

# THE ST. LANDRY CLARION.

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

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## NOTES FROM WASHINGTON

### Latest Intelligence Upon Matters of National Interest at the Capital.

### UNDERHAND WORK OF ADMINISTRATION.

#### The Chinese Situation and the State of Affairs in the Philippines—Republican Campaign Managers Use Government Employes for Campaign Purposes.

(Special Correspondence.)  
The administration gets out a new bulletin on the Chinese situation every day. This does not obscure the fact that it has failed to do the only effective thing that ought to have lain within its power.

It ought to have been able to throw a big force into China and rescue our citizens at the first intimation of serious danger. If it had done that and then withdrawn from the country and sent every Chinaman packing home from these shores it would have won the admiration of the civilized world.

In such an action the president of the United States need not have wasted time cooperating with foreign powers and getting entangled in their jealous bickerings.

Everybody knows now that the administration has deceived the people about the condition of the Philippines. Its boastful allusion in the speech accepting the nomination, about Manila being an advantageous base of operations in case of Asiatic war, has proved a boomerang.

Our troops might as well have been at home as in Manila for all the use they have been in this crisis. They were so encumbered by disease that they were unfit to fight the Chinese even if the administration had decision enough to pull them out of the Philippines and leave the settlement of that trouble until some time when our own citizens were in less danger.

#### The Conger Message.

The administration now claims that it is pinning its faith to the alleged message from Minister Conger, received through Chinese sources, stating that our citizens were alive but sorely besieged by the Chinese. The dispatch was not dated, but the administration claims to have supplied that information from unknown sources and makes it July 18.

Even if the minister were alive at that date, it is difficult to see how it improves the situation for the administration. It is admitted that no troops will start for Peking until after August 1, and the date of starting depends on the whim of the commanders of the allied forces.

The continental powers do not credit the Conger message in the least. They believe that the foreign inhabitants were massacred early in July and that this is a message which Conger tried to send out but which the Chinese intercepted. They sent it later to defer the outburst of wrath at the news of the massacre.

#### An Administration Trick.

It is difficult to discuss the Chinese question intelligently because the administration is up to its usual trick of censoring all dispatches. It gives out its own version or nothing at all, just as it sees fit.

The experience in the Philippine situation gives good ground to believe that subsequently the public will find that the administration has all along known facts which it did not choose to divulge.

It is now said that the imperial government of China has asked McKinley to use his good offices to extricate it from the difficult and dangerous position in which it has been placed by the Boxer uprising.

This looks like the entering wedge of an attempt to disclaim all responsibility for any atrocities which may have been committed and to so wind up the administration in a net of diplomacy that nothing will ever be done either to punish outrages which have been committed or prevent their repetition in the future. France peremptorily declined a similar request from China. McKinley is drifting along and will get in the midst of various unpleasant complications. The 15,000 troops to be sent from this country will not reach China before September. They can involve this country in plenty of trouble, but it is difficult to discover what good they can do.

#### Democrats on Record.

Bryan and the other democrat leaders have put themselves on record as earnestly favoring protection to our citizens, but no participation in any scheme of grabbing territory.

#### Counting the Dead.

News comes from the Philippines that 200 of them were killed by our troops last week. It requires the killing of a large number of these alien people in order to prepare them for the beauties of the McKinley carpetbag regime.

A report has also escaped the censor that from five to ten of our soldiers are dying daily with the bubonic plague. This is the rainy season and our troops suffer untold hardships.

Senator Pettigrew publishes a letter which he received from the Filipino who conducted negotiations with Admiral Dewey, in which the Filipinos were promised independence if they would help Dewey defeat the Spaniards on land.

Of course the administration press eneters at this, but it should not do so, for tons of extracts from the Congressional Record are daily being

sent out by the republican campaign manager, and these statements in the Record were palpably written to order by officers of our army in the Philippines in order to bolster up the administration's position.

Senator Pettigrew's letter looks much more authentic than the matter which the republicans ask voters to believe just because it has a Philippine postmark.

#### Republican Crookedness.

Now it is the bureau of education in Washington which is being utilized for republican campaign purposes. This bureau has been discovered using the government clerical force to send out pamphlets printed in England giving the English "explanation" of the Boer war.

The literature is being sent to school-teachers in states where republican success seems doubtful. It is rather an insult to the intelligence of educators to assume that they know so little of current events as to swallow campaign yarns of English manufacture.

The bureau of statistics still grinds out republican matter with great regularity. Its latest bulletin tries to make it appear that the English occupation of Pretoria has opened a great market for American-made agricultural implements.

The bald fact is that the Boer inhabitants of the Transvaal are still using swords instead of pruning hooks and machine guns instead of reapers.

#### ADOLPH PATTERSON

### BRYAN TO THE PEOPLE.

#### A Point in the Democratic Platform That Should Be Carefully Considered.

"The Kansas City platform," says Mr. Bryan, to the Nebraska democratic convention, "declared one issue to be paramount. I want you to go home and present this truth, that when a government once abandons the doctrine that it exists only by consent of the governed it can continue to live only by brute force."

Every true friend and supporter of the democratic candidate will do as Mr. Bryan wishes in the matter. Nobody but the republicans, assistant republicans, or those who for some reason desire to divide and defeat the democratic party, will take the emphasis from the paramount issue, to place it on a secondary issue of little real consequence or vitality in the present campaign.

The place for every true and loyal democrat at this crisis is to stand on the democratic platform; accepting as paramount the issue made paramount by the march of events, and accepted as such by the democratic platform and the democratic candidate; and declining to be diverted or ambushed by republican bushwhackers anxious to prevent an attack on the real weakness of the McKinley citadel, Republic or empire, which? Where do the American people stand on the real issue?—Albany Argus.

### PARAGRAPHIC POINTERS.

—McKinley and Roosevelt are the candidates of the youngest party in American politics—the imperial party, now less than a year old.—N. Y. Journal.

—"Moneyed interests" are said to have backed Platt in forcing Roosevelt on the ticket. Moneyed interests, it seems, take a hand in everything the republican party does.—Indianapolis News.

—If McKinley's nomination be followed by his election there is going to be another period of backing and filling, of sophomoric statesmanship and of bowing to the will of party leaders.—N. Y. Herald (Ind.).

—It now becomes the first duty of every American to protect the republic from the plotters for empire and to remove the conspirators from posts where they have power dangerous to the republic.—St. Louis Republic.

—On the paramount issue—republic or empire—all patriotic Americans can touch elbows and fight side by side. And if they do all the money in the treasure chests of the kings of the world can't elect William McKinley president of the United States.—Toledo Bee.

—The impression seems to prevail throughout the country that the transfer of Perry Heath from the post office department to the position of secretary of the national committee is another move to "keep Cuba out of the campaign." We really cannot blame Mark Hanna for wanting it out.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

—Republican newspapers and republican speeches in congress during the past year have contained not a little scolding talk about the Declaration of Independence and American principles—not a little in defense of the policy of governing people as subjects, without regard to their own rights or wishes, but for the glory and profit of the governing power.—Hartford (Conn.) Times.

—The 10,000,000 of the human family whom the president says is partly liberated from imperialism would like very well to know where the liberation comes in. With a standing army over them and hundreds of them being slaughtered every month in the year they are certainly entitled to an explanation of Mr. McKinley's little speech on the porch at Canton.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

—The republican leaders, on their own party authority, are described as being fearful that they are going to lose congress, whatever else they may gain. They need not trouble themselves. If the signs of the times mean anything this is to be a neck or nothing campaign. It will be a distinct triumph for the trusts all along the line or their defeat and burial under a popular land-slide.—Washington Times.

### MCKINLEY'S HYPOCRISY.

#### How the Republican Administration Has "Liberated" the Filipinos and Others.

In his speech of acceptance of the republican nomination for president Mr. McKinley spoke eloquently of the recent achievement of his administration in the Philippines, resulting in the "liberation" of 10,000,000 of the human family from the yoke of imperialism.

This would be a noble thought for liberty-loving Americans, were it based on fact. It was for just such an achievement that 200,000 of these liberty-loving Americans sprang to arms in 1898 in response to the president's call for volunteers for the war with Spain. That war was declared for the express purpose of freeing Cubans. It made an irresistible appeal to all true Americans. It promised to present to the world, the grand spectacle of a mighty republic rushing to the rescue of a little people oppressed by tyranny, and, having freed them, straightway lifting them to a national independence of their own.

Two years have passed since this humanitarian war for service in which these 200,000 liberty-loving Americans were so proud to volunteer, was fought and won. In these two years Mr. McKinley's administration has found time and opportunity to do many things, but it has found no time to free Cuba. It has, instead, established a "carpetbag government" in Cuba which has devoted its efforts to the looting of that already sorely afflicted island. It has used, and is still using, all its influence to bring about the annexation of Cuba to the United States. It declared in 1898 that the Cuban people were then,

### THEY WILL HELP BRYAN.

#### Business Men and Workingmen Are Going to Vote for the People's Candidate.

Ask the drummer whom he will vote for. A vast number of them have lost their positions because of combinations which permit of one traveling man doing the work of several.

McKinley prosperity has hurt him. He will tell you that he voted for McKinley four years ago. He is going to vote for Bryan this year. He can talk. The same brain and tongue that make him a good drummer make him a good Bryan worker.

The drummer is not only going to vote for Bryan. That is not his speed. He is going to work for him. He is scattered all through this big country and he will come pretty near equaling the McKinley campaign orators in number.

The drummer is going to be quite a factor in the campaign this fall.

Ask the man who keeps the cigar store whom he is going to vote for. He voted for McKinley last year.

He is going to vote for Bryan. He has to buy his goods from the tobacco trust. He can't make any money. The trust gobbles the profit of the business.

The cigar stand is a great place for political discussion. Men congregate there and talk about men, conditions and issues. The keeper of the store is looked up to as a man pretty well posted. He has much influence in the discussions. His views of Bryan and trusts are certain to set his friends thinking.

Ask the grocer whom he is going to

### PROFIT IN SHIP-BUILDING.

#### Those Engaged in the Industry in the United States Are Said to Be Prosperous.

That the shipyards of the country are in a generally prosperous condition is indicated by the fact that during the last six months of 1899 and the first four months of 1900 there was only one failure among firms operating plants of any magnitude. On the other hand, says the Engineering Magazine, a number of shipbuilding establishments which had been closed for some time were reopened and there was scarcely one of the more prominent institutions which did not inaugurate enlargements or improvements, these extensions amounting in some instances to a virtual doubling of the capacity of the yard.

Most significant of all is the fact that in the interval mentioned there were projected ten new shipbuilding corporations, which propose to erect plants entailing outlays ranging all the way from \$500,000 to \$6,000,000. Some of these new projects are already well advanced, and if all are carried out on the lines mapped out the aggregate expenditure will exceed \$20,000,000.

The contracts in the hands of the American shipbuilders afford an equally satisfactory showing. There are now building or under contract in the shipyards of the United States merchant and naval tonnage which represents an aggregate value, exclusive of the armor and armament for the naval vessels, of \$69,000,000. Of this total the naval vessels building for the United States navy department foot up, in round numbers, \$34,500,000; the two Russian war vessels, building at the yard of William Cramp & Sons company, \$5,000,000; the mercantile vessels on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, \$18,000,000; the mercantile vessels on the great lakes, \$10,000,000; and the mercantile craft on the inland rivers, \$1,500,000.

Comparing this showing with the volume of business on land in the early summer of 1899, we find a distinct gain of \$7,000,000 in the value of contracts, inasmuch as the commissions in the hands of the builders at that time amounted to approximately \$62,000,000. That the growth of the industry is, moreover, even greater than evidenced by these figures may be appreciated by a comparison of the sundry items which go to make up each total. It will thus be seen that whereas the volume of naval work fell off \$8,000,000, without taking into consideration the Russian contracts, the value of the ships building on the inland rivers was almost doubled, the aggregate of contracts at the great lakes yards was more than trebled and the plants on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts show an increase of many per cent. in the commissions on their books.

### MEAT FOR SOLDIERS.

#### Even in Warm Climates It Is the Ideal and an Essential Ration of an Army.

The "received opinion" is that in very hot countries men should eat meat very sparingly if at all, living instead on vegetables and fruits. But Col. Charles A. Woodruff, U. S. A., an assistant commissary general of subsistence, boldly challenges the correctness of this opinion, says the Hartford Courant. In an essay on the ideal ration for an army in the tropics he maintains that meat is essential if the soldiers are to be kept well nourished. He speaks highly of beef on the hoof when obtainable under the right conditions, but fairly takes off his hat to bacon. "In action the composition of the ration is dominated by military necessity," he says, "and here our component parts of bacon and hard bread, portable, palatable, of great potential energy and needing no preparation, are unequalled." With the bacon or beef and the hard bread he would give our soldiers on duty in tropical countries, domestic vegetables (fresh or dried), dried fruits, corn bread occasionally (if the cook knows how to make it), fish for an occasional change and tea or coffee. He is inclined to think that in very hot regions tea is preferable.

The colonel in his views on the meat question is backed up by Capt. William Stephenson, U. S. A., assistant surgeon, who has been watching over the health of soldiers for 15 years. "My personal experience of a year in Tampa, Porto Rico and Santiago," writes the captain, "was that I craved and ate as much meat of all kinds relatively to all food eaten, as in cooler climates. I believe that meat consumption among the natives of hot countries is limited by their purses, not their tastes. In Cuba and Porto Rico I found the morning and evening meals in private houses and restaurants prodigal of meat of all kinds."

Apparently the Army and Navy Journal sides with these officers on the meat question. "When," it says, "in the days of southern slavery, it was sought to turn the maximum of human energy, and muscular force, hog and hound is the diet chosen."

### Through Chinese Glasses.

This is how a Chinese writer describes New Zealanders in a Chinese paper: "They live months without eating a mouthful of rice; they eat bullocks and sheep in enormous quantities, with knives and prongs. They never enjoy themselves by sitting quietly on their ancestors' graves, but jump around and kick bulls as if paid for it, and they have no dignity, for they may be found walking with women."—Allahabad Pioneer.

### Her Wish.

Mother-in-Law (angrily)—I wish I had a million dollars.  
Son-in-Law—Why, mamma?  
Mother-in-Law—So I could disinher- it you.—N. Y. Journal.

### STRONG BY WILL POWER.

#### Many Military Heroes Have Been Delicate in Physique When They Were Young.

The soldier is so often looked upon as being the embodiment of strength, health and activity that it may be something new to learn that many celebrated generals have as boys been anything but robust or noted for the virtues just mentioned, says the London Express.

Lord Roberts is the most signal example of this. As a lad he was so delicate that when he went out to India on his first voyage there as a soldier it was generally supposed by his most intimate friends and relatives that his life would necessarily be short, so pale and delicate was he. We have several independent accounts of how the crew of the ship and some of his messmates pitied the tender-looking young Anglo-Indian and prophesied that an early grave would be his.

But the Indian climate, his native climate, too, set him up and worked wonders in him. How have those prophecies of evil been falsified by what we in our time see and know to-day!

The duke of Wellington was not at all strong when a lad and his mother was often much concerned about his health. At Eton he got the reputation of being rather a silent, quiet, somewhat sulken youth. But it is generally believed now that this was as much due to his delicate health as to any individual characteristics of his own temperament.

Arthur Wellesley could not stand the knocking about and rough-and-tumble life that some of his Eton friends enjoyed at that time, and they were not slow to make him aware of the fact.

Rochefort Maguire, whose recent adventures in Kimberley and help to the garrison have made his name more known even than before the siege, was almost "given up" when a boy, so poor was his general health.

His destined career had to be changed for no other reason than that his health would not stand it, and he had to go out to the Cape in order to seek that health which seemed to be denied him in England. Happily he found it there, and found fortune, too, at the same time; so he, at any rate, cannot now be mourned for his fate.

Maguire found at the Cape a man still more influential than he himself was to become, a man who also had had to leave England and the prospect of being a clergyman owing to his weak state of health. This man had once been intended for a parson, like his father, and would have perhaps ended his days as a country vicar had not bad health stepped in and made him give up that idea and set out for Cape Colony. Then his health became renewed and today the whole world knows Cecil Rhodes almost as well as it knows anybody.

Rhodes may well be called a "soldier" as regards fighting, for, though not a military man by profession, he was always willing to take any share of fighting that came along his way, and his advice to doubtful Britons during the late crisis in Kimberley, to "be like me and sit tight," will not be readily forgotten. It was said that Kruger had such an opinion of Cecil Rhodes' fighting powers that he proposed to put him into a cage when Kimberley was taken, but it may be also said that Rhodes would have shown the Boers no small amount of resistance first before he had thus allowed himself to be taken, for he is by instinct a fighting man to the very bone.

Havelock was never very strong and as a boy he was decidedly on the dark side of health. Even when a man his pale face was a general subject of remark among his followers. But they all knew his worth and courage when the time of trial came.

Perhaps no civilian in this century was more a born fighter than was Lord Byron. He had been able to become a real soldier, but he was kept back from that by his deformity, and by constant bad health. Yet he went forth manfully to help the Greeks in their struggle for independence against the Turks and perished at Missolonghi.

The present kaiser has never been a robust man and as a lad was still more delicate. His deformed arm always gave him much trouble in affecting his general health, especially in his young years. But he has, by his splendid resolution and care, grown out of this constant bad health, and to-day he is a fighting man with whom all Europe has to reckon—a man not easily to be beaten in what he undertakes.

So that there is much hope for delicate boys after all, if they have the right sort of pluck in them.

Health and strength are largely a matter of will power, after all.

### A Remarkable New Zealand Bird.

The capture of a fourth specimen of the "takaha," or flightless rail of New Zealand, is regarded as one of the most important events of recent years in ornithology. The capture was effected nearly two years ago, but detailed accounts of the bird have only just reached England. The takaha (Notornis hochstetteri) is about equal in size to a goose, but its wings are very small, and unlike all of its relatives in other lands, it cannot fly. Its breast is of a rich blue color, and its powerful beak is described as "a large equilateral triangle of hard pink horn," apparently an excellent weapon. The first specimen of the bird was caught in 1849, the second in 1854 and the third in 1879. The new specimen is said to be the finest of all, and \$1,500 has been offered for it.—Youth's Companion.

### Prepared for Emergencies.

First Masher—Why do you hang two thermometers in the window?  
Second Masher—My dear fellow, one is for the heat and the other is for the cold, you know. You're not so well up in astronomy as I thought you were.—St. Louis Republic.

### FASHION'S FANCIES.

#### Materials That Are Popular for Warm Weather Costumes—Black Lace Revived.

A pretty, graceful and comfortable modification of the mutton-leg sleeve rivals the long directoire and the Marie Antoinette styles with puffed or gathered undersleeves. An autumn gown for general wear this sleeve will take precedence of the other models just mentioned, says the New York Post.

Black and white striped satin foulard, taffeta, liberty silk, and the heavier weaves of Runchunda are used very effectively as garnitures for gowns of plain white foulard, pale blue mauve, sea green and primrose yellow. Henrietta cloths or velvets, black silk and satin costumes and gowns of delicately colored mohair draped de'te, and collette.

Draped berthas, with a fall of deep lace or accordion-plaited chiffon or net on the lower edge, Becamier folds, narrow Venise or Cluny lace yoke pieces, on the tops of demi-collette bodies, accordion-plaited waists of diaphanous material, Greek draperies brought from the right shoulder to the waist and terminating in long scarf ends, are all still in marked favor for elegant evening toilets. Their vogue will continue next season, not alone for full-dress wear, but for afternoon receptions, teas, dinner gowns, etc. These notably graceful accessories are still the rage in Paris, as also are fluffy and frilly decorations at the top and bottom of all full-dress gowns. Just below the waist the fashion is to be as willowly and petticoated as possible.

Black nets, grenadines and etamines have for several summers past usurped the place of black lace in fashionable favor for making of semi-transparent black gowns. Where we have seen a black lace model of recent seasons, it has been one that was exceptionally elegant and costly. When black lace came to be as common on the dusty streets as huckleberries in a woodland meadow, the rage for this beautiful style of dress was over. It was everywhere in evidence, and often looked gray and wrinkled, being made of tawdry laces that quickly lost their silky finish. This, of course, killed its popularity. But at its best, and properly worn, it is one of the most elegant and recherche black dresses that can be selected for the summer and the variety of designs set forth for the season before us has never been excelled.

### WHEN THE HEART IS HEAVY.

#### Do Not Spread Mental Depression Any More Than a Contagious Disease.

Worry kills. It wears upon the brain as dropping water wears away stone. The habit must be killed by eternal vigilance, resolution and good sense. Worry, like bad air or an obnoxious person, must be driven out, and the best way to drive either out is by the introduction of the good. You can fill your mind with comforting, calming thoughts, leaving no room for the harassing ones, writes Ada C. Sweet, in Woman's Home Companion. You can flood out the enemy, just as by pouring a stream of cold water into a tub filled with discolored liquid you can soon force out the muddy contents of the glass and let it filled with liquid crystal. Don't let events depress you. Maintain your equilibrium, and let mind, rule, matter and good sense judge events. The emotional nature is always watching for a chance to exploit itself. Keep it in reserve, ready for every touch of human feeling, responsive to goodness, honor, cheerfulness and all healthy feeling, but do not allow it to tinge your understanding or in any way affect your sane view of business or the affairs of life. Check expression when bitter or somber feeling has the best of you. To say how sad or perplexed you feel when your heart sinks for the moment deepens your inward troubles, and at the same time spreads it to outside people. You would not spread disease; do not spread mental distress. Your desponding words, bursting impulsively from a full heart in the presence of a friend, add to the burdens of another human being—one, perhaps, already weighed down by cares and anxieties. To so speak is to allow yourself to be overcome by "things" ruled by the natural course of the world. You cannot rule the world, it is true, but you have the power to rule your part of it—that is, yourself. Don't have and don't worry. This is the advice given by a hale and beneficent old man to those who asked him for the secret of length of days. He might have added, don't get angry.

### Bean Croquettes.

Boil one cupful of brown beans until well done and dry; rub through a colander; to this pulp add one cupful of grated bread crumbs, one onion minced, one tablespoonful of parsley, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, one teaspoonful of salt and two well-beaten eggs; mix well together, form into cylinders, dip in beaten egg, then in cracker dust, and fry in deep fat, draining on soft paper. Serve with a tiny red pepper stuck in the top of each.—Home Magazine.

### Baked Puffs of Eggs.

One egg and two this slices of toast, to each person. Seasonings, lemon and parsley. Toast the bread lightly and butter well, place in a flat pan, beat the white of the egg until it stands alone, form in a square on the toast, place a little in the center, then carefully drop in the yolk. Sprinkle with salt, pepper, and dots of butter, place in a hot oven and brown, garnish well, and serve at once.—Good Housekeeping.

