

BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATIONS.

CATHOLIC KNIGHTS OF AMERICA, BRANCH NO. 792 meets 1st and 3d Sundays after high mass, at Home Fire Co. hall. Address Robt. H. Broussard, Secretary, Broussard, La.

UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS meets 1st Saturday of each month, at courthouse, 10 a. m.

THE CHEAPNESS OF HUMAN LIFE.

We do not believe in the eccentric philosophy of Eugene V. Debs, but no one ever uttered a greater truth than did this brilliant labor leader when he said that human life in this country was fast becoming to be cheaper than money or some other commodity. The alarming increase in railway accidents shows that Mr. Debs is justified in his assertion. Surely there is something wrong. There is gross negligence or reckless carelessness somewhere.

In Monday's Times-Democrat are printed the accounts of four wrecks with their usual horrible details and long death lists.

At Slatington, Pa., a train ran into an omnibus and fifteen persons were killed and several others were seriously injured.

Near Denison, Texas, a train was ditched and a baggage-man was seriously wounded.

Not far from Wheeling, W. Va., a train jumped off the track and the engineer was killed and the fireman and one brakeman were badly hurt.

Nearer home, only about fifty miles from Lafayette, a Southern Pacific passenger train was thrown from a bridge into a creek, instantly killing a boy and wounding a number of people and causing a world of anxiety and uneasiness to a much greater number of persons.

The question that presents itself is: who is responsible for this loss of human life?

When a private citizen takes the life of one of his fellows he must answer to the courts of the country and the question of his guilt or innocence must be clearly established. Not so when a railroad corporation kills one or more citizens. Sometimes an inquest is held in a purfunctory manner, but as no one can show any criminal intent on the part of the trainmen the investigation is brought to an abrupt end. Of course no one will for a moment hold the trainmen guilty of murder because they merely happen to be on the train when an accident occurs, but we believe that in nearly all the cases where loss of life results from wrecks, collisions, etc., a rigid and honest investigation would fasten not the guilt, but the responsibility upon the railroad corporations.

Whose fault is it that the bridge at Lacasine was crushed under the weight of the train and men, women and children were made to go through so terrible an ordeal and the poor boy, Fred Chatten, was killed and his body mutilated and buried beneath the debris of the wreck? This question is yet unanswered and judging from the past it is safe to say that it will remain unanswered.

Railroad accidents are becoming altogether too frequent. This slaughter of human beings can not be tolerated. No doubt if railroad companies were made to pay dearly for these dreadful wrecks they would soon realize that human life is not a thing to be trifled with. They should be made to take every precaution, so that a man when he boards a train with his wife and children should be able to enjoy reasonable immunity from the danger of wrecks, collisions and their concomitants.

In the nature of things traveling on trains is accompanied by a certain risk which can not be guarded against by any kind of diligence, but this fact should not absolve railway companies from blame in all cases.

There should be, there must be, there is a way to prevent the frequent recurrence of these life destroying accidents.

Nothing better than the chocolate and cream you get at the Moss Pharmacy.

JUDGE DUPRE COMES AGAIN.

In another column of this paper appears a letter from Judge G. L. Dupre, of Opelousas. We regret that the judge found it necessary to write so much to explain his position. Our space is necessarily limited and it would be better if our correspondent had more concisely expressed his views. Judge Dupre should not have expected us to publish both letters—the one addressed to us and the other addressed and published in the Item. He says we should not have criticized his article which appeared in the Item without reproducing it, and that we should have printed it to enable the reader to judge of the soundness of our criticisms. Entertaining these views Judge Dupre should not have caused to be published in the City Item his letter addressed to us and criticizing our article. If it was unfair of us to criticize his article without reproducing it, it was certainly not the proper thing for him to do to publish in the City Item a letter addressed to us and criticizing our article. If it was unfair of us to criticize his article without reproducing it, it was certainly not the proper thing for him to do to publish in the City Item a letter addressed to us and criticizing our article.

Although Judge Dupre sends us ten pages of closely-written manuscript he religiously avoids to reply to our article of the 11th instant. Despite the plain declaration of his party at Philadelphia he stubbornly maintains that the negro issue is as dead as a pickled herring.

Judge Dupre betrays a passionate fondness for the tariff. Judging from his letter one would think that the tariff was the foremost issue in this campaign.

To justify the Dingley tariff Mr. Dupre cites one or two instances where it is claimed to have fostered particular industries. Dingleyism may have done that. But it was done at the expense of other industries. There is no justice in a system that impoverishes one section to enrich another, that extorts tribute from one class of citizens to put into the pockets of another class. No amount of cant or sophistry will make it just.

Free of Charge.

Any adult suffering from a cold settled on the breast, bronchitis, throat or lung troubles of any nature, who will call at Lafayette Drug Company's, will be presented with a sample bottle of Boschee's German Syrup, free of charge. Only one bottle given to one person, and none to children without order from parents.

No throat or lung remedy ever had such a sale as Boschee's German Syrup in all parts of the civilized world. Twenty years ago millions of bottles were given away, and your druggists will tell you its success was marvelous. It is really the only Throat and Lung Remedy generally endorsed by physicians. One 75 cent bottle will cure or prove its value. Sold by dealers in all civilized countries.

A Robust Campaign Lie.

The fellow who is at the head of the Republican National Committee's bureau of campaign lies has got down to work in earnest. On the day Mr. Bryan was notified of his nomination at Indianapolis the morning newspapers published what purported to be a Hong Kong cablegram announcing that the news of Bryan's nomination had been received at Manila with much satisfaction and that celebrations were being held all over the island of Luzon. The statement was also made that the Filipino junta had offered to subscribe \$5,000,000 to the Democratic campaign fund.

Senator Jones, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, was shown the cablegram and asked if it was a joke. He replied that it was not a joke but a lie, and Secretary Walsh of the committee said that it was the biggest lie so far encountered in the campaign, and it only differs from other reports in that it has been raised from \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000.

The inventor of the story is a clumsy liar and should be taken off the Republican pay roll, because it is not reasonable to suppose that the Filipino junta is so abundantly supplied with money that it can afford to throw \$5,000,000 into a presidential election in this country. It is also fair to assume that the Democratic party would be in a very bad way if it were compelled to fall back on the Filipinos for a campaign fund.

Another Letter from Judge Dupre.

Opelousas, La., Aug. 13, 1900. Mr. Homer Mouton, Lafayette, La. Dear Sir:—I have read and re-read your comments on my letter of the 6th inst., giving you some of the reasons why I became a Republican. I had taken the precaution to send you my letter of the 6th inst. in the item on the 14th of that month, feeling assured you would put them both before your readers and criticize them both to your satisfaction. You did not publish this letter just referred to, and yet you criticized it. Why not have published it and afforded your readers an opportunity to decide whether or not your criticisms were well timed and appropriate. Please publish it. I am willing to stand by its every utterance. Many "stay in the party Democrats" will agree with me in the condemnatory language leveled at "Democracy as she is" in this State. After you will have done this, if you will come out in the open and sustain the faith that is within you, upon the economic issues which govern me, I'll fight it out on that line if it takes all the summer. But I do not desire the issue. Protection to our industries is essential to their well-being. You know full well that the negro in this State is out of prison. He is as dead as a pickled herring. No one regrets his passing away. Most of the men in the Lily White organization gave the best years of their early manhood and yet stand outside of existence. If you are not aware of this fact, the older people in your parish can fully inform you of its existence. I repeat what I said last week. Protection to our industries is essential to their well-being. You say that protection leaves a tribute upon the masses in favor of the classes. I assert that it benefits both. Like the dew from heaven it falls upon all alike. Let me illustrate: In your neighboring parish of Acadia the people are almost wholly engaged in the cultivation of rice. With commendable industry they raise the raw material and prepare it for market where it grows. The rice is harvested in the mill, and in all performed by the masses. When this has been accomplished, the owner ships his crop to some foreign point, where it is sold and the money returned to the pockets of the producer.

Emboldened by his success he enlarges his acreage, or takes stock in some canal company, which, traversing his parish from the water to the harbor, engenders the untold wealth as yet undeveloped, and in this way he puts into circulation the surplus money which a protective tariff has permitted him to make, and the beneficiaries of his bounty is that army of employees who could not otherwise employ but for the protection afforded him against the importation of rice from Japan free from duty.

This money circulates through these various channels, it is taken up at various places and while their less fortunate neighbors in St. Landry and Lafayette who are raising cotton have to send it to England, or to some of the States in the far East for manufacture, are gloomy and depressed (which low prices prevail) he smiles with opulence and plenty—for the reason he has grown the raw material (because protected) by our tariff laws) has manufactured at home, thereby saving costs of transportation to the manufacturer, costs of its manufacture—all of which has to be borne by the purchaser, without sharing in any of the profits derived from its sale. He is a capitalist, and he is again by them put in circulation in your midst.

The intelligent cotton grower in St. Landry is not helped by the tariff because primary he must expect a great portion of his crop. If, however, he stood by a protective tariff law, he would invite capitalists to come South and manufacture at his elbows the raw material he produces. It is axiomatic that the people who raise the material and sell it as such will always remain poor. Why? Because the costs of transportation to the manufacturer, its manufacture for the market, and its return to the producer he is all to be added to the original costs of production ere the producer can partake of it in its finished state. If on the contrary you grow the raw material in a certain place, and prepare it for market in the same place, you save in this way the costs of transportation both ways, and you likewise share in the profits of the manufacturer. Even the profits realized from its sale returns to the pocket of the producer and manufacturer, and is again by them put in circulation in your midst.

I anticipate your reply. You will say that this is the effect of manufacturing our raw material at home, and is not dependent upon tariff regulation. I beg to differ with you. Our protective system has built up every manufacturing plant in these United States. You cannot establish one without capital, and no capital is going to invest his money in any venture that is going to prove disastrous. Convince the rice growers and mill owners of Southwest Louisiana, that a rice trade measure was going to be enacted permitting the importation of foreign rice free from duty, and not another canal would be built, nor another mill erected throughout that entire section. Assure them to the contrary, and additional canals will be built to our cotton fields, and establish manufacturing plants here, there and everywhere to meet the demands of the producer. Manufacturing plants are the hand maids of agriculture, and the cotton growers of Louisiana are no exception. We have been, and some of us are yet, too stupid to take lessons from them, and in consequence have, while raising the raw material for them to fashion into fabrics, grown poorer, while they have continued to enrich themselves at our expense.

No, Mr. Editor, let the negro alone. He is shambling alone quietly and is not going to disturb our politics for years to come. He is a dead limb on the National tree, instead of preaching white supremacy (a dead issue) stand by the industries of your State. Advocate the maintenance of a protective tariff upon our sugar, our rice, our lumber, and every other product grown upon American soil, whose growth is imperilled by the foreign product grown by the pauper labor of the Old World. Invite capital to come to our cotton fields and establish manufacturing plants for our fleecy staple. This will give us skilled operatives. Educate our untutored natives and make of them skilled mechanics. Besides the establishment of rice mills, sugar refineries and cotton mills, will enhance the farmer's property adjoining same, and enhance values for miles surrounding them. They will produce increased activity, the farmer will have a better and a nearer market for his products. The merchant, the butcher, the grocer will have an increased trade. The carpenters will be in greater demand; he will be called upon to build more houses. Every branch of trade, every avenue of labor will feel at most immediately the energizing influences of these new industries.

If you will do this your town will awake from its lethargy and like the Crowley of thirteen years ago (then a naked waste) become a prosperous city.

"More matter with less art" is what I desire to argue. You cannot draw me off upon the negro question. He is a dead limb on the National tree, instead of preaching white supremacy (a dead issue) stand by the industries of your State. Advocate the maintenance of a protective tariff upon our sugar, our rice, our lumber, and every other product grown upon American soil, whose growth is imperilled by the foreign product grown by the pauper labor of the Old World. Invite capital to come to our cotton fields and establish manufacturing plants for our fleecy staple. This will give us skilled operatives. Educate our untutored natives and make of them skilled mechanics. Besides the establishment of rice mills, sugar refineries and cotton mills, will enhance the farmer's property adjoining same, and enhance values for miles surrounding them. They will produce increased activity, the farmer will have a better and a nearer market for his products. The merchant, the butcher, the grocer will have an increased trade. The carpenters will be in greater demand; he will be called upon to build more houses. Every branch of trade, every avenue of labor will feel at most immediately the energizing influences of these new industries.

Yours truly,  
GILBERT L. DUPRE.

GEMS FROM BRYAN'S SPEECH

"Justice is as strictly due between neighbor nations as between neighbor citizens."  
"A highwayman is as much a robber when he plunders in a gang as when singly; and the nation that makes an unjust war is only a great gang."  
"Can it be our duty to kill those who, following the example of our forefathers, love liberty well enough to fight for it?"  
"The command, 'Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature,' has no Gatling gun attachment."  
"Compare, if you will, the swaggering, bullying, brutal doctrine of imperialism with the Golden Rule and the commandment—'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.'"  
"Destiny is the subterfuge of the inveterate, tebrate, who, lacking the courage to oppose error, seeks some plausible excuse for supporting it."  
"Man, the handiwork of God, comes first; money, the handiwork of man, is of inferior importance. Man is the master, money the servant; but upon all important questions to-day Republican legislation tends to make money the master and man the servant."  
"No one has a right to expect from society more than a fair compensation for the service which he renders to society. If he secures more, it is at the expense of some one else. It is no injustice to him to prevent his doing injustice to another. To him who would, either through class legislation or in the absence of necessary legislation, trespass upon the rights of another, the Democratic party says: 'Thou shalt not.'"  
"The Democratic party is not making war upon the honest acquisition of wealth; it has no desire to discourage industry, economy and thrift. On the contrary, it gives to every citizen the greatest possible stimulus to honest toil when it promises him protection in the enjoyment of the proceeds of his labor. Property rights are most secure when human rights are most respected. Democracy strives for a civilization in which every member of society will share according to his merits."

Anarchists do not murder kings because they are tyrannical. They murder them because they are the authorized heads of governments. Your red-eyed anarchist believes in no form of government. He is as much opposed to a Republic as he is to a monarchy. There should be some way to punish the avowed sympathizers of the assassin of King Humbert. The American constitution guarantees freedom of speech to the citizen, but it does not shield the advocates of assassination. These fellows who meet, endorse and encourage assassins should be dealt with in the most severe manner.

A Chance To Sell Texas Lands.

The Sunset-Central Lines, in pushing the agricultural and farming interests of the State to the fore, have inaugurated several innovations in order to reach the desired end. Realizing that it would be useless to bring settlers into the State unless lands could be secured at reasonable figures, the Immigration Department of the Sunset-Central Lines, under Immigration Agent John Howard, has issued a circular calling upon all persons having land for sale to forward to headquarters at Houston a list of the lands with description of location and improvements. The circular, which is signed by Passenger Traffic Manager S. F. B. Morse, and Immigration Agent John Howard, sets forth that lands without perfect title are not wanted; also that commissions are not received on sale of lands; and it furthermore suggests that prices quoted be adhered to for a reasonable length of time. The object of this move of the Sunset-Central Lines is to bring land sellers in touch with people desiring to locate in Texas, and is but another lever which will work to the upbuilding of this great State.

It is urgently desired that all persons having land for sale communicate at once with Immigration Agent John Howard, at Houston, Texas.

Notice.

Lafayette, La., Aug. 13, 1900.—The construction of the Pascal Molaison Bridge will be given to the lowest bidder. Bids to be delivered to Alex. M. Broussard on or before Saturday, August 25, 1900. Right to reject any and all bids reserved.

ALEX. M. BROUSSARD, Member Police Jury 2d Ward.

To the Voters of the Parish of Lafayette, La.

Take notice that I will open the registration office at the courthouse in the town of Lafayette, La., Wednesday, August 1, 1900, and will close Sept. 29, 1900. For the first week I will be at the courthouse, beginning Aug. 1, 1900, and on Saturday, Sept. 1, at Scott, La.; Monday, Sept. 3, Mrs. F. Hoffpauir's; Wednesday, Sept. 5, Carencro; Thursday, Sept. 6, H. Durio's store; Friday, Sept. 7, Pilette School House; Monday, Sept. 10, Broussardville; Tuesday, Sept. 11, Youngsville; Wednesday, Sept. 12, Whittington's store. All voters not registered are requested to register before Sept. 29, 1900.

A. M. MARTIN, Assessor and Registrar.

Real Estate

To-day is Your Chance. To-morrow May be too Late.  
Give me a chance to show you, free of charge, some of the best improved, high rolling and light SUGAR, COTTON and CORN plantations and farms in this State, near refineries and railroads. Cheap and easy terms. Also improved and unimproved property in the four additions to this rapidly improving and flourishing town, as follows:  
I have sugar, cotton and corn plantations to sell, also lots and improved property in town. Cheap and easy terms.  
High, rich, light and rolling land, 19.71 feet higher than Bayou Teche, La.  
Bargains in second-hand boilers, engines, sugar and syrup mills.  
All property listed and advertised free of charge.

Recently Listed.

Two lots with the improvements in block No. 33, McComb addition.  
A plantation of 160 acres with residence of six apartments, barn, 4 tenent houses, a large pecan grove, three miles from town and one mile from L. W. or M. L. & T. Railroad, for only \$1250 cash and the balance in ten yearly payments.  
A Hall iron safe, combination lock, double door, very cheap.  
A plantation of 60 acres, having a residence of 6 apartments, 4 tenent houses, barn, 15 large bearing pecan trees, figs and other fruit, three miles from town, one mile from M. L. & T. Railroad on L. W. or M. L. & T. Railroad, for only \$1250 cash; the balance in 10 yearly payments.

A well-improved plantation of 1400 acres, rolling, rich and light soil; half cash, balance in five years.  
A corner lot 100x260 feet, including the next corner, with a store and residence 24x40, having 7 rooms, hall, kitchen with room; a barn 36x20; a residence 32x24, with 8 rooms and a hall below, 3 rooms and hall in the second story, a kitchen 14x16, and 2 water-works connections, one in each place; also a corner lot opposite the above property of 100x103 feet, with a store 20x22 feet.

One lot in Mouton addition.  
A Squire's 3-roller sugar or syrup mill. Each roller 30 inches long by 20 inches in diameter, with cane carrier, iron bed-plate, known as a Louisiana No. 2 Mill, with all connections, a 20 H. P. engine, double geared, flue boiler 42 inches by 15 feet, complete, 20 coolers, syphon connection, a set of open kettles 42, 56, 60, 60 and one extra. All this splendid and complete outfit for only \$1000, half cash and balance in one year, or sold in three lots to suit.

A very desirable residence in Mouton addition, just painted and papered.  
Four arpents well situated and improved, in the corporation.

One of the best improved farms in Southwestern Louisiana of 625 acres, having a railroad switch on the place; 1200 acres cultivable, 250 now in cultivation, 160 wood land, 130 pastureage, 135 virgin cypress swamp, all in a body; very good for sugar cane, cotton, corn and rice, at only \$8.00 per acre, half cash, balance in four years; all very rich land.

A most desirable and improved farm of 26 arpents, high, rich land, 3 miles from town.  
A farm of 145 arpents, 3 miles from town, improved and very desirable.  
A double-gearred cane mill.  
A most desirable business or residence corner, well improved.  
Many lots in Mouton's addition.  
I have the bargains. If you doubt it, I can prove it.

Two lots in Mills addition, each 100x140; one well situated for business and the other for residence, near oil mill and compress.  
Three lots, McComb addition.  
One hotel.  
A Diebold Safe 2x3.  
A sewing machine.  
A residence of six rooms, dining hall, kitchen and cistern, on lot 100x140 St. John street.

Five acres near the Lafayette Refinery. A very good home in residence part of town, flower garden, nut trees, etc.  
Call for what you need or want to know.  
AMBROISE MOUTON, Box 42, P. O. Building, Lafayette, La.

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Small or Large Amounts. For terms and conditions apply to J. S. GIVENS, LAFAYETTE, LA. 5-19-3m.

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Prompt attention given to all work. Estimates and plans furnished on application. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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A practitioner in the State 25 years and in Lafayette parish 12 years. Specialties: Cholera, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Liver and Kidney diseases. New treatment for Consumption (external and internal) also for deafness. Consultations from 9 to 12 m. and from 2 to 5 p. m. Lafayette, La.

**RAMON'S Chill Tonic**  
Pepsin  
Is Tasteless and Guaranteed to Cure Chills and Fever and all Malarial Troubles.  
Does Not Contain Quinine Nor Other Poisons.  
Does Not Injure the Stomach Nor Impair the Hearing.  
W. A. McLarty & Son, Dime Box, Tex., say: "Ramon's Pepsin Chill Tonic is the best we have ever handled. My son prescribes it in his practice, and says it is the only Chill Tonic which a child can take without injury to the stomach."  
BROWN & G. CO., Prop'rs, Grovesville, Tenn.  
For Sale by Lafayette Drug Company.

Ash Stove Wood, Fire Wood, Cord Wood, Pittsburg Domestic and Blacksmith Coal

Lafayette Wood and Coal Yard,  
GEO. A. DeBLANC, Prop.

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Capital \$50,000; Surplus \$10,000.

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Choice - Meat.  
Markets near Court-house and next to Veazey's stable.  
Cattle, Hides, Hogs and Sheep Bought.  
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This institute affords superior advantages for thorough and practical instruction in English branches. Conscientious supervision of children entrusted to the care of the institute is pledged, and a share of the public patronage solicited.  
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Always the best goods, the lowest prices. The most popular brands of canned goods Fancy groceries and groceries for daily use. Quick sale; no old stock.

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