

THE ST. LANDRY CLARION.

Courier

"Here Shall the Press the People's Rights Maintain, Unawed by Influence and Unbribed by Gain."

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ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

THROUGH LOVE TO LAUGHTER.

Lead your child through love to laughter, sorrow soon enough comes after; soon enough will real life find it; Let the child laugh long and longer, Let his love of life grow stronger, Better it should turn from trouble than laugh at it; Let his gladness and the glory fill his life to its upper story; Smiles for them are finely filling, Though some tears each may be spilling.

Let them laugh, the years are flying, To where each shall know more crying, Engaged with the cares and trials, Sufferings and self-denials, Which grow greater, stronger, bolder, As their human slaves grow older, Let his love of life grow stronger, Better it should turn from trouble than laugh at it; Let his gladness and the glory fill his life to its upper story; Smiles for them are finely filling, Though some tears each may be spilling.

Let your juvenile be jolly, Lead him far from melancholy, Harmless joy far roof and rafters, Lead your child through love to laughter.

L. EDGAR JONES.

The Jobsons Dine Out

"I SAW a perfectly lovely gas range to-day for \$18," remarked Mrs. Jobson one evening last week.

"Silk-lined, with pusemantic trimmings and a V-voice?" inquired Mr. Jobson, casting away his paper.

"We'll need a gas range this summer, you know," said Mrs. Jobson, "and this one—"

"I'll bet it's not a marker to the automobile a fellow I know was showing me this afternoon," said Mr. Jobson. "Said he'd let me have it for only \$3,600."

Mr. Jobson waited for Mrs. Jobson to make some reply to this sarcasm, but she seemed to be very busy with her Hamilton lacework.

"By the way," said Mr. Jobson, seeing that Mrs. Jobson didn't feel like arguing, "what do we want with an \$18 gas range?"

"Well, we've been needing one for a good many summers past," said Mrs. Jobson. "They're so convenient and so much cooler than coal ranges, and during the hot weather the house would be so much more endurable after dinner if—"

"Oh," interrupted Mr. Jobson, "I knew I had something to mention to you. There are not going to be any more dinners in this house after to-day until the 1st of October."

"No more dinners?" said Mrs. Jobson, with a puzzled look. "Mr. Jobson, I hope you are not going back to any of those vegetarian or non-eating schemes that you tried last year and made such a dismal fail—"

"Never you mind about the schemes that I tried last year, Mrs. Jobson—this is another year," said Mr. Jobson, severely. "It would be a mighty good scheme all around if you could eliminate that little habit you've got of casting up things that happened in the methusianian period. When I say that there are going to be no more dinners served in the household after to-day until the 1st of October I do not mean that we're not going to have any dinners. I suppose you'll at least do me the justice to admit that you've got enough to eat all these years, won't you?"

"But if there are to be no dinners here, how in the world—"

"This," said Mr. Jobson, with the air of a man who has got everything all arranged after long consideration, "is a matter that I've had in mind for a good many years, and now I'm going to put it into practice. Mrs. Jobson, it is barbarous and unnecessary for people living in these latitudes to cook and eat their dinners in their own houses during the torrid season. There's no sense in it. It is a wholly needless infliction upon the mistress of the establishment to demand of her that she stand over a cook and watch her when the mercury is hissing in the bulb, and it's not going to happen around here any more. We're going to take our dinners out until the 1st of October."

"Out?" inquired Mrs. Jobson, "Where?"

"At the restaurants," said Mr. Jobson. "You can meet me downtown every afternoon after office hours, and we can go to some restaurant of our mutual selection and get our dinner. Then we'll return to our cool house, and there'll be no dish washing and no fooling around a stuffy kitchen or any other bother like that for you. It'll be a good thing in lots of ways, one of them being that we'll have a change of diet, which everybody needs once in a while. We won't have to stick to any one restaurant, but we'll give 'em all a try, and I'll be sure 'n' pick out the dinnery around at different places and amid different scenes every day. It'll relieve the monotony tremendously, and the only thing I'm afraid of is that when we've been doing it until the 1st of October you'll be so enamored of the scheme that you'll feel like breaking up housekeeping and living the Bedouin life, from the eating point of view, altogether."

"But," said Mrs. Jobson, "don't you know how you have always disliked eating in restaurants, and how it annoys you to have to wait a little while for the waiter to serve you, and how—"

"No, Mrs. Jobson, I don't know anything of the sort," said Mr. Jobson, decisively. "You've got me mixed with somebody else. You just meet me at the office to-morrow at a little after four, and we'll go and have our first dinner under the new plan, and you'll thank me then for suggesting the scheme to you."

Mrs. Jobson did go to Mr. Jobson's office on schedule time on the following afternoon, but he had forgotten about the arrangement and gone home.

TREATMENT OF YOUNG GIRLS.

A Prominent English Physician Gives a Few Hints as to Their Training.

Dr. W. Gill Wylie, an English physician of high standing, has been sounding a warning to mothers in his treatment of young girls, and his words are well worthy of consideration. Up to the age of nine or ten years, he says, girls and boys should be treated on the same general principles; they should be allowed the same freedom, with proper restrictions as to their food, exercise, etc., and as nearly as practicable kept in good general health. They should not be permitted to over-exert themselves, mentally or be subjected to excessive mental excitement by contact with older children. But what is the true state of affairs in this country concerning our young girls—our future mothers?

In this country the girls, during their development stage, are not restrained in their studies. On the contrary, they are forced forward, as a thoroughbred racer is forced under whip and spur. In England it is different. Our girls are thrown more into company with grown people, their general education and knowledge of the world are greater than young women in other countries. With my own children, we kept them from contact with older people and started them to school when over eight years old. Recognizing the fact that those expecting to live in the world should grow up in contact with the best of it, and that a private tutor rendered education somewhat abnormal, we decided to send them to school, but as the schools push children along too fast we sent our children for a year to a next year had them go over the same course. Thus we made our girls during development take just twice the time to learn as other children, says a household exchange.

Another thing that mothers of girls should ponder is the dress of young girls and women. The modern costumes of women, especially among the well to do classes, is and has been bad for many generations. It obstructs freedom of action and lessens the good effects of wholesome exercise. Lacing is especially bad. I am sure its bad influence on the lower ribs and certain organs is more or less transmitted from mother to daughter.

WOMAN'S FIGURE CHANGED.

Environment and Occupation Have Wrought Much Towards Its Improvement.

A few years ago a slender waist was regarded as essential to a woman's beauty. To-day those women considered the most beautiful are those whose waist measurement is nearly double what it was 30 years ago. This year the modistes have a new style for the fashionable figure. The greatest tribute paid to its charm by women is their willingness to submit to an increase in their waist measure from three to four inches. For strange as it may seem, the new styles make this difference in the waist. The compensating grace is an absolute disappearance of the abdomen, even in the case of stout women. The bust is necessarily very low, as the corsets are not more than five inches high. In addition to increasing the size of the waist their tendency is to make the bust smaller, and that feature has made them unpopular with some who are attracted by the long curves and the straight back which they usually produce. A maker of these stays in New York, reports the Sun, of that city, finds herself so occupied that a first fitting is not pronounced under three weeks. They are tried on as carefully as a gown, and never leave her hands until satisfactory in every particular. Further down-town is another woman who is devoting herself with almost as much absorption to changing the New York feminine figure. Her method is somewhat different, although the general effect is the same. The stays made by her come in three separate pieces and are not united until after they have been put on the wearer. Women who wear them may be recognized by the same peculiarities produced by the other woman's stays, although healthy rather than modishness is the endeavor of the second manufacturer. The style came from Paris and was brought here some years ago by an American actress, whose peculiar figure had always been regarded as the result of nature rather than art. But the woman who followed her example all look like her nowadays and are perfectly satisfied.

Economy in the Use of Ice.

A piece of ice weighing ten pounds put daily into the ice box or refrigerator is of little or no use. Put in 100 pounds of ice once or twice a week and your refrigerator will always be cool. Being thoroughly chilled the ice will not melt so rapidly. The doors must be kept closed and the refrigerator must neither be scrubbed nor scalded. Many housewives with a false idea of cleanliness scrub out and scald the refrigerators once a week. Under such circumstances the refrigerator becomes heated, and as soon as the ice is put in it melts rapidly without throwing down the proper amount of cold air, and it really takes 24 hours to bring the refrigerator back to the point of refrigeration. If anything is spilled wipe it up at once with cold water. A teaspoonful of sweet spirits of nitre in two quarts of cold water may be used now and then on the bottom and sides of the refrigerator.—Ladies' Home Journal.

The Beaded Waist.

Fine beads sewn on at regular intervals all over silk waists, as if they were pin spots, are one of the Parisian fancies, and with these is worn a collar band, pointing down below the accustomed neck line in front, closely beaded all over.—Detroit Free Press.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

Latest Intelligence of Transpiring Events at the National Capital.

THE TREND OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

Lack of Interest in the Republican National Convention—Hanna's "Sure-Thing" Platform—The McKinley Policy Towards Great Britain—Trust "Prosperity."

[Special Correspondence.]

Nothing tamer could be imagined than the republican national convention at Philadelphia. The delegates positively yawned with weariness and the public refused to attend the affair. If the lethargy of the convention is an indication of the kind of campaign the republicans are going to put up, it looks like a confession of defeat beforehand. Even the imperturbable Mark Hanna seems to realize that the drift of public sentiment is against his party.

Hanna with his usual lack of tact let the country see during the national convention how completely he is the party boss. He hobnobbed with millionaires and trust directors and he let it be clearly understood that McKinley was only the puppet which he and his moneyed friends put up to move as they wished. Even the few instances where Hanna tried to give out the impression that he was not entirely in control were so clumsily managed as to be absurd.

The voters of the country, regardless of party, are not pleased at the open attempt to control affairs in the interest of the moneyed few. The whole atmosphere of the Philadelphia convention intensifies the interest in the democratic national convention at Kansas City.

That will be a serious gathering because matters of grave importance are to be discussed and acted upon, but it will be a real convention in close touch with the people and trying to carry out their wishes for a return to honest and constitutional government. There will be enthusiasm and earnest purpose at the Kansas City convention and it will be spontaneous. Not all the brass bands nor expensive display at Philadelphia could galvanize the republican performance into any semblance of life.

Everybody knew that the affair was set and died in Washington and, except for the looks of it, the delegates might as well have staid home and let Hanna and his friends announce the candidates and platform.

The republican convention was notable for the number of government officials—high and low—who found time to leave their duties in Washington and run over to Philadelphia. At Kansas City there will be something different from a gathering of automatic delegates and anxious office holders. It will be a convention where the delegates actually represent the sentiment of their home people. Even with the honest differences of opinion which might be expected from delegates from widely-separated sections, the indications are that the Kansas City convention will be harmonious—not with the graveyard harmony so apparent in the republican gathering, but the harmony which comes when men drop all minor differences in order to deal with grave problems which affect the very life and continuance of a free nation.

Tracking to Great Britain.

The Chinese complication is causing not a little anxiety in Washington. There is every indication that the domestic convulsion in China will drag in the European nations, and it is difficult to foresee the end.

The administration is not talking so loudly now about the "open door" with China. In fact it has recently allowed the publication of a consular report from one of the chief ports in China pointing out that the Chinese have no use whatever for American-manufactured goods. They prefer their clumsy hand methods to our complicated machinery and their wants are so simple and their standard of living so low that they have no desire for our manufactured products, and even if they had they have no money with which to buy them.

The administration has known all along that the cry of "expansion of oriental trade" was a delusion, but it tried to distract attention from the costly blundering in the Philippines.

Now, however, immense pressure is being brought to bear on the administration from British sources, to persuade McKinley to send troops into China. It is being put up to him that it is a part of his "understanding" with Great Britain that he shall help her out in her troubles.

The fact is that Great Britain cannot spare troops from the Transvaal to go into China. The Boers are still keeping Lord Roberts very busy. So she hopes to make McKinley her catspaw with which to rake her share of the Chinese chestnuts out of the fire.

If an election were not pending the administration would hasten to do the bidding of the Briton, but it has finally been borne in upon the McKinley administration that the people of this country are disgusted with its pro-British sentiments, so unusual caution is being observed in the Chinese matter. The people may just as well understand first as last, however, that this country has nothing to gain in China, and if it goes into the matter to any extent it may find itself involved in an international war.

Trust Prosperity.

The republicans are inclined to drop all other issues and cling to the "prosperity" argument. Even here the facts are not convincing, for the average

FARMERS AND TRUSTS.

How the Creations of McKinleyism Have Increased Agriculturalists' Burdens.

In a speech delivered in the house of representatives on the 2d inst., Congressman Clayton, of Alabama, proved by facts and figures that while trusts have been the beneficiaries of McKinley "prosperity," farmers have been their victims.

The Year Book of the department of agriculture for 1899, which has just been issued, shows that the farm products and farm animals in 1899, although vastly increased in quantity since 1890, had fallen off in value to the extent of \$706,999,971. This only counts as farm products corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, hay and cotton. If the farm products of 1899 had brought the same prices as did the same products in 1890 they would have brought more than they did by the sum of \$2,609,437,584.

The farmers raised 1,013,000,000 more bushels of produce in 1899 than they did in 1890, and yet this produce was worth \$205,000,000 less than was the smaller crop of 1890. This only calculates the cereals.

The farmers of the United States are paying more for all they consume than they were when the present administration went into power on March 4, 1897, and have lost during the present administration nearly \$2,000,000,000 by the decline in prices of farm products. In this calculation the statistics of 1897, the first year of the present administration, are used.

The wheat in the farmers' hands in 1897 was valued at \$428,547,121. The wheat in the farmers' hands in 1899 was valued at \$319,545,259. The farmers lost \$109,000,000 in the value of wheat alone, and yet the yield of wheat was increased.

The value of the cotton crop in 1897 was \$319,000,000, and it had fallen off \$14,000,000 the next year, while the crop of 1899 is not yet calculated. The average price of wheat in 1897 was 80.8 cents a bushel, while in 1899 it was only 58.4 cents a bushel.

These are the figures given by the republican secretary of agriculture, and it cannot be said that they were concocted for a democratic campaign argument.

By the decline in the price of their products the farmers have lost \$2,000,000,000 since McKinley's inauguration, while in 1899 alone the prices of trust-purchased fabrics advanced 33.1-3 per cent. Simultaneously with a cheapening of the things he raises to sell, the things the farmer must buy become dearer. In control of both branches of congress and of the executive department, it was within the power of the republican party to lessen the price of trust-made goods by repealing or authorizing the president to suspend the duties on similar imported goods. But this power the party did not exercise. It refrained because it wanted the pecuniary support of the trusts in the ensuing campaign, and if it crippled the trusts by withdrawing the protection that sustains them it would not have received it. Rather than injure the trusts, it preferred to inflict injustice upon the farmers, to continue the conditions which while forcing down the things he must buy.

Nevertheless, after this discriminating against him and in favor of the combinations that are dishonestly appropriating the fruits of his labor, the party will have the effrontery to ask the farmer for his vote. The trusts would not support the party if it had legislated in the interests of the soil sillers and against them. Why should the farmer support the party when it has legislated for the trusts and against him? The trusts are prosperous because they act concertedly in rewarding their friends and punishing their enemies. Farmers and others, who unprotected, must sell their labor or the products of their labor in open competition, can experience prosperity only by emulating the trust example. If they support those who are despoiling them they will be robbed perennially, and deserve to be robbed. They are a tremendous power at the polls. If they vote right the trusts will disappear and the robbery cease.

Many republicans of note, and many more not so distinguished, have been compelled to condemn the president's policy of imperialism and to warn their party of the perilous path upon which it has now entered. The great mass of the American people, there is now good reason to believe, are unmistakably terrified by Mr. McKinley's repudiation of American principles. To no American mind is the belief possible that a protest against the policy of imperialism may be voiced with any hope of good results within the ranks of the republican organization. That party must now be fought as the party of empire.

The salvation of the republic depends upon the successful issue of this fight.—St. Louis Republic.

The democrats will find all the campaign ammunition they need in the action and inaction of the late session of congress in its assertion of unconstitutional powers, its extravagance and waste, its green goods anti-trust amendment and its refusal to reduce oppressive and needless taxation—needless for any other purpose than to create a treasury surplus for jobbing purposes.—Pittsburgh Post.

The report that the Boer envoys have concluded to put their trust in the election of Bryan in November seems to be of the same piece of goods as is the frequently reiterated narrative that the Filipinos are pinning their hopes to the same occurrence. About this time look out for campaign bugaboos.—Boston Herald.

PROMISE AND PERFORMANCE.

What the Party in Power Has Failed to Do Since Assuming the Reins of Control.

The columns of the partisan republican press are just now glowing with accounts of the achievements of the first session of the Fifty-sixth congress. The claims made by enthusiastic reviewers are not comparative, but positive, and to the incautions and sympathetic mind they may give the impression that the 150 public bills, more or less, bear some sort of faithful relation to the promises of the republicans as made in the national convention of 1896. In that convention the republicans in stirring language appealed "for the popular and historical justification of their claims to the matchless achievements of 30 years of republican rule," and "earnestly and confidently address themselves to the awakened intelligence, experience and conscience of their countrymen," in communicating certain facts and principles.

Stated briefly, but strictly according to the programme set forth by the republicans four years ago, the party proposed to do the following things, described as "the principles and policies of the republican party." At that time, according to these principles we will abide, and these policies we will put into execution:

1. Promote protection.
2. Renew and extend reciprocal relations.
3. Protect domestic sugar production.
4. Build up merchant marine by discriminating duties.
5. Maintain sound money and secure free silver by international agreement.
6. Take care of veterans and avoid the pension bureau.
7. Construct an American canal across Nicaragua and protect American interests in Turkey.
8. Restore peace and order to Cuba.
9. Extend the navy.
10. Exclude immigrants who cannot read and write.
11. Extend the civil service.
12. Free ballot to every citizen.
13. Stop lynchings.
14. Establish national board of labor arbitration.
15. Pass a free homesteads bill.
16. Admit territories at early day.
17. Promote temperance and rights of women.

Following this categorical list of promises it is found that the promises that have been made good are these:

1. Gold standard has been established; free coinage of silver abandoned.
2. A free homesteads bill has been passed.
3. By these principles we will abide, and these policies we will put into execution. It has taken nearly four years, to put into execution two out of 17 "principles and policies" set forth as distinctly republican in 1896. A pretense has been made of carrying out the professions of support for reciprocity. Another pretense has been made of upbuilding the merchant marine, which the party in congress could not be depended upon to sanction, and which was not the policy proposed by the platform. A bill to authorize the construction of a Nicaragua canal has been passed in the house against the advice of the administration, and has been arrested in the senate through the influence of that administration. American interests in Turkey have been asserted, but not satisfied. The navy has been extended, partly following the plans of the preceding democratic administration and partly under the compulsion of unexpected war. Immigrants come much as they did in 1896. The civil service system has been impaired rather than extended, and the respect for it has visibly diminished. Here, there has been no extension of a "free ballot." Lynchings have not been stopped. No territories have been admitted. The promise was extensive. The performance is almost as bare as possible.—Schenectady Star.

REPUBLICAN GOVERNORS DOING ALL IN THEIR POWER TO CONDONE MURDER.

It is no mere conjecture that ex-Gov. Taylor, indicted as accessory to the murder of Gov. Goebel and chosen delegate to the Philadelphia convention, has an understanding with Gov. Stone of Pennsylvania. It is no mere inference from the fact that Gov. Mount has given him protection in Indiana.

Taylor's friends who are in a position to know, and who see no reason why they should make any secret of their knowledge, declare that assurances have been given that no requisition for him will be honored while he is in Pennsylvania.

This admission warrants the assumption that like assurances have been received from the republican governor of Ohio, since it obviously would be unsafe for Taylor to attempt to pass through Ohio if there was reason to think Gov. Nash would honor a Kentucky requisition.

When the republican governors of three states join in sheltering Taylor—the only states where there are republican governors in which he has had occasion to seek shelter—there is no room to doubt that all republican governors would be equally hospitable.

And when Taylor is received as an honored member of the republican national convention—the attitude of the republican party toward the political assassination issue as it is represented in Kentucky cannot be involved in much doubt.

Why should the republican governors of various states refuse to honor a requisition from the governor of Kentucky for this particular fugitive? Is it because they believe the accused will be denied justice in Kentucky?

They have no right to assume any such thing. It is not a political party which demands the surrender of Taylor. It is the state of Kentucky. Taylor has been indicted by a grand jury. He is wanted to stand trial before a court and jury.

It is idle to pretend that he cannot get a fair trial before an impartial jury in a state where he was once elected governor and where he claims to have been elected a second time. Rational people will refuse to believe any such thing.

But if there is no reason to doubt that the accused would be fairly tried there is no possible excuse for not surrendering him, unless it is the excuse that political assassination is justifiable and laudable if it is in the interest of a particular party.

When republican governors refuse to give up Taylor, when the representatives of the republican party in national convention receive him with open arms, they endorse political assassination in a practical way that speaks louder than any platform declaration from British sources, to persuade McKinley to send troops into China. It is being put up to him that it is a part of his "understanding" with Great Britain that he shall help her out in her troubles.

The fact is that Great Britain cannot spare troops from the Transvaal to go into China. The Boers are still keeping Lord Roberts very busy. So she hopes to make McKinley her catspaw with which to rake her share of the Chinese chestnuts out of the fire.

If an election were not pending the administration would hasten to do the bidding of the Briton, but it has finally been borne in upon the McKinley administration that the people of this country are disgusted with its pro-British sentiments, so unusual caution is being observed in the Chinese matter. The people may just as well understand first as last, however, that this country has nothing to gain in China, and if it goes into the matter to any extent it may find itself involved in an international war.

THE DEMOCRATS WILL FIND ALL THE CAMPAIGN AMMUNITION THEY NEED IN THE ACTION AND INACTION OF THE LATE SESSION OF CONGRESS IN ITS ASSERTION OF UNCONSTITUTIONAL POWERS, ITS EXTRAVAGANCE AND WASTE, ITS GREEN GOODS ANTI-TRUST AMENDMENT AND ITS REFUSAL TO REDUCE OPPRESSIVE AND NEEDLESS TAXATION—NEEDLESS FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE THAN TO CREATE A TREASURY SURPLUS FOR JOBBING PURPOSES.—PITTSBURGH POST.

THE PRICE OF WHEAT AND CORN AND COTTON AND OTHER PRODUCTS WHICH THE UNITED STATES EXPORTS IN LARGE QUANTITIES IS FIXED IN THE MARKETS OF EUROPE, WHERE MCKINLEY DOES NOT RULE. AMERICAN MARKETS ARE BASED ON LIVERPOOL MARKETS, AND THE LATTER ARE INDEPENDENT OF THE ACTION OF REPUBLICAN LEGISLATION. MCKINLEY HAS NO MORE TO DO WITH THE HIGH OR LOW PRICE OF FARM PRODUCTS THAN HE HAS WITH THE FLOOD OR DROUGHT OR THE COMING OF FROST EARLY OR LATE.—HELENS INDEPENDENT.

OPINIONS AND POINTERS.

As it stands to-day Mr. McKinley is by act of congress autocrat of Porto Rico and by the inaction of congress absolute despot of the Philippines.—Boston Post.

We haven't heard about the frauds in the Philippines. The censor still takes care to "let nothing go through that will hurt the administration."—Johnstown (Pa.) Democrat.

President McKinley's hand is to be the one to return the rebel flags that were captured in battle during the civil war. Where is Forsaker? Where are the other pot-volant patriots who denounced Cleveland as a traitor for promising to suggest such a thing?—Milwaukee Journal.

Only six months ago Senator Hanna declared that Matt Quay would get no help from the administration. Before the campaign is over Quay may be telling a supplicating administration that it will get no help from him. The republican party will need all the bosses it can get this year.—Los Angeles Herald.

The American people will hold Mr. McKinley responsible for the fact that the trusts are now the dominant factor in this government. They are resolved to overcome the trust evil and to punish the party of the trusts. They know that this is imperative if true Americanism is to survive. They know that to control and regulate the trusts they must retire Mr. McKinley from the presidency of the United States.—St. Louis Republic.

The price of wheat and corn and cotton and other products which the United States exports in large quantities is fixed in the markets of Europe, where McKinley does not rule. American markets are based on Liverpool markets, and the latter are independent of the action of republican legislation. McKinley has no more to do with the high or low price of farm products than he has with the flood or drought or the coming of frost early or late.—Helens Independent.