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TRESPASS NOTICE.

The public is hereby forbidden to pass through or trespass on my (Boykin) plantation. Persons passing through the place without my permission will be treated as trespassers.

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TRESPASS NOTICE.

To Whom it May Concern:

The public is hereby notified not to hunt, fish, or trespass on land, on either side, belonging to R. R. Barrow, or to trespass in the Barataria and Lafourche Canal, known as Canal Belanger, from Bayou Blue to Lake Long, under penalty of the law. The roadway from Bayou Blue to Bayou Terrebonne excepted from this notice.

R. R. BARROW.

April 26, 1902.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The public is hereby notified not to hunt, pick moss, or trespass on Aragon plantation, under penalty of the law.

J. L. LeBLANC.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby notified not to hunt or fish on the following plantations: Southdown, Hollywood, Concord, Waterproof, Laurel and Rosedale.

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WM. MINOR,
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TRESPASS NOTICE.

The public is hereby notified that hunting, trespassing or moss-picking on the Wanbou, St. George or Julia plantations, is forbidden, under penalty of the law.

JOHN T. MOORE PLANTING CO., Ltd.

TRESPASS NOTICE.

The public is hereby notified not to hunt or otherwise trespass on my property on Grand Caillou, Bayou Sale or Bayou Grassy. The roads through said properties are not public, but private, and all persons are warned not to use without first obtaining the permission of owner, under penalty of the law. Trespassing is also forbidden on the property of G. B. Cenac on Grand Caillou.

PIERRE CENAC.

TRESPASS NOTICE.

The public is hereby notified not to trespass or hunt on my property over the Bayou Pernbonne, and also on the old Joliet place, adjoining my property, without permission from the owner, under penalty of the law.

JOE CARRO.

Houma, La., March 8, 1899.

TRESPASS NOTICE.

Persons are warned not to trespass on the property of A. & J. Brown, Little Caillou. Trespassers will be dealt with according to law.

J. D. BROWN, Lessee.

THE ISSUE IS NAMED

Democrats Discuss the Coming Campaign at Party Love Feast.

Tammany's Candidate for President Urges Warfare Upon the Trusts, Taxation and the Tariff.

"What is to become of our industrial freedom?" was the question which Edward M. Shepard, of New York, Tammany's candidate for president of the United States, asked of the members and guests of the Iroquois club at its annual Jackson day banquet at the Auditorium, Chicago, on the evening of Monday, March 16. In his answer to the question Mr. Shepard sounded a note of warning to the democratic party against the invention of an issue, and declared that the real issue was trusts against trades unionism.

Mr. Shepard spoke as follows:

"This gathering illustrates the familiar truth that the democratic party is not a body of unchanging membership or fixed programme. We have in times past differed among ourselves in political judgment, sometimes so far as to vote on opposite sides. Nevertheless all are to-night drawn together by a common view of present political necessities and by intention, or at least sincere wish, to cooperate now and hereafter.

"It is a mistake to fancy our party or any party is an end in itself. It can never be more than a means to an end. There is a general and long time purpose and result for which the democratic party was born and to which it is of necessity dedicated, so long as it remains true to itself. Were it not for this the divisions and sometime hostilities between men who are or who deem themselves to be democrats might well depress us.

"Nor is this fundamental faith doubtful, howsoever much we may have differed in applying it to specific exigencies or policies. It includes equality of privilege among all citizens of the republic, and therefore forbids privileges to any citizen or body of citizens not in theory and in fact open on equal terms to the whole body; it forbids use of the powers of government for any purpose not common to the whole people; it forbids taxation for any purpose not strictly public; it requires every citizen to bear a share of the burdens of government fully fully ratable to his ability.

People Should Support Government.

"It refuses utterly and peremptorily to concede in theory or in practice that the small number of men who make up an administration or congress can determine better than the vast body, ten thousand times as numerous, of citizens in private life, what lawful industries ought to be helped and what ought to be hindered. The democratic doctrine is summed up in the ancient aphorisms that the people should support the government and not the government support the people, and that government should rest on the consent of the governed. All who believe this summary of the law and the prophets ought to act with the democratic party, for truly they belong to it. Nor ought past differences over the means of reaching that truly democratic end and result to stand in the way.

"Those who would frustrate rather than promote this democratic result ought not to be in the democratic party. They who believe that the government can better transact the business of the citizen than the citizen himself, who believe that in the long run it is more wholesome that a small number of able and possibly wise and possibly benevolent men should control and direct the masses of their fellow men rather than they should control and direct themselves, they to whom the splender and dignity of government of themselves make an end apart from the beneficence and fairness of its concrete purposes—all these in the politics of to-day belong, or ought to belong, to the republican party. Among them are many men, high-minded, intelligent, patriotic men, with whom in other fields, business, charitable, religious, literary or social, I rejoice to work. But we democrats wish not to wish them in our party. For, if they be sincere, we should receive their support only at the price of surrender of some part of the sole justification, the very reason of the being, of the democratic party.

Should Think of 1908.

"I do not, therefore, sympathize with programmes of skillful and adroit management for 1904 or for any other campaign upon the idea that it is of little moment what the end desired by the voter so long as he votes with us, or upon the idea that, lest we shall alienate some part of our support, our opinions had best be secreted or our practical plans delayed until after we are in power.

"We do well to think of 1904, but even for success in 1904 we shall do better to think also of 1906 and 1908 and the whole future. Our party ought, when it comes into power, to have a true and settled purpose ready to carry out; it ought never to seek a helter-skelter triumph of heterogenerated and discordant discontents with republican administration—a victory to be followed by nothing effectively useful to the country, by no exhibition of efficient, sound, orderly statesmanship on a sincere and open programme of our own. Such a victory would bring neither honor nor real power. It is always better for a party that its futilities be exhibited when out of office than when in office.

"Above all, let us not invent an issue or try to. Issues grow; they are not made. Few things in public life are less admirable, few things more directly lead to failure than the effort of a great party, ignoring the purpose of its own existence, inspired by no clear doctrine and seeking no distinct result, to patch together a platform upon which harmony may bring success, to adopt this plank or that to catch a passing sentiment without expectation, if chosen to power, of putting it into practice. Nor can anything be worse than in any measure to rely, for success on hard times.

"Do not misunderstand me to say that the election of this year or next ought not to turn upon issues. Politics is no science of principles, but the art of applying them. If politics not concerned with longtime purposes of good government and popular rights is a veritable treason it is equally plain that politics not timely is ridiculous.

Must Consult Plain People.

"Conceded, then, that the issues must be great and timely and that upon them we democrats must unflinchingly take our own democratic position, no matter what the offense, how are we to recognize them? To this there is no fit answer except respectful deference to the plain and contemporaneous expressions of the people themselves. They talk and write about what to them is timely and important, and political parties must talk and act about the same thing.

"But what is the thing of which the American people are thinking hard and at which must center the sound, practical politics of our opposition? Is it aught else than the fear of the disappearance of industrial liberty? The talk from one end of the land to the other, in every shop, on every farm, in every street, in every parlor or club, is not of the Panama canal or Venezuela or China, important as are those topics. It is not even free trade or protection or the gross wrong and folly of our Philippine policy or the alarming extravagance of administration; it is neither of these really great questions which fills the mind and dominates the anxiety of the American masses.

"The talk is of trusts on one side and trades unions on the other. There is a deep and widespread fear that American industrial civilization may come to be a mere interplay between those vast forces, in which the great body of independent small producers will cease to be independent. Originally it was upon that body of citizenship and upon the faith that it would continue the dominant power that our government of freedom and order was established.

"The long power of the republican party, its practical devotion to paternal government, its vast grants of power and wealth to the 'protected' interests, its steadfast centralization of banking and financial privileges, its adoption of a colonial policy of force—these and a hundred other features of its policy, since its usefulness ended with the abolishing of slavery, have borne normal fruit.

No Protest Against Combinations.

"I make no protest against mere organization or combination of capital or labor where freedom of either is not impaired and where the power of the government is not thrown into the scale. The idea of limiting individual wealth doubtless is a pernicious dream. Great fortunes even in mean and unworthy hands and whether they will or not serve a valuable economic purpose so long as they represent creation of wealth by genius or saving and not through unfair privileges established by law and so long as they do not enjoy immunity from a just share of public burdens. The democratic party has never made, and never will make, an attack upon the freedom of those who have lawfully made fortunes, to make them larger. And very certainly the democratic party, made up in so large part of wage earners, can never be otherwise than loyal to labor organization or stand otherwise than for its usefulness, its moral and economic necessity, its rights, its general beneficence.

Tariff Question Discussed.

"To the one obvious effective step against monopolist tendencies—that is to say, the repeal of their tariff privileges—the president now peremptorily refuses his sanction. All else that he has done or will do is but child's play compared with this. I shall not dispute his sincerity, but until he attempts this his sincerity is not of genuine service. Here is the one remedy immediately available and practical, even if not complete, for the evils of industrial monopoly. Before we proceed to restrictive legislation, the wisdom of which may be doubtful, the practical inefficiency of which is hardly doubted, I stand before we take up, as in time the American people will have to take up, the question of taxation that rich and poor may alike bear their full share of public burden, we can at least repeal the most odious and burdensome of the high protective duties, the maintenance of which intact is the fundamental purpose of republican politics.

Body of Trust Problem.

"If I may borrow words of a philosopher, the trust problem is to-day the tariff problem touched with popular emotion. Indeed, sound politics is generally political or social economy touched with emotion. On the economical side the defenseless character of the high protective system has been demonstrated again and again—its artificial wasterfulness. But Americans to-day are not so much concerned with that side of the problem. It is rather the problem fused in their profound and just emotion over the unfairness and social danger of the system of concentrated industrial power and wealth-producing privileges.

"Therefore, it is that I should rejoice to hear the democratic party propose not a general revision of the tariff with all of its difficulties and complications and with all of the widespread popular belief, faulty as I believe it to be, of great masses of American business and laboring men in the protective tariff, but in the first instance a removal or reduction to a revenue basis of the duties on goods the production of which is to-day practically monopolized. Instead of dealing with the whole problem of free trade and protection, instead of introducing doubt into almost every business, the democratic party may well deal with the few schedules in which through such practical monopoly vast fortunes have been made by taxation upon the masses of people.

"For that campaign public sentiment is ready. In that campaign every argument in favor of economic freedom can be readily made clear to the American people. Its essential conservatism will readily appeal to the average American citizen whatever he may scientifically think of free trade. Such a particular assault upon the fortresses of monopoly would succeed and promptly. And in its beneficent result the American people would find, as the English people found in the days of Sir Robert Peel, an all-sufficient reason later to support a campaign for demolition of the entire fortress.

"Nor is this the whole of democratic duty and opportunity at present. No wise man can fail to see that the republican establishment of a new system of colonies held for the American republic by force of arms and at enormous cost is but another phase of the centralization of power and disparagement of equal rights.

"The democratic minority of the senate committee on the Philippines did themselves and their party honor by the bill they proposed for free trade between the Philippines and the United States during our temporary occupancy of the islands and declaring it to be our policy to occupy and govern them only until their people should have established a stable government, have sufficiently guaranteed the performance to Spain of our treaty obligations related to the inhabitants of the islands, and have assigned to the United States suitable military, naval and coaling stations.

"The American people are likely indeed to be awakened to the significance of the problem upon a side which is not sentimental. The enormous increase in cost of public administration since President Cleveland's second term is alarming to the last degree. And when the time comes, as come it by and by must, when we Americans shall be constrained to the harsh economies of industrial depression, an annual expenditure of $750,000,000 (not counting the cost of the Panama canal), as against $350,000,000, but eight years ago, will not be tolerated.

Army and Navy Expenses.

"An army largely and permanently increased, a navy very greatly increased, a programme of naval expenditures in the future far beyond the limits yet reached, a disparagement of the moral glory and material prestige of our past, a continuous and strenuous preaching of the 'strong man armed' as the supreme function of this industrial and democratic republic, our demoralizing competition with European powers to make our wasteful and unproductive expense as great as theirs and without their justification of near-by and dangerous rivals—all these are among the results of our new imperial policy.

"The republican party has of late years affected to be the guardian of sound financial policy. Whether the party which made greenbacks a legal tender and passed the Sherman silver law deserves that praise even from gold republicans or gold democrats is well open to question. But it is beyond question that the republican party does not to-day deserve the praise. Its leaders have deliberately, if not cunningly, refused to give the national bank-note currency the quality and elasticity that properly belongs to a currency. Again and again the business and industry of the country have been put into critical danger by the rigidity of the currency. Again and again the secretary of the treasury has exercised power of bringing or refusing relief unfit to be exercised by any one man.

Outlines Next Campaign.

"That body of citizens has struggled again and again with congress for such an asset currency, and with the approval of the republican secretary of the treasury, but in vain. It has not suited those in control of the republican party to permit normal elasticity of the currency. I rejoice that at the late session the democrats of the house committee on banking and currency vigorously supported a reasonable and practical plan which was in substantial conformity with recommendations of the Indianapolis commission. For any sound relief of this kind the country will, I believe, have to look to the democratic party.

"Upon this programme let us, then, make our campaign: The establishment of equal rights, the abolition of special privilege, the maintenance of democratic self-government. The programme means resolute tariff reform, beginning with the goods which have fallen under monopoly; reciprocity and practical prevention of interstate commerce preferences and abuses, rigorous reduction in cost of administration, the promotion of Philippine self-government and independence and the provision of fair and normal and normally distributed currency by all banks which hold banking charters from the government."

CARE OF THE HAIR.

How to Make the Most of It When It Has Grown Thin and Scanty.

There is nothing that adds more to the beauty of one's appearance than a pretty head of hair. The present styles of hair dressing are so charming and varied that they can be adapted to suit almost every form of face and feature. Nevertheless, a great many girls do not know how to make the most of their hair. They might look twice as charming as they do did they but understand the subject, says American Queen.

The woman with scanty locks seeks to remedy her deficiencies by dragging her hair over all sorts and conditions of pads, which she rarely succeeds in entirely hiding, or else she supplements her lack of hair with switches and curls. Others whose locks are not of the most abundant, wash them frequently, using strong soda, and then curl and twist the unfortunate hair to make it frizzy. True, they gain indeed, for the time being, an appearance of thickness, but sooner or later the texture of the hair is entirely ruined.

The first step to make the hair grow thick is to use hygienic measures, and to learn, meanwhile, how to dress it to give an appearance of quantity without in any way injuring the texture of the hair itself.

Hair should be washed at least every three weeks, and kept scrupulously clean between times by being brushed and combed daily with absolutely clean implements. Do not forget that if the shampooing is done at home, you must use plenty of soft water, and keep on lathering the head and changing the water until the hair is beautifuly soft. Stickiness does not mean that only soap is left in, but that dirt is there as well. If the hair is clean, it is possible not to wash all the soap out, and yet to have one's hair soft and fluffy.

Remember in drying the hair never to use heat, but rub the scalp thoroughly with dry towels, and then separate the long hairs into strands and then fan them vigorously.

A good hair tonic is an excellent thing for thin hair, but it is useless to get one bottle and expect it to do any good. Buy the best always and rub it into the roots of the hair three times a week for several months. Pay special attention to the temples, where the hair is apt to be thinnest; then take a perfectly clean brush, not too hard, and plunge into the hair, giving quick, scrubbing, circular movements, until the scalp glows. This, as well as strengthening the roots of the hair, has a tendency to make it fluffy.

It is undoubtedly very much better for the health of the hair not to attempt anything in the way of artificial waving or curling; nevertheless, waves and curls do add very much to the attractiveness of the appearance, and any one who has even the slightest tendency to curliness can, in time, get quite beautiful-looking waves by natural means.

It takes time to accomplish this; do not try twice and then give it up. Such a proceeding is worse than useless. Begin by combing all the hair you wish to wave over the face; moisten this slightly with bay rum, or eau de cologne and water; take back the front piece, twist it around the fingers, and pin it onto the head in place with a small comb. Take another piece, and repeat the process. Leave it for about half an hour, and comb it but lightly with a coarse tooth comb. Then turn the hair down over the face once more, and fluff it on the wrong side. This, if done judiciously, keeps the front hair, when dressed, a very pretty shape and obviates the use of rats, which are most undesirable.

At night brush and comb the hair before retiring; then braid it loosely.

FLOWER-TRIMMED HATS.

Some Dainty Effects That Are in Evidence Among the Latest Models.

Hats smothered in rosebuds are among the prettiest of the new models, and those which carry out the one-color idea are perhaps the loveliest of all. There are soft, becoming shapes made entirely of folds of delicate pink maline, with the crown and part of the brim covered with pink rosebuds and green leaves. It is in hats of this sort that the ribbon loops and knots are introduced at the back, depending from the brim and falling over the hair, says Woman's Home Companion.

One of the daintiest under-brim effects consists of white or delicately tinted mousseline laid in narrow plaits, with each plait separated from the other by a narrow band of black velvet ribbon. Apple blossoms, crush roses or maidenhair fern make a pretty trimming for this style of hat, with loops and ends of black velvet ribbon drooping over the brim at the back.

Perhaps the most noticeable new feature in the spring and summer millinery of 1903 is the many materials used in fashioning one hat. It is not so much in the novelty of shape as in the novelty of combinations that the new hats are different from the late successful winter models.

Veal Balls.

Mince fine some cold veal, add a few bread crumbs, an egg, and pepper and salt. Mold into balls and fry in butter. When browned, remove from the pan and arrange neatly on a hot plattar. Make a rich cream gravy of milk, flour and butter and pour over the balls, serving with parsley.—Washington Star.

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