

CAJAN ETHNOLOGY IS ANSWERED.

have been by him burst as under, and place him before American Citizenship as unfettered as "Old Boreas," and bloweth where he listeth. Upon June the 22nd, 1909 an election for a special school tax of three mills on the dollar for twenty years, was held in one of the so called "progressive" cities of our State for the purpose of funding said tax into bonds to be realized upon to build a modern, sanitary, fireproof school building in which to house the many unfortunates that were then being turned away from the present school by reason of the inadequacy of the room and facilities for teaching them. Some of those turned away were anxious to acquire an education, that they consented to attend the school one half of the day, allowing the other half for their fellow unfortunates. What was the result of this election? Unprecedented in American progressive history, hundreds, perhaps thousands of little children, whose parents, although "Cajans," still had enough pride to desire that their children should not suffer, as they had done, for the want of an education, were denied the means for its acquisition. Defeat? Yes, ignoble, overwhelming. By whom? Those who had been lifted to safety by the tide created by the briny sweat of the "Cajan," and who looking down into the depths from whence they had been raised, refused to lend assistance to those still in them. By whom? By a few designing politicians and money sharks who cared make known o the world their ignoble connection with the defeat. By what means? Such only as are employed by minds perverted and stagnated with self interest, to lead astray, dumfounded and coerce minds less strong and cunning than their own. There is one case connected with this election which exemplifies their modus operandi. It is that of a poor "Cajan" who had three children being educated at the public's expense in a school to which they were by right not entitled, by reason of the fact that the school was one erected by the citizens of a one progressive town, and was outside of this particular "Cajan" district. This "Cajan" appears on the assessment roll of the parish, as being assessed for \$14.00, the total assessed value of his taxable property. Upon the evening of the day of election there was a dreadful clatter of hoofs upon the streets of the City and out of a cloud of dust emerged our "Cajan," sweaty and begrimed, his horse jaded and only too glad to stand without hitching; into the voting place he rushed, up to the commissioners and when asked "pour" or "contre," he answered "contre" with such an emphasis as to lead all who heard him to suspect that he must be some large tax payer, who, having none himself or having those that he did have so well provided for, refused to have his less fortunate brethren's children educated at his expense. Upon learning that his total assessment was only \$14.00 and that the tax for the full 20 years upon the same would amount to only 80 cents, I was dumfounded and proceeded to explain to him, and ask him, why, under these circumstances he had voted against, he having three children who were receiving the benefits of a public education for which he paid or would pay only four cents a year, and told him that this was his chance to have the expense of his children's education saddled upon the backs of those who had waxed rich as the result of his toil. To my question he replied, "Meis, dey tell me dat my tax be \$14 a year if I vote pour." This is the means, dear author, by which the fetters of ignorance have been forged upon the poor derided "Cajan" by unscrupulous politicians and money sharks. Know ye then, author of "Cajan Ethnology," whose knowledge of the characteristics of the people of whom you write is probably based upon some rebuff received at their hands that these people refuse not your assistance, but they do resent your interference with their domestic affairs. Stop for a while in the veritable home of the "Cajan" Evangeline, the newly created parish; what do we find there—politicians are not allowed and are becoming as scarce as schools formerly were; they are not

wanted and are not allowed to meddle in the affairs of the inhabitants, as one of my acquaintance will vouch for, who undertook to handle the defeat of a certain school tax—the he is recorded as having made the attempt, but his departure from that vicinity was sudden. This character was neither a tax payer nor a voter in that district, but a politician, whose fame as a tax defeating orator had spread. What was the result of the election held in this "Cajan" community. Defeat? No! Victory, overwhelming, unanimous. No characteristic of the modern progressive American, say you? Out of several elections held in the parish, where every man and his brother is a "Cajan" none failed of the desired result, as the voters were unanimously in favor of the education of their children, which had been so long denied them by the intrigues of money sharks and politicians. As to the affection exhibited by the "Cajan Mother," it has one redeeming feature at least, which alone compensates the world for her inability to attend her child, scientifically, when sick, which is very seldom, or of understanding the instructions of the attending physician, her affections, however crude and uncouth they may be, unlike those of that class known to Ethnologists as the highly developed social degenerates, are bestowed upon the flesh of her flesh, and not some lap dog or pampered animal pet who fills the vacancy created in the household by the conspicuous absence of children. In return for this "brutish" affection the "Cajan" offspring, off times at an early age, assumes the responsibilities and burdens attendant upon the support of his aged parents, who, no longer able to care for themselves and having no other means of obtaining the necessities of life, look to their progeny, who bend their energies thereto with the good will that is characteristic of them in the fulfillment of their moral obligations. The assertion that the "Cajan" professes to hate the negro, 'tis true that they are clannish, but they are always willing to help the poor and needy, they despise not the negro as a race, but his individual habits and outbursts of animal passion. The real cause of the hybrids found in those sections of the country inhabited by the "Cajan," is not the "Cajan" himself, but his American brother, who with his pack on his back and without a family, invade their territory for the purpose of selling his goods at exorbitant prices, to the poor unsuspecting "Cajan." And as to the surprise exhibited by the author of "Cajan Ethnology," that most of the mulattoes bear well known family names—is it in any way strange that the offspring of unknown parentage should be given some name? What more natural than that of their masters? Some of the best known names of the South are represented in negro families and will continue to be until there is a total extinction of the negro race. Why? Because certain of the negro families in appreciation of the humane treatment received at the hands of these white families, while under the bonds of slavery, have honored them by using their patronym. Does it behoove one who has attendants upon her every wish and who probably never sees the inside of the kitchen or nursery until the time comes for her tour of inspection, when she undertakes to invade the kitchen to gaze in admiration at its splendid equipment, to say that a woman who has all the household duties, such as the clothing of the entire family to make, wash, mended and put away, the cooking, cleaning up and nursing to be done, and after this perhaps in the field until darkness calls her in, is lazy and shiftless. Is this laziness and shiftlessness? If so they may well pray their Almighty God, that he never grant them the power of thrift. Perhaps the author of "Cajan Ethnology" would like to be advised by one who has been raised and associated with this class of "pitiable degenerates;" would like to have some light thrown upon the solution of this "sociological puzzle." If I may be permitted to do so, I would advise, that she buy less of her diamonds from Africa, less of her silks, satins and cottons from Paris, less of her linens from England and Ireland and less of her china from China and Japan, all of which she pays exorbitant prices for, and leave more of the money so spent in the land of the "Cajan" for his moral, intellectual and financial uplift. AUGUSTUS H. GARLAND.

SHERIFF'S SALE. ISAAC W. BARNES vs. MRS. E. J. LYONS. No. 18745, 16th Judicial District Court, Parish of St. Landry, La. By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale issued out of the Hon. 16th 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 offer for sale, for cash, at public auction, to the last and highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House of St. Landry parish, in Opelousas, La., on Saturday, September 18, 1909, at 11 o'clock a. m., the following described property, to-wit: Lot No. 2 in Block No. Fifteen in Krotz Addition to the town of Meville, St. Landry, parish, La. TERMS AND CONDITIONS. Said sale to be made at twelve (12) months credit. The purchaser to execute a bond with good and sufficient security, payable in twelve (12) months from the date of adjudication, for the amount of the price of adjudication of said property less the costs which are to be paid in cash as hereinafter stipulated, said bond to bear interest at eight per cent (8 per cent) per annum, the rate allowed in the judgment in said suit, from the day of adjudication until paid, and to be secured in addition by a special mortgage retained on said property. The purchaser to deduct from the price of adjudication and pay in cash on the day of sale the amount of printing, the Sheriff's and Clerk's fees, as well as the State, parish and municipal taxes, if any, due on the day of sale, aggregating say one hundred dollars (\$100) more or less. aug24-t M. L. SWORDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE. ISAAC W. BARNES vs. ROBERT E. WALLING. No. 18745, 16th Judicial District Court, Parish of St. Landry, La. By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Hon. 16th 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 offer for sale, for cash, at public auction, to the last and highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House of St. Landry parish, in Opelousas, La., on Saturday, Sept. 18th, 1909, at 11 o'clock a. m., the following described property, to-wit: All that part of block forty (40) in Krotz's Addition to the town of Meville, St. Landry parish La., lying east of the east leg of the way of the Texas & Pacific Railroad, with all the buildings and improvements thereon situated, and appurtenances thereon, together with all machinery and other material in the buildings located on said property. One hand saw, one planer, one moulder. TERMS AND CONDITIONS. Said sale to be made at twelve (12) months credit. The purchaser to execute a bond with good and sufficient security, payable in twelve (12) months from the date of adjudication, for the amount of the price of adjudication of said property less the costs which are to be paid in cash as hereinafter stipulated, said bond to bear interest at eight per cent (8 per cent) per annum, the rate allowed in the judgment in said suit, from the day of adjudication until paid, and to be secured in addition by a special mortgage retained on said property. The purchaser to deduct from the price of adjudication and pay in cash on the day of sale the amount of printing, the Sheriff's and Clerk's fees, as well as the State, parish and municipal taxes, if any, due on the day of sale, aggregating say one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150), more or less. aug24-t M. L. SWORDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE. CEDAR RAPIDS NATIONAL BANK vs. E. J. TOUPS. No. —, 16th Judicial District Court, St. Landry Parish, La. By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Hon. 16th 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 offer for sale, for cash, at public auction, to the last and highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House of St. Landry parish, at Opelousas, La., on Saturday, Sept. 18, 1909, All the merchandise sold by plaintiff to defendant, which has been recently taken out of the express office by defendant. Also the property situated in the city of Eunice upon which the defendant resides, comprising the ground and all the buildings and improvements thereon. TERMS AND CONDITIONS. Said sale to be made at twelve (12) months credit. The purchaser to execute a bond with good and sufficient security, payable in twelve (12) months from the date of adjudication, for the amount of the price of adjudication of said property less the costs which are to be paid in cash as hereinafter stipulated, said bond to bear interest at eight per cent (8 per cent) per annum, the rate allowed in the judgment in said suit, from the day of adjudication until paid, and to be secured in addition by a special mortgage retained on said property. The purchaser to deduct from the price of adjudication and pay in cash on the day of sale the amount of printing, the Sheriff's and Clerk's fees, as well as the State, parish and municipal taxes, if any, due on the day of sale, aggregating say one hundred dollars (\$100.00), more or less. sept14-3t M. L. SWORDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE. ISAAC W. BARNES vs. GRANVILLE JOHNSON. No. 18666, 16th Judicial District Court, St. Landry Parish, La. By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Hon. 16th 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 offer for sale, at public auction, to the last and highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House of St. Landry Parish, at Opelousas, La., on Saturday, Sept. 18, 1909, at 11 o'clock a. m., the following described property, to-wit: Lots Nos. three (3), nine (9) and ten (10) in block No. 27, Krotz Addition to the town of Meville, Parish of St. Landry, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon. TERMS AND CONDITIONS. Said sale to be made at twelve (12) months credit. The purchaser to execute a bond with good and sufficient surety, payable in twelve (12) months from the date of adjudication, for the amount of the price of adjudication of said property less the costs which are to be paid in cash as hereinafter stipulated, said bond to bear interest at eight per cent (8 per cent) per annum, the rate allowed in the judgment in said suit, from the day of adjudication until paid, and to be secured in addition by a special mortgage retained on said property. The purchaser to deduct from the price of adjudication and pay in cash on the day of sale the amount of printing, the Sheriff's and Clerk's fees, as well as the State, parish and municipal taxes, if any, due on the day of sale, aggregating say one hundred dollars (\$100), more or less. aug24-t M. L. SWORDS, Sheriff.

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\$1700 GIVEN AWAY IN PRIZES. 36 PRIZES IN ALL. The following list comprise the names and kinds of prizes to be given. Any one of which makes handsome gift. Two \$100 Plans, two complete correspondence scholarship \$250, one round trip ticket to San Francisco and \$50 expenses \$180, one round trip ticket to New York City and \$50 expenses \$145, five Edison Phonographs with 12 records \$250, five cash prizes each \$10, the cash prizes \$5 each, ten cash prizes \$2.50 each. HOW TO GET ONE. These prizes will be given in a voting contest to the ones getting the most votes in the most deserving and popular ladies and men in the State of Louisiana. The contest opens August 1st and closes November 15th, 1909. The main thing is to get in the contest early. A ticket good for 100 votes will be given out by the merchants and business men of your town whose name and business is printed below with amount of sales mentioned. There are many things that you and your friends need or will need that you can buy for the same price from these merchants and get the the votes besides, and in this way your chances of getting a prize are excellent. The tickets contain a blank line on which to write the name of person you wish to vote for, when they must be mailed to the Church Point Democrat for counting. Ask for the tickets when making a purchase. If you don't care for a prize, you will surely want to help a friend before the contest closes, and it will cost nothing extra—the prizes are actually to be given away. And while a person may win a prize without getting a subscriber to our paper, we will give 1000 votes with every one year's or \$1 subscription sent in for the Church Point Democrat, and will run a coupon good for 100 votes in our paper weekly through out the life of the contest. Vote for any person you desire, and when voted for they will become contestants. WADE H. ANDRUS, F. G. KELLER, CARRIER & HOLLER, Pressing Club, Baker, Barbers, With every 25cts. Opelousas, With every 25cts. Opelousas, With every 12cts. Opelousas. J. LANDAU, Gents' Furnishing, H. W. PERRY & CO., ALBERT CLARY, Groceries, With every \$1. Opelousas. With every 25cts. Opelousas, With every 25cts. Opelousas. CHAS. LASTRAPES, SAM R. GARBO, HAAS, LITTELL DRUG CO., Restaurant, Pool and Billiard Hall, Drugists, With every 25cts. Opelousas, With every 10cts. Opelousas, With every 25cts. Opelousas. WILLE ARDOIN, K. J. KEESER, EDMOND DEVILLE, Soft Drink Stand, Dreamland Theatre, Originator of 10cts Meat, With every 25cts. Opelousas, With every 10cts. Opelousas, With every 25cts. Opelousas. CHURCH POINT DEMOCRAT BOX 11 CHURCH POINT LA.

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