

THE GAZETTE.
ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY
BY
HOMER MOUTON, - PROPRIETOR.
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THIS PARISH.
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Street Monday.
SATURDAY, FEB. 7, 1896.

For the Legislature
Editor of The Lafayette Gazette:
Bossier, La., Nov. 15, 1895.
Sir—You are hereby authorized to announce me as a candidate for the House of Representatives at the election of 1896. My name subject to the Democratic white primaries. Very respectfully,
G. W. SCRANTON.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

STATE OFFICERS:

Governor:
MURPHY J. FOSTER,
Of St. Mary.

Lieutenant Governor:
ROBT. S. SNYDER,
Of Tensas.

Secretary of State:
JOHN T. MICHEL,
Of Orleans.

State Treasurer:
A. V. FOURNET,
Of St. Martin.

State Auditor:
W. W. HEARD,
Of Union.

Attorney General:
M. J. CUNNINGHAM,
Of Natchitoches.

Superintendent of Public Education:
PROF. J. V. CALHOUN,
Of Orleans.

DISTRICT OFFICERS:

Judge:
JULIAN MOUTON.

District Attorney:
MINOS T. GORDY.

PARISH OFFICERS:

Representative:
J. O. BROUSSARD.

Clerk of Court:
E. G. VOORHIES.

Sheriff:
I. A. BROUSSARD.

Coroner:
DR. A. R. TRAHAN.

WARD OFFICERS.

First Ward—Police Juror, Alonso Lacey;
Justice of the Peace, Coarad Brandt; Con-
stable, Alex. Chismont.

Second Ward—Police Juror, Jasper Spell;
Justice of the Peace, Preston Hoffmann;
Constable, Andrew Cummings.

Third Ward—Police Juror, Alfred Hebert;
Justice of the Peace, T. A. McFaddin, J. C.
Martin; Constables, L. Hirsch, Thomas
Mouton.

Fourth Ward—Police Juror, Octave Theriot;
Justice of the Peace, L. A. LeBlanc, J. R.
Domenegaux; Constables, Napoleon Me-
lancon, Philias Boudreaux.

Fifth Ward—Police Juror, M. Billaud, Jr.;
Justice of the Peace, Sidney Greig; Con-
stable, Alcide Leveau.

Sixth Ward—Police Juror, C. C. Brown;
Justice of the Peace, Frank Abadie, O. P.
Guilbeau; Constables, Simonette Breaux,
Anatole Cormier.

Seventh Ward—Police Juror, R. C. Lan-
dry; Justice of the Peace, Alex. Meaux;
Constable, Estache Comess.

Eighth Ward—Police Juror, John Whit-
tington, Jr.; Justice of the Peace, Charles
Breux; Constable, Nams Breaux.

The Daily Picayune has our sin-
cere thanks for its "Notable Events
for the year 1895," the Picayune
calendar for 1896, and for a valu-
able little book containing a fund of
information entitled "The Tourist's
Guide Book" with the ubiquitous
Picayune frog on the cover.

"Democratic Voter" lays particu-
lar stress upon the fact that the
gentleman forming the "People's
Ticket" were Democrats before we
were born. Perhaps it is very true,
but, unlike wine, some people's De-
mocracy don't improve with age.
It's more like molasses than wine.
It won't keep.

The name of Postmaster General
Wilson has been added to the list of
probable Democratic candidates for
the Presidency together with that of
Ex-Governor Pattison, of Pennsyl-
vania, but party sentiment seems to
favor the nomination of a Western
man, and at the present time there
is a good deal of talk about the
nomination going to Colonel Wm.
R. Morrison, of Illinois, who is
very strong in the West. Mr. Wil-
son, however, is a man whose abil-
ity is freely admitted even by his
political opponents, and his private
and public life is without a blemish.
—N. O. States.

The Democratic State Central com-
mittee meet to-day and will make ar-
rangements to open the State cam-
paign, and from now on until the
election the political pot will bubble
day and night all the way from the
Arkansas border to the Gulf coast.
The Democratic forces with Gov-
ernor Foster as the standard bearer,
however, are united, harmonious
and well organized as the combine
of Populists, sugar-teats and Repub-
licans will ascertain the moment the
battle begins. Once the command
is given for the Democratic column
to charge the hybrid combine which
is opposing it, it had better get out
of the way in a hurry or it will be
badly smashed in the rush.—N. O.
States.

"DEMOCRATIC VOTER" AND THE GAZETTE.

In the last issue of The Advertiser
"Democratic Voter" informs us that
the "People's Ticket" simply signi-
fies candidates chosen by white
Democratic voters in meeting as-
sembled, but not by a few politi-
cians, office-holders or ring." This
definition is as ludicrous as it is ab-
surd. Everybody knows that the
parish executive committee ordered
white Democratic primaries on the
14th of December when two-thirds
of the white voters of this parish ex-
pressed their choice at the polls
and nominated the ticket printed at
the head of this paper, and every-
one is aware of the fact that the so-
called "People's Ticket" is the
choice of that acrobatic institution
known as "the committee" the
leading members of which are not
office-holders, but inveterate office-
seekers whose insatiate desire to
serve their country is painfully evi-
dent. When "Democratic Voter"
intimates that the regular Democra-
tic ticket has been chosen by a "few
politicians, office-holders or ring"
he is simply declaiming through his
old hat. Such a statement sounds
so much like a joke and is so ab-
solutely at variance with the facts that
it needs no refutation. Had our
anonymous friend said the "Peo-
ple's Ticket" was patched together
by a handful of would-be politicians,
used-to-be bosses and office-seekers,
he would have hit the nail squarely
on the head.

If the Democratic ticket was
chosen by "politicians and office-
holders" as intimated by The Ad-
vertiser's correspondent, there must
be a very large number of office-
holders in this parish (2000 out of
the 1700 voters nominated that tick-
et) and with so many offices to be
filled, our esteemed friends, the
Googoes, must be terribly unpopu-
lar that they have not yet succeed-
ed in being elected to any of them.
It is surely not because they don't
try, for like the patriots of old they
were never known to fail to answer
to their country's call.

We are told that the gentlemen
forming the "People's Ticket" have
always been true and tried Democ-
rats from their infancy." If they
were baptized with the holy water of
Democracy, it is high time for their
political godfathers to be doing
something. If they have been Dem-
ocrats for so long a time greater is
the crime they are committing
against Democracy by running on a
ticket which is neither "fish nor
foul."

They were probably Democrats
"before the young editor of The
Gazette saw the light of the sun."
There is nothing strange about that.
But having been Democrats so
many years, they should be ac-
quainted with the duties of a Demo-
crat and the principle of Democra-
cy and not allow their names to ap-
pear on a so-called "People's
Ticket" especially at a time when
all the enemies of Democracy and
white supremacy have combined for
the sole purpose of defeating a
Democratic governor and electing
in his stead a Republican.

If they were young and unac-
quainted with the political history
of this State since the war and had
not "been true and tried Democrats
since their infancy," their present
undemocratic course by utterly dis-
regarding Democratic authority,
might be excused on account of
their age, but having been Democ-
rats "before the young editor of
The Gazette saw the light of the
sun" and having actually grown
grey in the service of the grand old
party, their action to-day in leading
an independent movement is inex-
cusable and incomprehensible.

We repeat we have the utmost re-
spect for those gentlemen and ap-
preciate the fact that they are men
of honor, but when we think of their
many good qualities both of mind
and heart, their suicidal politics and
great inconsistency appear to us ex-
ceedingly deplorable.

Senator Teller of Colorado, con-
tinues to be a thorn in the flesh to
the Republicans of the body to
which he belongs. He blurted out
in full Senate a few weeks ago that
they secured the control of the com-
mittees of that body by a bargain
with the Populists and the free-sil-
ver men. He has followed this up
the present week by sending another
shot into their ranks. In this last
he has told them that their professed
attempt at tariff legislation is only
buncombe, and given notice that
he, as a member of the party, can-
not be relied on to aid in carrying
it out. Senator Teller does not
mean to be a party to devices to de-
ceive the people, and his frankness
on this point is to his credit.—Bos-
ton Herald, Dem.

THAT CIRCULAR.

We have been shown a circular
which is being distributed among
the voters to show the position
taken by Mr. Julian Mouton on the
suffrage question when a member
of the House of Representatives.
The circular shows, as stated in the
Elam letter, that Mr. Mouton voted
with 73 other members of the House
to submit the question to the people
and that 9 members voted against
submission. This shows exactly
what Mr. Mouton has said:

That he believed it was a question
to be decided by the people alone;
That they should be consulted
about a law that concerned them so
much;

That they had a right to express
their opinion in the matter;
That they had a right to be heard
and say if they did not want qual-
ification of the suffrage.

Mr. Mouton did not vote for the
amendment, but, despite all that
has been said, he voted to submit the
question to the people.

We do not think that anything
could have been done by the friends
of Mr. Mouton to strengthen that
gentleman with the people, for in a
republic it has never been consid-
ered a crime to submit any question
to the people for solution. We be-
lieve that Jefferson, the father of
American Democracy, had unlim-
ited confidence in the virtue and in-
telligence of the voters and Jackson
always trusted the masses, but ac-
cording to the "latter day saints"
in Lafayette parish the sage of Mon-
ticello and Old Hickory were
wrong, for owing to the political
bible of our Googoo friends, our
representative, Mr. Mouton, com-
mitted a serious crime because he
voted to submit the question of suf-
frage to the people.

It may not be out of order to
state, however, that Mr. Mouton
succeeded in killing the Benoit elec-
tion bill by which it was intended
to impose an educational qualifica-
tion on the voter. If that bill had
passed the General Assembly a man
who cannot read or write would not
have been able to vote in April. It
seems to us that our representative
should not be blamed for having
killed a bill which would have dis-
franchised about 40 per cent. of
our people.

MR. LANE ON THE COTTON CROP.

Before the convention recently
held in Memphis by the American
Cotton Growers' Protective associa-
tion Mr. Hector D. Lane, president
of that influential body, delivered a
very able annual address. He said
over-production of cotton would
surely result disastrously to the peo-
ple of the Southern States, whereas
a decrease in the acreage of the
fleezy staple with a corresponding
increase in the production of other
crops, principally those consumed
at home, would make the cotton
producer prosperous and the people
in general would be the beneficiaries.
Mr. Lane said that this movement
to reduce the cotton acreage will
have to be accomplished as all other
great movements, through inde-
pendent, individual action, stimu-
lated by intelligent argument. He
is of the opinion that if previous
conditions continue and the cotton
planters persist in producing a
3,000,000-bale surplus, they will
make of themselves the willing vic-
tims of the "tricks and devices laid
by cunning and unscrupulous men."
Mr. Lane considers a surplus a dan-
gerous weapon placed in the hands
of the cotton "bear." A small crop
puts in motion the laws of supplies
and demands, while over-produc-
tion fosters manipulation. It is es-
timated that the sum of \$400,000,
000 is annually spent for cotton
goods. According to Mr. Lane's
idea consumers will pay that amount
for a 6,500,000-bale crop, but for a
10,000,000-bale crop not a cent more
will be expended. If the crop is
large the consumer makes the price
and if it is short the cotton-producer
is the one to fix the price. This is
undeniably true to a certain extent.
Mr. Lane suggests that the only
safe and practical way is the judi-
cious decrease of acreage, say of 25
per cent., and an increase in food
crops. He cites the last season as
an object lesson to illustrate the re-
sult of a decreased acreage. As an-
other lesson he mentions the
year 1845. The average price
of that year was 5.56. The
production was decreased the
following year by general con-
sent about 9 per cent. and in
consequence the price rose to 7.87.
Like all practical farmers Mr.
Lane believes that everything that
can be made at home should not be
bought. His doctrine is plant less

cotton and more corn, potatoes,
vegetables, etc., and raise more
hogs and make at home all that can
be made. He concludes his inter-
esting address with the following:
A farmer always pays toll when he goes
to town, whether he rides upon a macadam-
ized road or not. I have known a farmer to
ride over the town of a cow and male,
when his crop was in the grain, to pay
twenty-five cents for a shack collar, when
there were shacks waiting at home. I have
known him to do the same who had sold
cotton for a town and pay no cents a
pound for cotton plow lines.

I knew a farmer who, while plowing his
new ground field one Saturday morning in
July, suddenly remembered that he had
broken his ax blade, and would have to go
to town to get another. Now, this fellow
lived in the mountains of North Alabama,
where I live, and where we have second
growth hickory of the best and handle
timber on earth and a profusion of it. Now,
instead of going back of his cabin, on the
mountain-side, and cutting himself a straight,
strong, hickory young mountain hickory,
while with his wife by his side and his chil-
dren playing around him, with the butt end
of the hickory tightly locked between the
logs of his humble cabin, he drew it down to
the symmetry of a straight-grained ax-
handle, he quit his field of labor, throws a
gunny sack upon the back of his mortgage
mule, and as he rides out of the gate, replies to
the anxious inquiry of his wife that he is
obliged to go to town to get an ax-handle.

The tax begins when he rides through that
broken-down gate. First and foremost, he
is taxing the anxiety of that poor pale-faced
woman, that cooper, the well of the firmness
of the excuse she knows too well that
though he is generous, brave and true, that
under certain influences, the recklessness of
his nature leads him to imposing taxes upon
himself and his family in the most un-
afford to bear, and that God Almighty Him-
self will not hold him guiltless of.

Upon his return, after an absence of a day
and night, to the cabin on the mountain side,
and his defense, who has spent
his lone night indeed in the absence of
their only protector, save the faithful coon
dog, after emptying his meal sack at their
feet, he is greeted by high-priced cotton
merchants and little shrews that he had paid
a country merchant 100 per cent. ad valorem
tax upon this undertaking to alleviate his
own feelings by paying them for the wrong
he had done them, he is again called
back to the error of his way when his wife
reproachfully asks for the ax-handle that
"never came."

In conclusion, I will say to you, my fellow
farmers, and co-laborers of the American
Cotton Growers' Protective Association,
that my advice to you is to raise your home
supplies, thus avoiding these self-imposed
taxes that are more burdensome than you
can bear. Do not let your cotton catch in
and thus destroy this annual surplus, or in
other words, adjust the supply to the de-
mand; then the laws of commerce and com-
petition will prevail and prices will regulate
themselves equitably between the producer
and the consumer.

IT CANNOT WIN.

N. O. States.

If we saw the least indication that
this combination would defeat Gov.
Foster and the Democratic party we
should feel indeed despondent over
the future of Louisiana. But the
combine, ludicrous in its aspirations
and repulsive in its associations,
cannot win. It was born with the
sardonic grin of death on its pinched
and hideous visage. The incongru-
ous elements cannot be held to-
gether. The negro has too fully cut
his eye-teeth to trust a throng of
planters who have so often driven
him from the polls or forced him to
vote at their dictation or counted
out his votes. The negro, in our
opinion, is not fitted to exercise the
elective franchise; but he is not an
idiot, and he knows all about, and
appreciates, at its just value, the
sympathy the sugar planter has for
his interest. The Pop is equally
distrustful of the wealthy planter
who wears a "biled shirt" and store
clothes, and is seeking only a bounty,
which the Pop must be bled to
help pay; and finally the planter dis-
trusts both the nigger and the Pop.
He knows that if the negroes are
permitted to exercise their own free
will, every one of them in the State
would vote for social equality and
negro supremacy, and he knows that
the Pops are in favor of meas-
ures which would destroy the
settled order of business and
property and bring ruin on
every interest and industry. But
even if the masses of these warring
elements could be held together
they cannot defeat the united De-
mocratic party, and the Democratic
party is united as it has not before
been united in twenty years. Capt.
Pharr or Mr. Pugh may head this
heterogeneous mob of planters and
niggers and Populists; but his re-
ward, whichever he may be, will be
ignominious defeat and he will be
elected only to the post of the
laughing stock of the State. Let
them review the history of the po-
litical campaigns in which it has
been sought to give respectability
to the nigger and carpet-bag party,
and they will see their own fate pre-
figured. Even with James G.
Blaine at the head of the Republi-
can party, the most brilliant, mag-
netic and popular of the Republi-
can leaders, what was the result?
The prospects of the Republican
party were never so bright; hun-
dreds of men deserted the Demo-
cratic party and joined the Republi-
cans. Indeed, at one time it did
look as though the grip of the De-
mocracy of this State was about to
slip. But lo! the Democratic vic-
tory was complete. The Republi-
cans were whipped out horse, foot
and dragoons. And that is what is
going to happen in this election.
We shall take infinite pleasure in
writing the political downfall of this
ridiculous combine and the political
obituary of its leader whether he be
Capt. Pharr or Mr. Pugh or poor
Booth.

DADDY OF THE "SILVER CRANKS."

Commercial Appeal.
We suppose there is now no paper in the
United States more malignant, vituperative
and insulting in dealing with the cause of
bimetallism and with its advocates than the
Louisville Courier-Journal. It has even
gone so far as to give all the weight of its
support to the election of a Republican gov-
ernor and a Republican United States sena-
tor rather than endure the election of a
Democrat who, for twenty years, has fought
side by side with the Courier-Journal and its
brilliant editor for free trade and the free
coinage of silver. Yet most of the Kentucky
Democrats whom it now loves to lampoon
were instructed in their faith by the Courier-
Journal. Most of the arguments and propo-
sitions it now assails with scurrilous epithets
and ribald buffoonery are the arguments ad-
vanced, elaborated and reiterated by the
Courier-Journal year after year. Mr. Wat-
terson was wont to claim for himself the dis-
tinction of having seen first with the clearest
vision the terrible effects of silver demoni-
zation and the evil power thereby given to
the Money Devil. He claimed to have
taken up this question, not in the heat and
passion of partisan controversy, but at a
time when the press of the country was silent
and when others failed to appreciate its
importance. In calmness and soberness and
deep meditation he reached his conclusions,
and having reached them he became, as he
himself claimed, the pioneer silver agitator
of the whole country. If Mr. Watterson has
told the truth about himself; if he is indeed
the daddy of all the "gibbering idiots" and
"fat fools" and "silver lunatics" and "jab-
berwocks" and other things too fearful
to mention; if Henry Watterson has
spawned all the "rot" and "rubbish" and
"drivel" he now curses with so fantastic a
vocabulary; if he was the original calamity
howler, the first Populite and the primal
silver crank, what a awful sin weighs upon
his wretched soul! Yet here is the fearful
confession taken from the columns of the
Courier-Journal of August 10, 1886:

"The Courier-Journal has been devoting a
large amount of space, week after week,
to the discussion of the silver situation in its
relations to the interest of the United States.
Most of the newspapers of the United States
have taken but little notice of the matter;
many do not refer to it at all, and no other
daily newspaper except the Courier-Journal,
in any part of the Union, is treating it with
any degree of that earnestness and persist-
ence which should imply that it is recog-
nized by leading minds as a question of in-
finite moment, and of immediate and intense
practical significance to the welfare of all
classes of citizens. Such is the magnitude
of the question, and such its practical bear-
ing upon the interests of all men, and we
find the whole American press ignoring it."
"The Courier-Journal lays down the fol-
lowing propositions:

"1. That the demonization of silver,
which has prevailed for some years up to
this writing, both in the United States and
Europe, has had the effect of advancing the
value of gold about 40 per cent.

"2. That this has been accomplished by
depressing the value of all other property to
that extent.

"3. That about 40 per cent. of the prop-
erty and producing resources of the people
have thus been transferred to a compar-
atively small class of men whose stock in
trade is gold investments.

"4. That in the exact proportion as gold
has risen, the burden of debt and taxation
has increased; and that in proportion as
property and labor have declined, the capac-
ity of the people to pay their debts and
taxes has diminished.

"5. That the silver discount is creating a
bonus of more than 30 per cent. in favor of
the farm productions of India and Asia,
which to that extent cheapens the wheat,
cotton and various other productions of the
United States.

"6. That these lamentable conditions have
been produced by anti-silver legislation.

"7. That they can be undone and prop-
erty be restored by pro-silver legislation.

"Now, here are seven propositions, either
of which, if true, certainly proves the silver
situation is a matter of intense and universal
importance. If so, why is not the matter
forced upon public attention day after day
by all the newspapers in the land which are
not owned body and breeches by the money
kings of the gold conspiracy? If they (or
either of them) are not true, why do they
not prove it, and put the whole question at
rest once for all. If any newspaper in New
York or Boston, or Chicago, or Philadelphia,
or St. Louis, or Cincinnati, or New Orleans
can successfully controvert either of these
propositions it will render the public valuable
service by doing so at once. If they can not
controvert either of these propositions they
are obviously conniving at a gigantic fraud
and wrong, which can not possibly co-exist
with any degree of prosperity. If any or
all of the propositions are true, the honest
journalist, with the capacity to understand
the principles involved, can not consistently
abstain from giving the greatest publicity
possible.

"We challenge the editors of the papers
named, and of any others, to point out a
single flaw or error in any proposition of the
seven, and if this can't be done, we ask,
in the name of the people, what interests
they are serving, and what consideration, in
kind and amount, they are receiving in con-
niving at the inquiry. It will be worth a
great deal to the country if those papers will
prove all the propositions stated are either true
or false, and the public should not be content
until the public press is awakened to the
sense of its public duties, to its dependence
on public support, and to its betrayal or
ignoring of its responsible office—public ad-
viser-in-chief."

There is one question which the Courier-
Journal presents to its goldstandard con-
temporaries in the foregoing that is not at all
polite—the question as to "what interests
they are serving, and what consideration, in
kind and amount, they are receiving for
conniving at this inquiry" of the gold
standard. Such questions are both imper-
tinent and unparliamentary, and we should
be the first to rebuke any one who should
cast any such imputation on the motives of
the Courier-Journal.
And yet it is written, "With what judgment
ye judge ye shall be judged; and with what
measure ye mete it shall be measured to you
again."

IT IS THE SOLEMN TRUTH

THAT I AM SELLING GOODS THIS YEAR
AT THE LOWEST PRICES EVER HEARD
OF IN LAFAYETTE!
MY STOCK OF
GENTS' FURNISHINGS
Is Unsurpassed Anywhere, and my Stock of Ladies'
DRESS GOODS
Is Truly the Largest and Most Complete
Ever Brought to Lafayette!
I mean every word of this advertisement and am ready to prove what
I say. Call and see for yourself.
LEON PLONSKY.

A. Cheffer,
—DEALER IN—
LUMBER
Cypress Shingles, Pine Flooring, Doors, Blinds, Bricks, Firebricks,
Pittsburg Coal and Charcoal. Send for estimates.
Carencro, La.

HOLD UP!
Fine Bargains.
All the Latest Styles in
Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Furnishing Goods.
Shoes, Hats.

NEW STOCK NOW READY AT
L. LEVY.

Furniture and Stoves.
Being Always Anxious
TO PLEASE THE LADIES

Mrs. John O. Mouton
HAS COMPLETELY RENOVATED HER STOCK OF
MILLINERY

And is Now Ready to Furnish the
People of Lafayette with the
Nicest and Latest Millinery Goods.

G. LACOSTE,
—DEALER IN—
Stoves, Harness, Carriages
and WACONS,

Manufacturer's agent for Walking and Riding Cultivators, Disc Harrow Leaver
Harrow, Stalk Cutter, Corn and Cotton Planters, Sulky Plows,
Turning Plows, Hay Rakes, Road Carts.
Corner of Jefferson and Vermillion Streets, LAFAYETTE, LA.

DRUGS
FINE GROCERIES,
Fine Table and Hardware
—AT—

CLEGG'S SOUTHWEST CORNER
COURT-HOUSE SQUARE.
DO YOU KNOW THAT
B. FALK

Has the Best Assorted Store in Town?
A Visit There Will Convince You of this Fact.
THE STOCK OF
GENTS' CLOTHING

Has been selected with a perfect knowledge
Of the people's wants and tastes!
The Line of Ladies' Dress Goods
IS SIMPLY ELEGANT.
GOODS ALL OF THE LATEST STYLES AND SOLD AT THE
VERY - LOWEST - PRICES.