

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, Boulevard, La.

UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS meets 1st Saturday of each month, at court-house, to 2. 12.

DISAFFECTION IN THE SIXTH DISTRICT.

All is not lovely in the Democracy of the sixth district. The nominating convention recently held at Baton Rouge resulted in a split, the anti-Robertson delegates withdrawing and holding a separate meeting and making a nomination in opposition to Congressman Robertson. The seceders were led by Judge Lawason, an eminently respectable member of the Louisiana Democracy, who made a statement setting forth the cause of the disaffection. When men like Judge Lawason, Judge Coco, Mr. Dubuisson and others of undoubted fealty to the party, decide to withdraw from a Democratic convention, their withdrawal may be accepted as a pretty reliable indication that they have been denied fair treatment. Some months ago The Gazette referred to the intolerance betrayed in the Democratic conventions held in Louisiana in recent years. Coupled with this intolerance one could not fail to see the mailed hand of a subtle power which strove to suppress the least element of independent manhood that asserted itself. The painful unanimity of sentiment which characterized the Shreveport and Baton Rouge conventions has been counted as an evidence of the existence of perfect harmony in the State Democracy, though it was simply the result of the operation of a potent but unseen influence.

At the convention just held at Baton Rouge for the sixth district we believe it is clearly shown that the chairman exceeded the bounds of his authority by attempting to decide the question of a contest. After vainly protesting against such an injustice a large number of the delegates withdrew from the convention, met elsewhere and nominated a candidate for Congress.

The Gazette hopes that this will serve as a warning to those men who would rule or ruin the party. Some men in Louisiana have been greatly favored by the Democratic party, but they should not make the mistake of believing that they have grown powerful enough to ignore the plain principle of fairness in their efforts to perpetuate themselves in power.

Lincoln said that the safety of this nation was not in its fleets, armies, its forts, but in the spirit which prizes liberty as the heritage of all men, in all lands, everywhere, and he warned his countrymen that they could not destroy this spirit without planting the seeds of despotism at their own doors.—W. J. Bryan.

OFFICE-SEEKERS.

Ex-President Cleveland has, in a recent issue of the Atlantic, made an able defense of that class of our citizens known as office-seekers or place-hunters. The ex-president has held office the best part of his eventful life and it is no discredit to him to say that he was fond of public office. Surely a man who arose from the position of office-boy to the dazzling eminence attained by Grover Cleveland was not averse to official pap. But Cleveland has not been the only great American who liked to hold office. In this respect he is not unlike the most illustrious men that the Republic has produced. Jefferson tells us that he never had any desire for office, though he served the people in various capacities nearly a quarter of a century. Though prompted by an unselfish motive Jackson permitted nothing to stand between him and the goal of his ambition. Clay, no one will deny, felt the keenest disappointment because he never reached the presidency. And what about Blaine and many others among the great intellectual giants of America who no doubt attributed

their defeat to the ungratefulness of the Republic.

It was laudable for men of great talents to strive for the presidency, is it not just as natural that men of mediocre ability should seek political preferment in the humble spheres of the public service?

Ex-President Cleveland's sensible words in behalf of a much-abused class of citizens administers a merited rebuke to those "holier than thou" individuals who arrogate to themselves all the virtue of the world and never tire of vilifying politicians and office-holders.

Says Mr. Cleveland: "Why should we indiscriminately hate those who seek office? They may not have entirely emancipated themselves from the belief that the offices should pass with party victory, but even if this is charged against them, it can surely be said that in all other respects they are at least in many instances as honest, as capable, and as intelligent as any of us. There may be reasons and considerations, but their applications are not always dictated. I have an idea that sometimes the greatest difference between them and those who needlessly abuse them and gloat over their discomfiture consists in the fact that the office-seeker desires office, and their critics, being more profitably employed, do not."

"I feel constrained to say this much by way of defending, or, at least, excusing, many belonging to numerous contingent of citizens, who, after the 4th of March, 1885, made large drafts upon my time, vitality and patience, and I feel bound to say that, in view of their frequent disappointments, and the difficulty they found in appreciating the validity of the reasons given for refusing their applications, they accepted the situation with as much good nature and contentment as could possibly have been anticipated. I have an idea that they and their party associates had been banished from federal office-holding for twenty-four years."

The army is the impersonation of force. It does not deliberate, it acts; it does not decide, it executes; it does not reason, it shoots.

Militarism is the very antithesis of democracy; they do not grow in the same soil; they do not draw their nourishment from the same source.—W. J. Bryan.

Two Kinds of Expansion.

Teddy Roosevelt is still asserting on the stump that Jeffersonian expansion and McKinley's land grabbing by means of a war of conquest are just alike in purpose and principle, in spite of the fact that times and again his argument has been completely exploded. The strenuous Roosevelt holds that the annexation of the Louisiana territory by Jefferson without a great foreign war or a great army or involving the expenditure of hundreds of millions of treasure and thousands of American lives, is the example McKinley followed in seizing the Philippines. Roosevelt is careful to dodge the fact that after the annexation of Louisiana when Great Britain took advantage of our unprotected condition to land an invading army on our coasts, our new citizens made so by President Jefferson, and not subjects as McKinley would have the Filipinos to be rallied to the standard of Gen. Andrew Jackson and helped to repel the invaders and win one of the greatest victories of our last war with England.

Roosevelt had his attention called to this fact in an open letter written by Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota, while the former was making speeches in that State but the truculent Teddy took no notice of it because to do so would be embarrassing. The battle of New Orleans was fought twelve years after the annexation of Louisiana, and Roosevelt has been asked how many years will it take, at the present rate of progress, before we can expect the Filipinos to assist us in repelling an attack upon Manila. It is true they helped us capture that city from the Spaniards but it was with the understanding that they were fighting for their liberty and independence. This shows the difference between treating an annexed people as citizens and treating them as subjects. The Filipinos, our former allies when Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay, are fighting us now because they want to be citizens of their own country and not the unhappy and helpless subjects of a power 8000 miles away from them, therefore the sovereignty of the United States is no more to their taste than was the sovereignty of Spain, against which they had struggled for more than a hundred years. Every comparison that is made between Jeffersonian annexation of territory and the McKinley plan condemns to every fair mind the imperial policies of the Republican party.

With much truth and force the Pittsburg Post says that in the matter of cost of blood and treasure—the lives of American soldiers and the hundred millions of dollars drained from the pockets of the taxpayers—the contrast between

the methods of Jefferson and McKinley are still more striking. Jefferson paid \$15,000,000 for Louisiana's territory that doubled the area of the United States, and the acquisition did not cost the life of a single American soldier. The Post says:

"The Philippines have already cost us 5000 lives of American soldiers, and not less than \$150,000,000. And no one is wise enough, not even McKinley in his elaborate letter of acceptance, to tell the American people of what use or benefit they will be to this country, beyond a future waste of life and treasure. McKinley repudiates the idea that ten millions of Filipinos can become American citizens, or the free institutions of our system of government be applied to the islands or their people. They must be governed the way the imperial Rome or Britain ruled their colonies, and that is only possible by imperial methods. We must become a nation of subjects and citizens. The end is not wise. Imperialism and militarism will grow in power and become the ruling element. The flag will cease to mean free and constitutional government. It will become the symbol of despotism. It is the way all republics have gone once they have departed from the free and constitutional principles on which they were established."

Poisonous toadstools resembling mushrooms have caused frequent deaths this year. Be sure to use only the genuine. Observe the same care when you ask for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. There are poisonous counterfeits. DeWitt's is the only original Witch Hazel Salve. It is a safe and certain cure for piles and all skin diseases. For sale by Lafayette Drug Co.

The Full Dinner Pail Foolery.

New Orleans Picayune. Yesterday, at St. Louis, Mr. Bryan made a great speech on trusts.

After showing the evils of these powerful private monopolies and the enormous profits they have been making, he asked most pertinently: What is the workingman getting out of it all? Is he getting his fair compensation out of a system which, through the aid and protection of Federal laws, is piling up vast private fortunes for the specially favored classes? Said Mr. Bryan:

The question is not whether the laboring man is able to exist under present conditions, but whether he is enjoying his share of the blessings of the country and of the protection of the government. Compare the laboring man with the trust magnate, and see which fares the best at the hands of the Republican party. Inquire also whether the laboring man's income has increased as rapidly as his living expenses. But even if every laboring man was prosperous, and even if that prosperity could be traced to Republican legislation, still the laboring man is citizen, and must look at political questions from the citizen's standpoint. He cannot afford to barter away future security; he cannot afford to sleep while his industrial independence is being destroyed. Neither can he be enticed into a political trap, no matter how well the trap may be baited with food.

During the last campaign laboring men were threatened with illness by employers who desired to coerce them into the support of the Republican ticket. Many of them were told not to return to work unless the Republicans were successful at the polls. After the election some of these employers made political questions from the citizen's standpoint. He cannot afford to barter away future security; he cannot afford to sleep while his industrial independence is being destroyed. Neither can he be enticed into a political trap, no matter how well the trap may be baited with food.

To-morrow, more than 100,000 miners in the Pennsylvania anthracite coal region are going on a strike. A telegram from Indianapolis on the subject, giving the situation of the miners and the reason for the strike, says: "It is merely a question whether the men would starve to death at work or starve in idleness." The dispatch also contains the following figures in regard to wages, said to have been furnished by a member of the National Board of the United Mine Workers of America, viz: "Average daily wages received by miners, \$1.35; average wage of day men at mines, 90 cents."

What is all the foolish talk about a full dinner pail worth, when the fact is that it only contains a mere pittance. Mining is perilous as well as disagreeable work. It is difficult to find any more so, and yet the men who daily risk their lives to give us the black diamonds which are real necessities of life get but a pitiful share of the wealth they are piling up for their employers. The absurd talk about the dinner pail is virtually asking the American laboring man to sell his birthright and his liberty for a mess of pottage. Will the American people be misled by such an arrant humbug?

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 of 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.

Losses in Civil War.

Chicago Inter Ocean. Official records show that the losses in some of the battles of the civil war were proportionately greater than any that mark the pages of history. This fact was brought out by Commander J. W. F. Williams of post No. 1, Washington, D. C., at the Grand Army encampment last week, when the gray-haired veterans studied the rosters of their old regiments and talked of the men who fell under the train of shot and shell at Bull Run, Gettysburg, and Antietam.

At Balakiva the Light Brigade lost 113 killed and 134 wounded out of 673 men, which is 36 per cent. Company 1 of the Eighty-Third Pennsylvania out of a total of 193 enlisted men had 47 killed at Gettysburg. The heaviest regimental loss in the civil war on either side was that of the Twenty-Sixth North Carolina at Gettysburg, when 86 men were killed and 502 wounded out of a total of 800 men on the battle-field. In this regiment one company of 84 men lost two-thirds of its number by death, and every man was wounded. The following are some of the heaviest losses in the civil war:

Union—First Maine heavy artillery, 423 killed; Eighth New York in fantry, 361 killed; Fifth New Hampshire infantry, 295 killed; Eighty-Third Pennsylvania, 282 killed; Seventh Wisconsin, 281 killed; Fifth Michigan, 253 killed; Second Wisconsin, 238 killed. The Second Wisconsin lost in killed and wounded 753.

Confederate—Fourth North Carolina, 363 killed and wounded; Forty-fourth Georgia, 335 killed and wounded; Fourteenth Alabama, 324 killed and wounded.

The First Texas regiment at Antietam lost 186 men out of 226, or 82 per cent. At Stone River the Eighth Tennessee lost 306 killed out of 444 men, or 69 per cent.

The most dainty and effective pills made are DeWitt's Little Early Risers. They are unequalled for all liver and bowel troubles. Never gripe. For sale by Lafayette Drug Co.

Sheriff's Sale.

I. A. Broussard, sheriff, etc., vs. Theophile J. Breaux—18th Judicial District Court, Parish of Lafayette—No. 4196

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued in the above numbered and entitled cause, and to me directed, I have seized and taken into my possession and will sell to the last and highest bidder, at the front door of the court-house of Lafayette parish, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 4 p. m., on Saturday, Sept. 29, 1900, the following described property, to-wit: Theophile J. Breaux's undivided one-half interest in a certain tract of land, situated at Carenero, in this parish and State, containing sixty-two arpents, more or less, bounded north by Geo. Melchior, south by C. G. Brown, east by public road, and west by Marcelin Blot, with all buildings and improvements thereon; also his stock of liquors in his establishment at Carenero.

Terms, cash. Sale will be made subject to appraisalment. I. A. BROUSSARD, Sheriff of Lafayette Parish. Aug. 23, 1900.

Sheriff's Sale.

Strauss, Pritz & Co. vs. Emanuel Bodenheimer—No. 4165—18th Judicial District Court, Parish of Lafayette, Louisiana.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued by the Hon. C. Debaillon, of the 18th judicial district court, in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession and will sell, for cash, to the last and highest bidder, at the place of business of the defendant, in the town of Lafayette, between legal sale hours, on Saturday, Sept. 22, 1900, the following described property, to-wit: One stock of goods; also a lot of cord-wood.

I. A. BROUSSARD, Sheriff of Lafayette Parish. Take notice that I will open the registration office at the court-house 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 court-house, beginning Aug. 1, 1900, and on Saturday, Sept. 1, at Scott, La.; Monday, Sept. 3, Mrs. F. Hoffpauir's; Wednesday Sept. 5, Carenero; Thursday, Sept. 6, H. Durio's store; Friday, Sept. 7, Little 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. Assessor's office, July 27, 1900.

D. V. Gardebled PHARMACIST.

and dealer in Drugs, Patent Medicines. Druggists' Sundries, Fine Perfumery Toilet Soaps, Cigars, Tobacco, etc. Stationery, School Books, Stationery and Office Supplies, carefully compounded at a hour of the day and night. Everything be found in a first class drugstore. Next to Falk's Opera House.

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.

Ten lots with the improvements, in block 33, McComb addition. One Hall safe, combination lock, double door, very cheap. One good buggy and harness. Half lot, improved, in the old town. Ten lots with the improvements in block No. 33, McComb addition. A plantation of 160 acres with residence of six apartments, barn, 4 tenant 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 160 acres, having a residence of 6 apartments, 4 tenant houses, barn, 15 large bearing pecan trees, figs and other fruit, three miles from town, one mile from M. L. & T. Railroad or L. W. 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 100x60 feet, including the next corner, with a store and residence 24x40, having 7 rooms, hall, kitchen with room; a barn 30x29; a residence 32x64, 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 Sugar'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 18 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 South-western Louisiana of 1625 acres, having a railroad switch on the place; 1200 acres cultivable, 250 now in cultivation; 160 wood land, 130 pasturage, 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-geared cane mill. A most desirable business or residence corner, well improved. Many lots in Mouton's addition. Three lots, McComb addition. One hotel. 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 wish to buy. Call for What you need or want to know. AMBROISE MOUTON, Box 42, P. O. Building, Lafayette, La.

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With proper Sureties. IN AMOUNTS TO SUIT. Rates and terms reasonable. Apply or Write to . . . GEO. MALAGARIE, BROUSSARD, LA. 11-7-2 y

Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the public in general, that I have made application to the pardoning board of the State of Louisiana, for a commutation of sentence for my son, Willie Foreman, who is now serving a term in the penitentiary of this State. ONEIL FOREMAN. Aug. 11, 1900.

Mount Carmel Convent, Lafayette, La.

BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL. A full course in French and English. Pupils of every denomination are admitted.

B. FALK, Dealer in

General Merchandise, Will always quote you

The lowest prices and sell you The best goods.

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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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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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DEALERS IN Fine - Liquors. - Wines. - and - Cigars.

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We can fit you up with a complete suit in both over and underwear. Our line of shoes is unequalled in this section. We have hats to please anyone. Call and see for yourself.

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Our fee returned if we fail. Any one sending sketch and description of any invention will promptly receive our opinion free concerning the patentability of same. "How to obtain a Patent" sent upon request. Patents secured through us advertised for sale at our expense. Patent taken out through us receive special notice, without charge, in THE PATENT RECORD, an illustrated and widely circulated journal, consulted by Manufacturers and Inventors. Send for sample copy FREE. Address, VICTOR J. EVANS & CO., (Patent Attorneys,) Evans Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.