

More than a mistake—a Crime!

The sugar planters who have severed their connection with the Democratic party to affiliate with the Republican party, have committed more than a mistake—it is a crime. There is no probability that the sugar interest will be benefited by such action, whilst the evils which will attend the introduction of the negro in politics will be certain and ruinous to all interests. The people of Louisiana know too well from experience, that their welfare depends upon the ascendancy of the Democratic party, State and National.

Now, suppose in the course of time, these renegade sugar planters should succeed in assisting the Republican party to gain control of the government, what would be the result? Inevitably, a force bill and negro and scallawag rule, and the destruction of our civilization and prosperity. The fearful ordeal through which we passed some years ago, should be forever remembered. The people of Louisiana have not forgotten the long, bitter and desperate struggle for white supremacy and good government. Would these sugar planters revive the dark methods of reconstruction, in the sole and selfish expectation of making a little more money?

Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Third Congressional District.

The meeting of the Third congressional Democratic Executive Committee at New Iberia, on the 8th. instant, had a large attendance. Hon. R. N. Sims of Ascension, acted as chairman, and, in the absence of secretary R. S. Mc Culloh, Daniel Voorhies, of St. Martin parish, was chosen to act in his stead.

The following members, at large, were present: J. D. Shaffer, of Terrebonne; C. P. Hampton, of Calcasieu; Dudley Avery, of Iberia; T. J. Shaffer, of St. Mary.

The parishes represented were: Assumption, Assumption, Calcasieu, Cameron, Iberia, Lafayette (by Julien Mouton and P. L. DeClouet) Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, Terrebonne and Vermilion.

The resignation of L. H. Pugh, of Assumption, as a member of the committee was accepted and the vacancy filled by the election of Anatole Lalande to represent Assumption on the committee.

October 3rd, next, was chosen as the day for holding of the convention for the nomination of a candidate for the Third district. The hour and place of meeting will be 3 o'clock P. M., Houma, parish of Terrebonne.

The following resolutions offered by Chairman Sims, were unanimously accepted:

Resolved. That the basis of the representation of each parish in the nominating convention to be held at Houma on Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1894, shall be one delegate for every 100 votes of the total vote cast in such parish for candidates for governor in the Democratic state primary election, held in this state on the 22d. of March, 1892, and one additional delegate for any fractional number of fifty or more votes cast at said election.

Under this apportionment the parishes shall be entitled to the following number of votes in said convention, namely: Assumption, 13 votes; Assumption, 13; Calcasieu, 23; Cameron, 3; Iberia, 13; Iberville, 12; Lafayette, 16; Lafourche, 28; St. Martin, 13; St. Mary, 17; Terrebonne, 18; Vermilion, 17. Total, 201.

Resolved. That the delegation to the said nominating convention shall be selected in such manner as may be provided for by the parish executive committees of the several parishes. This committee, however, recommended that the said delegates be elected according to the usual or prevailing custom in each parish respectively, and further that said delegates be elected throughout the district on or before the 29th. day of September, 1894, provided that in the event that any parish committee fails to make a call for the election of delegates, such election shall be provided for by the members of this committee from the parish so failing.

Senator J. D. Shaffer offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas from present indications the Democracy of this district will in the approaching campaign be confronted by its old enemy, the Republican party, with a candidate for congress, re-enforced and encouraged by expected defection from the Democratic ranks, we deem it our

duty to sound a timely note of warning to the end that Democratic ascendancy in this district may not be imperiled by overconfidence through supineness or indifference; we, therefore, earnestly recommend that every parish send a full delegation to the nominating convention as an earnest token of Democratic unity and enthusiasm and the warning to the misguided that the old Third must not and will not prove recreant to its brilliant record of the past victories and is as ever determined to put none but Democrats on guard.

After authorizing the publication of the proceedings of the convention in the New Orleans dailies and the local newspapers of the district, the meeting adjourned.

State Board of Medical Examiners

With Dr. T. S. Kennedy as president, Dr. T. Y. Ahy as vice-president and Dr. H. S. Cocran as secretary, the organization of the State Board of Medical Examiners (allopathic) of Louisiana has been completed and one of the first official acts of the Board is conveyed in the following circular letter recently addressed to the registered physicians in the state:

Dear Doctor:

At the meeting of the State Medical Board of Examiners, held at New Orleans, Aug. 31st, '94 a resolution was passed requesting all registered physicians to co-operate with the Board in enforcing Act forty-nine (49), passed at the session of the Legislature.

This law requires all persons not possessing the legal qualifications to practice medicine under State Laws prior to the passage of Act 49, to present themselves to the Board of Examiners for a certificate before they can legally practice medicine in the State of Louisiana.

The Board also deems it advisable to call especial attention to the section referring to midwives, and urges the necessity of their immediate registration.

All violators of the act should be promptly reported to the proper authorities.

The Need of Good Roads.

There is a growing demand all over the country for better public roads, and even our own State, which generally evinces such little interest in the matter, is in some quarters beginning to awaken to the necessity for improvement. Nothing is of greater benefit to a country than good public high ways. They afford the farmer an outlet to market for his crops and produce. Good roads reduce the cost of his transportation to a minimum, while bad roads make it one of his heaviest expenses. The farmer who opposes a road tax under proper restrictions unwittingly votes upon himself a burden heavier than all his State, parochial and municipal taxes.

Good roads are a necessity in every country, but no where are they more needed than in Louisiana, and we know of no other country where they can be nearly so cheaply constructed. Appreciating this fact the SIGNAL has been an ardent advocate of better roads for years past. But while this warfare has been void of any material results, we believe our people are awakening to the necessity for better public roads and are beginning to realize that they cannot be obtained under the present system of road-working. We find many a citizen who last season voted against the special road tax and to-day regrets having done so. The number of anti-road tax advocates is gradually on the decrease, and we yet expect to see a proposition similar to the one submitted a year ago accepted by a larger majority than that which then voted it down.

While we have accomplished nothing toward improving our system of road working, we are pleased to see some of our sister parishes taking definite action in the matter. One of these is St. Bernard, where the people have declared for good roads. A petition has been submitted to the police jury asking that a proposition for a tax not exceeding five mills be submitted to the tax payers of the parish, the proceeds of such a tax to be used in building roads.

The people of St. Bernard are moving in the right direction, and if the citizens of other progressive parishes will take up the question and agitate it, there is no reason why Louisiana cannot in a few years have as good a system of public highways as any of her sister states. If a start is made in

a few of the parishes the result will be that others will fall in line, and it will not be long before the whole State is taking part in the good work.—The Crowley Signal.

Emigration to the South.

As we have already noticed, good work is being done in the Northwest just now in the interest of emigration to the South. It is our best field to-day. There is little European emigration to this country; indeed, more people are leaving the United States than are coming here, and it is useless, therefore, to bid for this immigration, but in the great Northwest there are thousands of persons discontented with present conditions and anxious to move elsewhere. And the South offers them the very home they are looking for.

Under such circumstances it is evidently in that section that we must agitate if we wish to turn the tide of immigration Southward. The papers there are doing good work by laying before their home people the resources and advantages of the South. We have already noted their favorable mention of this section. Here is one from the New Hampton Times, of Iowa, taken up with singing the praises of Alabama, Western Kentucky and Western Tennessee in advertisements and long articles which seem to have been the joint product of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Birmingham Commercial Club. A representative of the railroad is in Iowa working up another home seekers' excursion to the South. He is accompanied by the Alabama Commissioners of Agriculture, and is co-operating with other railroads. The excursionists are to be carried at one fare for the round trip, and they are supplied in advance with ample information about the value of lands and the possibilities of agriculture. The newspaper mentioned contains an article of one and a quarter columns on "West Tennessee and Kentucky," another of nearly a page on "Southern Truck Farms and Farming," and about two columns of other matter on similar topics.

Other Iowa papers have contained very similar articles on Louisiana, the Illinois Central and Southern Pacific co-operating to bring to the attention of the Iowa farmers the advantages of this State, and having done so with great success. The Louisville and Nashville is now at work, it will be seen, in the same section in the interest, of Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama and other States it traverses.

Here is practical work that will yield good fruit. We of Louisiana can bear testimony to it, for we have seen the prairies of Southwest Louisiana blossom as a rose in consequence of the settlement there of the Iowa colonists. If all the railroads will follow the same course as the Illinois Central, Southern Pacific, Louisville and Nashville, and some other lines that have interested themselves in immigration, the problem we have been so long pottering over, and which we have held so many conventions to consider, will be solved in a most practical and successful manner. It was in this way, through the agency of its railroads, that the West secured most of its colonists. The South can do the same to-day if all its roads will interest themselves in immigration, as those we mention have done.—Times Democrat.

The attention of school teachers and all friends of education is invited to the following law enacted at the last session of the legislature.

AN ACT.

To provide for holding State Teachers' Institutes in the several parishes.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana: That as a means of improving and making more efficient the teachers of the public schools of Louisiana, and awaken a deeper public interest in said schools, the State Superintendent of Public Education and the President of the State Normal School shall cause to be held each year at least twenty (20) weeks of the State Teachers' Institutes at such times and places as they, with the advice of the respective parish superintendents of public education, may determine. They shall give notice of the time and place selected for each institute at least thirty days before the beginning of the said institute.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the State Superintendent of Public Education and the President of the State Normal School shall select an experienced Institute Conductor, who shall have immediate charge of the institutes pro-

vided for in this act and whose salary for that service shall not exceed one thousand (\$1000) per annum, payable out of any funds donated by the Board of Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund or appropriated by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, for institute purposes.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That said Institute Conductor shall be appointed for one year, and shall be ex-officio a member of the faculty of the State Normal School, performing therein such services and receiving such compensation therefor as the Board of Administrators of said institution may determine.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That said Institute Conductor shall be assisted in the work by members of the faculty of the Normal School and by such other assistants as the State Superintendent of Public Education and the President of the State Normal School may select; provided, that members of the State Normal School shall receive no compensation other than their actual traveling expenses for institute work done during the session of said institution; but for institute work done during the vacation of said Normal School, they, in common with the other assistants, shall receive such remuneration as the State Superintendent of Public Education and the President of the State Normal School may deem sufficient, payable out of any funds derived from the Peabody Fund, or appropriated by State Parish or locality for institute purposes.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That the State Superintendent of Public Education, the President of the State Normal School and the State Institute Conductor shall be known as the State Institute Managers, and shall prescribe the order and character of the institute exercises and such other details as they may deem necessary.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Parish Superintendent, with the advice of the State Superintendent and the President of the State Normal School shall make all necessary arrangements for the State Teachers' Institutes held in his parish, and shall do everything in his power to insure their success. He shall give to every public school teacher of his parish at least fifteen days notice of the time and place of meeting of the institute; and shall order all the public schools of the parish to be closed during the session of the institute.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, etc., That any public school teacher failing to attend the institute held in his parish, without an excuse satisfactory to the Board of School Directors thereof, shall immediately upon demand of the parish superintendent, forfeit his certificate and lose his position; and that each public school teacher in attendance upon the institute shall receive the same compensation for the time of attendance as for actual teaching, whether the school be in session or not; provided, he shall have been present during the whole session of the institute.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, etc., That the school superintendent of every parish in which no State institute is to be held during the year, shall encourage and urge the public school teachers of his parish to attend the nearest State Teachers' Institute, granting them leave of absence from their school duties and giving them the same compensation for attending the institute as is provided in Section (7) seven of this act for the teachers of schools located in the parish wherein the institute is held.

SEC. 9. Be it further enacted, etc., That the State Institute Conductor and his assistant conductors shall issue certificates of attendance to every teacher in attendance during the whole session of a State Teachers' Institute, and that Parish of School Directors shall give preference, *ceteris paribus*, to the holders of said certificates in the selection of teachers for the public schools.

SEC. 10. Be it further enacted, etc., That the State Institute Conductor shall annually make an exhaustive report of the State Teachers' Institutes to the President of the State Normal School, who shall transmit said report to the State Superintendent of Public Education, and also embody it in his biennial report to the General Assembly.

SEC. 11. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws or parts or laws in conflict with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

G. W. BOLTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

H. R. LOTT,
President pro tempore of the Senate.

MURPHY J. FOSTER,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
Approved July 6, 1894.

A true copy:
GEO. SPENCER,
Assistant Secretary of State.

NOTICE

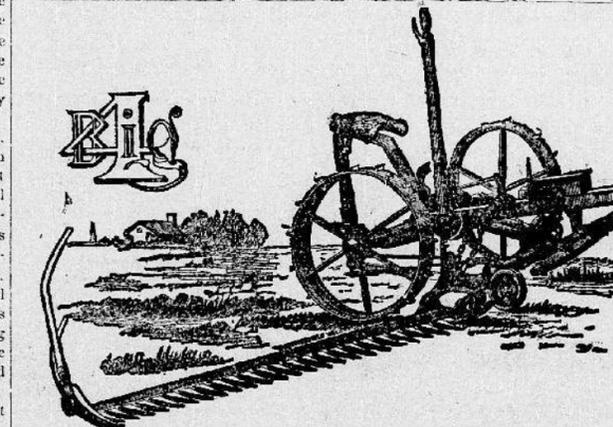
LAND OFFICE at NEW ORLEANS, LA., Sept. 1st, 1894.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before William B. Bailey, Clerk of Court, at Lafayette, La., on Oct. 23, 1894, viz. Louis Mouton, who made Homestead entry No. 11615 for the Lot No. 4 Sec. 15 Sp 11 S-R. 4 East.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:
Lucien Broussard,
Moise Senegal,
Joseph Bronson,
Victor Gilbert,
All of Lafayette Parish, La.
G. M. D. BRUNY,
Register.

T. M. Biossat, MANUFACTURING JEWELER.

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In the Town of Lafayette, La., on account of departure:
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PROPRIETRESS.

Wm. CAMPBELL
Attorney at Law,
—AND—
Notary Public,
Lafayette, La.
Will practice his profession in this and adjoining parishes.

John Vander Grift
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HAIR DRESSING,
SHAMPOOING,
SHAVING.
MOUTON'S BLD'G., LAFAYETTE

NOTICE.

WANTED AT ONCE:
From 20 to 25 Carpenters
At Opelousas and Eunice.
Apply to
C. D. STEWART,
Contractor, Opelousas, La.

For Sale.
The following lots in mills addition to the town of Lafayette, Nos 31, 65 and 123 belonging to Miss Mary E. Miller, and lots 11, 60, 129 and 132 belonging to John A. B. Miller.
Apply to
CLAS D. CAPPERY,
Agent and Attorney-in-fact.
Lafayette July 6/94.

St. Stanislaus College,
Bay St. Louis, Miss.,
Begins its next session, Tuesday, Sept. 4th.

The location is a famous health resort and no pains are spared to bestow on the pupils all the comforts consistent with manly training.
The course of studies is four-fold: Preparatory, Commercial, Scientific and Classical, and is extensive and varied enough to meet the requirements of modern society. The Classical course has, at the request of many patrons, been organized this session. Medals were awarded to this school both at the Paris and Chicago Expositions.
For terms and particulars, address President.

FOR SALE.
Kentucky and Tennessee young mules 14 to 16 hands high; also young horses. Cheap for cash or on time with good security. Apply to
W. S. TOMLIN,
je. 9/94
Lafayette, La.

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