

Mr. Tremoulet's Figures on Sugar.

Editor Weekly Messenger.

In your paper of Saturday October 13, 1894, you published a leader on "Fair Price For Cane," which if unanswered is calculated to do much injury both to the sugar manufacturer and the cane grower, and inasmuch as you invite a statement of facts and figures, I propose to give them to you.

I will first submit an itemized statement of the cost of manufacturing cane into sugar as published lately in the "Times-Democrat" which has been pronounced to be rather below than above average results.

The following is a statement made by a large sugar planter of the present cost per ton of manufacturing sugar.

Sugar house manufacturing expenses for 24 hours (grinding 275 tons, (41250 lbs) and marketing expenses of product of 24 hours run; manufacturing cane into sugar, yield 180 pounds per ton. Calculated on basis of 60 days actual run of sugar house Common labor 80 cts a day.

Process:—Open steam train and vacuum pan.

Coal 10 bbls per 1000lbs at 23cents	
47 94 cents per ton	181.84
Engineers 4, \$18; firemen 4, \$8.00	21.00
Coal passers, 2 day and night	2.30
Carrier hands 17 1/2 cts per ton, average cost 1893 \$1.00 per day, 21.75 cts per ton.	48.12
Mill hands 6, 1 juice, 2 inch, carriers, 2 chute, 1 bagasse furnace man.	9.00
Clarifiers 3, evaporators 2, centrifugals 2	12.00
Sugar packers 2, hot room 2, bin 1, incidental 2	10.40
Filter press 2, tank washers 1,	5.00
Sugar boiler, assistant and chemist	
78 cts per 1000 lbs, 11.20 cts per ton	32.17
Lights, lubricants, sulphur, lime actual cost 1893 \$2.08 per ton	22.16
Sugar bbls 3 per 1000 lbs at 35 cts each 16.11 cts per ton	43.31
Molasses bbls 1 to 8, 1-3 tons @ 15 cts each 15 cts per ton.	41.25
Extra evaporators 2, \$3.33; cook \$1.50, efforts 2 \$3.33; kitchen and boarding house, \$17.50	25.66
Freight, weighing, commission etc 45 1/2 cts ton 1893	125.12
Repairs average of 5 sugar houses 23-24 cts ton	20.90
Produce tax amount to \$7.60 per ton	26.50
State and parish taxes \$830.60 days	9.22
Insurance premium on plant \$750 60 days	12.50
Insurance premium on product being manufactured	1.23
Interest on actual cost of plant, \$6540, 60 days	109.23
Daily expenses of manufacturing sugar	723.21
Cost per ton to manufacture and market sugar.	2.68

Whereas you declare the cost of manufacturing to be \$1.50 per ton you will observe that, manufacturing and marketing the product is \$2.63 per ton.

Now then, admitting results to be 300 lbs per ton, you must value such sugars according to their quality and present value. Those factories which approximated 300 lbs to the ton did so at the expense of quality, they made pot sugars fit only for refining, and the American Sugar Refining Co., is now paying for same 2 1/2 for firsts, 1 1/2 for seconds.

Applying these values as you did would give:

150 lbs (not 250 lbs as you have it, a typographical error no doubt) at 2 1/2	\$4.12 1/2
50 lbs seconds at 1 1/2	87 1/2
Making for a ton of cane	\$5.00
Deduct manufacturing expenses	2.68
Leaves net per ton	\$2.32
to represent cost of cane and profit to the manufacturer.	

From above showing can it be expected that cane can be paid the \$3.75, that you would have it appear only a fair remuneration to the cane growers?

Another very important consideration omitted in the Times-Democrat Exhibit which should be added, is, that a sinking fund should be created for the rebuilding "de novo" of the entire plant, every ten years.

German and French manufacturers who are very thorough and correct in ascertaining results, realize that constant improvements in machinery reduces so radically the cost of production that old plants cannot be worked except at a loss and must be entirely discarded. In consequence they retain yearly from their profits—when any are made—a certain percentage, for that sinking fund whereby to rebuild a modernized factory.

It is evident, Mr. Editor that both manufacturers and growers are going through a cycle and will come out at

the short end of the horn neither should be led to believe that the other is endeavoring to take undue advantage. They should work in concert, and endeavor with severe economy, to tide over the era of depression now prevailing.

I trust, you will give this communication a place in your columns.

Yours truly,
HENRY TREMOULET,
of Levett Burgulares & Co.
New Orleans, Oct. 17, 1894.

Letters From The People.

St. Martinville, La., Oct. 23, 1894.

EDITOR MESSENGER:—

I am not taking any active part in the present campaign, which is a measure, must decide, or must tend to decide our fate. It is to us, of the sugar districts, a question of great and serious significance. It means meat and bread to our family, life or death to our great sugar industry.

We are confronted, not with a political problem to solve, not to decide in preference of one candidate, the maintenance of white supremacy etc. We are facing a business question that means dollars and cents, to the whole state of Louisiana, a question that will decide the price of our products, a question that will decide the prosperity or misery of our people.

Every voter should give this matter his most serious consideration before he cast his ballot, he should weigh dispassionately whether he wants a high or low price for his products, whether his labor is worthy of low or high wages, whether he can decently support his family with his own labor under the free trade policy.

We must have protection if we want to maintain the prosperity enjoyed under the Republican rule, which has been shattered and vanished under Democratic legislation. The question is grave, serious and demand mature consideration of the people of this section.

The negro argument so profusely used by the distinguished and learned orators who are stumping the state with the Democrats and office holders and suckers of places, is indeed most ridiculous to intelligent and educated people, but it seems to produce a good effect for their cause with the ignorant and uneducated people, who cannot see the real cause of their ruin and suffering.

Have our people forgotten that neither the Democratic leaders combined with the forces of the negroes could not elect a negro to an important office in this parish. Almost every voter of this parish remember that L. A. Martinet was the Democratic Candidate for District Attorney, for this district some years ago, that he stumped the parish with the Democrats, made the campaign with them, he was cheered, patted, surrounded by the brass band with the booming cannon—I mean by the white Democrats, and notwithstanding all this Martinet was defeated, the white people did not want him.

Do you know who is L. A. Martinet? I presume you have heard of the 'negro editor' as this is the way Martinet is referred to now. He is no more a champion Democratic orator, but is now the 'negro editor of a negro paper' and yet this man was a Democratic candidate for office once in this parish.

Is there any danger of negro supremacy to-day?

The voter should go in his field or place of business, calculate the difference of the price and profit under free trade or under protection, and cast his vote accordingly.

STRICTLY BUSINESS.

The Truth Suppressed.

The following telegram was sent to this office by Dr. F. R. Martin, to show that the New Orleans papers will not publish the truth when not favorable to their cause. He is the regular correspondent of The Picayune and sent this message which never was published by that paper:

Breaux Bridge, Oct. 23, 1894.

Daily Picayune, N. O. La.

A mass meeting was held here to-day for the Hon. Andrew Price, the attendance was comparatively small. Mr. Pujo of Calcasieu was the first speaker who was introduced and spoke for about twenty minutes on the negro question.

Next came Congressman Price who in an able address tried to sustain the cause of the Democratic party.

It looks though our people are opening their eyes and are beginning to study the real question at issue whether it will benefit them to have free trade or whether the old question of protection will best subserve their interest.

The speech delivered by Gov. McKinley last Saturday night in New Orleans is considered by our people as the best and most lucid explanation of the tariff question that was ever heard in Louisiana, and no doubt has already and will continue to convert men in the system



MEN WHO WEAR CLOTHS

Might as well buy garments that fit and wear well as to buy garments that don't fit and don't wear long, either. It's just as easy and cheap to make Cloths that fit as to make Cloths that don't. It's only a question of "know how." We have found a manufacturer who really—knows how to cut and make garments for men and boys and we've going to stick to him. If you want fit and durability, nobody can suit you better than we can.

K. SCHWARTZ.

GREATEST BARGAINS OF THE SEASON! :: TO MY FRIENDS and PUBLIC. ::

Having purchased the stock of general merchandise of the late Wid. P. Fauries at great advantages, I am prepared to undersell the world.

NO DRAW CARD, NO BLUFF, BUT POSITIVE FACT.

GIVE A CALL.

GAB. GARDEMAL, Agent.

MRS. F. ROUSSEAU, THE POPULAR STORE, OPPOSITE the Catholic Church

—IN NOW—

Supplied with an immense stock of the best and latest styles of fresh goods.

China silk,	Laces,
Moire silk,	Embroideries,
Satin,	Ladies straw hats,
Sateens,	Gent's straw hats,
Mull,	Gent's scarfs & bows,
Lawns	Puff White Shirts,
White Goods	Shoes and boots,
Challies	Ribbons etc.

ARTICLES FOR WEDDINGS AND FIRST COMMUNION A SPECIALITY.

MATTING AND WALL PAPER A SPECIALTY.

A complete line of Hardware, Tinware, Glassware and Farm Implements.

JOB WORK OF ALL KINDS —AT THE— MESSENGER.

WHERE DID YOU GET THAT HAT?

"Where did you get that hat?" will not be used as a term of ridicule, but rather as an expression of admiration and respectful curiosity if you buy your headgear of FERRAN.—You may follow the prevailing mode or suit your individual taste for a very slight outlay. He has everything in stock—the latest shapes, in all conceivable sizes at the lowest prices.

of protection.

Men go thereabout the streets and pronounce themselves boldly for Taylor State.

F. R. MARTIN, M. D.

NOTICE.

As per instructions from the Police Jury of the Parish of St. Martin, I will offer for sale and will sell to the lowest bidder, at the Court House door in the Town of St. Martinville, on Monday November 5th 1894 at 12 o'clock P. M.

the Contract for building Seigies Bridge as per plan and specifications in my possession.

Terms and conditions will be made known at time of sale.

ARTHUR LARBE,
P. J. 1st Ward.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Pursuant to the provisions of Act 181 of 1894, the qualified electors of the parish of St. Martin, La., are hereby notified that an election will be held throughout the parish on Tuesday the Sixth day of November 1894 from Six O'clock a. m., until Seven O'clock p. m. for the purpose of electing a Representative to the 54th Congress of the United States, from the Third Congressional District. The following polls will be opened in each election precinct, at the places below mentioned for the purpose of receiving the votes of the qualified voters of the parish of St. Martin.

Ward 1. At the Court House, Commissioners. F. M. Thomas, Scott Kelen, E. W. Bienvenu, and Wm. B. Eastin Clerk.

Ward 2. At Charles Larson's Store, Commissioners. Charles Larson, E. D. Carlin, William Allen, C. B. Ashley Clerk.

Ward 3. At Rousseau's Plantation, Commissioners. Aug. Marais, L. C. Vantier, Laurent Ducrest, Clerk Wm. Berard.

Ward 4. At Ozome Robicheaux, Commissioners. Albert Martin, Eusebe Bienvenu, Ozome Robicheaux, Clerk Jules Rousseau.

Ward 5. At Huron Plantation, Commissioners. Dornerval Roy, Ernest Gillard, A. E. Poche, Clerk A. A. Dupre.

In testimony whereof we have hereto signed our signatures, at St. Martinville, La., this 23rd day of October 1894.

F. D. OLIVIER,
A. V. FLEMING,
M. L. BROUSSARD.

Supervisors of Election Parish of St. Martin.

Some of our struggling competitors for public patronage would like to lead our intelligent people to believe that K. SCHWARTZ is not the LEADER in Dry-Goods, Clothing Shoes etc., in St. Martinville, and also the LEADER OF LOW PRICES, by talking about what they do. K. Schwartz does not need to tell the people what goods and furniture he buys, they come to his Store and can see for themselves that he is the LEADER, by the large and fine stock he keeps, the improvement in furniture etc., good taste in selection of goods, and his prices are so low that he knocks them all out. He is the LEADING merchant in St. Martinville, and propose to keep the lead.

A FAIR TRIAL of Hood's Sarsaparilla guarantees a complete cure. It is an honest medicine, honest in its action and it honestly CURES.