THE CLARION.

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Editor and Business Manager.

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Every Democrat should vote on November 8th, and vote for the nominees of their party. It is a duty you owe to it.

R. N. Sims, Jr., is the Democratic nominee for Railroad Commissioner, and every Democrat owe him their hearty support.

The Baton Rouge Advocate remarks that Mr. Sims "has some opposition in the person of an independent candidate from somewhere." Now we object to that; we want Chevis to distinctly understand that Settoon's got a name.

Mr. Settoon was a candidate for the Democratic nomination, for Railroad Commissioner, and was at Baton Rouge when the nominating convention met there. He was fairly defeated. Now he comes out as an independent candidate, and asks the support of the voters of this district. He'll get it—in the neck.

To vote for Congressman and Railroad Commissioner voters must register under Act 89 of 1896. Registration recently had under Section 5 of Article 197 of the Constitution of 1898 does not entitle one to the right to vote on November 8th, 1898. All good citizens should register and vote.

We direct the attention of the voters of this parish to the telegram from Judge R. N. Sims, the father of R. N. Sims, Jr., the Democratic nominee for Railroad Commissioner for this district, denouncing the report, published and freely circulated in this parish, that he (Judge Sims) is the attorney for the Texas Pacific Railroad. We had paid no attention to the report, because we could not see where that fact, if it was a fact, had anything to do with the candidacy of young Sims. But we are glad that the rumor is corrected. It robs Mr. Settoon and his friends of a campaign card that they had beeff playing for all they thought it was worth.

We are told that Peace Commissioners Day and Reid get a fee of $25,000 at the start. Commissioner Moore's fee is put down at $20,000. The other commissioners get $150 a day, and this, with what is paid interpreters, translators, stenographers and other attaches, foots up a neat little sum of $1,025 a day. But although the French government will do the bulk of entertaining in Paris, Uncle Sam proposes to go "well fixed" on his own account. Out of politeness he will pay the expenses of the women who are invited members of the party, and there are said to be upwards of twenty. Allowance is also made for a good time in Paris, which is not liable to cost less than $20,000. In fact, there is a bill easily in sight of not less than a quarter of a million dollars for the coming ninety days, and who knows how long the proverbially slow business of making a treaty may last? says the Boston Globe.

R. N. Sims, Jr., the Democratic nominee for Railroad Commissioner, is a lawyer of standing; the son of Judge R. N. Sims, an old veteran of the Ascension bar and a gentleman known throughout the State. Young Sims possesses admirable qualifications for the office of Railroad Commissioner; having lived on the line of the two roads which run through St. Landry—the Southern Pacific and the Texas & Pacific—he is thoroughly acquainted with their condition, charges, etc. He will be the only lawyer on the Commission, a happy thing, as such an important body should have a lawyer among its members to cope with the shrewd railroad lawyers that will be constantly at their heels importuning them. The other members of the Commission are C. L. De Fauntes, a New Orleans merchant, and W. L. Foster, a farmer from Caddo parish.

It behooves every man interested in a good Railroad Commission to go to the polls on November 8th and vote for Sims.

THAT CIRCULAR.

A circular was issued this week by Mr. Settoon, or some of his Populis trainers in Opelousas, which would be calculated to mislead the voters were not the statements made therein so absurd and false on their face that, as a prominent gentlemen remarked on the streets after reading them, "they could not catch a sucker." However, some people are so prone to believe anything bad that is said about a candidate, especially, as in this case, when they are not acquainted with the gentleman that is running on the Democratic ticket, that the circular needs attention.

It first calls attention to the importance of the office of Railroad Commissioner, and the great responsibility that rests upon the people of selecting the proper man. Nobody considered this fact with more deliberation and caution and statesmanship than the nominating convention of the great Democratic party when it convened at Baton Rouge to nominate a candidate for that office. Every parish in the District was represented by wise and broad-guaged men selected by the people of the District through primaries, mass-meetings or conventions. The field was full of candidates for the nomination; Mr. Settoon himself was there seeking that nomination; Mr. Sims was there; the delegates could "size up" the men, judge their ability and fitness to fill the office. Among the lot they picked out Mr. Sims; he was nominated fairly and squarely, and has one of the greatest parties in the world at his back that will land him in the office.

"Mr. Sims is the railroads' candidate; if you own any railroads, telegraph lines or steamboats, it is to your interest and it would be expected that you vote for Mr. Sims," says the Circular.

Such a charge, brazenly flaunted without a shadow of proof to back it, is so reprehensible, contemptible and unmanly that it is only worthy of scornful treatment. There should be a certain degree of fairness in everything, even in politics, and especially when gentlemen are concerned, and such fabrications as the above, launched out in an anonymous circular, can not be too severely condemned. On behalf of Mr. Sims, we absolutely deny it, and *we defy the authors of the circular to bring forth one iota of proof going to show that Mr. Sims is the railroad's candidate!* Talk is cheap, especially in an anonymous circular; the people want proof, and the proof that Mr. Sims has anything to do with the railroads is nowhere to be found.

"He is also called the Democratic nominee, but received the nomination by less than ten per cent of the votes of the district."—Circular.

That's another bald-headed one. Mr. Sims was nominated in a regular manner, at a convention where every parish in the District was represented by delegates duly elected by the Democrats of the District.

"Is is not a fact that his father, Judge Sims, is attorney for the Texas & Pacific railroad?—Circular.

That's about as true as the balance of the circular. We'll let Judge Sims answer that himself:

"I denounce editorial statement in the Opelousas Tribune of October 22d, that I am an attorney for the Texas & Pacific Railroad, as an infamous and malicious campaign lie. I am not and never have been attorney for the company. Give this all possible publicity in your parish. R. N. SIMS."

"He (Settoon) is the People's Independent Candidate, subservient to no party or politicians, but bound to the People alone."—Circular.

What people are you talking about? Who brought out Mr. Settoon? He was a candidate, as we said before, for the Democratic nomination, and when he failed to get that, not even carrying his own delegation, he went to training with the Populists, and if any "people" besides Settoon himself brought him out, it is the handful of Populists in this town.

It is hardly known outside of the limits of St. Landry parish that Settoon is engaged in the magnanimous task of "saving the peeps" from strangulation at the hands of that horried man Sims, so there could not have been such vociferous clamoring for him to "bring forth his falchion" after all.

Settoon is not a politician, says the circular. This will be news to those of Opelousas who know that Settoon has had his little lightning-rod up ever since he quit the railroad's employ. It was only last February that he ran for the Democratic nomination for mayor of this town, and was defeated in the primaries. A fellow that runs for office twice in one year is not a politician, indeed. He is a patriot of the old school.

We had hoped that this campaign would have been conducted upon a higher and more honorable plane than the circulation of falsehoods in anonymous circulars. Such questionable methods are only resorted to when a candidate's only chance of election lies in bamboozling the people. But in this race campaign lies can't win.

DR. SOUCHON'S EDUCATIONAL POINTS.

The educational points concerning yellow fever issued by President Souchon, of the Board of Health, affords nothing new and seems to be simply a rehash of well-known sanitary facts, with an accentuation on the removal of all quarantine restrictions, presumably interstate and interparish, as we hardly think the Doctor would apply his theory to maritime quarantine. From the records obtainable the Doctor claims the mortuary statistics show about 4 or 5 per cent and that "the yellow fever of to-day is not the yellow fever of old times. It is now so comparatively mild that it stands to yellow fever almost like variloid stands to variola i. e. small pox," and that "it should be called yellowoid."

He then gives the record for the following places up to October 15, 1898:

Franklin...	340	cases and	10	deaths
Wilson.....	303	" "	7	"
B. Rouge...	176	" "	4	"
Houma.....	40	" "	2	"
Clinton.....	40	" "	0	"
Jackson....	15	" "	0	"
Cinclaire...	11	" "	1	"
Total.....	925		24	

But he is strangely silent about the record in New Orleans, the thing that interests everyone. The truth is that the policy of honest non-concealment laid down by the late Prof. Jos. Jones, and by that talented sanitarian, Dr. Jos. Holt, has been replaced by a policy that announces less than 100 cases in New Orleans when it is an open secret that there have been thousands, and while it is perfectly true that the Board of Health can not report more cases than are reported to them, yet the blame can not be attached so much to the private physicians who do not report their cases, because to do so means abuse and villification world without end, as evidenced in the case of Dr. Kennedy, whose son was taken sick with yellow fever and the Doctor, as an honorable man, and a law abiding citizen, reported the fact and forthwith the flood gates of abuse were turned loose on him. The truth is a wink is as good as a nod to a blind horse. Had the Board wanted the law complied with as it was their solemn duty to the rest of the State, they would have had no difficulty in enforcing the law, and in detecting and punishing offenders. What is the use of concealment? Like murder yellow fever will out, and the more you suppress the news, the more dire will it seem to an expectant public. The wide announcement of the fact that there were thousands of cases in New Orleans, with less than one death to the hundred, would be more of an argument to convince and suppress panic than concealment. The key notes sounded by the Times-Democrat and taken up by Souchon and the exchanges are: "a campaign of Education and the Sanitation of Cuba," an echo of the cry first raised by the State Sanitary Association organized in this town, the charter of which we published last year, and the efforts of which were ignored by the business men of New Orleans, who would have been the chief beneficiaries of its teachings. Let them come to the front with the sinews of war, and that Association will wage a campaign of Education through a Sanitary Journal and from the lecture platform that will rouse the people to a sense of the advantages of intelligent sanitation.

When public opinion is educated then it will be possible to carry into execution the 27th amendment of Souchon: "Towns and Parishes must organize their Boards of Health and be prepared at a moment's notice to repair to any locality where even a slightly suspicious case exists and care for it according to the most approved methods as set forth in the printed pamphlets of the Louisiana State Board of Health."

Until public opinion is educated Parish Boards will be compelled against their better judgment to comply with such absurd orders as that issued by President Souchon to our Parish Board to return to the focus of infection in New Orleans the person of a non-immune who had run the quarantine gauntlet instead of immediately isolating and disinfecting him pursuant to Art. 27 of the Creed, for actions speak louder than a dictionary of words.

The Clarion can not close without complimenting our sister town of Franklin, for her gallant fight, for her truth and cander in fairly reporting all cases, and there never was a time during this past epidemic now happily gone, when we would not have risked a trip to Franklin with its known epidemic than to New Orleans with its declared freedom from epidemic visitation.

One of our good Democratic friends said the other day that he felt free to vote for Mr. Settoon because he had not participated in the primary for delegates that nominated Mr. Sims. That's all a false idea. A Democrat is a Democrat, whether he fails, through neglect or otherwise, to participate in a primary, and he is as much bound to support the nominees as if he had participated. In the first place every man should participate in party primaries, but a failure to do so should not be aggravated by voting for the opposition at the general election. No, a person can not vote for the enemy of his party and still claim to be of that party.

Editor Clarion.—I read that the several party devices that will appear upon the official ballot will be: Democratic, a crowing game rooster; Republican, Old Glory; people's party, a plow. Every device will appear in the center of a circle, and to vote the straight ticket of a party, the impression of the stamp any place within that party's device will suffice. Now, what will occur in the case of an independent? For instance, what device will be used for Mr. Settoon, independent candidate for Railroad Commissioner? INQUIS.

(We presume there will be a blank circle. A soup toureen, however, would be an appropiate device for Settoon.)

Nailed.

Editor Clarion.—To comply with the request of R. N. Sims, the father of the candidate for Commissioner of Railroads, I respectfully ask that you insert in the next issue of your paper the following dispatch received from him October 26, 1898, and

Oblige yours,
E. T. LEWIS.

Donaldsonville, La., Oct. 26.
Hon. E. T. Lewis, Opelousas, La:

I denounce editorial statement in Opelousas Tribune of October 22d, that I am an attorney for the Texas & Pacific Railroad as an infamous and malicious campaign lie. I am not and never have been attorney for the company. Give this all possible publicity in your parish.
R. N. SIMS.

Oakdale School.

Oct. 24—The school was opened on the 3rd instant, by the assistant. The attendance was small for our school, the children having to remain at home to help save the rice that had been damaged by the heavy rains.

The principal was absent. Her eldest son had died the day before. Dr. Henry E. Read was a Latin scholar, a graduate of a medical college, a fine musician. He sang well, and could play the violin, the flute, the piano. He was only 37 years old.

We have two babies out here named after the hero of Manila, George Dewey Rougeau and Georgina Dewey Fusilier. Our assistant's baby is named Lenora.

The pupils are very glad that the Police Jury raised the whiskey license to $2,000.00. We pray that they will make it $5,000.00 next year.

Many valuable horses have been killed by the disease called Blind Staggers, but we hope the frost will put an end to it.

We also hope that the frost may freeze the quarantine!

The quarantine is a great deal worse than the yellow fever scare. It is the only scare we have here.

Respectfully,
ALICE ROUGEAU.

Proceedings Of The Board Of Aldermen.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Opelousas, October 19, 1898.

The Board of Aldermen met this day with the following members present: H. D. Larcade, H. E. Estorge, J. P. Salzan, J. R. Norman, Robt. Chachere, Chas. Boagni and J. B. Sandoz.

The mayor being absent, on motion of Chas. Boagni, seconded by J. R. Norman, H. E. Estorge was elected mayor pro. tem.

The mayor stated object of meeting was for the purpose of considering the following petition:

Opelousas, La., October 12, 1898.

To the Honorable Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the Town of Opelousas, Louisiana:

Gentlemen.—Your undersigned petitioners, resident, freeholders and electors of your municipality, respectfully represent to your Honorable Body, that the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana at its regular session beginning March 16, 1898, passed Act No. 136, entitled: "An Act for the creation and government of Municipal Corporations throughout the State, and defining their powers and duties, and providing for the extension or contraction of their limits."

That said Act No. 136, offers material and numerous advantages to municipalities adopting said act and electing to live under and be governed by its provisions.

Your petitioners, beleiving that it would be to the advantage of this town to adopt said Act No. 136 to be the law under which it should be governed, and having complied with Section No. 40 of said Act No. 136, hereby petition your Honorable Body to order an election to take the will of the resident electors of the town of Opelousas, as to whether said Act No. 136 of the General Assembly of the State of 1898, shall be adopted as the law governing the town of Opelousas.

Your petitioners further pray, that your Honorable Mayor call a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen to consider this petition.

Respectfully submitted,

J F deVargas, J Melancon, F H Eddy, C Hebert, Chas Thibodeaux, F L Sandoz, Louis Desmarais, A B Chachere, E P Veazie, Louis Desmarais, Jr, Ursin Ledoux, Joseph Lassalle, C F Garland, Gus Cahanin, Raymond Breaux, Louis Prados, A Lacombe, Firnberg Bros, J G Lawler, John Mornhinveg, Ludovic Fontenot, Ant Dietlein, E A Bodemuller, M Vilasecs, C Brand, C E Lemelle, S Jacobs, J K Sandoz & Bro, J O Chachere, Geo Pulford, C Mornhinveg, Arthur Dejean, J A Budd, Dr F J Pulford, Jonas Jacobs, Chas Pefferkorn, I E Shute, Bertha Telephone Co per A B Pickett, R M Littell, C Settoon, Jos Ducharme.

On motion of Dr. Chas. Boagni, seconded by Mr. Robert Chachere, be it resolved, That whereas twenty-five freeholders and citizens of the town of Opelousas have petitioned this Board to call an election to ascertain the sense of the people as to the adoption of Act 136 of 1898 as its charter; and,

Whereas it is necessary that the status and class of this town shall be fixed by the official proclamation of the Governor.

Therefore, as this town has a population of at least (3000) three thousand people, the mayor be and is hereby requested to certify that fact to the Governor and request him to issue his proclamation accordingly, and that pending the issuance of such proclamation, the petition of said citizens be laid over. Motion carried.

On motion of Mr. Chachere, seconded by Dr. Boagni, the Board of Aldermen adjourned.

H. E. ESTORGE, Mayor pro. tem.
THOS. H. LEWIS, JR., Clerk.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

A. C. SKILES VS. SETTOON, MILLER & CO.

No. 16342, 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 last and highest bidder, at the front door of the courthouse at Opelousas on

Saturday, Nov. 26, 1898,

at 11 o'clock a. m., the following described property, to-wit:

A certain lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, bounded on the north by school land, on the south by Kelly, Lewis and Tatman, on the east by railroad track and on the west by school land, being same property acquired by Settoon, Miller & Co. from Parish School Board on the —— day of —— 1898.

Terms.—Cash.

W. S. FRAZEE,
oct22-6t Sheriff, St. Landry parish.