Meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee of the 4th Congressional District.

The Democratic Executive Committee of the Fourth Congressional District met at the courthouse on Monday, Sept. 3, 1894, pursuant to adjournment.

The chairman, Hon. D. C. Searborough, being absent Mr. M. H. Carver announced that he held his proxy but that parliamentary rules that did vest him with authority to act as chairman, and requested the secretary, A. M. Hewitt, to call the meeting to order and call the roll.

J. G. White of Rapides, was then by acclamation elected temporary chairman.

On motion, the Chair appointed a committee on credentials, composed of B. P. Edwards of Bienville, J. A. W. Lowry of Bossier, C. K. Oaks of Vernon, who reported through their chairman, Mr. Edwards, that all proxies were regular.

The parishes of Winn and Sabine were not represented.

The committee then adjourned till 2 o'clock.

On reassembling, Mr. B. P. Edwards offered a series of resolutions, covering the object of the meeting of the committee, viz: to provide the mode of selecting a Democratic candidate for Congress at the approaching election, which after a few amendments were adopted, as follows:

RESOLUTIONS.

1st. Be it resolved, that the nomination of the Democratic candidate for Congress of the 4th Congressional District, be made by primary elections held on the same day throughout the district, at the polling places established by law, in the respective parishes of the district, for general elections, and at such additional places as may have been heretofore fixed or may hereafter be fixed and published by the Executive Committees of the respective parishes.

2nd. That the primary election shall be held on Saturday, the 6th day of October, A. D., 1894, and that the polls be opened at 9 o'clock a. m., and closed at 6 o'clock p. m.

3rd. That the candidates for Democratic nomination for Congress be voted for direct, and the candidate receiving the majority of the votes cast in the district shall be declared the regular nominee of the Democratic party for Congress from the 4th district.

4th. That only known white Democrats, who are qualified electors, under the laws of the State of Louisiana, and who will support the Democratic nominee for Congress of this primary election shall be entitled to vote in said primary election.

5th. That the members of this Executive Committee from each parish, with the chairman of the parish Democratic committee shall appoint three commissioners of election and one clerk for each polling place, provided, that where there are two committees in any parish, the said commissioners shall be appointed by the members of the Congressional Committee from said parish. The members of the Congressional Committee shall have charge of the arrangements for conducting said primary election, in their respective parishes; shall provide the ballot boxes, and see to their transmission to the respective polling places.

6th. Three or more commissioners shall be appointed at each precinct to conduct said election, and in the choice of commissioners each candidate for Congress, or his friends shall have the right to name for each polling booth or precinct a commissioner at each poll.

7th. That list of names of persons voting, tally sheets, etc., shall be kept the same as required for regular elections under State laws.

8th. That immediately after the closing of the polls, the boxes shall be opened and the ballots counted in the presence of the by-standers, a tally list of the votes kept and duplicates made out, and signed by the commissioners, if any commissioner refuses to sign, those who sign, shall state the fact and the reasons given for not signing by the one so refusing.

9th. A sufficient return of the election shall be a statement in writing, signed by the commissioners of the total number of votes cast at each polling place, for each candidate, accompained by the tally sheet and lists of votes. This statement shall be sworn to by the commissioners if required by any candidate, or any three of his friends.

In the absence of any Justice of the Peace or person authorized to administer an oath, any bystander may administer same.

10th. One of the duplicate returns, (the one having annexed to it, the tally sheet and list of voters) shall be delivered together with the box containing the ballots to the Congressional Committeeman for the parish. The other return shall be mailed by the commissioners to the chairman of this Congressional Committee.

11th. On the 13th. day of October, 1894. the Congressional Committee shall meet at Shreveport, La., for the purpose of canvassing, declaring and promulgating the result of said election. The members of this committee or their proxies of each parish shall bring with them the duplicate return, tally sheets and list of voters, returned to them by the commissioners of said election, of the various polling places. The chairman of this committee shall produce the returns and tally sheets and list of voters sent to him, and the votes shall be canvassed and the result ascertained and formally announced.

12th. At the said primary election the Democratic voters in each parish shall also vote for a member to represent such parish on the Congressional Executive Committee to serve for the next two years beginning 7th of November, 1894, one member from each parish to be voted for only by the voters of such parish, and the returns of election for such member shall be made in the same manner as are the returns for the congressional candidate, and the votes for such member to be canvassed and the result declared as is done in the case of the congressional candidate. The twelve members thus elected, together with the three members of the district at large, who are to be elected by said twelve members, shall constitute the Congressional Executive Committee of the district for the two years, beginning Nov. 7th, 1894.

And should no candidate receive a majority of the votes cast at said primary, then resolved, that another primary be held throughout the district on the 20th day of October under the same rules, at which only the names of the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes shall be submitted, and that the committee meet on the 27th of October, 1894, at Shreveport, to canvass and promulgate the returns of the second primary.

13th. And that the candidate receiving the majority of said votes shall be declared the nominee of the Democratic party of the 4th congressional district.

14th. In the event that the commissioners at any precinct shall not be present at the hour for opening the polls, or shall refuse to act, it shall be lawful for any qualified Democratic voters at such precinct to open and conduct the election.

After the adoption of the above resolutions S. J. Henry Esq., appeared for the committee appointed at the late session of the People's party executive committee of this district, and presented the proposition for a joint white primary of the two parties.

This proposition elicited considerable discussion and was finally disposed of by the adoption of the following resolution offered by Mr. W. H. Wise, and amended by Mr. M. H. Carver, by the addition of the last clause:

"That the proposition submitted by the People's party be respectfully declined on the ground that this committee is without power to accept same, and further for the reason that there is not time between now and the election to adopt the plan proposed by them."

The meeting then adjourned.

Jackson's Bank Veto.

[From President Jackson's veto of the National Banking bill, July 10 1832.]

Most of the difficulties our government encounters, and most of the dangers impending over our union have sprung from an abandonment of the legitimate objects of government by our national legislation. Many of our rich men have not been content with equal protection and equal benefits, but have besought us to make them richer by acts of congress. By attempting to gratify their desires, we have in the results of our legislation, arrayed section against section, interest against interest, and man against man in a fearful commotion which threatens to shake the foundation of the union. If we cannot at once, in justice to interests vested in improvident legislature make our government what it ought to be, we can at least take a stand against all new grants of monopolies and exclusive privileges, against any prostitution of our government to the advancement of the few at the expense of the many, and in favor of compromise and gradual reform in our code of laws and system of political economy.—Tyler News.

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Cost of Government.

The old party administrations have been on a big jamboree during the past thirty years. They haven't sobered up yet, though the hard times pinch their rations somewhat, but they are in for it and must keep up their lick to retain power. The cost of maintaining the government goes right along, increasing year by year, much faster than our population increases. This is demonstrated in Thomas H. Benton's "Thirty Years' View." He says that during Jefferson's administration the yearly expenses of the government were about $3,500,000. The population was about 6,000,000, making the expense sixty cents per capita.

At the end of Monroe's administration in 1825, the cost had increased to $7,000,000. As the population at that date had increased to 11,000,000, the annual expense was seventy-five cents per capita.

In the last year of Van Buren's administration, says Mr. Benton, the expenses had reached $13,000,000. This was in 1841. The population was 17,500,000. The cost of the government was, therefore, about seventy-five cents per head.

But look at it today. The regular annual expense of carrying on his originally simple government of ours has reached the enormous sum of $400,000,000 or nearly seven dollars for each man, woman and child in the United States. It is this culpable extravagance, using no harsher term, that has brought forth the People's Party, and that will increase its numbers until every department of the government is under its control. If it does not or cannot clean the Augean stable of its accumulated filth and corruption, the people may as well hang their harps upon the willows and die; for a republican form of government will be proved a failure.—Populist Tribune.

The public road laws of Louisiana fall far short of meeting our requirements, and not until they are changed will we have a system of public thoroughfares that will be adequate to the demands of the people. Our roads are almost in the rear of everything else in the State and the road question merits greater attention from the people and their law makers than it has yet received.—Crowley Signal.

Try us with your Job work.

A certain girl we know of says an exchange, found a package of love letters written to her mother by her father before they were married. The daughter saw that she could have a little sport, and read them to her mother, pretending that they were of a late date and substituting her name for that of her mother, and that of a fine young man for that of her father. The mother jumped up and down in her chair, shifting her feet and seemed terribly disgusted and forbade her daughter having anything to do with the young man who would write such sickening and nonsensical stuff to a girl. When the young lady handed the letters to her mother to read, the house became so still that one could hear the grass growing in the back yard.—Meridional.

In the congressional elections this fall the populists may be expected to cut a decided figure. The unsettled condition of business and the wide spread disastors contribute to their strength. Their radical doctrines promise a more decisive change than their Democrat or Republican ascendancy would secure and a change is always attractive to the voter who finds the existing states unprofitable or oppressive. It must be said in behalf of the Populists, too that their representatives in congress have manifestly kept faith with their party. Their vote has been cast as a unit in favor of every measure promising to lighten or adjust the burden of taxation, to remedy the injustice of a monopolistic currency, to abridge privileges, or to protect rights. For these reasons it is fair to anticipate decided Populist gains in the congressional elections in the coming fall. It is to be hoped, too, that their anticipations may be realized, for the Populistst—barring a few of his extremer views—is in essentials a Democrat elected from a Republican district. He is a better Democrat than most of the congressmen elected on the Democratic ticket.—Chicago Times, (Dem).

The cash value of the estate of the late Dr. A. B. Miles, the celebrated New Orleans specialist, was $80,000. True to his profession even in death he bequeathed $10,000 each to the New Orleans Charity Hospital and Tulane University of the same city.—Progress.

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