

THE GAZETTE.
ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY
BY
CHAS. A. THOMAS
AND HOMER J. MOUTON
PROPRIETORS.

Entered at the Lafayette La. Post-Office as Second Class Matter.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1893.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

To Attorneys, Administrators and Litigants.
The management of The Gazette desires to call the attention of attorneys, administrators of estates whose contemplation of litigation, and its friends in general to the exceptional advantages offered by this paper for the publication of their notices of sales etc. The large circulation of the paper, and its increasing popularity in Lafayette and parish is a sufficient guaranty to advertisers that business entrusted to The Gazette will reach a larger circle than can be accomplished through any other medium.

"George Washington"

Was not a publisher and therefore had no provocation to "romance" about something that, as far as he was concerned, had no existence. But history and tradition agree that Washington could not tell a lie, and just here the marked difference between him and"

The Gazette

Become strikingly apparent; the former lived for something he could not do, and the latter for something it could but would not do—because it had not been necessary; the truth about the circulation of The Gazette is that it circulates all over the parish, being without a serious rival in this respect, and that is large enough

For the Present.

Books open to inspection of prospective advertisers.

MUST EXTEND HELP.

The Board of Trade of New Iberia has a standing offer to donate three sites, and eight miles of graded road bed for narrow gauge railroad to any one that will erect a central refinery in or near that town and the mill and appurtenances will be exempt from taxation for 10 years. After reading this offer The Gazette has often recalled the proposition, made indirectly it is true, to the effect that if the people of the town of Lafayette would donate a site and take a few thousand dollars of stock, a refinery would be erected in the neighborhood.

The people know (only, we are pained to say, seem indifferent) that if they want industries they must not only take "a move on themselves," but must go down in their pockets and pull out a few dollars, whereby to extend such inducements that will make possible these industries.

It is a mighty poor policy to rest on our oars until some one hails us. Capital now-a-days is not running around the country, knocking at every town's door, so to speak, to find out if there are opportunities existing for the investment of money. Capital must be courted, and approached in the manner of the country Arkansan, who had a city chap for a rival, and saw the absolute necessity of doing some "tall courting." He married the girl.

As we said, the people are fully cognizant of the situation, and of the means that should be employed to "get the girl," but somehow or another, take no step. Carencro, from all indications, propose to emulate the Arkansas chap. Breaux Bridge has done so, and the arm is around the "fair form." Now unless Lafayette wakes up to her opportunities, and that very soon, she will be in a position to exclaim: "Where am I at?"

THE CITY PUBLIC SCHOOL.

The Lafayette public school under the management of Prof. R. C. Greig, principal, and Miss Maggie Jamison, assistant, has been in operation just two months, yet it is now taxed to its utmost capacity by the number of pupils in attendance. The register this month shows an enrollment of 55 boys and 25 girls, making a total of 80 pupils enrolled. While this does not represent the maximum enrollment attained by the school, it is sufficient to tax not only the capacity of a single room, 45 x 30 feet, but the united energies of the two zealous and painstaking teachers. The average attendance this fall has been much higher, and exhibits a marked improvement over the records of past terms. This may be taken as indicating an increased interest on the parts of parents and pupils, as well as evidencing the stimulus imparted by the agitation of the High School question. The school is in healthy and active growth, many of the pupils manifesting peculiar interest in their va-

rious studies. Progress seems the watchword of the institution.

UP GRADE.

The people of Breaux Bridge are justly jubilant, and look with bright anticipation on the rosy future that appears clear to their vision. And it is not a dream, either. The substance is there. It came in the person of Mr. Knapp, an enterprising man controlling vast capital. He looked over the country and saw a promise of ample returns for whatever investment he should decide to make. He is the owner of a magnificently equipped refinery situated some miles above Breaux Bridge, and now sees that one mill cannot begin to manufacture the raw material that will offer in the next two years. Therefore another is needed. But where shall it be situated? Near the edge of the town of Breaux Bridge would be a good location. This statement was imparted to the people of that town. Promptly they donated the site, some twelve acres, and the result will soon be seen in the erection of a refinery of large capacity. This of itself will be worth thousands of dollars to the people of the town and neighborhood. But this is not all. There must be quick transportation facilities for the product of the mill to reach the open market. That, also, will be forthcoming. Presently Mr. Knapp is having constructed a narrow gauge railroad from Carencro to the Huron plantation, and will extend the road to Breaux Bridge.

There are other industries in view but this enough to give that section an impetus on the road to prosperity as she has, perhaps, never dreamed of before.

The Gazette is most happy to note the bright lining in the silver clouds, and congratulate the people on the fact that the richness of their undeveloped resources are at last recognized and will be at an early day utilized to the profit of all.

LO! THE POOR TRAMP.

The opportunity was offered The Gazette to note the manner in which those pariahs, — "tramps" — are made to work out a sentence inflicted by the authorities under the vagrant law.

They perform the laborious task of handling a spade or shovel of hoe, digging, shoveling and leveling the dirt on the streets.

They are given two meals a day, one at 9 o'clock a. m., and one at 2 o'clock p. m. Two o'clock in the evening to 9 o'clock next morning—19 hours without food.

When it is taken into consideration that most of these "tourists" are unused to hard labor; that they are in the habit—the most of them—of munching food several times a day, one can then feel what must be their bodily fatigues and the gnawing pangs of hunger, when Night throws her mantle over Mother Earth.

And for what crime are these people condemned to labor so hard? Tramps! Did they commit a breach of the peace of such a nature as to deserve such punishment? Oh, yes! they are tramps!

Let us admit that the majority are bad at heart and only want an opportunity to demonstrate it? But surely all are not bad. Some of them must be only in hard luck. Would it not be following the Master's teaching to allow 99 bad ones, especially when no serious breach of the peace has been committed, to go, rather than one, whose only fault may be that misfortune has overtaken him, should be made to suffer?

In seeing them labor for two days on the street in which our office is situated, we frankly confess that our sympathies went to them in their apparent misery.

The Gazette presents a plea for a mitigation of their hours of labor, three meals a day, and when the sentence expires, they be given 25 cents for every day they have worked upon the streets. We believe they have earned it, and feel confident the general public will say they deserve it.

Now, kind reader, when ready to look upon the "tramp" as some soulless wretch that deserves severe punishment for being a tramp, let your condemnation be tempered with mercy, for

—Is an attribute to God himself. And worthy power dost thou show like God's When mercy seasons justice.

QUICK CITIZENSHIP.

A New York paper reports that a judge in that city can manufacture

voters at least as fast as any official in the country. One day, recently, he naturalized twenty aliens in seven minutes, and did not act, so the report avers, as if he thought he was doing something extraordinary. The applicants were asked hardly a question, and were sworn together in bunches.

It is men like this New York judge that are turning the citizenship-making process in a farce. What respect for our suffrage laws can the average foreigner have who is thus mechanically converted into a voter? What sort of impression does such haste make upon the young American who has been taught to regard citizenship as a high privilege? Does any one think we can continue to pollute the stream of suffrage without suffering? It may bring on serious results in the future. It came near so two years ago in New Orleans, when the dagoes were voted, en masse, for one faction.

It may be safely presumed that not a few officials elsewhere have been doing the same thing, but, perhaps, not on such a large scale, and it is high time for some check to be set. The more that citizenship is cheapened, the more difficult it becomes to preserve the ballot-box from corruption and to secure the election of capable and honest men. If not stopped it will eventually lead to anarchy or imperialism.

Power of Simple Eloquence.

The little court house was packed. Looking out of its many paned windows across the dusty square, one could see the atmosphere quivering under the August sun. There was scarcely a breath of breeze. It was an air and sky under which racers, nervous animals, break records. Coupled with that atmospheric condition there was that indescribable nervous tension apparent in the crowd that betokens intensest interest in some human concern. The young prisoner was on trial for his life. The evidence had all been heard. The State's attorney had just taken his seat after a most incisive statement of the evidence wherein he had demonstrated the utter failure of the prisoner's theory of self-defense. The prisoner was a stranger in the county. The deceased had long resided there, though few knew him, and many shrugged their shoulders when he and his were mentioned, for their reputation was not of the best, though no one could point to any particular act. The counsel for the prisoner was a stranger too, known only by reputation to the judge and the bar, and that reputation was one of great ability, perfect integrity, and a marvelous knack of "snatching verdicts" each time by some new turn. This gaunt, yet graceful gray-headed man arose, seemingly without looking at the jury, though each man felt he was under the power of that wide-open gray eye. After bowing to the judge and saying a few almost inaudible words of courtesy to his honor, he turned to the prisoner and said: "You must die, John—die by hanging. It will be for no fault of yours by no fault of the judge or of his jury, or of the good people of the country; neither will it be any fault of the law. The law of Texas is all right, though you die innocent. The law, though its machinery may sometimes expose perjury, can't always prevent the false swearing of witnesses. Judges and juries have not the power, though they sometimes exercise the authority, of Almighty God. They couldn't look down into the souls of these perjured witnesses and see the malice, hate and private purpose that colored and twisted all the facts. We can't help it now. You must die as you have lived, like a brave man. I don't need to tell you that. The woman who bore you, three months before you saw the light of heaven, carried in her arms from one of the bloodiest fields of the late war, the bleeding, senseless form of your father, while shot and shell still shrieked and the groans of the dying filled the air. And your father, whose maimed body we laid to rest last week, was not matched in all this land. These trusted you, and their blood can betray no trust. The only message he sent you was, 'Tell him we believe in him.' We will lay you beside him. In a few days this old white head will be laid next to you. I'll not be ashamed to be buried soon beside you, John. You are so like the other John, that I see visions of happy boyhood while gazing into the same true eyes—confused with these is the pride, I've taken in my friend's boy. While we lay these bodies in the church yard over the mountain we'll appeal this case. We'll try it all over again up yonder." Then in a few of the boldest and grandest figures he sketched his idea of a trial in Heaven, where, as he said, "In that glorious presence false witness is dumb, and the Inerant Judge needs not the aid of counsel or of juries." Then he pictured in low, vibrating tones the eagerness with which the mother, and the calm confidence with which the father, awaited in Heaven's verdict, the quick rush, the entrancing, soul-satisfying embrace of both at the words "not guilty." Then, taking up both hands of the prisoner, he looked down in his face, for a moment steadily, then, bending forward, with mother-like tenderness, kissed him twice on the forehead, saying, in a whisper audible to all, "We can wait for that? So, good bye, John, my boy." Bowing respectfully again to the judge, he took his seat still holding one of the prisoner's hands. The district attorney, who through all this sat with back half turned to the speaker and to the jury, nervously and excitedly chewing his toothpick and crossing and recrossing his legs, began a reply which quickly ended, after a good look at the juror's faces, in a stammering request to them to do their duty. The judge's charge was scattering. He seemed to scarcely know what he said. The jury did not hear him. Not the slightest incident occurred to break the spell. They went out, returned, and in very few mo-

ments the verdict of "not guilty" was recorded. What was the force that "worked" this result?

The New Police Juror.

By the daily papers I see that Governor Foster has appointed Mr. Alfred Hebert as police juror from the 1st ward vice W. B. Torian, resigned. Mr. Torian in many respects has proved an able and efficient member of the jury, serving in the capacity of president for one year, with marked ability and it would not be exaggerating to say that no member of that body has displayed more commendable zeal in the discharge of his official duties. The resignation of Mr. Torian was a surprise to all and will be regretted by his many friends. The appointment by the governor of Mr. Hebert to fill the vacancy will doubtless give general satisfaction as that gentleman is well known for his energetic business qualities as well as his sterling worth and intelligence. If past record forms any basis for judging the future, Mr. Hebert's appointment will certainly add to the welfare of the parish in the interest of which he will, with characteristic zeal, direct all his energies. Yet while all this is admitted, I must contend that though the governor could hardly have selected a better qualified person, the appointment, all things being equal, should have been made from the parish proper and not from the corporation of Lafayette. The office is one of strictly parochial nature and represents the parish interests in contradiction to those of the municipality. While there may be no constitutional impediments barring a citizen of an in-corporated town from exercising the functions of the office in question, still it cannot be gainsaid that in the very nature of the case, it most certainly and properly belongs to the people of the parish proper. It is a fact that such appointments have been made heretofore, and the wisdom of such selections so far as the merits and qualifications of the appointees are concerned, and the beneficial results derived therefrom, form no part of the principle involved. The appointee it may be argued has extensive farming interests in the parish, and, therefore, may justly fill the office as representing the parish. This contention does not affect the position I maintain. The parochial and municipal interests are not always identical, and sometimes are very conflicting, as for instance just at the present juncture.

Now, Mr. Editor, let no one take offense as all I have said may not be worthy of any consideration, and has been jotted down in kindest spirit. Mr. Hebert is a warm personal friend of mine, and the next time I meet him I shall certainly give him a grip of the "horny hand of a workman," and congratulate him upon his well merited appointment. V. KITAS.

Reward of \$25.

For the arrest of the party or parties who set fire to the rice stacks on the Long plantation, on Monday night, October 23, 1893. Parish of Lafayette, La., Oct. 27, 1893.



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To Planters and Merchants

The Carencro Union Ginnyery, Limited, using the complete Minger System of Dallas, Texas, as now seen in operation at the Chicago World's Fair, is ready to do all the ginning that may be entrusted to it, at the following rates: 40 cents per 100 pounds, and \$1.25 baggage ticket and accepted for toll at New Orleans quotations, and the surplus cashed to the owner of cotton. Shipping attended to from ginnyery free of cost, and bills of lading mailed as per instructions. Those wishing to sell or to spot may do so easily, buyer's office in building. This ginnyery stood without boast or advertisement for three years, on its merits, but detrimental rumors being circulated as to its supposed deficiencies, forces it to have a standing offer of \$100, as a wager to any other ginnyery in this parish, on the following general points:

- 1st. Capacity of bales turned out per day.
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Any communication will be promptly answered by C. C. BROWN, Manager, CARENCRO GINNYERY CO., LTD. V. E. DUPUIS, President. 1-31 3m

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Do not mix the old and new together as they mill differently and they both suffer.

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NOTICE To Tax-Payers on Immovable Property.

Tax-payers of the parish of Lafayette will take notice that the tax roll for the year 1893 has been deposited in my office, and according to section 34 of act 85 of 1888, the taxes on said immovable property are now due and collectible and unless paid on or before the 31st day of December, the same will be collected as provided by law with costs. I. A. BROUSSARD, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Sept. 20, 1893.

Dr. E. J. Chachere, DENTIST.

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BOSTON

Standard and Registered. Boston was sired by Baden-Baden, he by Equity. Baden-Baden the sire of Boston is a Kentucky derby winner. Boston will stand the present season at Le Teche farm of Dr. H. P. Guilbeau & Son, at Breaux Bridge, at \$15 Cash for the season, with return privilege.

For Sale A lot, unimproved, in the town of Lafayette, next to Wm. Clegg's residence, is offered for sale at a moderate price. For further information apply at The Gazette office, or to C. H. BRADLEY, Lafayette, La.

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Journal of Education, Boston, Mass.

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