

# THE CLARION.

St. Landry Parish, La., Proprietor.

RAYMOND BREAUX,  
Editor and Business Manager.

Subscription: \$1 Per Year.

Entered at the Post-Office at Opelousas, La., as second class matter.

OPELOUSAS, OCT. 12, 1895.

## WHITE PRIMARIES.

It is safe to predict—if a united press is a reliable harbinger, and it generally is—that every, or nearly every, parish in the State will adopt white Democratic primaries as the mode of selecting their officers. The parish Democratic executive committee, of several parishes have been called to meet at an early date—most of them after the meeting of the State central committee, which convenes in New Orleans next Thursday—and it is generally understood that white Democratic primaries will be ordered.

We are heartily glad to see this, as it is the only method by which an independent movement can be prevented, or if not prevented surely defeated; the only practical method to harmonize the warring factions of the Democratic party; the only method to elect good white public servants; the only method to bring back into the fold the dissatisfied Democrats who to-day refuse to cast their vote with a lot of dirty negro ruffians, and the only method that is a fair test of the strength of candidates. It is the WHITE MAN'S way, where every white man can obtain even and exact justice. It is the fundamental principle of Democracy, the corner-stone of White Supremacy, and the bulwark of Caucasian rule. It is the lawful way to eliminate the negro, and a man who will raise his voice against this just and equitable manner of selecting our officers should have branded upon his forehead the Scarlet Letter of shame and regarded by every white man in the country as a slimy traitor to his race.

The main object of white primaries is to do away with the purchasable negro, that corrupt factor heaped upon a vanquished people by victorious enemies who knew not the character and disposition of the race, and which have been a source of woe and discord ever since, and to defeat whose ends it has been often the painful duty of the white people to resort to foul means, and some times bloodshed.

Past experience with the negro as a voter demonstrates that he is a corruptible and corrupting influence in our elections, and that instead of using his freedom and the opportunities given him for education to cast his ballot intelligently and honestly, he has become, if possible, more corrupt and corruptible than ever before. The fact that the negro voters of this parish equal in number the white voters, and they can easily be massed together and voted solidly against the best interests of society under the influence of money and whiskey distributed by a few unscrupulous white-skinned traitors, is a constant menacing danger to the society and the existence of law and order in this parish, and a blushing disgrace to the people of St. Landry. The time has come when this must stop; when the white people of this great parish must do away with the dominating influence of the negro, and establish the supremacy of the white voters in all matters that pertain to the public welfare. We have elections of supreme importance near at hand. Those elections will certainly be controlled by the negro vote, holding the balance of power and directed by a few unscrupulous playmate white politicians, unless the honest and intelligent white men of both factions unite upon a ticket by means of white Democratic primaries.

While the negro voters, as a class, are willing tools, still they could not and would not organize themselves and vote solidly against the interests of the white people were it not for the aid and leadership of the few white men who control them; and these white leaders could accomplish nothing with the negro vote here unless there be some division among the white voters. Unfortunately there has been much factional spirit among them and always enough division to make the negro a controlling factor in our elections, and so will it continue unless the whites solidly their ranks by means of white primaries. And then when a ticket is chosen let us put away all factional spirit and forgetting all past differences come together in perfect accord and elect the ticket.

The White Supremacy organization of St. Landry was established to lift this great parish out of the political muddle it is in, to cleanse the ballot of the corrupting in-

fluence of the negro vote, and to establish absolute white supremacy in the parish, and depend upon it that they will do it. It is no cut-throat organization. It is composed of the very best men in the parish—patriotic, right-thinking and unselfish white citizens who have the welfare of the whole people at heart.

Let's have white Democratic primaries by all means.

## "KEEP YOUR COTTON SEED"

The cry of "keep your cotton seed" is heard from all parts of the country. Those newspapers of the State press who are not influenced by the railroad corporations or trusts are a unit in advising the farmers not to sacrifice their cotton seed, and we learn that in some sections the farmers are taking the advice of the press.

Hold your cotton seed for better prices. That is the only course to be pursued in the face of existing conditions; the only course by which the prices will be enhanced. Of course the mills and buyers will pay but \$4, \$5 or \$6 for seed as long as they can get it for these prices, but as soon as the shipments cease and they realize that the farmers are determined to sell their seed for its value only, they will raise the price to a reasonable figure. That is natural.

We are glad to see the press array itself against these sharks, and it is our belief that if the farmers will help us by demanding a fair price for their product the corporations will soon be brought to bay. The farmers need not expect any help from the city press—the boys on the country press (those fellows who take horse-raddishes and eggs for subscription) are the ones who glory in firing hot shot into the oppressors of the farmers.

That able paper, the Baton Rouge Truth, contains the following sound logic on the question:

The low price of seed fixed by some unscrupulous and the rise in freight by some of the railroads has made the sale of cotton seed from many localities profitable only to the carriers and mills. They get all there is in it, and the poor producer whistles for his pails.

A French gentleman who had suffered from both complaints, was asked the difference between rheumatism and gout. He replied: "Put your hand in a vise and screw it down until you can't stand it, that's rheumatism. Then give the handle a few more turns, that's gout."

In this cotton seed business it seems that the mill combine, or whatever power it is that has put down the price, is the rheumatic pain, and the railroads the gout. From points west of us it costs from \$4.50 to \$5.00 to get a ton of seed to market, and the price is fixed at \$8.00. Of the cost more than one-third goes to the railroad. Under the circumstances, many are hauling the seed from the gins for home consumption. With half a crop of seed in sight and half of that or more returned to the farm, the mill consumers may as well look out for a seed famine.

Cotton seed is worth five times the market price when consumed at home. Stack in rail pens in alternate layers with soil and leaves, it makes a fertilizer that guano and phosphates cannot hold a candle to. Then again, if the lint is scorched off, or the seed hulled, it makes the finest basis for a mixed food for stock of all kinds, now known.

Cotton seed meal fed in England to heaves pays for its cost in barn fertilizer.

## SAME HERE.

Having noted the unusually large number of sales of household furniture that have been advertised at the end of the "renting year," we inquired the cause of an observant lady friend, who promptly explained that the servant question was at the bottom of it; that the colored women of the city are so incompetent, or unreliable, or insolent, or thievish, or have all of these qualities combined, that a great many lady heads of families, had become utterly discouraged and preferred to board rather than longer submit to existing grievances.

The servant question in New Orleans is undeniably a most vexatious one. The plan for bringing servants from other towns and cities has been tried in many instances, but they soon become corrupted and adopt "city ways." The lady above referred to expressed the opinion that some of the white ladies of the city are in great part responsible for the insolence of these negro wenches. Either for lack of proper raising or from the fear of losing their services they permit them to take such undue liberties that the servant comes to regard herself as good as, if not a little better, than the mistress.—N. O. Daily States.

This question is not only a vexatious one in cities, but in country towns as well. It is not necessary for them to adopt "city ways" to be insolent, negligent, unreliable and thievish. In this town particularly have we found this to be the case. It is a difficult matter to procure one in the first place, most of them having easier ways of earning a living, and when one is obtained it is as hard a job to watch

them as it is to do the work which they slovenly perform. We know of one instance, which occurred here about six months ago which clearly prove the thieving propensity as well as the ingenuity in the art of stealing of the negro race. The mistress of a boarding house had been missing her meat for some time, and although she closely watched the cook nothing could be discovered to point to her as the thief. Every night this cook was given a large bucket of swill to feed to her hogs. One evening the landlady happened to pour the swill from one bucket to another and lo! and behold, a "hunk" of fresh meat as large as a man's head rolled out of it. The negro confessed, and said that when she arrived home she took the meat out, washed it, and entertained her negro husbands. Another time, in the same hotel, one was discovered neatly attired, a la new woman, in the Sunday breeches of one of the boarders, taking them home for another husband.

Of course there are some reliable negro women, in whom trust can be placed, but they are mighty, mighty scarce.

## WORK TOGETHER.

The Hammond News, in an able article on the necessity of the people of a community pulling together in working for the interest of the town, says:

Something is proposed of general interest, then roll up your sleeves and get to work to carry it out; don't stop to first calculate whether it may put a dollar more in one man's pocket than in another, but simply figure out that it will help the town, and then do your best to further the project.

It is this disposition that builds up a place; it is this feeling that is of most value in a community; and it is to the possession of it that we attribute much of Hammond's success and prosperity.

## Press Opinions.

St. Tammany Farmer: Democratic bi-metallic leagues are being organized in every ward in Natchitoches parish. That is the way to do it—straight Democracy or none at all.

Colfax Chronicle: The only hope and salvation for this country is for the swearers and blackguards to be relegated to private life. Put decent men in office, so they may set a worthy and honorable example before the rising generation.

## Baton Rouge Advocate:

The sippyness with which the little populite papers of the country discuss "the people" and pretend to voice their sentiments would be amusing if it were not so supremely silly. The idea of such little fly-up-the-creeks representing anything except themselves and their tape-worms! And it is doubtful even if they correctly represent the sentiments of the latter.

Educational sentiment in Opelousas is in a very healthful condition. The town boasts one of the handsomest and roomiest Parish High School buildings in the State—built by special tax. Its local teachers are the peers of any in this or other States. In writing this the editor looks back with many pleasant memories and says "au revoir" to the fair, peaceful city of the Louisiana prairies.

## Condensed General News.

A contract has been let for the erection of a Confederate monument in the city of Monroe.

An inch of rain falling upon an area of one square mile is equivalent to nearly 17,500,000 gallons, weighing 145,250,000 pounds, or 64,844 tons.

It is estimated that an ordinary farm hand in this country raises as much grain as three in England, four in France, five in Germany or six in Austria.

The Mayor of St. Petersburg has ordered the name of every individual who is found drunk to be posted in specific public places and printed in the Official Gazette.

The farmers out West are very much alarmed at the probable size of the corn crop, and fear is expressed that there will be more corn than the country needs, and that a great deal of it will have to be used as fuel.

Rev. Thomas Dixon says: "New York is, without exception, the most Godless city on the American continent. New York City has 500,000 human beings who, as far as regards Christian knowledge, are heathens, and heathen not in name and form, but in heart and spirit. The number of men who attend church is not equal to one-half of those who register daily at the hotels of the city."

but as we have always done in the past, we must insist that all officers from St. Tammany parish must be true and tried Democrats, no matter how they stand on the silver question. We are opposed to having the parish, or any part of it, represented by a Socialist, Populist or Republican. The country is prospering to a remarkable degree, the prices of farm products of all kinds are increasing, laborers have no difficulty in finding work and improvements are going on in all parts of the country, under Democratic rule, and to keep the march of prosperity and progress moving forward, we should put none but Democrats on guard.

## Opelousas.

### Louisiana School Review.

Many a time has the editor in poring over his well worn copy of Longfellow come to the line "Slowly they entered the Teche, which flows through the green Opelousas" and looked forward to the time when opportunity would be given him to visit the prairie country of Central Louisiana, the beautiful land of Evangeline. The opportunity came this summer when in the capacity of teachers' institute conductor he was called to the Summer Normal School, established at Opelousas. Four pleasant weeks did he spend there enjoying every courtesy which Louisiana hospitality so freely extends. There in that quaint old town, so rich in reminiscences, so full of history, assembled more than a hundred central Louisiana teachers, as bright and inspiring a body as every fell to the lot of an institute conductor to be among. Appropriating with good judgment whatever was best the visiting faculty had to offer, following instructions and directions implicitly, they made the work of the faculty indeed a pleasure. Never was a fuller set of note books or more interesting and carefully prepared maps, diagrams, outlines and reports of researches turned out by any institute ever held. This is not the editor's testimony for he is too much of an interested party to testify. It is the publicly expressed testimony of Prof. B. C. Caldwell, the State Institute supervisor whose work it is to visit and inspect all Summer Normal Schools.

Opelousas is a town of surprises. Grass grows upon its streets and yet surrounded by rich prairie farms it does a large business for its size. Here nothing is hurried, all is peace and quietude; every one seems to feel satisfaction in the very consciousness of existence. The whirl and worry of the world outside does not reach here and yet it holds in itself everything that goes to make up what is best in life. Its musicians would attract attention anywhere. It gave to American literature Mrs. Marie B. Williams, so long known for her exquisite stories of Louisiana life in the Boston Youth's Companion and other high class publications. A modest Opelousas youth has become the American artist Clements, whose work is awarded honor in America and Europe. Enter into conversation with any of its lawyers and leading citizens and you at once understand you are in the presence of intellect.

Miss Belle Haw is home again after visiting relatives in Grand Coteau.

Mr. Hardin Hebert is now in Fardoche, where he has obtained a clerkship.

Mr. H. B. Lefaux, of Maringouin, spent some time recently at the home of her father.

Rev. A. W. Turner closed a meeting at the Methodist church last Wednesday, during which most of the preaching was done by Rev. Montgomery, of Berwick. The "Cow-boy" gave us characteristic discourses.

We had rain enough yesterday to settle the dust over which we have been complaining for weeks; to-day is clear and cool, bidding fair to continue favorable for gathering the crops.

Mrs. W. C. Scott, of Alexandria, after spending some time at the home of her mother, left for home some days since.

Messrs. J. McNeel and Monroe Daniel, of Washington, were in our midst one day last week.

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## "Pine Prairie Puzzled."

Editor Clarion.—Having on Thursday, October 3rd, as an officer of the parish Union, attended a meeting of the Alliance at Upper Mamou, I heard Judge Culom make a political speech that very much surprised me by what he said on the subject of white primaries, and may be you, Mr. Editor, can explain it; I can't.

I heard him make a White Supremacy speech at the opera house in Opelousas, and also at Ville Platte, and heard him declare strongly in favor of white primaries to settle all claims to office by the white men of the parish.

Now at Upper Mamou on the 3d of October, he advised the people not to go into white primaries, and said that he wished his voice was as strong as the thunder from the clouds so that everybody could hear him advise his friends not to go into white primaries. I did not know what to make of it, and when I went to Opelousas this week I asked some of my friends if White Supremacy was dead, as the speakers were going back on it, but they said it was livelier than ever, and left me as much in the dark as before. Some of us in the country look to the smart men of the town to advise us, but how are we to know what to do when they change so quick in their advice?

## PINE PRAIRIE.

### Big Game.

Oct. 8.—Since the opening of the schools the number of our young people has lessened considerably. Misses Julia Havard, Bessie Hicks and Minnie Clopton have gone to the Normal, Miss Eva Jackson to attend school in Baton Rouge and Mr. Claud Burleigh starts soon for Keachie College.

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## A GOOD THING! Push It Along!

# THE ST. LANDRY CLARION

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for one year. Old subscribers sending in the same number will be credited one year.

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The ST. LANDRY CLARION,—bright, sparkling, crisp, newsy—the Official Journal of the Parish of St. Landry—the faithful gatherer and disseminator to news—the true and tried exponent of Democracy—the friend of the farmer—

# Absolutely Free!

The subscription price is only  
**ONE DOLLAR**

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**RAYMOND BREAUX,**  
Opelousas, La.

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## ROUGH AND DRESSED CYPRESS AND PINE LUMBER.

Shingles, Laths, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Moulding, Coal and Sand.

Orders Taken and Shipped to all Points on Railroad.  
Carload Orders Especially Solicited.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

H. L. GARLAND vs. FELIX GREEN.  
No. 1265, 11th Judicial District Court, Parish of St. Landry.

By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale issued out of the Hon. 11th Judicial District Court in and for the parish of St. Landry, in the above entitled and numbered suit, and to me directed, I have seized and will proceed to sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the courthouse at Opelousas, on

**Saturday, Oct. 26th, 1895,**  
at 11 o'clock a. m., the following described property, to-wit:

A body of land situated about a mile north of Opelousas fronting on the road leading to Washington having an area of twenty arpents bounded east by said road north by other lands of vendor, west by lands of J. B. Sanders, and south by other lands of vendor within the buildings thereon.

For cash to pay and satisfy the sum of fifty dollars with 8 per cent interest on five hundred dollars, from November 24, 1893, and the further sum of nine dollars arrears of term's fees, less the sums of twenty-two dollars, paid November 27, 1894, and all the costs of these proceedings. And upon terms of credit corresponding with the maturity of the said notes of fifty dollars each, maturing respectively on the 1st day of Nov. 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1903 with 8 per cent interest thereon from June 27th, 1893, until paid. Interest payable annually.

T. S. FONTENOT,  
Sheriff, St. Landry Parish.

## FOR SALE.

Good high land for cotton, corn, cane, etc., improved, situated in Plaquemine, from five to seven miles northwest of Opelousas, and from four to six miles west of Washington. Good neighborhood, and healthiest in the parish. Will sell from 40 to 100 acres on easy terms. Also much cows, and Texas and Missouri brood mares.  
W. EVANS,  
Plaquemine, La.  
sept 21.

## OYSTERS! CRABS! FISH!

M. VILASECA  
Has reopened his Ladies' and Gentleman's Restaurant and Oyster Saloon for the 25th year, where the best of Oysters, Crabs, Fish, etc., can be had.

## OYSTER LOAVES A SPECIALTY.

BOARD AND LODGING.  
M. VILASECA,  
Proprietor and Manager.

## L. STUART SANDOZ, DENTIST.

Room 3, St. Landry State Bank (UP STAIRS).  
OPELOUSAS, LA.  
Office Hours: 8:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. and 2 to 5 p. m.

LAND OFFICE AT NEW ORLEANS, August 22, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before E. Bloomfield, U. S. Commissioner at Opelousas, La., on Monday, Oct. 14th, 1895, viz:

ERNEST FRUGE, JR.,  
who made Homestead Entry No. 10684, under Sec. 2001 R. S., for the 1/2 of S34 and E1/2 of S34 Sec. 21 Tp. 48 N 2 W.

Renounces the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:  
Landry, Eugene, Ernest Miller, Jr., Durall Miller, Orlin Fruge, Jr., all of St. Landry parish, La.

G. MOD. BRUMBY,  
Register.  
sept 21.