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"TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH SHALL RISE AGAIN."

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No. 3. LEVINS ROW.

WILL PRACTICE their profession and give prompt and special attention to the collection of all claims in the Parish of Rapides, Grant, Winn and Vernon, and before the Supreme Court at New Orleans.

May 16th 1874. 35p.

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A smart city billiardist picked up a countryman, and induced him to play a game of billiards—one hundred points. The city boy took the cue and ran the game out without a stop. The countryman quietly laid down his cue and started for the door. Said the billiardist, "Here, come back and pay for this game." "What game?" said country. "Why, the game we just played." "We?" said the countryman; "we? I haint played no billiards as I knows of. I guess, mister, see'n as you played the game alone, you'd better pay for it alone!" Whereat the countryman walked out and the smart city boy cogitated.

### THE GRANGERS.

#### DECLARATION OF PURPOSES.

From the Constitution of the National Grange.

Profoundly impressed with the truth, that the National Grange of the United States should definitely proclaim to the world its general objects, we hereby unanimously make this Declaration of Purposes of the Patrons of Husbandry.

1. United by the strong and faithful tie of Agriculture, we mutually resolve to labor for the good of our order, our country and mankind.

2. We heartily indorse the motto: "In essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things, charity."

3. We shall endeavor to advance our cause by laboring to accomplish the following objects: To develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves. To enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes and strengthen our attachments to our pursuits. To foster mutual understanding and cooperation. To maintain in violation our laws, and to emulate each other in labor to hasten the good time coming. To reduce our expenses, both individual and corporate. To buy less and produce more, in order to make our farms self-sustaining. To diversify our crops, and crop no more than we can cultivate. To condense the weight of our exports, selling less in the bushel and more on hoof and in fleece; less in lint and more in warp and wool. To systematize our work and calculate intelligently on probabilities. To discountenance the credit system, the mortgage system, the fashion system, and every other system tending to prodigality and bankruptcy. We propose meeting together, talking together, and in general acting together for our mutual protection and advancement, as occasion may require. We shall avoid litigation as much as possible by arbitration in the grange. We shall constantly strive to secure entire harmony, good will, vital brotherhood among ourselves, and to make our order perpetual. We shall earnestly endeavor to suppress personal, local, sectional and national prejudices, all unhealthy rivalry, all selfish ambition. Faithful adherence to these principles will insure our mental, moral, social and material advancement.

4. For our business interests, we desire to bring producers and consumers, farmers and manufacturers into the most direct and friendly relations possible. Hence, we must dispense with a surplus of middlemen, not that we are unfriendly to them, but we do not need them. Their surplus and their exactions diminish our profits. We wage no aggressive warfare against any other interests whatever. On the contrary, all our acts, and all our efforts, so far as business is concerned, are not only for the benefit of the producer and consumer, but also for all other interests that tend to bring these two parties into speedy and economical contact. Hence we hold that transportation companies of every kind are necessary to our success, that their interests are intimately connected with our interests, and harmonious action is mutually advantageous; keeping in view the first sentence in our declaration of principles of action that "Individual happiness depends upon general prosperity," we proclaim our settled conviction that we cannot expect to help ourselves in any form that involves the injury of others. We shall, there-

fore, advocate for every State the increase in every practical way, of all facilities for transporting cheaply to the seaboard, or between home producers and consumers, all the productions of our country. We adopt it as our fixed purpose to "open out the channels in nature's great arteries that the life-blood of commerce may flow freely." We are not enemies of railroads, navigable or irrigating canals, nor of any corporation that will advance our industrial interests, nor of any laboring classes. In our noble order there is no communism, no agrarianism. We are opposed to such spirit and management of any corporation or enterprise as tends to oppress the people and rob them of their just profits. We are not enemies to capital, but we oppose the tyranny of monopolies. We long to see the antagonism between capital and labor removed by common consent, and by an enlightened statesmanship worthy of the nineteenth century. We are opposed to excessive salaries, high rates of interest, and exorbitant per cent. profits in trade. They greatly increase our burdens, and do not bear a proper proportion to the profits of producers. We desire only self-protection and the protection of every true interest of our land by legitimate transactions, legitimate trade, and legitimate profits.

We shall advance the cause of Education among ourselves and for our children; by all just means within our power. We especially advocate for our agricultural and industrial colleges that practical agriculture, domestic science, and all the arts which adorn the home, be taught in their course of study.

5. We emphatically and sincerely assert the oft-repeated truth taught in our organic law, that the grange, national, State, or subordinate, is not a political or party organization. No grange, if true to its obligations, can discuss political or religious questions, nor call political conventions, nor nominate candidates, nor even discuss their merits in its meetings. Yet the principles we teach underlie all true statesmanship, and, if properly carried out, will tend to purify the whole political atmosphere of our country. For we seek the greatest good to the greatest number. We must always bear in mind that no one by becoming a Patron of Husbandry gives up that inalienable right and duty which belongs to every American citizen, to take a proper interest in the politics of his country. On the contrary, it is right for every member to do all in his power legitimately to influence for good the action of any political party to which he belongs. It is his duty to do all he can in his own party to put down bribery, corruption and trickery; to see that none but competent, faithful and honest men, who will unflinchingly stand by our industrial interest, are nominated for all positions of trust; and to have carried out the principle which should always characterize every member, that the office should seek the man, and not the man the office.

We acknowledge the broad principle that difference of opinion is no crime, and hold that "progress towards truth is made by differences of opinion," while "the fault lies in bitterness of controversy." We desire a proper equality, equity and fairness; protection for the weak, restraint upon the strong; in short, justly distributed burdens and justly distributed power. These are American ideas, the very essence

of American independence, and to advocate the contrary is unworthy of the sons and daughters of an American republic. We cherish the belief that sectionalism is, and of right should be, dead and buried with the past. Our work is for the present and the future. In our agricultural brotherhood and its purposes we shall recognize no North, no South, no East, no West.

It is reserved by every patron, as the right of a freeman, to affiliate with any party that will best carry out his principles.

6. Ours being peculiarly a farmer's institution, we cannot admit all to our ranks. Many are excluded by the nature of our organization, not because they are professional men, or artisans or laborers, but because they have not a sufficient direct interest in tilling or pasturing the soil, or may have some interest in conflict with our purposes. But we appeal to all good citizens for their cordial cooperation to assist in our efforts towards reform, that we may eventually remove from our midst the last vestige of tyranny and corruption. We had the general desire for fraternal harmony, equitable compromises, and earnest cooperation, as an omen of our future success.

7. It shall be an abiding principle with us to relieve any of our oppressed and suffering brotherhood by any means at our command. Last, but not least, we proclaim it among our purposes to inculcate a proper appreciation of the abilities and spheres of woman, as is indicated by admiring her to membership and position in our order. Exploring the continued assistance of our Divine Master to guide us in our work, we here pledge ourselves to faithful and harmonious labor for all future time, to return by our united efforts to the wisdom, justice, fraternity and political purity of our forefathers.

### The Verdict.

About 7 o'clock Wednesday evening the jury in the Grant parish case gave notice that they had finally agreed upon a verdict, and decided to hand it in. Notice was at once sent to the District Attorney, Judge Woods and the counsel for the defense, Messrs. Whitaker, E. John Ellis and R. H. Marr.

### THE PRISONERS.

At 8 o'clock the prisoners were brought into court, being literally taken from their beds. They were all looking in very bad condition; the heat and unhealthiness of their cells in the Parish Prison, the nervous suffering during the long trial that has been going on, seemed to have broken them down entirely. Three of the prisoners were very sick indeed—Prudhomme Lemoine, suffering from cold; Johnny Hadnot, who was afflicted with a severe chill, and Tom Hickman, who was seriously if not dangerously ill with the fever, the result of nervousness and imprisonment. The latter two prisoners were brought to the court in a carriage.

At the time Judge Woods arrived there were very few persons in the court room only about a dozen or so, who had accidentally heard that a verdict was expected. The prisoners were naturally nervous over the coming verdict, although they showed it but slightly. Counsel for defense were somewhat despondent; they had not the slightest idea what the verdict was to be and seemed to have very gloomy anticipations.

### A VERDICT.

At about half past 8 o'clock the jury walked solemnly into court and took their seats; they seemed no more at ease than the prisoners—and looked around the room, unable to fix their eyes on the prisoners, or indeed on anybody.

At Judge Woods' question, "Gentleman, have you agreed upon a verdict?" Mr. McKee stepped forward and said:

"Your honor, we have brought in a qualified verdict, which we have written out; I will read it."

But Mr. McKee apparently could not read the verdict, he was too nervous to do so, and finally turned the papers over to Mr. Carey, who read off the following as the verdict:

### GUILTY.

William J. Cruikshank, William Irwin and John P. Hadnot, guilty on the first sixteen counts, and recommended to the mercy of the court; not guilty on the last sixteen counts.

Austin E. Gibbons, Prudhomme Lemoine, Dennis Lemoine, Thomas Hickman and Clement Penn, not guilty.

### THE JURY.

The jury was then polled. All the jurors—Alex. McKee, foreman; Jno. Mulrey, Tim Kelly, Joe. Dastigue, John C. Gantz, George D. Rede, Charles Bonhomme, Florville Foy, Jacob Wolf, E. S. Carey, Sydney Bruy and John R. Shields answering that this was their verdict.

### A NEW INDICTMENT.

The District Attorney moved that the prisoners, found guilty or not guilty, be at once remanded to prison, as there was still another indictment against them, charging them with a conspiracy against and murder of Wm. Williams, another negro killed in the Colfax fight.

### THE JURY ROOM.

The jurors, when questioned, declined to tell much about the manner, in which they had stood at first, affirming that they had agreed among themselves to keep it private. It was, however, ascertained that when they first went out to consider over the case, there was great difference of opinion about every fact and every prisoner. The matter was talked over for two days, concessions being made on both sides, until yesterday morning the jury stood for the present verdict—ten in favor and two opposed to any verdict of guilty. At 6 o'clock these two gave in, and the verdict was framed.

### PUNISHMENT.

According to this verdict the three prisoners are found guilty under sixteen counts, of conspiring and banding together to prevent the peaceable assemblage of the negroes, to prevent their voting, bearing arms and generally taking away all their rights. The last sixteen counts in which the prisoners are charged with murdering Alex. Tillman and Leo Allen, whilst thus conspiring, they are found guilty on.

The punishment for the offense of which they are found guilty is fine and imprisonment at hard labor; the imprisonment not to exceed ten years, or the fine of \$1000.

Of the three prisoners found guilty, Wm. Cruikshank is a native of this State, aged 51, with a wife and large family; John Hadnot, a native of Texas, aged 19, married, and a father; and William Irwin, a native of Alabama, aged about 33, and having a family.

The defense admitted that two of these were in the fight. Hadnot and Irwin. On the part of Cruikshank, it was shown that he had en-

tered Colfax after the Court House was burned to save a negro's life and had left immediately. The other prisoners all proved alibis.

### ARREST OF JUDGMENT.

Justice Bradley, of the Supreme Court, has promised to return to the city and in consultation with Judge Woods hear a motion in arrest of judgment, testing the jurisdiction of the United States Court and the constitutionality of the Ku-Klux-act, so that this question can reach the Supreme Court.

As to the other prisoners they will undoubtedly be released to-day either on bail under the new indictment against them or this indictment will be quashed, being word for word and letter for letter the same as that of which they have been found not guilty, with the single substitution of Wm. Williams for Alex. Tillman as the victim.

### An Old, Old Story.

A thousand times the old story has been told through the press and whispered in society, and still the lesson is not learned. A young lady, just of the school-room, is fascinated by the attentions of a man of the world, and nothing can persuade her that he is not the noblest, the bravest, the best of lovers. What does she know, poor thing—of the secret lives of these gallant gentlemen? She reads the legend of excess and evil courses written on the bleared eye and the tremulous lip, and she can not understand it. She hears a whisper, perhaps, of scandalous prodigality and indulgence, and she stops her little ears and loves her hero all the better as the victim of detraction. She knows nothing of his previous history, nothing of his associates. She little imagines that his soft compliments conceal a cruel temper, and the hand which presses her so tenderly is a brutal hand, fit only for deeds of violence. That he is a gambler and a drunkard, false, quarrelsome, idle, selfish and sensual; that he is at war with his parents, and a tyrant in the company of women, she might learn, if she would exercise as much caution in choosing a husband as in choosing a bonnet. But young women have a dim notion that it is grand and noble to take a lover on trust, to despise good counsel and filial obedience, and they hug themselves with the sweet delusion that they are heroines when they are only fools.

The girl triumphs, of course, over father and mother. Those who really love her follow the wedding festivities with aching hearts—and watch the future with sorrowful apprehension. The inevitable sequel is not long delayed. For a few short weeks life is a dream of soft sentiment and new gowns. Then the truth begins to dawn upon the poor little heart. She has sold herself for a passing fancy. Neglect is soon followed by angry words and contemptuous looks, and brutal jests. The gallant gentleman goes out cursing in the morning and comes home reeling at night. Her jewels are sold to buy bread, and he steals the money to spend it for drink. There is a hideous bruise on the white neck of which he used to say such pretty things. She shudders at the footstep for which she once listened with rapture. She hides herself in terror from the face upon which she thought she could gaze forever. Sometimes, with the courage which seems to be only given to certain women, she holds a proud and smiling face to the world, hides the brutalities of her master, covers up her hardship, dissembles hunger, and no one knows, except the husband, when she rests at last from her sorrows, that the brave heart was broken in the first months after marriage. Sometimes the sad story ends in that common curse and punishment of American marriages, a legal separation, and sometimes in the one catastrophe which is worse than divorce—in murder.