

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.

LOCAL WEATHER RECORD.

Temperatures and rainfall, wind and weather, for the week ending Thursday, Sept. 11th, 1890, furnished by Mr. J. J. DAVISON, Observer, U. S. Weather Service, Lafayette, La.

Table with columns: Date, Temperature (high, low, wet), Rainfall (inches), Prevailing Wind.

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

The Louisiana oyster crop promises to be excellent this season. The shipments from Morgan City have been remarkably good, considering the warm weather.

People who live in new countries are liable to be prostrated by malarial fevers. Inhabitants of cities, by reason of bad drainage and unwholesome odors, suffer from similar diseases. Ayer's Ague Cure is warranted a specific for all malarial poisons.

Michael Sullivan, the father of Jno. L. Sullivan, the pugilist, died at Boston on the 7th inst. Sullivan's mother died a few months since.

The people of Farmerville, La., are stirring themselves in railroad matters, and the indications are that by next Spring that place will be connected with Monroe by a new railroad, giving it direct connection with New Orleans.

A dispatch from Mexico states that President Diaz has a plan for the reduction of his army, which contemplates that hereafter it shall be composed exclusively of volunteers.

A special to the Picayune, from Washington, La., Sept. 7th, says: "After a long and painful illness Ex-Senator M. D. Kavanaugh died at 10 o'clock p. m. yesterday, aged 48 years. He leaves a wife and five daughters." The Picayune says: "Mr. Kavanaugh was for some years a resident of this city, whence he removed to the parish of St. Landry. Popular, able and energetic, he was a factor in State politics until illness compelled his retirement. He served as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1879, and also represented his district in the Legislature."

THAT TERRIBLE COUGH

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

Superintendent of Mails, Mr. J. Lowrie Bell, assisted by Division Superintendent Terrell, at Atlanta, and Chief Clerk John Day, at New Orleans, are making arrangements to reduce the fast mail between New Orleans and Chicago from 30 hours to 25 hours. The distance is 919 miles, requiring a schedule speed of nearly forty miles an hour.

The Picayune has the following, which is in support of our plea for the establishment of central sugar factories in Lafayette parish: "It is evident that if the sugar industry in Louisiana is to continue a success, the cost of production has to be further diminished, while the acreage devoted to cane must be increased. The establishment of central factories promises to do both these things. In the first place they will, by manufacturing sugar on a large scale and with the most improved machinery, which individual planters could not afford, greatly cheapen the cost of manufacture, and secondly, their existence will stimulate cane planting by small farmers, which, should the movement prove general throughout the State, would vastly increase the acreage devoted to this important crop. The development of railroads in Louisiana of late years has done much to render central factories possible, as they have solved the problem of transportation from the cane fields to the factories, which previously proved an insurmountable obstacle to the adoption of the central factory system."

THE LOTTERY AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Editor Lafayette Advertiser:

One of the favorite arguments which the Lottery advocates advance why the lottery proposition should be accepted is, the necessity of greater funds to put our public school system in better condition. It cannot, and need not, be denied that assistance in that quarter is needed and would be very beneficial; but the question is, whether that necessity be so absolute and pressing that we must have the money at once, or whether we may for while rely upon present resources, and confidently expect in a few years the amelioration of the public schools by the increased resources which the progressive development of the State will afford; and whether largely increased resources may not be confidently expected in the near future—when the marvelous development of the immediate past is considered. Have we not made large increase in our public school facilities? Has not a noticeable and palpable improvement taken place in that branch of the government? Has not the improvement been of such a character as to justify the belief that it will not be many years before Louisiana will enjoy a public school system the equal of any in the Southern States? Has not the awakened interest of the people in questions of education wrought a marked and decided improvement in the private and public educational facilities of the State? Were the necessity so pressing and absolute that our urgent needs would brook no delay, then indeed we might consider the advisability of having recourse to the price of public morality, the price of the State's claim to consideration as a moral and Christian commonwealth. Were we under that overpowering and controlling mastery of absolute necessity, with no prospect of help from any other source, we would have no discretion but to turn our State over body and soul to this powerful and autocratic corporation; but fortunately such absolute necessity does not really exist. A comparison of our present school system with what it was ten years ago shows a marked improvement, and shows that we may entertain confident and well founded hopes that, by our unaided resources, we will very soon build up a school system adequate to the needs and up to the demands of the people. The official reports of the Superintendent of Public Education disclose justifying indications of rapid improvement. A tabulated statement is subjoined, showing the improvement in ten years:

Table comparing school statistics for 1880 and 1889, including number of pupils, school population, and teachers.

By this showing it appears that we have in nine years added 1,402 schools to our school system; we have increased our public school population from 64,312 to 132,593—or, in other words, we educate 68,281 more than we did in 1880; we have 1,384 more teachers than in 1880, and nearly 1,000 more white teachers than in 1880. Our present average school session is 5 1/2 months. The most noticeable improvement has taken place within the last year in the duration of school terms. The late Superintendent of Public Education, Hon. Joseph A. Breaux, in his Biennial Report to the Governor, says on page 10:

"Although the appropriation has not increased, the average term of the sessions has advanced from 4 1/2 months white school in 1888, 4 1/2 months colored schools in 1888,

—TO— 5.50 months white schools in 1889, 4.72 months colored schools in 1889."

Thus we see that in one year we have increased the white school session 1/2 month to 5 1/2 months—a gain of 1/2 month in one year. As our finances are beginning now to stand on solid footing, we may take the improvement in 1888-89 as a basis for future calculations. If the school term be (1889) 5.50 months, and if the rate of development be such as to show an annual increase in the average school term of 1/2 of a month, how many years will it require to lengthen the school term to ten months? This is a matter not difficult to determine. Average in 1889 is 5 1/2, in 1890 5 1/2 plus 1/2, and so on to 1895. Thus we see that by 1895 we have reason to expect to have in this State an average public school term of ten months' duration. The progressive development of the State makes this quite possible, and opens up before us the most cheerful and encouraging prospects. To gain immediately that which we will obtain in less than six years, we are asked to charter for twenty-five years a corporation which bleeds us annually to the tune of three or four million dollars, and Heaven knows if not more than that immense sum. Were these three or four millions to remain where they properly belong—in the hands of the people, in legitimate traffic—it would infuse a healthy activity into our whole mercantile and industrial system. The lottery proposes to bleed us, make us poor, and then take advantage of our poverty to perpetuate its existence. It is a cardinal principle of every code of morals and of

every system of civil jurisprudence the world has ever known, that no man shall take advantage of his own wrong. The Lottery Company cannot urge as its *raison d'etre* that alleged poverty of which, if it really exist, the lottery is the patent cause by stifling the financial growth through a uniform and systematic course of spoliation, robbery and rapine.

It is a remarkable fact that neither the lottery Representatives in Senate or House, nor any of the lottery press, have ever advocated or urged the passage of such laws as would remedy the defective collection of school funds. Thus the poll tax, which goes to the public schools, is not half collected; and yet not a single lottery man in the Senate and House introduced or suggested a bill to facilitate the collection of the poll tax. If they had expended a part of that legislative ingenuity shown in defeating a bribery resolution to devising a scheme for the closer collection of the poll tax, they might then with some grace point to scant public school funds as a reason why it is necessary for this State in the charter of a lottery to brave the contemptuous indignation of the civilized world. The Superintendent of Public Education states that the financial condition of the schools would be much improved if the poll tax were fully or largely collected; and that less than one half of that tax is now collected. The total poll tax collected in 1889 was \$98,521.76, which goes to the school fund. The poll tax is \$1 for every registered voter, of whom there are 254,807. The Superintendent says: "If it were possible to collect a similar proportion to that collected of the other taxes, the additional amount would materially aid in improving the schools throughout the State." Why is it that the lottery journals and Lottery Senators and Representatives support the lottery proposition because the State needs money for its schools; but we did not find them advocating or urging any legislation looking to an amelioration of the State's financial condition? On the contrary, we found them pointing out the scarcity of funds, and at the same time by reckless and extravagant appropriations trying to create that deficit to which in 1892 they might be able to point as conclusive evidence of insufficient revenue to carry on the Government.

The condition of the school fund, notwithstanding the advancement made in increased number of schools, larger attendance and augmented number of teachers, is very satisfactory and encouraging. There was a balance on hand at the end of the fiscal year of \$66,043 in 1879, of \$81,747 in 1884, and of \$183,308 in 1889—evidencing the fact that though we have increased our school force in every way we had in 1890 a larger balance to the credit of our school fund than in any previous year. This showing is full of promise and encouragement. It does not indicate a condition of things so deplorable, so desperate that we must have recourse to an institution which disgraces our State and which would not be tolerated elsewhere on American soil.

It must not be forgotten, also, that public interest in education has been at such a low ebb in many parts of Louisiana as to account in some measure for the defects of the public school system; and it must be considered that it is useless to have fine schools, highly paid teachers and all modern appliances when the demands of the people have not reached that point of urgency, and when, as is well known, the efforts of educational authorities have lately been employed in "creating an interest in education," and inducing parents to educate their children, than in devising means to instruct them. A public school system above the wants and desires of the people is cumbersome, expensive and useless; water will not rise higher than its source. A public school system of the perfection of that of New York or Massachusetts is impossible in Louisiana, unless the lottery people succeed in galvanizing into life a greater interest in education or a higher appreciation of its advantages than prevails in many parts of this State. This is a confession difficult to make; but there are occasions when we must speak boldly the language of unvarnished truth. HENRY L. GARLAND, JR.

Happy Hoopsters.

Wm. Timmons, Postmaster at Idaville, Ind., writes: "Electric Bitters has done more for me than all other medicines combined, for that bad feeling arising from Kidney and Liver trouble." John Leslie, farmer and stockman, of same place, says: "Find Electric Bitters to be the best Kidney and Liver medicine, made me feel like a new man." J. W. Gardner, hardware merchant, same town, says: "Electric Bitters is just the thing for a man who is all run down and don't care whether he lives or dies; he found new strength, good appetite and felt just like he had a new lease on life. Only 50c. a bottle, at Wm. Clegg's Drug Store."

The Wisconsin Democratic Convention cheered the name of Grover Cleveland when it was mentioned. The feeling in favor of the re-nomination of the ex-President seems to be almost unanimous.

It cures headache only—Preston's "Hed Ake."

REUNION AND PICNIC, Given by Caronero Union, No. 692, Farmers' Alliance.

The picnic given under the auspices of Caronero Union, Farmers' Alliance, can truly be said to have proven itself the event of the season. There was a large attendance of members and guests from the several Unions of the parish, and there was not a single incident to mar the pleasure or success of the occasion. Under a grove of beautiful oak trees a stand had been erected for the accommodation of speakers and the Caronero Brass Band, which discoursed music at intervals during the day. The platform was beautifully and artistically decorated with ten different kinds of cotton, sugar cane, and corn, festooned and blended in a way forming a view that will not soon be forgotten by those whose good fortune it was to be present on the occasion.

After repeated calls Hon. R. W. Elliott ascended the platform, and being introduced by President V. E. Dupuis proceeded to deliver the following address, though somewhat hampered by a bad cold, and not prepared to speak. We are indebted to Prof. Heicheheim, a stenographer, for the following notes:

Ladies and Gentlemen, and Brothers of the Union: When I get up to address a large and intelligent audience like this, I always feel somewhat embarrassed; in fact, I feel just about as I did some years ago when I first tried to propose to a young lady. I was dead in love with her, in fact, so much so that when I would meet her I could not find words to express my feelings. At last I determined to ask the question. So, after looking up such authorities as Moore, Byron, and others, I prepared a little speech. I went to see her. Well, the old folks soon left the room. "Ah!" then thought I, "now is my time." So I started: "Sally, dear, if you were only mine your presence would shed—(then I got stuck)—would shed—would shed"—just then the old man sung out from the other room: "Never mind the wood shed, young man, I'll take care of that; go on with your courting." I grabbed my hat, and with a yell of despair fled from the house, and have never made love to a girl since that is, not often. So, if I get stuck to-day on the "wood shed," please somebody take care of it!

The best thing I can do to help me out to-day is to read the declaration of the principles of our order:

First, To labor for the Farmers' Union and its purposes. Now, to my mind, the only way to help the Order is to follow Art. 7; that is, to work for harmony and brotherly love between the members of the Alliance, for unless we have concert of action and harmony we can do nothing. How can we demand any recognition of our rights if we are in a state of "Pull Dick!" and "Push Harry!" But by all working together, "with a large pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together," we will get there every time. Why, brothers, you are numerically the strongest class in the United States. While in the large cities you will find the wealth controlled by some half-a-dozen men, you will find that in the country the wealth is divided among the many; and remember, you farmers, who feed and clothe the world, your vote counts as much as does the vote of the millionaire of Chicago, New York or New Orleans. Each one of you have the same rights under the Constitution, and the hand that they guides the plow may to-morrow grasp the helm of the ship of State. But, sirs, unless we farmers stand together, we will have but small chance to ship as the crew of that gallant vessel.

Look backward at the lesson taught us of the time when our forefathers hurled our English despot from our shore at New Orleans; and the thousand other battles preceding! Whose was the bosom bared to breast the leaden hail for our country's honor and liberty, if it was not the farmer, who left his plough-share in the furrow and grasped the rifle and the spear to fight for his God and his freedom. Sirs, who is the man who has a bolder right to ask help from the Government of the land than the farmer, who gains his sustenance from the soil? But, Mr. President, how are we going to get help unless we ask for it? Ah! demand it; vote for no man who is against the farmers' interests, and have your interests heard in the halls of Congress. Demand it; unless you vote as a unit, your cry will be but as the wail of an infant, and you will have yourselves to blame that you get no help.

Article 2nd says—"Equal rights to all, special favors to none." Those words are the very foundation of our fight against monopolies at home and abroad, for just as soon as a monopoly exists it is a blow at the interests of the farmer and the liberties of the people. That principle is the very soul of that grand old Democratic party that is handed down to us from that political saint, Thomas Jefferson, of whom we are disciples. That principle is the creed of the grand old Democratic party that is once again advancing to battle against corruption and domination and monopoly. And in this fight the Farmers' Union and the Democratic party are marching shoulder to shoulder for those very principles. No man who does not stand by those principles is a Democrat or true Alliance man; for, Mr. President, those principles gave life to the Alliance; and we, its members, will stand by them. When I was on my way to Baton Rouge as a Representative of your Honorable Body, I was called upon by some gentleman who asked me what I thought of the Alliance putting up candidates of their own; or, in other words, starting a Farmers' party? I said to them: "Gentlemen, I will speak for my parish only. I represent a people boasting the proud name of the Louisiana Creoles. Merely who are the descendants of those brave old pioneers who, when crushed under the iron heel of England's monarchy turned their steps Southward to our flower-crowned prairies, counting the toll and danger of travel through an unknown wilderness but as naught when at their journey's end they would find in this State liberty and a home in the land now famed in poets' song as the land of Evangeline. Those men are as true and brave as their forefathers, and whenever their State has called on them they have been found ready; ay! ready for the fray; whether breasting the leaden hail of war, or as citizens in the private walks of life. Those men are good and true Alliance men, and they have marched too often under the banner of White Supremacy and Democracy to turn aside at this late

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.] WASHINGTON, Sept. 5, 1890.

Editor Advertiser: Harmony of the monkey and parrot kind is that which now prevails among the Republican Senators, and the closing debate on the tariff bill, particularly upon the reciprocity amendment, would have been amusing were it not for the fact that the prosperity of this country for some years to come is involved therein. This is the way Senator Edmunds paid his respects to Mr. Blaine's idea: "As to reciprocity with Central and South America, the demand of a country for commodities does not depend as much upon numbers as upon the state of its society, its wealth and its civilization. When I look at any Central American or South American State, I think that any one hundred average people in North America have, during the last year, consumed more of the products, merchandise, food and clothing that go to make up the comfort, luxury, and happiness of mankind than any one thousand average people in the Central or South American States. Therefore the expectation of the United States being able to dispose of a large increase of its products there, is, in my opinion, one of the greatest illusions that brilliant men or sober statesmen have fallen into. Senator Sherman in advocating his Canadian reciprocity amendment was equally emphatic in condemning the Blaine idea. It is not that these gentlemen have anything specially against reciprocity, but they hate Blaine, in fact the Republican Senators all seem to hate each other anyway."

Of course the reciprocity amendment will be adopted when the time comes to vote, and I'll bet a horse race that both Edmunds and Sherman vote for it. Senator Vance had some fun with Senator Edmunds by giving the old gentleman rope enough to get himself tangled up as to the duties upon the products of North Carolina. Mr. Edmunds is able lawyer, but he knows simply nothing at all about the tariff, and every time he has attempted to speak on that subject he has exhibited his ignorance of it.

The House has, after a debate which should raise a blush of shame to the cheek of honorable American citizen, unseated Representative Breckenridge of Arkansas.

Representative Cannon having undertaken by a "cooked up" statement to show the House that the receipts of the Government for the present fiscal year would exceed the appropriations made by Congress for the same period, Representative Sayers, of Texas, who has to a large extent taken the late Samuel J. Randall's place on the Committee on Appropriations, punctured the Cannon bubble and demonstrated by a carefully prepared statement that for the first time since 1866 the appropriations will for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, exceed the revenues of the Government. The deficit will be somewhere between \$6,000,000 and \$12,000,000 providing of course that the majority springs no new and unexpected appropriations to increase it. Mr. Sayers also presented a detailed statement showing that nearly \$80,000,000 will be necessary to meet the deficiencies of the present fiscal year. All of which shows that if the United States was compelled on the 30th day of next June to pay all its floating indebtedness, it could not do it, notwithstanding the enormous surplus of cash which the Democratic administration turned over to the Republicans on March 4, 1889. These facts speak louder than columns of argument.

Speaker Reed got so frightened over the reports from his district that he took off his silk sash and russet shoes and started for home this week. Senator Gorman laughed when he saw the detailed accounts which certain Republican papers gave of his going to Maine to carry money to beat Reed. As a matter of fact, Mr. Gorman has never been in the State of Maine in his life.

Secretary Rusk should hang Davy Crockett's motto "Be sure you are right and then go ahead" where he can see it all the time. Then perhaps he would not make another such bad break as he did when he stated in an official communication that barley is the only cereal of which there is not raised a sufficiency for home consumption. Wednesday Secretary Everts presented to the Senate a communication from the Oswego, N. Y. Board of Trade, contradicting Secretary Rusk, and showing that we raised 15,000,000 bushels more than we consumed last year.

It looks very much like Mr. Harrison would be given an opportunity to veto the River and Harbor bill, as he threatened to do early in the session. It has been reported from the conference committee, and the Senate amendments are practically unchanged. I predict that Mr. Harrison will sign it in spite of the \$25,000,000 which it carries.

Representative Kennedy, of Ohio compared Senator Quay to Judas Iscariot in a speech in the House. Mr. Republican hurrying.

I-X-I Liver Pills.

Cures Sick Headache, cures Indigestion, cures Constiveness, cures Torpid Liver, cures Jaundice. Sugar coated, pleasant, prompt and reliable. Price 25c. at Moss Pharmacy.

PLOUGH-SHARE.

SCOTT SCRAPINGS.

SCOTT, LA., Sept. 8th, 1890.

Mr. Editor: You will be highly pleased to know that while the ADVERTISER has a largely increased circulation at Scott within the past few months, upon its entrance into the 26th Volume, the people in their further search after reliable information upon the issues of the day have also run up the subscription list of the New Delta to 2 daily and 23 weekly subscriptions. Now, when it is borne in mind that the united subscription list of all the other New Orleans papers, English and French, does not come within one-third of this number, and that very few read English, it shows the animus of the people on the Lottery question. When the press of a State is sought to be muzzle, it shows that the commonwealth is standing on the verge of a crater which may at any moment become instinct with the fires of political infamy. An eminent English writer has truly said: "It is surely just that every one should have a right to examine those measures by which the happiness of all may be affected. The control of the public mind over the conduct of ministers, exerted through the medium of the press, has been regarded by the best writers both in our country and on the continent as the main support of our liberties. While this remains we cannot be enslaved; when it is impaired or diminished, we shall soon cease to be free."

If this be true in a constitutional monarchy like England, around whose liberties have been thrown so many safeguards by a jealous people, the very conservatism of whom is one of the strongest bulwarks of her constitutional rights, how much more so is it necessary in a republic, which places in the hands of its Chief Executive a power greater than that of any constitutional monarch, particularly as the centrifugal forces of our system of government, upon whose equilibrium depends the glory, the grandeur and welfare of our country. Yours, hoping STRICK IN THE MUD