

EACH WILL HAVE ONE.
There is room for sugar refineries and several other manufacturing enterprises, in the several towns of the parish. And each of these towns, The Gazette makes bold to predict, will have one or more, in course of time—and the time is limited only to the energy and enterprise displayed by the people.

Appearances indicate that Carencro will be the first to land a factory, although not long ago rumors were rife to the effect that two gentlemen of means, and residents of the neighborhood, had joined their capital for the purpose of erecting a refinery within a mile or so of Broussardville, but it failed to materialize owing to one of the gentlemen failing to come to time.

The Gazette thinks that if the acreage now devoted to the cultivation of cotton was put in cane, the tonnage would be enough to give a refinery, in each town, their full quota of work.

Now, then, let us show a desire to rise up William Riley, and say to each other, come along and let's try our best, and with such thoughts animating each one the result, in a few years, will be marvelous.

THE FORMAN CASE.

The case of the State of Louisiana versus Willie Forman, charged with the murder of J. G. Bertrand, at Duson, some months ago, and which, upon the first trial, at the term of court before this, resulted in a disagreement of the jury, was brought up last Monday, and after a trial lasting two days and the best part of a night, resulted in a verdict of manslaughter, with a recommendation of mercy attached.

The particulars of the case are so well known to the readers of The Gazette that it would be a waste of time to again go over the details.

The case had attracted much attention, in view of the alleged desperate reputation of the accused, coupled to the proclaimed statement that on account of large family connections, it would be, as it had been in the past, well nigh impossible for the State to secure a conviction, when one of the Forman's are concerned. The district attorney laid particular stress upon this point, and made a forcible argument of his side of the case.

The following is the jury: Martial Billaud, foreman; Charles Billaud, Louis Deleglise, Henry Eswein, Albert Labbe, Hazard Bernard, I. N. Satterfield, Armance Guilbeau, G. Abbadie, Auguste Labbe, T. Estilette, Wm. Dural (colored.)

It appears that this young man has been up before the authorities many times, for a number of offenses and among them were two accusations of murder. Upon trial of the first he was acquitted.

All this trouble can be traced to the reprehensible habit of carrying weapons. Had Willie Forman and Columbus Spell left their pistols at home it is probable that J. G. Bertrand would be living to-day, and Columbus Spell would have been saved the suffering caused by the two wounds he received, and Willie Forman, instead of now being on the threshold of the penitentiary where a long stay may await him, would be in the bosom of his family, a solace and joy, and spare them the consequent disgrace entailed by an act, that would not have been committed if that pistol had been left at home.

AN ASSURED FACT.

It may be remembered that two weeks since The Gazette called attention to the formation of The Teche Railroad and Sugar company and that it was the fixed purpose of the gentlemen at its head to build, at an early day, a railroad from Huron plantation, on Bayou Teche, to Carencro. That the company mean to carry out their intentions The Gazette has all along believed, and we are happy to note that it is coming.

Through the courtesy of that public-spirited citizen, Mr. Romain Francez, we have in our possession a letter, written to that gentleman by Mr. S. A. Knapp, the moving spirit in the projected railroad, wherein the information is sought (1) as to a through "right of way" between the two points, which we

understand, will be readily granted; (2) terminal facilities at Carencro; (3) the amount of cane that can be purchased at Carencro with the agreement that the road shall be completed in time to take the cane. To the first question, as we stated before, there is no difficulty whatever existing in regard to securing the "right of way;" the second Mr. Francez has definitely settled by donating sufficient land for depot purposes, and to the third, the planter we are sure, will be able to deliver enough cane to satisfy the wishes of Mr. Knapp.

In a year or two from the present an acreage in cane will be cultivated sufficient to demand increased manufacturing facilities, which will undoubtedly be met, hence, this will necessitate the erection of a large refinery in the immediate neighborhood of Carencro, and for this latter purpose, Mr. Francez stands ready to donate the land necessary.

Now that a new era is beginning to dawn on that section of the Parish of Lafayette, let the enterprising people thereof see to it that the opportunity of a life time be not permitted to escape them. Let them give all proper encouragement to the capital that is knocking at their door, and in a few years they will reap such prosperity, as they never dreamed of.

Last Sunday the Times-Democrat published a short biography of General Alexander DeCloutet which was eagerly read by the many friends of this lamented chivalric gentleman, whose thoughts, time and means were ever so unselfishly devoted to his people. In a career covering part of a period that was fraught with so many threatening dangers to our constitutional liberty the General's pen and voice were ever ready to defend uphold and encourage them. His life was full of honors; not the least speck ever rested on the bright escutcheon of his long life. The writer who enjoyed the privilege of his acquaintanceship, can truthfully say that he was a kind, generous and charitable man. The necessarily short biography, limited to the columns of a newspaper, while incomplete, furnishes an example of what unselfish and high aims can accomplish.

Society vs. Occupation.

A friend remarked the other day, that "the occupation of the man or woman determined their position in the world, irrespective of their personal merit or intelligence." This is unfortunately only too true. The laws of society are iron-clad and dominate the world with a ruthless disregard of even the slightest demands of equity. No matter what may be the personal character or sterling worth of the man; the purity or righteousness of the woman, and the honesty of purpose and virtue of the child. Society relegates them to the background and debars them from the exercise of what belongs to them, should either the man, woman or child pursue an occupation that the tenets of every locality's "four hundred" pronounce in any degree menial.

This is not right. It is a prostitution of the first intention of God when he created man, alike in body and mind. The simple fact that you or I have been educated to a profession, or by some providential move of fortune are elevated above the struggling masses, in so far as money is concerned, is not sufficient to warrant an assumption on our part that we are in any degree better than our neighbor, who possessing all the attributes of a perfect man or woman, has not been able to rise above the crust of the world and soar in the empyrean heights of Society's atmosphere.

The position of the worker is rendered more difficult by the sneers or unkind remarks of them in the upper walks of life. Money means position, and were the veriest beggar that ever asked alms from the passer-by, by any untoward or unlooked-for stroke of fortune, be endowed with a superabundance of worldly goods, he would find as many sycophants at his heels as ever followed the footsteps of his brothers in prosperity.

Virtue, honesty, integrity, manliness, and purity of mind and soul, are all made subservient to the insatiate Moloch of human greed, and the honest man toiling for daily sustenance, is like a wave on the heaving sea of life, tossed hither and thither by every wind, no identity or recognition save when demanded by force or circumstance. If a man discard the white collar and clad in overalls, rolls cotton or fires an engine and quits sponging on the world, society looks askance and cuts him dead. One of these days the world will recognize the fact that beneath the grime of honest toil, the heart beats and the brain works in as great a frame and with as pure an intention as ever dominated the actions of a set of curled and scented darlings, who foolishly imagine they are too good to breathe the same air with honest industry.

All other things alike, why should the occupation determine the station?—Morgan City Advocate.

The foregoing brings to mind an incident that happened during the writer's steamboat days: A widow and her young daughter took passage at Pattersonville with the intention of boarding a steamboat at New Orleans for St. Louis. She was a poor and respectable woman, whom a cruel fate had robbed of some small means she once possessed. Could she but reach St. Louis, she was assured of a home on a farm not far from the city, but while those to whom she was going could give her a home they were not able to provide the means to

defray the expenses of passage. She ascertained that after paying her passage on the first boat she would not have enough money to pay on the next, and while the clerk was thinking of the best way to get them out of their sad plight, the woman and daughter secured a quiet nook on the boiler deck, and were bewailing their hard lot; their mingled tears flowed freely, and they presented a picture of the utmost dejection and misery. The mate of the boat happening to pass heard the sobbing; shortly after he passed again, and they were still crying. Approaching the ladies, he blurted out: "Wat in the h—l is the matter?" Apprised of the state of affairs, he remarked with a pathos and firmness that showed his feelings: "By —, ma'm, you'll get there!" The dinner bell rang soon after this scene had taken place; the officers of the boat were in their accustomed seats, and the mate, in a matter of fact way, remarked: "Say, dere's a woman and her child that wants to get to St. Louis, and she has not sufficient money, but she has got to get there. Put me down for \$5." And all followed suit, with the single exception of one—a pampered, band-box, "holier-than-thou" sort of fellow—you meet them in all walks of life. When the money was turned over to the mate he approached the lady, and said: "Mam, take this, go to the clerk, and he will see you through."

Joyous tears fell from their eyes and they began showering their grateful thanks upon the mate, who quickly walked away, and it was noticed that two big tears were coursing down his cheeks. Descending to the lower deck and to ease his pent-up feelings began to berate the deck-hands in language more forcible than elegant. Here was a man, of uncouth manners, using rough and coarse language—knew no other—whose habiliments were of the cheapest, in short, only a steamboat mate, but in that breast was as manly a heart as ever God placed in human breast. Place his act aside that of the tailor-made man; and, candidly, whose shoes would you prefer to stand in before the High Throne on judgment day?

Buncoed.

Last Monday on the arrival of the afternoon train, Marshal Bradley noticed a white young man, a stranger, seemingly in distress, talking with S. M. Smith one of the sharps that have been infesting the neighborhood of the depot. As soon as Smith saw the marshal he took shelter. Upon being questioned by the marshal the young man stated that he was out of work, and finding out that he was out of work, offered to introduce him to a doctor, across the way, who would give him work. The offer was eagerly accepted, but the doctor did not happen to be present. By the slick methods known to those of his craft, he was inveigled in a game of cards, and, of course, lost his money. Smith was arrested, brought before the authorities and ordered to leave, and he did. The marshal says that he intends to break up this nefarious business if it takes all summer and The Gazette believes he will.

Judge Felix Voorhies.

The Gazette was pleased to receive Tuesday a call from its friend, Felix Voorhies, Judge of the 21st Judicial District court, posed of the parishes of St. Martin and Iberia who was on a short visit here to friends and relatives.

Since his incumbency of the position Judge Voorhies has demonstrated his ability for quick and thorough work. When he ascended the bench about a year ago he found an encumbered docket with between 350 to 400 cases, criminal and civil, but that fact did not seem to give him much concern, inasmuch as he began with a vim that has accomplished so much.

To-day there are no cases pending in St. Martin, and in Iberia, but a few, and these will be disposed of at the next term of court. As an illustration of the expeditiousness of his work we have only to state that at the last term of court in Iberia, he decided 43 cases and disposed of 75. A creditable record and one which any officer would be proud of.

Judge Voorhies is also a literateur, whose writings have received flattering mention by some of the literary men of Paris, and also by the Athenee Louisianais. The judge has received, on several occasions, offers to publish his writings but has invariably refused. The Gazette trusts that the gentleman will reconsider his refusal, because it has had the good fortune to enjoy the perusal of many of them, and it believes they would prove interesting and enjoyable to the general public.

There is not a town more advantageously situated than Lafayette for manufacturing enterprises. The obstacle is want of knowledge of the fact, and were it known abroad, we have not the least doubt that the money, brains and brawn that is so essential would come to us. The principal step is to reach the people we need, and how best to do this is the problem confronting us, and it should and can be solved, but it will necessitate a small expenditure of money.

The less reasoning power and the fewer ideas a man has the more arbitrary and egotistical he is.

The Ignorant Parent.

(Continued.)
Alexander Pope says, "A little learning is a dangerous thing; drink deep, or touch not the ethereal spring." He, of course, did not mean a "little education is dangerous," for no one will contend that it is not beneficial, even in homopathic doses. I think he had in mind the ignorant parent; that self-sufficient individual with whom the teacher so often comes in contact; the one who imagines, whatever may be his mental deficiencies, that he is wholly capable of governing a school; or who believes because he has, in one sense, exercised a divine attribute, created a being in his own image, he is endowed with the knowledge that only experience can give. He also doubtless, included the superficial person who is ever ready to enter into the discussion of abstruse questions of which he knows nothing, bringing ridicule and contempt upon himself in his vain effort to appear wise. Having spent much time in admonishing and reprimanding children, it is no difficult task to scold those of matured years—parents. Long experience and close observation in the vocation of teaching have convinced me that a large proportion of the latter are in need of instruction regarding their obligations as parents, than are the former concerning their duties as pupils. Until parents comprehend and practice their duties with wisdom and discretion as patrons of schools, the efforts of teachers, no matter how intelligently and conscientiously directed, will be barren of the best results. While I am aware that no amount of legislation can wholly protect society against the evils resulting from man's ignorance and depravity, and that the good and the evil are often so closely connected that we cannot approach the former without meeting the latter, yet my trials in the school room have sometimes suggested the thought that it would be well if a tribunal could be established to pass upon the mental fitness of matrimonial aspirants to perform their duties as parents, before issuing a license to marry. Though such a law would not abolish, yet it would modify the evils to which I refer. The village politician, would, of course, oppose a law of that kind, as it would curtail the number of voters, thereby diminish material for his corrupt bartering. The wisdom of exacting such a law is a debatable question, notwithstanding the idea is foreign to a free country like ours, where every ignorantus thinks he can teach, though he has never been taught, and that he can govern, though he has never learned how to control himself.

I have in my avocation met so much blighting ignorance, and been retarded so frequently in my efforts to dispel the darkness, which has, at times, enveloped me that for the general diffusion of knowledge the world over, and the necessity for intelligence mingling with ignorance, would be disposed to let those who have a desire to come into the light of intelligence remain in the darkness of illiteracy. In behalf of the latter state it might be said, fewer the cravings, fewer the disappointments, consequently more contentment. But as one who favors leveling up, to leveling down, I must advocate the diffusion of all knowledge of an elevating character. As motion is a universal law of being, let us keep in harmony with it by going ahead for if we do not advance, we shall retrograde. I would not dare offer these random thoughts upon the dereliction of parents if I did not know that you, Mr. Editor, have never rocked the cradle. FELIX.

The people of Lafayette know that their parish is a highly favored spot; favored in climate, favored in the fertility of its soil, favored in all that goes to create contentment and prosperity. They know that the resources of her soil is susceptible of producing raw material that can be manufactured into many articles of food and clothing. They are united in the determination that those resources must be developed, and with this determination maintained the fruition of their hopes is but a question of a short time.

The April Arena contains a strong paper by Hamlin Garland on "The Future of Fiction." Dr. Alfred Russell Wallace writes on The Wage-Worker and how he may be delivered from the Social Quagmire. W. D. McCrackan discusses "How the Initiative and Referendum may be introduced into our Government." Eva McDonald Valesh appears in a striking paper on "The Tenement House Problem in New York." Rev. Geo. Lorimer writes on "Authority in Christianity," and Mr. Flower discusses at length "The Burning and Lynching of Negroes in the South." Other papers of interest in this number are by B. F. Underwood, Katharine Coolidge, Chester A. Reed, Helen E. Starrett and Ailan Forman.

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Announcement.

LAFAYETTE, La., April 20, 1893.
We, the undersigned, submit our names as candidates for the offices of Mayor and Councilmen for the town of Lafayette, to the white Democratic voters of said corporation at the election to be held on May 1, 1893, and if elected, we shall endeavor to give the people an economical, business-like administration.
For Mayor:
JULIAN MOUTON,
For Councilmen:
ALFRED HEBERT,
HENRY CHURCH,
ALFRED BONNET,
JAMES HANNAN,
FELIX DEMANADE,
FRED MOUTON,
F. C. TRIAY.

Card of Thanks.
On behalf of the "Little Diamonds" the undersigned desires to return thanks to all for the substantial support accorded them at their entertainment on the evening of the 20th inst. and especially to the kind friends who contributed with music and song so much towards the success of the occasion. Thanks last, but not least, to an esteemed friend, for the use of a magnificent piano.
R. C. GRAY,
Lafayette, April, 21, 1893.

UNIQUE PHOTOGRAPHY.
Photography is a wonderful art. Incredible as it may seem, it is now possible by the aid of the camera to show the movements of a bird in its flight, a horse at its swiftest pace, or a bullet as it leaves the gun. Very much more than most marvelous things has been accomplished in photography. The publishers of the renowned "Popular Family Weekly" Two Weeks for a Dollar (Detroit, Mich.) have recently been expecting in the direct mail order and delivery system of the "Popular Family Weekly" and have announced that they are prepared to make artistic portraits at a very low price. They will send twelve Columbia Photo-grams for \$1.00. It is necessary to send 6 cents per card postpaid with order. Read the "Popular Family Weekly" and learn the particulars of this remarkable offer which means a saving of 50% on the average.

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The undersigned wishes those who have borrowed tools from him to return same at once as I need them. WM. FANNEE.
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