

THE CLARION.

OPELOUSAS, MARCH 5, 1898.

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RAYMOND BREAUX, Editor and Business Manager.

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DEMOCRATIC TICKET TOWN OF OPELOUSAS.

For Mayor: C. J. THOMPSON. For Marshal: HART H. SANDOZ. For Aldermen: ROBERT CHACHERE, H. D. LARCADE, J. R. NORMAN, NATHAN BOOS, J. P. SAIZAN, I. E. SHUTE, J. B. SANDOZ.

On account of the scarcity of labor hundreds of bales of cotton were left in the fields in the Northern and Western portion of this State.

An attempt was made to assassinate King George, of Spain, last Friday. Three men ambushed him while on his way from church, and fired several shots at his majesty.

The Harrison Line Steamship "Legislator" was burned in mid-ocean on February 14th, and six men were drowned, one burned to death and six severely burned. It took three days for the fire to consume the big steamship.

Spain raised the money, and furnished the vessels in which Christopher Columbus and his men sailed on his memorable voyage which resulted in the discovery of America. In the light of recent events, this enterprise may prove a boom-orang, and Spain may be sorry that she ever had anything to do with discovering us.—Saint Tammany Farmer.

People living in the overflowed districts along the Mississippi river are already alarmed at the prospect of an overflow this year. Thousands of teams and men are working day and night to rebuild the broken levees and to strengthen those which did not give way last spring. A feeling of uneasiness prevails among the people of the low lands from Memphis to New Orleans.

It is said that some of the good people of Baton Rouge are perturbed over the discovery that the limitation and prohibition in the act under which the constitutional convention is called relative to the removal of the seat reads as follows: "Removing the Capitol from Baton Rouge." Webster defines the word "Capitol" as the building in which the Legislature of a State holds its sessions—a Statehouse. The "Capitol" in a political sense, is described as being the seat of the general government of a State or nation. Taken in a literal sense, therefore, the State house at Baton Rouge cannot be removed, but the seat of government can. There is no occasion, however, for any alarm on the part of those who live at Red Stick. It was the intent of the framers of the act under which the convention is called, and also of the voters who cast their ballots in its favor, to leave the "Capitol" where it is, and the word "Capitol" appears in the act either through a clerical or typographical error. The delegates to the convention are, as a whole, representative men, and they will not doubt observe the intent as well as the letter of the law under which they assembled.—Times Democrat.

Representative Parker, of Cleveland has introduced in the Ohio Legislature a bill which entirely changes the manner of regulating marriages.

It provides for the appointment by the probate court of each county of a board of marriages composed of physicians. To this board, consisting of three members, persons who wish to marry, must make application. The board will refuse to grant a license in case either party to the proposed contract has diptheria, leprosy, insanity, true or hereditary, or resulting from vice, certain blood diseases or tuberculosis. It will charge \$2.50 for each license, and out of the fund so made each member of the board will be paid a salary of \$1,000. There is provided a method of appeal to the State Board of Health in case of any refusal to grant the license.

THE SUFFRAGE PLAN.

The suffrage plan of the sub-committee of the Suffrage Committee has prepared and submitted to the latter body a suffrage plan, which, when it has run the gauntlet of the committee, will be submitted to the convention.

The qualifications of a voter are: He must read and write.

If he can not read and write he must own property to the value of \$300; or his wife or minor children must own property to that amount.

He need not possess any of the above qualifications if: He was a voter in 1868; if his father was a voter in 1868; if he is naturalized prior to the adoption of the Constitution.

The plan suggested meets with the favor of the Clarion. It will deprive scarcely any whites of their votes, and will effectually, we believe, eliminate a large majority of the negroes from our electorate. The Confederate soldiers and their children can all vote without any qualification whatever, which is eminently proper.

The addition of a poll tax requisite, to be paid the year before an election, would, we believe, improve the plan.

The full text of the proposed plan is as follows:

Article 1. Every male citizen of this State, and of the United States, native born or naturalized, not less than twenty-one years old, and possessing the following qualifications, shall be an elector, and shall be entitled to vote at any election in this State by the people; except as may be herein otherwise provided.

Section 1. He shall have been an actual bona fide resident of this State at least two years, and of the parish one year, and of the ward or precinct in which he offers to vote six months next preceding the election; provided, that no person's removal from one ward or precinct to another ward or precinct in the same parish shall operate to deprive him of the right to vote in the precinct from which he has removed, until six months after such removal.

Section 2. He shall have been at the time he offers to vote, legally enrolled as a registered voter on his personal application, in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution, and the laws enacted thereunder.

The qualifications of voters and the registration laws in force prior to the adoption of this Constitution shall remain in force until Aug. 1, 1898, at which date all the provisions of this Constitution relative to suffrage, registration and elections shall go into effect, and the General Assembly shall, and is hereby directed at its regular session of 1898 to enact a general registration law to carry into effect the provisions of this Constitution relative to the qualifications and registration of voters.

Section 3. He shall be able to read and write, and he shall demonstrate his ability to do so when he applies for registration, by making, under oath administered by the registration officer or his deputy, written application, therefor, in the English language, or in his mother tongue, which application shall contain the essential facts necessary to show that he is entitled to register, and vote, and shall be entirely written, dated and signed by him in the presence of the registration officer or his deputy, without assistance or suggestion from any person or memorandum whatever, except the form of application hereinafter provided for; provided, however, that if the applicant is unable to write his application in the English language, he shall have the right, if he so demands, to write the same in his mother tongue, from the dictation of an interpreter; and if the applicant is unable to write his application by reason of physical disability, the same shall be written at his dictation by the registration officer or his deputy.

The application for registration, above provided for, shall be a copy of the following form, with the proper names, dates and numbers substituted for the blanks appearing therein to wit: I am a citizen of the State of Louisiana. My name is _____ I was born in the State (or country) of _____ (name of parish or county) in the year _____ I am now _____ years of age. I have resided in this State

since _____; in this parish since _____, and in ward _____, precinct _____, of this parish since _____, and I have never been convicted of any crime punishable by imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Section 4. If he be not able to read and write, as provided by section 3 of this article, then he shall be entitled to register and vote if he or his wife, or minor child, or minor children, residing in this State, shall, at the time he offers to register, be the bona fide owner of property assessed to him or any of them in this State at a valuation of not less than \$300 on the assessment roll of the current year in which he offers to register, or on the roll of the preceding year, if the roll of the current year shall not then have been completed and filed and on which all taxes due shall have been paid. The applicant for registration under this section shall make oath before the registration officer or his deputy, that he is a citizen of this State, over the age of twenty-one years; that he possesses the qualifications of residence prescribed in section 1 of this article, and that he or his wife, or minor child or children, residing in this State, is the owner of property assessed in this State to him or any of them at a valuation of not less than \$300, and that all taxes due thereon have been paid.

Section 5. No person who was on Jan. 1, 1868, or at any date prior thereto, entitled to vote under the laws of Louisiana, or of any other State of the United States, wherein he then resided, and no legitimate male descendant of any such person not less than twenty-one years of age at the date of the adoption of this Constitution, and no male person of foreign birth, who shall have been naturalized prior to the adoption of this Constitution, shall ever be denied the right to register and vote in this State by reason of his failure to possess the educational or property qualifications prescribed by this Constitution. Provided that the provisions of this section shall apply only to those who shall have resided in this State for five years next preceding the date at which they shall apply for registration.

Article 2. Any person denied registration shall have the right to appeal to the District Court having jurisdiction of civil causes for the parish in which he offers to register, and thence to the Supreme Court, to determine his right to register and vote; and the General Assembly shall provide by law for such appeals without cost, and for the prosecution of all persons charged with illegal and fraudulent registration and voting, and all other crimes and offenses against the registration and election laws.

Article 3. The following persons shall not be permitted to register, vote or hold any office or appointment of honor, trust or profit in this State, to-wit: Those who have been convicted, and not afterwards pardoned with express restoration of franchise, of any crime punishable by imprisonment in the Penitentiary; those who are inmates of any charitable institution, except the Soldiers' Home; those actually confined in any public prison; all intemperate persons, and all persons notoriously insane or idiotic whether interdicted or not.

Article 4. In all elections by the people the electors shall vote by ballot, and the ballots cast shall be publicly counted. In all elections by persons in a representative capacity the vote shall be viva voce.

DEAD AND DAMNED. The Republican Idea, of Abbeville, a staunch and very ably edited Republican paper, sings this requiem over the death of the old Republican party in Louisiana: "A party to be a party, and have statutory recognition in Louisiana must poll at least ten per cent of the votes cast at the last general State election. The sum of the votes cast for Constitutional delegates was about 35,000. At the election the Republican party divided down to the Demas-Wimberly faction, and that faction polled 2,000 votes, much less than legal recognition. The Republican party in Louisiana therefore will have no recognition at the next general election. It died in a detestable, selfish and corrupt scramble for Federal office. At its death it has not a friend to bury it. The great wolf of the jungle and the black carrion crow of the air sat on its carcass and ate up its rotten remains. It is dead and damned."

There is nothing left of it but the recollection of a stink!

To which the Clarion says Amen! Amen! It should have died years ago. Had it not been for its contaminating presence in Louisiana politics there would never have been any occasion for fraud on the part of the Democrats in order to save the State from its thieving and corrupt clutches. It forced otherwise honest and law-abiding citizens to resort to either ballot-box swindles or the shotgun; it was that or the yoke of the negro and carpet-baggers and scoundrels on their necks.

We gladly join in the funeral procession with our Republican friend from Vermilion.

Teachers' Meeting.

At the St. Landry High School, Saturday, February 26, a small but enthusiastic concourse of teachers assembled for the purpose of infusing more ambition and directing a proper channel of thought and study.

Meeting called to order by Prof. T. H. Harris.

Mr. J. W. Jackson elected chairman; Mrs. B. H. Reynolds secretary.

Mr. Jackson gave a good talk, urging the necessity of teachers coming together and working in unison. Prof. Harris was then called upon to express his views as to the object of the organization and the best methods to be adopted. Prof. Harris replied that the object was to elevate the teachers, to make their more than an ordinary employment for dollars and cents; that there was not only an ideal to be striven after, but a duty of all engaged in this noble work to elevate themselves to be worthy of the great and grand profession; that he would suggest study as the best mode of advancement, and study along this line of work. He mentioned "White's School Management" and "Shoup's History of Education and Pedagogy" as excellent books for this purpose. He then said he would like to hear something from the different teachers.

Mr. T. R. Carroll then arose and responded in behalf of his fellow-teachers in an earnest manner, endorsing all Prof. Harris had said.

Mr. D. L. Guilbeau reiterated the sentiments of Prof. Harris, and also stated that the Board of School Directors was in sympathy with a move made by Prof. Harris to elect a committee to visit each and every school throughout the parish at stated intervals during the session, thereby encouraging the good work of teachers, and correcting and improving the old methods, but on account of bad roads, etc., they had not as yet carried it into effect. All teachers present were eager and anxious for Prof. Harris to succeed, for the way to reach the country people is to go to them. We do not wish to only interest the few but everybody.

Prof. Harris' motion to go into permanent organization was carried. Each teacher is required to read sixty pages and prepare notes from said readings to discuss at each meeting. These books may be purchased from the American Book Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, for one dollar a piece.

Prof. Harris explained the reason for reading the two books together. He said that too much of anything was not good, and that he did not care for us to become extremists on any subject, consequently thought it best to divide our attention on these two books.

They were carried that the proceedings of this organization be published in all the town papers. Meeting adjourned to meet again March 26. All teachers are especially solicited to attend.

The following teachers were present: Misses Ethel Eater, Susie Kavanaugh, Melle Hebert, Ollie Griffin, Lou Meard, Martha Anderson; Mrs. B. H. Reynolds, Mrs. Rudolph Mayo, Mrs. Florence Wartelle, Professor T. H. Harris, Messrs. D. L. Guilbeau, T. R. Carroll, Sr., W. E. Gay, E. E. Ortega, C. E. Wallace, Lee Wiggins, J. W. Jackson, and J. H. Barry. J. W. JACKSON, Chairman. B. H. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

What is the matter, postmasters; what causes the delay and even total annihilation of mail matters?

It would have been certainly an impossibility for us to attend the meeting of the teachers, as recommended by Messrs. Fontenot and Harris, had the weather and the roads been favorably inclined towards ambitious teachers. It would indeed prove of wonderful benefit to us teachers to hear Prof. Harris discuss the great pedagogues. "We would not only accomplish much towards becoming more proficient instructors, but we would cultivate a love for this kind of study."

Pedagogy is one of the follies of some of us teachers, and we would consider it a treat to hear Prof. Harris smoothing off, in his masterly way, all the difficult passages, and presenting them in such a lucid manner, that the most obtuse intellect could not fail to grasp the meaning of the great masters.

Any measure recommended by the honorable president of the School Board and Prof. Harris should be indorsed, without hesitation, by the profession, as being certain to redound to the honor of the teachers of St. Landry.

If our memory be not at fault, Mr. A. L. Fontenot has always been seeking the means to elevate the standard of education in our midst. We owe it to the public, we owe it to ourselves, not to be laggard, and to co-operate with our president and forward the common cause.

ACADEMUS.

A Narrow Escape.

Tankful words written by Mrs. Ada E. Hart, of Groton, S. D.: "Was taken with a bad cold which settled on my lungs, cough set in and finally terminated in Consumption. Four doctors gave me up saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Savior, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial took in all eight bottles. It has cured me, and thank God I am saved and now a well and healthy woman." Trial bottles free at Taylor & Taylor's Drug Store. Regular size 50¢ and \$1 guaranteed or price refunded. 1

NOTICE OF TABLEAU.

ESTATE OF EUGENE MANUEL. PROBATE DOCKET, DISTRICT COURT, PARISH OF ST. LANDRY, NO. 887.

Whereas, Philonise Rozas, naturalatrix of her minor children, has filed her final tableau of said estate, accompanied by her petition praying for the homologation of same, and

Whereas, the prayer of said petition has been granted by an order of court bearing date March 2, 1898.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to all parties interested to make opposition to said application within the time required by law, and show cause why the said tableau should not be homologated and confirmed.

MAR 5, 1898. ALFRED PAVY, Clerk.

NOTICE OF TABLEAU.

ESTATE OF GERARD GRANGER. No. 810, Probate Docket, District Court, Parish of St. Landry, La.

Whereas, Landry Granger, administrator of the above estate, has filed his final tableau of the said estate, accompanied by his petition praying for the homologation of same, and

Whereas, the prayer of said petition has been granted by an order of court bearing date March 4, 1898.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to all parties interested to make opposition to said tableau to the same in writing in my office within the time required by law why the said tableau should not be homologated and confirmed.

MAR 5, 1898. ALFRED PAVY, Clerk.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

ESTATE OF MARY E. BAKER. No. 814, 11th Judicial District Court, Parish of St. Landry.

Whereas, Geo. O. Sims, of the Parish of St. Landry, has applied by his petition to be appointed administrator of the estate of Mary E. Baker, dec'd. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to all parties interested to make opposition to said appointment, to file same in writing, in my office in Opelousas, within ten days from the date of this notice.

MAR 5, 1898. ALFRED PAVY, Clerk.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH PRUD'HOMME. No. 815, Probate Docket, District Court, Parish of St. Landry.

Whereas, Sidney Letour, of St. Landry Parish, has applied by his petition to be appointed administrator of the above estate. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to all parties interested to make opposition to said appointment, to file same in writing in my office in Opelousas, within ten days from the date of this notice.

MAR 5, 1898. ALFRED PAVY, Clerk of Court.

By the undersigned, near Church Point, on and about the 1st day of March, 1898, I have seen and read over the will of the above named and iron rod run through both heads. Brand indistinct. One by Great and about four years old, brand indistinct. The other by Great and about four years old, brand indistinct. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay costs, and take property. DR. W. M. CHILDS, Church Point, La.

"SALE DAY!" "Why, You Are Having A Sale Day Again?" IS WHAT PEOPLE SOMETIMES ASK US. WE REPLY THAT Every Day Is Sale Day at Our Store. . . We Buy Our Goods to Sell; And Mark Them At PRICES TO SELL. It is not Philanthropy with us— IT IS BUSINESS. —Have You Had Your Share of Our— \$-Saving Bargains! If you Haven't there are Lots More at the Store. —A NEW AND COMPLETE LINE OF Dry Goods; —and Groceries JUST UNPACKED and going like "Hot :: Cakes." Bought under Personal Supervision — and For Cash Prices. . . . Going For Cash at a SMALL MARGIN. I : DEFY : COMPETITION ! And I Mean What I Say ! A call will satisfy you of the truth of my contentions. Robert Chachere, Cash Store, Big Corner Building, Opelousas, La.