

FROM "WOOL HAT."

To the Editor of The Progress:

A prominent official not long since stated that the farmers of Louisiana had done three things: 1st, elected Foster, 2nd, killed the Lottery, 3rd, buried themselves.

The first two of these accusations are correct and have been fully verified. The last one is false.

The farmers have never buried themselves nor have they been buried by the action of the one man power of Louisiana; neither have they been placed upon the "boarding board," but are yet alive and more vigorous and determined in their fight for reform against the bosses of Louisiana (ring rule), than they have ever been.

No doubt the beneficiaries of his excellency are praying for the early coming of the day when the farmers organization will be disorganized, disbanded and be a thing of the past. And its members who were formerly slaves of the political bosses will again be forced to fall in line, bearing their backs to the political lash of the partisan leaders.

These self same farmers who are now derided as idiots and lunatics for their effort to call a halt and return to the first principles of Democracy, were once caressingly called the "back bone" of the Democratic party. And when it became essential to gain a Democratic victory, this part of the army of the Democratic party was stiff enough to always gain the day and perch the old bosses in honored and lucrative places. But now since the farmers have been read out of the Democratic party, or at least an attempt of that kind made by a minority of the Foster faction of the Democratic party, and what is left is a mere handful of office seeking politicians. Nothing more.

These modern prophets who are pronouncing the doom of the farmers organization, and too after their votes had placed them in comfortable reach of the State crib, show their appreciation by vilifying and ostracising the men who had elevated them by their suffrage. Even Gov. Foster in his speech before the Alliance caucus of Dec. 17, 1891, said: "Fellow citizens of the Alliance caucus of Louisiana: I had no idea of being put in this position, but say to you emphatically that I would never have accepted this position, if I should not have it tendered me by this body. (Applause.) I recognize in this caucus the base and sinner of the Democratic party of this State, and I assure you that I will always recognize in this body that it is by their vote that I am to be elected, and I will always be found guarding their interests" (Prolonged applause.)

After all of these honeyed promises he shows his high appreciation of the farmers valuable and indispensable services in electing him governor of the great State of Louisiana, by completely ignoring their claims to public patronage in sixty days after he was comfortably seated in the gubernatorial chair.

The farmers now fully understand the position they occupy with the present administration, and they have no recourse, except to remember them faithfully in the future. By the line of policy adopted by the administration towards the Alliance has proven their enmity towards the organization, and all their venomous tirade made upon them is simply because they would not indorse in toto this modern class rule principles of the so called Democratic party. I will venture to say that nine-tenths of the farmers of Louisiana were born of Democratic parentage, nurtured by the milk of Democracy, with the immortal principles of Thos. Jefferson instilled in their hearts from early boyhood, and who have never deviated from their early training; and instead of leaving the Democratic party the Democratic party has left them. The principles advocated by the farmers are the bed rock principles of Jeffersonian Democracy.

For thirty years the farmers being devoted to their old party drifted with it from its original moorings to the waters of corruption; never dreaming of the presence of that insatiable moth, "Mammon" that had silently crept into the folds of the party and eaten out the entire Jeffersonian Democracy, leaving nothing of its original self except its name. Still the farmers, now being aware of this corruption of the old party, yet they cling to it for its name sake. But when the plutocrats of New York city seized upon it with a golden grasp, changing its principles, and running it in the interest of capital against labor, the farmers and laborers maintaining the first prin-

ciples of the party, quietly resolved themselves into a party that advocated their old time principles.

They care nothing about the name they have as it is of secondary consideration, principles is what they want to establish. There is no value in a name. The rose emits as sweet an odor under the name of "cotton bloom" as it does by the name of rose. The true policy in selecting party names is to get those that is the least obnoxious to the greatest number.

Louisiana Voter (Plain Dealing) Nearly every body in this section have already planted their gardens and it is not uncommon to see English peas and Irish potatoes six inches high. The outlook for raising plenty to eat at home this year was never better in this part of the parish at least. The chances for good living this year are already bright.

Our young friend Jas. O'Neill has lately accepted a situation on the Cotton Belt as newsboy. The conductor says Jim is worth a dozen ordinary boys. He sold \$20 worth of papers and fruit the first day. Hurrah for Jim! We always thought he would make a success if he could only strike his talents.

Mrs. Pattie Cade, the mother of Miss Maggie Cade, Benton's most popular teacher, returned to Benton last Monday, after spending several days in Plain Dealing, the guest of Mrs. Carstarphen.

OUR ADMINISTRATION.

- President, Grover Cleveland
Vice-president, Adlai E. Stevenson.
THE CABINET.
Secretary of state, Walter Q. Gresham, of Illinois.
Secretary of the treasury, John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky.
Postmaster general, Wm. S. Bissell, of New York.
Secretary of war, Daniel S. Lamont, of New York.
Secretary of navy, Hilary A. Herbert, of Alabama.
Attorney-general, Richard Olney, of Massachusetts.
Secretary of the interior, Hoke Smith, of Georgia.
Secretary of agriculture, J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska.
Under the management of these men, what will be the condition of the Nation's affairs at the expiration of their terms of office four years hence? is a query which many of us are striving to determine.

National Economist: There is no man growing over President Harrison's perceptive qualities or his backbone. He has declined to be stumped into an issue of new bonds before surrender of his office, and at a recent cabinet meeting administered a rather emphatic rebuke to Secretary Foster, of the treasury, who, in the language of Senator Vest, of Missouri, "has been figuring around Wall street, lately like an Italian medicant." The president is credited with the belief that the demand for gold for export is not only artificial, but that is part of a scheme, international in its scope, having for its object the issue of bonds. When it becomes apparent that no bonds will be issued, his opinion is said to be that heavy drafts upon the treasury gold will cease.

THE CONFEDERATE NOTE.

[The following lines were written on the back of a five hundred dollar Confederate note:]

Representing nothing on God's earth now,
And ought in the waters below it—
As a pledge of the nation that's dead and gone
Keep it, dear friend, and show it—
Show it to those that will lend an ear
To the tale this paper can tell,
Of liberty born of a patriot's dream—
Of the storm-cradled nation that fell,
Too poor to possess the precious ores,
And too much of a stranger to borrow;
We issued to-day our promise to pay,
And hope to redeem on the morrow.
The days rolled on and the weeks became years,
But our coffers were empty still;
Coin was scarce that the treasury quaked
If a dollar should drop in the till.
But the faith that was in us was strong indeed
And our poverty well discerned;
And those little checks represented the pay
That our suffering volunteers earned.
We know it had hardly a value in gold,
Yet as gold our soldiers received it;
It gazed in our eyes with a promise to pay,
And each patriot soldier believed it.
But our boys thought little of price or pay,
Or the bills that were over due;
They knew it brought us bread to-day—
It was the best our poor country could do.
Keep it—it tells our story all over,
From the birth of its dream to the last,
Modest and born of the angel, Hope,
Like the hope of success it passed.
—Daily Herian.

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ST. LOUIS DEMANDS.

First.—We demand a national currency safe, sound and flexible, issued by the general government only. A full legal tender for all debts, public and private; and that without the use of banking corporations, a just equitable and sufficient means of distribution to the people at a tax not to exceed 2 per cent, be provided as the plan of the Farmer's Alliance, or some better system; also by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements.

a. We demand free and unlimited coinage of silver.

b. We demand that the amount of circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than \$50 per capita.

c. We demand a graduated income tax.

d. We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people and hence we demand all national and State revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered.

e. We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for safe deposit of the earnings of the people, and to facilitate exchange.

Second.—The land, including all the natural resources of wealth, is the heritage of the people and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, and all lands now owned by aliens, should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers.

Third.—Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people.

a. The telegraph and telephones, like the postoffice system, being a necessity for transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

COUNTRY CLUB RATES.

As we find it inexpedient to send an agent through the country, and being unable to allow ourselves the personal pleasure of the journey, we will make the following club rates to subscribers living in the country:

- The Progress 1 year to 3 addresses, \$ 2 25
" " 1 year to 5 addresses, 3 00
" " 1 year to 10 addresses, 5 00
" " 1 year to 15 addresses, 7 00
" " 1 year to 20 addresses, 10 25
" " 1 year to 25 addresses, 13 00

OR

As a special inducement to our People's Party friends, we will furnish the Progressive Age, a splendid paper which advocates their principles, and The Progress for \$1.25 per year in advance, for the two.

OR

We have made arrangements to furnish the weekly Peayune, the leading political paper of the State and The Progress for \$1.50 a year.

In order to secure these rates the cash must accompany all orders, which must be addressed to The Progress, Shreveport, La.

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Winn—First Mondays in April and Nov.
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