urinary Organs.

Wm. Meyer, Sole Agent. Calcasieu Marine Ways, John F. Cloney's Marine Ways.

Millinery, Millinery, Millinery.

AUTUMN & WINTER STYLES.

HOLIDAY GOODS, NOVELTIES, IN FANS, SATCHELS, COMBS, ORNAMENTS, TOILET ARTICLES, JEWELRY, etc., etc., too numerous to particularize.

G. T. SCHILLING, 157 & 159 Canal St., NEW ORLEANS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR MILL MEN, LOG MEN, STOCK MEN & PLANTERS.

At the old Corner, On the Public Square, A Little of Everything.

WAGONS, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, Always on Hand.

EDUCATIONAL.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY.

The next session of this institution begins October 4th, 1883, and closes July 4th, 1884.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. T. SCHINDLER, Ship Builder, Contractor and Repairer.

HOI FOR CAMERON!

The handsome, swift propeller, "RAMOS," RESULT & THOROUGHLY REFITTED.

THE RAMOS HAS resumed regular tri-weekly trips from Lake Charles to Leesburg.

NIX'S FERRY & STORE, ONE MILE ABOVE Lake Charles.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.

DAVID REIMS, DEALER IN BEEF, VEAL, PORK and BUTTER.

J. T. DAVIDSON, EDGERLY, LOUISIANA.

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, Notions, Boots Shoes and Hats.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

NEW MEAT MARKET, West Side Ryan Street.

REALIZING the demand and heeding the popular cry for another meat market in Lake Charles.

THE UNITED STATES grand jury at New Orleans has found true bills against twenty-two election officers.

THE MORGAN CITY Review and Free Press are quarreling over the city printing and other equally trivial matters.

MR. ADRIEN DORE, editor of the Iberia Journal, is no more upon this earth.

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LOUISIANA GLEANINGS.

Thos. Poland, cotton merchant at Shreveport, died on the 2nd inst.

The drummer license in this state has been declared illegal by the higher courts.

Paulin F. Bordelon, of Bordelonville, Avoyelles parish, died on the 2nd inst.

Rea had some terrible bad weather to contend with in New Orleans during this week.

A case of small-pox has developed at Franklin, La., in the family of Mr. J. B. Tarleton.

Mrs. Belle Clarkson, wife of the editor of the Coshatts Citizen, died on the 25th ult.

The Review says it would take \$5000 to put Morgan City in first-class condition.

The mortality among the colored people of Evergreen, Avoyelles parish, excites comment.

Alfred Heier, 6 years old, was run over by a street car in New Orleans on the 2nd and killed.

New Orleans sent twenty-four delegates to the Laton Rouge penitentiary the other day.

The grocery store of Mr. Joseph Chenier was destroyed by fire on the 1st, at Washington.

The St. Charles Herald announces the death of representative George Esser, of that parish.

The will of the late Margaret Haughery, of New Orleans, is to be contested by heirs in Baltimore.

Rev. Dr. Hugh Miller Thompson, of New Orleans, will be consecrated bishop on the 24th inst.

Alex. Wells, formerly employed in the New Orleans custom-house, is wanted on the charge of forgery.

Mr. Adam Thompson sold his New Orleans sugar refinery to the Crescent Sugar Refining Company for \$140,000.

Mr. Thomas Hogan, a merchant at Milliken's Bend, suicided last week, on account of financial embarrassment.

The governor has commuted the death sentence of the negro, Buffalo Bill, in Grant parish, to imprisonment for life.

Judge Robt. J. Caldwell, for several years a prominent lawyer at the Monroe bar, died on the 2nd inst. at Columbia.

Two negroes quarreled on the steamer Blanks, at Baton Rouge, one day last week. Sam Thomas killed Andrew Jackson.

The Terrebonne Times says Houma is growing rapidly and persons who have been away and returned cannot help noticing the fact.

An inventory of the estate of the late Charles A. Whitney shows that Mr. Whitney was worth, at the time of his death, \$177,609.80.

A passenger on the Texas and Pacific road from Shreveport to New Orleans says the train had to stop for men to ballast up the road.

The biggest society event in the town of Washington for some time was the marriage on the 30th ult. of Mr. Thos. P. Frith and Miss Annie Taylor.

The congressional election in the sixth district takes place Thursday next. At this distance it looks as if Gen. Lewis would have a walk over the track.

A sugar exchange in New Orleans is talked of and it would be a good thing for the sugar interest of the state if one was established and properly managed.

Sheriff Duson is positive he has the murderer of Dr. Rooker, in the person of Valerio Simon. The sheriff knows what the evidence is, but it has not yet been made public.

The editor of the Pointe Coupee Banner offers to donate 25 per cent. of all subscriptions paid to him during the month of February to erect a school house at New Roads.

Emanuel Dreyfus, formerly deputy coroner, sought a judgment of \$25,000 against the Picayune for publishing an article charging him with "robbing a dead corpse." The jury found for the defendant.

The Morgan City Review and Free Press are quarreling over the city printing and other equally trivial matters.

What's the use to fill up your papers with such slush? The people don't care a cent who is right in the matter.

Mr. Adrien Dore, editor of the Iberia Journal, is no more upon this earth. Those who knew him express sincere sorrow at his untimely demise. He had been in the editorial harness for twenty years and is now succeeded by his son, J. R. Dore.

The United States grand jury at New Orleans has found true bills against twenty-two election officers.

The list embraces one member of the legislature, several employees of the city government, and a number of well-known ward politicians.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gov. Ireland, of Texas, recommends compulsory vaccination.

Charles F. Manderson is the name of Nebraska's new senator.

There were 305 business failures throughout the country last week.

Michael E. McFlain was to have been hung in New York yesterday.

The Langtry woman didn't seem to draw very large audiences in New Orleans.

The World's Industrial and Cotton Exposition will be passed both houses of congress.

The late Prince Charles, brother of the emperor, left a fortune valued at \$6,345,000.

An eclipse of the sun will take place May 6th, but it is not to be seen in this country.

A number of high-toned naval cadets are in disgrace at Annapolis for insubordination.

Eight hundred thousand dollars were coined in New Orleans during the month of January.

The court-house and records of Walker county, Ga., were destroyed by fire on the 2nd.

Tennessee Polk's bail bond has been reduced to \$50,000 which he has not yet been able to give.

Windmills drew a blank in the Minnesota senatorial prize drawing; Sabin held the lucky number.

A man named Hawk is to be hanged on the 20th of April for "removing" Mr. Inwell, at Saline, I. T.

Alabama's defaulting treasurer, Vincent, was seen at Nashville. His present address is unknown.

A reward of \$5000 has been offered for the arrest of Vincent, the defaulting state treasurer of Alabama.

The wife and child of Fred Wilcox were killed in Warren county, N. Y., by a load of logs falling on them.

New Orleans has a Felicity street and the City Item says each side of the street is lined with mud for about a mile.

A nun in the Ursuline convent at San Antonio, aged 75, has just died. She was known as sister Mary H. Isadore.

Confusion in French affairs still reigns supreme. They will have a new deal generally before the troubles are settled.

Mrs. F. A. Hill, at Bonham, Texas, gave birth to two girls and a boy last week, and it wasn't a very pleasant day either.

A fire occurred on the Inman steamship pier at New York city last week. Vessels were damaged to the amount of \$500,000.

Ferdinand Dombach, stage manager of the Gerstinger opera troupe, died suddenly at Toledo, Ohio, on his way to New York.

Richard K. Fox, of the New York Police Gazette, has been arrested for instigating a prize fight between Sullivan and Slade.

John Jacobs and Robert Massey have been sentenced in the U. S. court at Fort Smith, Ark., to be hanged for murder.

Burglars went through a safe at Austin, Texas, and were captured with the stolen money in their possession next morning.

Two Chinamen opened a store at Waynesboro, Ga. They sold goods so cheap that they had to go soon afterwards to save their lives.

A crowd of roughs took possession of Kingston, Tenn., on the 2d and ran the officers out of town. A stray shot killed a man named Smith.

When Harttraft was inaugurated governor of Pennsylvania it cost the state \$4900. When Pattison was inaugurated recently it cost \$28,690.

Miners had a fight at Ottowah, Tenn. Bennett was killed by Diglard and a few moments afterwards Diglard was killed by a passing train.

Rev. Mr. Hicks has sued the Washington Star and New York Graphic for \$35,000 each for publishing that he wanted \$2000 for Gaiteur's bones.

A panic occurred in a wool factory at Bombay, India, caused by an alarm of fire. Twenty-three women were crushed to death in endeavoring to escape.

The army of the United States numbers 28,000, including 400 retired officers. It is proposed to increase the army 5000, and to increase the pay from \$13 to \$16.

There is \$2,000,000 in the Texas state treasury vaults and the treasurer, honest old Frank Lubbock, wants a legislative committee to come around and count this wealth and see if everything is straight.

During the last four months southern cotton mills took 130,000 bales, which was an increase of 50 per cent. over four corresponding months of the previous year; southern mills took \$22,249 bales, which was a decrease of 2 per cent.

Free Trade and the Farmers.

E. H. D., in American Rural Home.

Hon. David A. Wells, the eminent apostle of free trade, has lately been expounding his theories before a Rochester audience, and, if he has been correctly reported, arrogated to himself upon that occasion a monopoly of wisdom necessary to a correct understanding of the question.

No doubt it is a matter of wonderment to Mr. Wells that any portion of the people of this enlightened country should remain in ignorance as to the blessings that free trade stands ready to confer, or that any number of them should persist in believing and practicing the abominable heresies of protection; at least we judge so when he says that "the subject is one about which an immense amount of nonsense and untruth has been uttered and in respect to which, the majority of those who profess to speak with authority, know absolutely nothing."

Free trade will come after the millennium, not before. Custom houses will be abolished the same year that prisons, poorhouses and insane asylums are. It is a high-sounding title, and when it is applied to the terms of its rival—"buy where we can buy the cheapest and sell where we can get the most"—it is quite captivating. It implies a happy, universal brotherhood of mankind wherein the French seek no advantage over the Dutch, the Dutch over the English, the English over the Yankee. It eliminates patriotism, love of country and even a preference for one's own kind and kin, from the catalogue of human emotions. Mr. Wells is reported to have said, that there are no more necessities for this country to protect itself against the productions of other countries than there was for one section of it to protect itself against another section. This is unpatriotic and unneighborly. Massachusetts and Great Britain, both producing the same commodity, preference should be given by this country to the former; to the extent at least of maintaining, supporting and protecting well-fed, well-clothed and well-paid labor engaged in its production. Are the people of New England nearer, in point of sympathy and mutual interest, to the people of Kansas or California, than are the inhabitants of France or Germany? However, Mr. Wells was obliged to say this in order to be consistent with his theories; he was obliged to be a foreigner in order to be a free trader.

Mr. Wells says: "The pressing necessity of the hour with us, is an extension of our markets for our products, and in default thereof we are certain to be smothered in our own grease." Having stopped the spindle and looms of New England, put out the forge fires of Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, silenced the manufacturing industries of New York and New Jersey, and compelled the millions engaged therein to become producers, instead of consumers of "grease," he may well feel anxious about a market for our products when these products are reduced to corn, wheat and cotton. The people of New England cannot raise grain in competition with the farmers of the west any more than they can make cloth in competition with England, Germany and France, and if you compel them to become farmers you drive them from home into the grain producing region of the west; either they or you compel them to accept wages which will enable New England manufacturers to compete with their foreign neighbors.

Statistics plainly indicate that this country is already producing enough of the staple cereals. In years of average yields there is a surplus and prices are not over-remunerative. What the effect would be if this industry was increased one-third without any corresponding increase in consumption, is not hard to determine.

In this connection the present condition of Ireland may be studied with profit. The effect of taking away all manufacturing from Ireland and compelling its inhabitants to become exclusively agriculturists is manifestly deplorable, and compels immigration to relieve its over-crowded population. Suppose a million of its inhabitants were engaged in the manufacture of linen, a commodity that can be produced there perhaps more cheaply than in any other country in the world; would it not be a relief both to Ireland and England, and a happy solution of the Irish labor question? The only trouble is that the entire population is in time free trade would bring a similar condition of things in this country. It would educate the people all in one direction. Capital and energy and labor would all be directed to one pursuit, and an over-crowded, poorly paid industry would be the inevitable result.

The United States has nearly as great a diversity of soil and climate as the continent of Europe. There are sections where cotton can be raised to great advantage, and sections where wheat and corn thrive naturally; but there are other large sections fitted with ore or adapted to sheep raising, especially fitted for manufacturing purposes. Is it economy of natural forces, when we have the energy, the skill and the means to develop all these resources, to go three or four thousand miles for our iron and cotton and wool products? The only reason why the old world can supply these products cheaper is because of the cheapness of labor, and it is not easy to see how the American people can improve their condition by all turning farmers for the sake of accommodating the cheap labor of Europe. We might buy a little cheaper, but would this not be offset by having to sell cheaper? If everybody in the United States went to raising grain, in five years the production would be more than double, while the eating capacity of the world would be increased but a trifle. The sensible thing to do is, to let the products of the West and the cotton fields of the South say to the rocks and hills of

New England; "You make our boots and shoes and hats and clothing and we will raise the necessary food and material for your mills and operatives. We prefer that you would do this rather than England or France or Germany, because you are of the same household with us; and furthermore we are willing that you should be protected in order that the labor you employ may be well-fed, clothed and educated."

The price of labor does not seem to be a matter of much moment to Mr. Wells. If the sugar it eats and the clothes it wears are made 5 to 10 per cent. cheaper by free trade, that seems to be the sum total of blessings that can be conferred on it by free trade. But would it not be well to look at the other side of the account? These necessities must be paid for, no matter how cheap they are sold. The poor man's labor is his capital, and if in the process of cheapening his food and clothing you take away one-third or one-half his income, you have done him an injury, instead of conferring a blessing upon him. And, besides, a half-paid man is a half-fed and half-clothed man, and the producer is in consequence, the true principle is to foster all these various industries, and not grow up as China has, capable of producing one commodity only, but over-crowded empire is capable of supplying the world with less, but it can't grow to exceed one pound of wool on a sheep's back, and that they pull out, nor can it construct any but the rudest articles of husbandry.

David A. Wells has seen protection sustain this people through a terrible civil war and pay sums of money for debts incurred in consequence that would have been impossible without its aid; and during that period and since; he has seen a measure of prosperity, both to capital and labor; never before witnessed in the world's history. And thus while Mr. Wells continues in his old age to adhere to the principles of free trade, this government has demonstrated that the application of protective duties is the true and direct road to national prosperity and greatness.

Planets in February.

Venus is morning star, the brightest and fairest of the throng that grace the morning sky. She rises now three hours before the sun, and with the serene radiance that distinguishes her, and continues to be visible long after the lesser stars have melted away in the star depths, almost in the very presence of the king of day.

The February moon falls on the 21st at thirty-four minutes after 7 o'clock in the evening. She takes on only three phases during the shortest month of the year, appearing as full moon, at her first quarter and as full moon. She is in conjunction before her change with Venus on the morning of the 4th, being only about one degree south. On the 6th she is near Mars, and on the 7th near Mercury. Passing at new moon to the sun's eastern side, she is in conjunction with Neptune and Saturn on the 13th. She is at her nearest point to Jupiter on the 16th, and on the 23d, two days after the full, she is near Venus. When the moon is in conjunction with a planet, she is in the same right ascension or longitude, though her declination, or latitude may be several degrees north or south. Those who watch her progress carefully, averaging thirteen degrees daily, will note that her conjunction with the planets give the order of their position in regard to the sun. Thus she passes Venus, Mars and Mercury, the morning stars, then she pays her respects to Neptune, Saturn and Jupiter, the evening stars, and ends the circuit by coming near to Uranus, a morning star. Students of the stars who follow the movements of the planets in February will find it interesting work to trace their winding paths. Venus reaches her greatest western elongation and is near the star Pi Sagittarii. Mercury is in inferior conjunction with the sun, Mars is near Mercury, and Neptune and Saturn are in quadrature.

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