

LAFAYETTE POST OFFICE.

Following is the schedule of the arrival and closing of the mail at the Lafayette, La., post office:

Arrives from the East twice daily—6 a. m. and 1 p. m. Closes for the East at 1 p. m. and 7 p. m. daily.

Arrives from the West twice daily—6 a. m. and 2 p. m. Closes for the West at 1 p. m. and 7 p. m. daily.

Alexandria—Arrives at 1 p. m., closes at 12:45 p. m., daily.

Breaux Bridge—Leaves at 6 a. m., arrives at 12 m., daily except Sunday.

PAUL DEMANDE, Postmaster.

Immediate, harmless—Preston's "Head Ake."

Charles W. Lewis, son of Hon. Thos. H. Lewis, and a member of the law firm of Lewis & Son, died at his home in Opelousas on the morning of August 22nd, in the 23rd year of his age.

Arsenic and quinine are dangerous drugs to accumulate in one's system, and it is to be hoped that these poisons, as a remedy for ague, have had their day. Ayer's Ague Cure is a sure antidote for the ague, is perfectly safe to take and is warranted to cure.

Asiatic cholera has reached the Atlantic, and is spreading in Spain and other coast countries of Europe. It is more to be dreaded than yellow fever, and we trust that the utmost precaution will be exercised to keep it out of America.

THAT TERRIBLE COUGH

In the morning, hurried or difficult breathing, falling phlegm, tightness in the chest, quickened pulse, redness in the evening or sweat at night, all of these things are the first signs of consumption. Dr. Acker's English Cough Remedy will cure these fearful symptoms, and is sold under a positive guarantee at the Moss Pharmacy.

The Oklahoma settlers who endured so many hardships to gain a footing there have not found it the paradise they expected. A greater portion of the inhabitants are in a state of destitution, and an appeal has been made to Congress for their relief.

Mrs. D. A. Charwin, of Houma, says that Preston's "Head-ake" is a wonderful remedy. Before she had tried everything for a periodical headache without success, but one dose of this medicine cures her every time.

The fact that such a bitter and successful fight is being waged against the Louisiana State Lottery in the Congress of the United States (despite its powerful money influence) is evident that it is an institution which should not exist in a free and enlightened nation.

The First Step.

Perhaps you are run down, can't eat, can't sleep, can't think, can't do anything to your satisfaction, and you wonder what ails you. You should heed the warning, you are taking the first step into Nervous Prostration. You need a Nervous Tonic and Electric Bitters you will find the exact remedy for restoring your nervous system to its normal, healthy condition. Surprising results follow the use of this great Nervous Tonic and Alternative. Your appetite returns, good digestion is restored, and the Liver and Kidneys resume healthy action. Try a bottle. Price 50c. at Wm. Clegg's Dispensary.

On Friday, the 22nd inst., Congressman Hansborough, of North Dakota, offered a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, prohibiting any State from chartering a lottery. This is digging up the roots of the evil. This measure will pass both Houses of Congress, and will be ratified by nearly every State in the Union; and if the La. Lottery should be successful in the fight here in Louisiana, when the present charter expires the Constitution of the United States will prohibit a renewal.

DO NOT SUFFER ANY LONGER.

Knowing that a cough can be checked in a day, and the first stages of consumption broken in a week, we hereby guarantee Dr. Aker's English Cough Remedy, and will refund the money to all who buy, take it as per directions, and do not find our statement correct. For sale at the Moss Pharmacy.

A very sensible agreement has been reached by the Republican and Democratic leaders in Congress under which further consideration of the "Force Bill" is suspended until next session, and the other business pending is to be pushed forward as rapidly as possible, with a view to a speedy adjournment.

The following dispatch is reassuring on the yellow fever question: Washington, Aug. 27—"Dr. A. Weimer, who is in charge of the Marine Hospital Bureau during Surgeon General Hamilton's absence, said today: There are now three yellow fever ships detained at Chandeleur Islands, and there have been quite a number of cases found at different points along the coast this summer, but by no means as many as there are ordinarily. It has been a peculiarly healthy season, and a peculiarly healthy...

THE LOTTERY ISSUE.

Editor Lafayette Advertiser:

In the affairs of States as well as of individuals there is ordinarily no safer guide than experience. It is because of the warning voice of experience that in every government limitations and checks upon power are imposed. Experience is the foundation of scientific investigation. In fact, in all things experience is the surest and safest guide for human conduct. It was their experience with lotteries which caused England to suppress them in 1826; Belgium in 1830; France in 1837; New Hampshire in 1791; Pennsylvania and Massachusetts in 1826; New York in 1833; Connecticut in 1831; Maryland in 1836; and Virginia in 1837. It is accounted the height of folly in the individual to disregard the plain dictates of experience; but in their collective capacity the people of Louisiana are expected to pursue a policy shown by universal experience suicidal and injurious, and thus as a State to disregard that experience which as individuals in the ordinary affairs of life they regard as the safest rule for their guidance of human conduct. It is often the case with individuals that the experiences of others go for nothing; but an intelligent people, charged with the onerous duties and responsibilities of self-government, should not display the fatuous blindness of ignoring the results of the experience of other States in determining the weighty and grave questions of governmental policy. I appeal to the historic fact of the universal suppression of lotteries in other countries, and even here on American soil, independent of the amount of revenue they paid, as conclusive that they are unwise, vexatious and injurious. No political economist, writing in the light of the nineteenth century, with the results of experience before him, has ever advocated the employment of a lottery as a lawful, legitimate and wise method for raising revenue. Licenses granted under the police power of the State, by which for a while the public morals are bartered away, are not now advocated by respectable writers on political economy and the science of government as suitable and proper agencies for raising revenue. Such schemes have long since been relegated to that limbo of exploded political heresies along with such absurd and effete doctrines as the divine right of kings, etc. Discussing the question of taxation in all its bearings, neither Barron's nor Desty in their law books on the subject have ever ventured in text or foot note to suggest that of all systems of taxation, the lottery system being the easiest, cheapest and most expeditious method of obtaining the revenue necessary for the conduct of government, should commend itself to the practical legislator. The fact that no Christian commonwealth adopts this method of supplying its pecuniary wants—though many of them, notably the Southern States of this country and some of the smaller powers of Europe, are heavily in debt and are taxed to the utmost limit of endurance—is proof conclusive that such a system of taxation is repugnant to every moral principle, and is frowned down by the enlightened, far-seeing and Christian statesmanship of this age. It is useless to contend that the suppression of lotteries has been the work of fanaticism and a visionary morality. The universality of the suppression of these "wide-spread pestilences" shows beyond the shadow of a doubt that anti-lottery legislation has become the settled policy of Christian States, and that the civilized world in the abolition of lotteries has been guided by a wiser and sounder reason than a mere fanatical craze. To assert otherwise is to insult the morality and intelligence of the nineteenth century.

The evil tendencies and results of lotteries have been established by the unerring evidence of fact, by the unmistakable voice of experience. That lottery playing is gambling; that gambling is a vice; and that a vice is injurious to a people, are axioms or first principles in the science of morals; and yet, there are lottery men so radical in their views as to deny these self-evident propositions, and thus to make a covert and insidious attack upon a fundamental principle of Christian morality. With those who are so radical it is almost impossible to argue. As Cicero says: "Apud nequitos prima principia non est disputandum." But the fact that the current defense of the lottery is that it is made necessary by the fiscal exigencies of the State is a gratifying indication that public sentiment has not been quite so vitiated as to tolerate the denial that gambling is a vice. The modern policy of States in regard to the vice of gambling and of lottery gambling is one of stern repression, of energetic and vigorous resistance to its further encroachment and expansion. The State is an aggregation of individuals, and the life of each must be moulded in the light of analogous principles. An individual conscious of a private vice, and desirous of eradicating it, will give it no scope or opportunity for development and expansion by partial indulgence—by moderate gratification, for the power of successful resistance is weakened by the slightest yielding to its demands, and the first barrier being overridden all others are successively overridden—until the vice asserts its complete and despotic mastery. The drunkard and the gambler finds himself in a perilous position, indeed, when he concludes to take just one drink or play just one game of cards. One drink leads to another, one game of cards is but a prelude to another. Thus drunkenness and gambling are enabled to maintain their vicious empire and despotic sway over human character. The position of the State is analogous to that of the individual. It should be its wise policy to remove every possible inducement to vice; to create no occasion for its generation; to lay no snares for the feet of thoughtless humanity. As the individual vigorously suppresses and controls the first instinctive movements of a vicious appetite or desire by a firm and inflexible resolution not to yield one inch to its encroaching demands, so should a State remove from its citizens the perpetual and ever present temptation to do wrong. Every institution which tends to generate a vice should be removed root and branch. This is the lesson of all history; and a wise and broad statesmanship will countenance no institutions calculated to have a permanent effect upon the habits, character and thought of a people but such as have an elevating, ennobling and humanizing influence. With States, as with individuals, it may be said: "Vice is a monster of such hideous mien that to be master of it must be seen; but seen too often, familiar with its face, we first endure, then pity, then embrace." It is on this principle, and on no other conceivable ground, that bull fights, prize fights, cock fights, etc., are reprobated in every enlightened code of legislation; because, by familiarizing the people with scenes of blood and cruelty they exert upon the mind and heart a brutalizing and debasing influence. It is a mournful and instructive fact that murderers, brigands and assassins abound most in those countries where bull fights and the bloody triumphs of the gladiator's arena have prevailed. Thus may an institution, according as it is good or bad in principle, leave its eternal impress for weal or woe upon the character of a people. It is the part of a wise people to consider the remote as well as the immediate consequences of a proposed policy; and, casting a prophetic glance into the dim future, to calculate its probable effect upon them. If that policy affect their character injuriously by plunging them headlong into the vortex of vice and corruption, by what fine standard of comparison can it be accurately determined that the good produced by the employment of the money paid by the immortal institution for educational and charitable purposes more than overbalances the evil which it does? This lottery problem is one of the profoundest problems of government ever submitted to a free people for solution, and calls for the wisest thought and the most mature reflection. It should be discussed in the light of principle, experience and truth. The proposition should not be hastily rejected or accepted, but due weight should be given to every consideration for and against it. Ignoring the teachings of history, the lottery advocates propose to make a new departure by abandoning the settled policy of Christian States in dealing with this vice hitherto, and propose to adopt the policy of regulation instead of the policy of absolute prohibition. It is a dangerous and untried innovation in a matter of grave importance to the future welfare of this State; and Louisiana may well hesitate before casting aside all conservative regard for the experience of the past, and speculating in such weighty matters with a policy altogether new and untried and at variance with the accepted ideas of the civilized world. The danger is, that in all popular governments it has ever been found difficult to get the masses of the people to attach due importance to the remote consequences of given institutions and State policies; so it may be that the people of Louisiana may remain blind to the inevitable evil tendencies of lotteries, and adopt a measure which in its ultimate consequences may prove them to have been utterly devoid of that far-seeing wisdom upon which the theory of self government is predicated. Let us hope that the decision they will reach in this great issue may not be unworthy of a Christian and enlightened people, but that it will prove Louisiana to be fully abreast of the civilization of the 19th century.

NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

New York, May 20th, 1890. A few doses of Gouaux's Asthma Remedies received from Mr. House, his agent, have relieved me of a distressing cough of a Bronchial character, result of "La Grippe." E. S. Riggs, Manager Railway Dept. Gouaux's Asthma Mixture and Powder have cured me of a most distressing cough, which obliged me to suspend duties. L. McCutcheon, April 23, '90. New York City. I have hereditary Asthma for thirty years; I have tried everything made for that disease, I congratulate and our fellow sufferers upon being able to procure a remedy giving such decided relief and yet so harmless in its effects. I consider Gouaux's Asthma Remedies the best I have ever used. R. Rathbone, May 20, '90. Brooklyn N. Y. Mr. Rathbone is the champion Rifle shot in the U. S.

Mr. F. GOUAUX.—(From Mrs. Daniel Arbuckle of Cherry Hill, Md.) Your Powder and Mixture worked like a charm, completely relieving me of any symptoms whatever of the Asthma when taken for a severe attack.

SCOTT SCRAPINGS.

Scott, La., Aug. 25th, 1890.

Mr. Chas. Breaux has commenced cutting his rice. It is truly a beautiful sight to see one of the latest machines, with the patent double-back-action, warranted not to rip-tare-nor-rua-down-at-the-heel movement, at work. Rice and sugarcane unquestionably the crops par excellence for this parish. The consumption of rice will double itself in the next ten years in the United States; yes, in the next five years—if Louisiana, South Carolina, and other rice growing states will only make some effort at the Columbia exposition at Chicago to familiarize the people of the East, North and West with rice. "What!" methinks I hear you exclaim, "do they not know what rice is?" Of course they do, but they have not the faintest idea of the many ways in which it can be "fixed" to tickle the palate of the gourmand. Their acquaintance with it is almost exclusively confined to rice in puddings, or with sugar and milk. The average Yankee housewife would be dumbfounded, if not horrified, if you were to suggest rice with sauce and gravies. Of course traveled Northerners have caught on to Southern rice dishes, and the East India rice and curry, so fashionable with the English; but the vast mass of the people are in deplorable ignorance of rice *a la Creole*, with *sauce piquant*, or with "gumbo filé," "jambalaya," curried rice, and the dozen other ways familiar to us.

Now, as I commenced to say, at the next exposition in the "Windy City," if they ever do hold it there, the rice States, in exhibiting the rice, its process of cutting, curing and threshing, ought to give an "expo" of rice in the cuisine, and at booths erected for that special purpose sell at a nominal figure rice prepared Southern fashion. The visiting epicures have but to try it once. It is not a dish that one has to cultivate a taste for. You have but to see and taste to be lured on to fresh onslaughts. A good oyster gumbo and rice could be furnished for 5 or 10 cents, a jambalaya or rice and fricsee for 5 cents a dish, at a small profit. This would be the quickest way of introducing it to the public.

The Brazilian management at the French "expo" had an elegant temple, where they dispensed Rio coffee in delicate porcelain cups, with white loaf sugar and silver spoons, for the modest sum of six centimes. Now, when it is remembered that a good cup of coffee is worth a franc in Paris, the enterprise of the management is apparent. The stall was jammed for hours before the opening time, and I have no doubt it created a demand among Parisian housekeepers for Brazilian coffee—that is, if it is possible to create a taste for coffee among a bourgeois whose gustatory nerves have been depraved by the daily use of chicory, and other vile substitutes, forced upon consumers by the outrageously high price of coffee, which in 1889 was five francs per livre, and upwards.

Mr. Alexander Delhomme, Sr., paid a visit to Crowley Saturday, returning Sunday. He was the guest of Mr. Hinchcliffe, formerly a resident of Scott. Mr. H.'s hostelry is a large two-story concern, and is crowded with boarders at all times. Mr. D. was agreeably surprised to hear that the best people of Crowley are "Anti," as the outside world has been led to believe it was "Pro." If Crowley is half-way "Anti," Acadia can be chalked down as O. K., and not for sale.

Yours, hoping, STICK-IN-THE-MUD.

THE FIRST SYMPTOMS OF DEATH.

Tired feeling, dull headache, pains in various parts of the body, sinking at the pit of the stomach, loss of appetite, feverishness, pimples or sores, are all positive evidence of poisoned blood. No matter how it became poisoned it must be purified to avoid death. Dr. Acker's English Blood Elixir has never failed to remove scrofulous or syphilitic poisons. Sold under positive guarantee. For sale at the Moss Pharmacy.

In opposition to the Anti-Lottery League of Louisiana the Lotteryites have formed an organization which is styled the Progressive League of Louisiana. There is no doubt but that the Lottery furnishes all the money for the working of this scheme, and probably a bonus for recruits. It is not an upheaval of public sentiment. As yet it has accomplished little or nothing. It will never be able to make the splendid representative demonstration that the Antis did in their recent Convention at Baton Rouge.

Blood Poison.

I-X-L Sarsaparilla with Iodide of Potash, the great Blood Purifier, cures all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Scrofula, Rheumatism, obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Erysipelas, Pimples on the face, Blisters, Boils, Pains of the Bones and Joints, stubborn Ulcers, &c. The Best Preparation and the largest bottle on the market. Ask for I-X-L and take no other. Physicians use it largely; price \$1.00 at the Moss Pharmacy.

An extensive strike is now being waged by the Knights of Labor, and other labor organizations, against the New York Central railroad and the entire Vanderbilt system. It promises to rival if not to exceed the great Q. & B. strike. Meanwhile freight traffic is pretty well tied up on the road, to the loss and inconvenience of the public. It is probable that the fight will be long and bitter, as neither side seems disposed to arbitrate.

ROYVILLE NOTES.

Mr. Editor: The latest news here is to the effect that the "murderers" of our city have been disposed of. The trick is old, and available nothing. We have been lately admonished, or threatened, to desert writing. We know perfectly that there were great minds, and still greater hearts, whose "present" disgusted them, and who utterly despaired of the future; but we were not aware that a regularly chartered Faculty by its State had to consult with a little country town authority to know whether or not this or that man should be awarded the "University diploma." Therefore, sir, at their timely and kindly suggestion, as we know them to be (the "writing" stock, the stinking curs that stand behind the curtain and laugh at both "Leather Breeches" and "Best I. M."), very candidly in their nature whenever a plate of either chicken, or duck, or "tasso," or sausage or gumbo is their prey, we with a trembling hand submit the case, as we have not the slightest doubt the people care not a straw about the difference of opinion of a murderer and a would-be-to-be bulldozer.

We notice that the gathering of rice is all the talk now. Our little town seems to be doing a good business. Cotton is opening fast, and most of our farmers have made a start picking. The public roads are being repaired of late. We met our young friend R. O. Young a day or two ago looking a little pale, but that girl-like smile never leaves his face.

We never saw the like of traveling clerks. It would go to show that our section is something of an inducement outside of its immediate people.

The owners of cotton gins are now busy hauling their wood for the coming season, and we infer from what quantity they haul they expect an unusual crop of the snowy staple.

By the way, talking about the crops, we are informed that Hon. O. Cade will make a small fortune almost on rice this year, and it is said to be superior in quality. We do not know the mark or name of it.

The country is almost too healthy for the doctors; they are only doing moderately well.

Warmly yours, LEATHER BREECHES.

P. S. How strange Best I. M. does not know us, only in so far as our sayings are concerned; yet, our books know him for \$2.90 since Nov. 11, 1889, and prescribed by us. Being a doctor's son, we charged for nothing but drugs. We may be indebted to him personally, and are always willing to make the difference. We may owe his brother (a most worthy young merchant here) for a few little things, and should he take any exception we will also be pleased to settle with him, with thanks, even. L. B.

YOUNGVILLE, LA., Aug. 23, 1890.

Mr. Editor: I have noticed in the *Vindicator*, dated August 14th, a direct allusion to myself, but having understood that "Best I. M." would refrain from personality, I refrained from answering. Seeing that the gentleman did not, I will give you my real opinion. Mr. Alphonse Monchet proposed to hire me his relative or bosom friend, Moricau; which, of course, I declined with thanks. Now the gentleman proposes to open an intelligence office at the corner of Marie and Felicia streets, at Royville; office hours from 9 to 12 p. m. I will add that, "I. M. Best," my name can be found at your office, I am sure; and whosoever charges my communication to "Leather Breeches," I can only tell them that they lie.

In order that there may be no mistake in this, I subscribe myself respectfully yours, ALPHONSE KOENIG.

"AN OLD LADY" SAYS:

YOUNGVILLE, LA., Aug. 25, 1890.

Mr. Editor: We have noticed that "Leather Breeches" of the "Royville Notes," has been blamed, or wrongly accused, of writing "One of the Girls," "I. M. Best," and "An Old Lady." We know not as to "One of the Girls" nor "I. M. Best," but so far as we are concerned we will exonerate "Leather Breeches" to the extent that he had absolutely nothing to do with ours. Respectfully, "AN OLD LADY."

NO CURE—NO PAY.

I-X-L Chill Cure is guaranteed to cure every case of fever of any kind, Malarial Fever, Swamp Fever, Bilious Fever, Chills and Fever, Ague and Jaundice, I-X-L Chill Cure is better than Quinine for the reason that it does not produce buzzing in the ears, and because it acts on the Liver and bowels and at the same time is a perfect antidote for Malarial Poison. It does not contain arsenic, strychnine or mercury, but does contain Iron and is the best tonic. It gives strength, restores the appetite and prevents the return of the Fever. Take it according to directions on bottle (in English, German, French and Spanish), and if it does not benefit you the price \$1.00 will be refunded. Sold and guaranteed by the Moss Pharmacy.

FROZEN PILLS.

Mr. Editor: Having seen some-where, in the *Vindicator*, I believe, about them being thirteen candidates for Representative, I thought I would like very much to know their names. We feel that as a spontaneous mood, you know, there might be a chance for a little game, by buying out the poorest man and turning right around and selling out to the richest one. Now is the time, or never. And here is our offer to the richest man; Give us Louisiana free from such incumbents as the Louisiana State Lottery. Anyway, we hope these candidates are not newly imported—from Zanzibar or Timbuctoo, where Stanley or Livingston might have trained them for our service; or even from some Republican camp, where they might have been educated to teach us Democracy; but we pray that they are of us, and with clean hands.

As for combinations that are being formed to make a grab for offices, we understand it; but there are grabs at something else—we understand them too.

Well, we have all heard of the Morris grab pile. We can imagine we see him holding it very temptingly in full view to the admirers of the "Golden Calf," and saying: "Come to John A., my poor friends; you shall never want with your friend John A. man—'til he gets his chair—charter, anyhow." And then we can again hear him after the fight is over, (should he be so unfortunate as to let him have it): "Say, my old friends, had you not better go to work now if you want some more? John A. can't give you any more, he's got to pile up now!" As ever, yours, B. S.

DR. ACKER'S ENGLISH PILLS

Are active, effective and pure. For sick headache, disordered stomach, loss of appetite, bad complexion and biliousness, they have never been equaled, either in America or abroad. For sale at the Moss Pharmacy.

ADRESSE

DE Mr. L. G. STELLY L'ALLIANCE DES FERMIERS LE 16 AOUT.

Mes Dames et nous Frères de l'Alliance.

Je suis heureux d'avoir aujourd'hui, l'honneur de vous adresser quelques mots, quoique les brillants orateurs qui viennent de me précéder, ne m'ont laissé aucun terrain qui ne soit soigneusement touché. Ressentant si vivement le poids du joug que nous, les fermiers, avons supporté en commun, depuis si longtemps, sans une plainte, sans un murmure, et sans même essayer d'apprécier le lourd fardeau, qui semblait être de nos efforts fatigues à combattre la misère. Je me sens capable de vous adresser quelques mots. L'avenir de l'habitant semblait devenir de plus en plus noir, et le nom de Fermier, au lieu d'être un gloire, au lieu d'être considéré un grand et noble métier, était considéré comme la position la plus vile; mais aujourd'hui, mes Frères, nous voyons briller l'étoile d'un bel avenir, qui nous promet par l'Union et la Co-opération, de veiller sur nos intérêts les plus chers. La constitution de notre noble et grande organisation, nous ordonne de prendre à cœur, et de voir à ce que le plus petit, comme le plus grand de nous, soit protégé dans ses droits, et que justice plénière et entière soit accordée à tous; cette constitution nous commande d'opposer tout monopoles ruineux soit au gouvernement, soit à nos intérêts communs, et afin de pouvoir les métriser, il nous faut l'union la plus étroite, et la volonté la plus ferme. Qu'il en soit de même, serons nous de cœur et d'esprit en toute chose, et par ce moyen nous arriverons à améliorer notre condition morale, sociale, intellectuelle, et pécuniaire, ce qui nous aidera à maintenir un gouvernement libre et protecteur, ayant pour base, les planteurs qui constituent eux mêmes le peuple, étant reconnus les pères nourriciers de la nation. D'où vient la gloire, la prospérité, et la frugalité? sinon des sueurs des agriculteurs; aïdés, maintenus, par un gouvernement libre et honnête; non par un gouvernement, bridé par la corruption, scellier par une constitution de gimbirage, encouragé, éperonné par John A. Morris et sa clique. Ah! malheureuses mères de familles, vous qui êtes entourées de ces chères petites enfants (ou trésor devrait-je dire), oui trésors qui renferment toutes vos espérances, vous qui ne vivez que pour les voir grandir dans la vertu, dans l'honnêteté, et l'industrie, afin qu'ils soient un ornement dans la société, votre gloire, votre consolation et votre espoir, allez vous permettre de toutes vos espérances soit frustrées? allez vous permettre que votre avenir et l'avenir de vos enfants soit brisé, et volé; et que l'honneur de notre chère Louisiane soit traînée dans la débâcle, et submergée par la plus vile des corruptions, la Loterie de la Louisiane? Cette chère Louisiane pour laquelle le sang de nos plus braves frères a coulé; permettez-vous que le noble sang qui a coulé soit d'un frère, soit d'un père, ou soit d'un mari chéri, ne reçoive aucune considération? Non, jamais; respectons la mémoire de nos braves soldats, respectons les doctrines de nos vénérables ancêtres, et ne permettons jamais que notre chère Louisiane soit le gimbiring des Etats-Unis. On nous dit que le million et quart que nous offre la loterie et afin de maintenir nos levées, et surtout, procurer de l'éducation à nos enfants. Quoi! l'argent d'une loterie, pour l'éducation de nos enfants? Nous qui avons à cœur leur intérêt le plus vif, et qui voulons que leur éducation soit établie sur des principes moraux et vertueux, éloignée de toute corruption et de tentation au mal, permettons-nous que le genre même de leur éducation soit nourri, et soutenu, par une institution de gimbirage? Ou sera la moralité, ou sera cette vertu; cette honnêteté tant désirée? Détruite complètement; par cet acte infame, qui est le *stumbling block* d'une éducation vertueuse. Mes dames, un auteur disait, que dans toutes grandes choses, on avait qu'un dater avec l'ongle, pour voir l'œuvre de la femme; puis qu'il en est ainsi entrez dans notre organisation, secondez notre zèle, appuyez notre courage, en un mot soyez pour l'organisation ce qu'est la rose pour le parterre, et le succès nous appartient.