

THE WEEKLY POPULIST

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY THE NATCHITOCHE PUBLISHING CO., (LIMITED.)

ENTERED AT THE NATCHITOCHE POST OFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

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SUBSCRIPTION—One Year..... \$1 00
Six Months..... 50
Four Months..... 40

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FRIDAY, October 26, 1894.

People's Party Candidate FOR CONGRESS

OF THE FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA,

HON. B. W. BAILEY,
OF WINN.

ENGLISH OPPRESSION.

Can You See Any Significance in This?

The first attempt by England to oppress the American people was the stamp act, which was passed by the English Parliament in England in 1765; the second attempt was in the funding act of the Anglo-American parliament in 1865, just one hundred years later. The history intervening between these two important epochs of American existence is well known to all historical students, therefore it is unnecessary to mention any but the most salient facts connected with results. The American citizen of course, revolted at the idea of a foreign government collecting tribute from a people that have all natural rights to be free, and the consequence was that the people then patriotically responded to the call, to arms, to put down British tyranny, (they had no ballots to fight with) and the result after a long and bloody war was the dearly bought liberty that proclaimed to the world that henceforth Americans were to be a free people. We also find that as long as those patriots lived, these high priced liberties were guarded with a vigilance that has been the pride of this country. After two unsuccessful attempts to subdue this country by her own army and navy, England became convinced that it was a fruitless and reckless waste of her men and means. Then to succeed she must adopt some other course, and in casting about for a scheme to accomplish these ends she fell upon the system of financial manipulation to bring her unruly subjects (the American people) into subjection. Of course, two wars left the United States government in debt, these debts must be paid, and as a matter of fact, a country just evolving from the ravages of a war is not able to liquidate its indebtedness at once, but must do so gradually as the country begins to revive and settle down to normal business conditions. The English financiers attempted to establish the national banking system that has since played into their hands so nicely, but fortunately "one of the old patriots" (Andrew Jackson) was still alive and stood guard over American liberties, and when he said, "By the eternal, America must be free from English domination" these vampires were again repulsed and the country prospered till the national debt was liquidated.

But the English money power was not to be outdone, another big national debt must be created, and as England did not care to involve herself in the loss of the money and men necessary to bring about

this result she must bring about a dissension in the United States that would force the masses through the advice and influence of leaders (who did not face bullets) to kill each other. This, of course, was a terrible foundation upon which to build the money aristocracy of America, but it must be had, the debt must be created, and it was. Hardly had the smoke of battle cleared away when we see the tools of these conspirators (the patriots having died) rapidly fastening the shackles of slavery upon the people of this country. These shyllocks had already failed (on account of that grand old patriot Abraham Lincoln) to create the bonded indebtedness of the United States as the war progressed, but the money (greenbacks) issued to carry on the war was still extant, and made the people prosperous. This vast amount of money must be funded and put into interest bearing bonds, hence this second act of English legislation.

Starvation, raggedness, death, idleness and prostitution has been rife in the United States as a result of this legislation. The people have in some instances feebly resisted these oppressions, but up to date the hired tools of these English money lords has succeeded in keeping the people divided and fighting each other over old war issues, negro domination in the South, and above all the tariff question, while these shyllocks have persistently and effectively continued to rob the people by a shrinkage in value of property and produce. The tariff question is never intended to be settled so long as it will remain a successful subterfuge to deceive the people, the only absolute evidence that the people have as to their condition, is that this shrinkage of value has continued since 1865. This they know to be a fact, and during this time we have had low tariff and high tariff, and yet the shrinkage continues. The solution is not to be found outside of the financial issue, and this will not be done until the people see their interest and unite. The strike has been tried, but the foreigner is permitted to keep an army of hired thugs to shoot down the laborer who was contending for his rights, and when the hired private army of these shyllocks were found insufficient, the United States army was put at their command, and innocent women and children shot down for no other reason than that they were in the scramble for work or bread. The English money power has absolute control over the people of this country, and they now use the United States army to subjugate American citizens, something that they have failed to do with their own army after two unsuccessful attempts. Can you, my countrymen, look these conditions in the face and remain unmoved? Can you contemplate the sad reality of the near future that these conditions must evidently bring about, and at the same time not rise beyond and above that old party sentiment? You have been trying that for years, and have continued to grow worse; will you perpetuate your miserable condition that must end in poverty, ignorance and homelessness for you and your own.

These things are held up plainly before you for your inspection and action, you had better act now. You can not help seeing them. You say wait till next time, but this may be the last chance at the ballot box that you will have to solve this important question of freedom. Remember that the social conditions of this country are now at their highest tension, and before an other opportunity to express yourself at the ballot box rolls around, the question of American freedom may be beyond any peaceable solution. We would be far from predicting such consequences, but all must admit that under the present state of affairs such are not impossible, to say the least of it. Starving humanity is never saintly in its disposition. We regard it as an opportune time for people to think and lay sentiment aside.

OFFICE STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY, 19 COMMERCIAL ALLEY.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Oct. 15, 1894.

To the Voters of Louisiana:

Believing in the correctness of the doctrine, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," I venture to offer words of warning and advice. The present sad condition of the industrial masses of the country demands the exercise of lofty patriotism, if you desire as you should, the perpetuation of free government and civil liberty.

The people on the one side and the plutocrats on the other, are to-day engaged in a great struggle. The result will in a great measure determine whether the producers of wealth shall enjoy a share of what they create, or whether their employers through a vicious financial system shall continue to monopolize the fruits of the producers' toil. The fight has already been in part won by the plutocrats through the partial demonetization of silver—the issuance of \$50,000,000 of additional interest bearing bonds, and the refusal of the National authorities to take any steps towards supplying the country with a circulating medium equal to that of France or about \$50 per capita in lieu of \$24, as it is claimed to-day.

The excuse against the free coinage of silver, at the ratio of 16 to 1, that an international agreement with foreign nations must first be obtained in order to justify a return to the status of 1873, is a mere and a delusion, for such agreement can never be obtained, and would not be permitted by our present rulers if it could. Our country is surely large enough, populous enough and strong enough to have a silver policy of its own, based upon the needs of our own people, independent of the wishes and views of European crown-heads and capitalists. Whenever there may be any clash between this American policy and an European policy, surely the American not the European policy, should prevail in these United States. All true Americans should look to Congress alone for the governmental status of silver in this country, and not to Lombard street, London. Shall we after 118 years of independence consent to become a mere appendage of the British crown?

The plea that silver has so depreciated in value that the ratio of 16 to 1 should be at least changed to 20 to 1 before free coinage is restored is fallacious, because based upon a falsehood. Silver has not depreciated, but gold has enhanced; not through natural causes however, but because of pernicious legislation. In this country the silver dollar has fully held its own. A single convincing instance will suffice. The New Orleans Democratic press is hostile to the free coinage of silver, upon the ground of the great depreciation of the metal, yet in the face of this, the Picayune, the Times-Democrat and the States, are today giving more papers for one silver dollar than they gave a few years ago when silver stood in London on a parity with gold. To this they may reply that their increased circulation has enabled them to put their papers within reach of the poor man. Well, we propose by increased circulation of silver, to put the American dollar within reach of the poor man. In view of the situation I feel that I cannot too strongly urge upon you to strenuously insist in this campaign, and in those of 1896, upon the unconditional and unchanged return of silver to its status of 1873. To do this with success continue your education as to your rights as freemen. Resist the false and perfidious advances of Democratic and Republican politicians and demagogues, because their vicious economic systems are fast reducing our toilers, laborers, and working men and women, to a condition of serfdom.

Our position as Populists is a peculiar one. For years we have submitted to outrageous frauds at the ballot boxes, because of the bugbear of negro rule. Now that the time has more than arrived for a stop to these frauds we find the same frauds used against us, by many whom we have aided in their political elevation. Unfaithful servants, they now refuse us an impartial execution of the laws. An unquestioned majority of the Democrats of Louisiana favor the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, but are precluded by their leaders from giving practical manifestation of their preferences. With these citizens lose no opportunity of showing that those who control the National fortunes of their party have rendered all hopes of a restoration of the status of 1873, through the Democratic party, worse than futile. If you cannot convince them, labor at least to secure from them an honest election.

But with or without their aid, see to it that the plutocrats and their hirelings of the machine democracy are foiled in all their attempts at election frauds. Pay no attention to their duplicity and false pretenses about endangered white supremacy. In the Fourth Congressional District they have refused a contest in white primaries tendered them by the Populists; whilst in the Third District they made the identical tender to the Republicans, and have been in their turn refused. They clearly want white primaries only in districts where they can count upon white majorities, but in the Fourth and Fifth districts where they cannot secure white majorities they repudiate white contests, preferring to

shamelessly win by the false counting of many thousands of stolen negro votes. While supremacy with a vengeance indeed. Your duties on election day are plain. Keep at least four reliable Populists at each and every poll, from its opening to the close of the count.

Use no threats but stay nevertheless, and see and insist upon a free election and honest count. If we are to meet defeat, let it be because we have been outvoted and not because of a rascally counting out.

In the Black Belt, where at many polls you may not have four men to detail, supply the deficiency from the polls with men who have voted, as early as practicable. Where you have not already organized do so at once, it is never too late to do good work of that kind. Protest against all wrong doing and fraud. As soon as the counting is ended, send the actual figures to these headquarters, with full reports of all frauds, violence, intimidation, etc.

Do all this firmly, politely and properly, and you will thereby not only advance your cause, but also and furthermore, command the respect of your opponents to such an extent that at the next election you may surely count upon recruits from their ranks.

The welfare of generations yet unborn, depends upon the success of the people in this struggle between them and their despoilers! Be worthy of your heritage as freemen and citizens of the Republic, and there is no doubt of your final success.

Yours respectfully,

A. B. BOOTH,

Chairman State Executive Committee.

Andrew Jackson and States Rights.

"The tariff question assumed threatening proportions in 1832. In the spring of that year a bill was passed in Congress increasing the duties on imported merchandise. South Carolina at once took decided steps in opposition to this measure. A State convention was called which declared the act unconstitutional, and therefore null and void. It advised that the collection of duties at the port of Charleston should be resisted by arms, if necessary. The State legislature endorsed the action of the convention, and a conflict of force seemed probable.

Jackson, however, acting with his natural promptitude, and energy, issued a proclamation in which he denied the right of any State to nullify an act of Congress. He followed this up by sending a man of war to Charleston, and ordering General Scott there with troops. These active measures were sufficient to prevent the threatened danger."

Some of our Democratic friends have been trying to use this action of Jackson as a precedent in justification of Cleveland's action in sending troops into Illinois to quell the Pullman riot. The case of South Carolina bears no resemblance to the riot in Illinois. The action of South Carolina was a direct and open rebellion of a State government against an act of Congress, and in Illinois there was only a local disturbance in Chicago, and which the State government was actively engaged in quelling, and at the same time protesting against the interference of national troops. There is not the least parallel in the two cases, and there is no justification for Cleveland by way of analogy or precedent.

Club Organized.

On last Saturday at Pace's school house, pursuant to previous notice, Hon. H. L. Brian addressed a large assemblage of citizens. Mr. Brian was detained at Natchitoches, which delayed him until after the hour announced, and as a consequence, several had left when Mr. Brian arrived. Notwithstanding this fact the school house was crowded, and all the standing room was taken up. The audience was attentive and enthusiastic. After the speaking a club of sixteen members was organized with the following officers: R. R. Gentry, president; W. J. Woodward, secretary. This club, was organized in Ward Four of Natchitoches parish, and the Populist cause is gaining ground fast.

DON'T FORGET

To register, and if you have already registered go and see that your name is on the books right. The Registrar will be at the court house from now until the election. Then be sure you go and vote and see your vote counted.

Why He Left.

GENTLEMEN:—In appearing before you as a Populist I feel that I should explain to my late Democratic friends why I leave them. That explanation will consist in the discussion of only one question—the currency—and whether we can get relief quicker in or out of either of the old parties.

First—A great majority of the Southern and Western people are in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and there appeared in the Times-Democrat of Oct. 21st, an editorial which is the best argument in a condensed form on that subject that I have yet read, and far better than I am able to produce. You will excuse me for reading it to you.

[The editorial referred to is in the daily Times-Democrat of Oct. 21st, and it will pay everybody to read it.—Ed.]

Now we are asked the question if it is not better for us to remain in the Democratic party and possibly get the same relief. My answer is no. First, because we have 84 Eastern and Northern Democrats now in Congress, and as we well know they are not in favor of this measure without coupling with it restrictions, which virtually destroy all benefits that are expected to be derived from this great measure. Second, none of the great leaders of the Democratic party in the South or West are in favor of this bill, on the contrary we have Mr. Catchings, of Mississippi; Mr. Morgan and Mr. Oates, of Alabama; Mr. Hoke Smith and all the leaders of Georgia; Mr. Blackburn and Mr. Carlisle, of Kentucky, and our own Messrs. Caffery and Meyer, of Louisiana, which are enthusiastic supporters of Mr. Cleveland and his ideas, which we all know to be antagonistic to what we want. Again every State convention that has been held since the last Congress adjourned has endorsed Mr. Cleveland, and hence his currency views.

For the above reasons I claim that we can hope for no relief in the Democratic party. Now the question arises, can we get what we want out of or in a third or new party? My answer is, that is one thing that every Populist is united on. I care not whether he be from North, South or West. Mr. J. P. Jones, of Nevada, who is regarded as the best authority on this question living to-day, says that no great reform was ever carried out in either or any of the old parties, and you must remember that Mr. Jones was until lately one of the Republican parties strongest men. Again we of the Democratic party of the South could not have the effrontery to ask the Northern or Western Republican to give up the principles of his party and come into the Democratic party. Again if the Populist can elect, which we expect to do, a sufficient number to the next Congress to hold the balance of power, we will have the deciding vote on all great questions, hence be able to get what we want without having a majority.

My friends, when such men as Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois, and Senator Jones, of Nevada, join hands with the masses of the people and leave the two old parties, I think we have good grounds to hope that in the near future we will see our party instead of the third party in the United States, the first party.

Now gentlemen, what we want you to do is, to go into this fight to win, and if every man will do his duty I will guarantee that if Mr. Bailey does not beat Mr. Ogden, we will scare him so bad that when he goes to Congress he will do so much better than any other man has ever done from this district, that we can say to him, "Well done thy good and faithful servant," now come over into our ranks and we will send you back in 1896.

E. J. GAMBLE.

The Daily States sometime since remarked that the good to flow from Democratic tariff legislation would be had as soon as the stump orator could come around and explain. Now neighbor the people stand greatly in need of these great benefits. Let us suggest that you send your stumper around with his delivery wagon.

A GRAND RALLY.

Pursuant to call there was a large and enthusiastic meeting of Populists in the Court House at this place on Tuesday evening, the 23rd inst. The call was made for the purpose of organizing a central ward club. We had a practical and logical talk from Mr. Gamble, in which he explained his object for renouncing his allegiance to the Democratic party, and for joining the Populists.

Mr. Gamble was followed by Mr. Brian in a forcible talk upon the fundamental principles of the People's party, which was well received by the audience, some of whom were Democrats.

After the speaking a People's party club of one hundred and seven enrolled members was organized with E. J. Gamble President; McK. Holston vice-president, and S. D. Kearney secretary, and W. H. Latham, assistant secretary. After the organization, a committee of five on arrangements for the basket dinner and speaking on Friday, the 26th inst., was appointed.

The club then unanimously passed a resolution of thanks to Mr. Greneaux as follows:

Be it resolved, that the thanks of this body be extended to Mr. W. S. Greneaux for the honorable manner in which he treated the People's party of this parish by the appointment of People's party commissioners of election.

That a copy of this resolution be published in the LOUISIANA POPULIST, and one be presented to Mr. Greneaux. Unanimously adopted.

There being no further business, the club then adjourned subject to call of president.

E. J. GAMBLE,
S. D. KEARNEY, President.
Secretary.

Another Rally.

Maj. A. L. Cox addressed a large and enthusiastic audience at Montgomery, La., on the 17th inst. His discourse was principally upon the platform of the People's party. While the Democrats had made two efforts to have public speaking at this place, and failed to get any audience, the People's party speaker had an audience that filled the Montgomery high school building. This shows how the Populists are dying out.

Is It Providence?

Judge Lyman Trumbull, a ne convert to the People's party, with his own hands wrote the 13th amendment to the constitution that freed four millions of black slaves. He was then a Republican. Is he now to write another amendment that will free millions of black and white slaves? He is found on that side in a very opportune time.

People's Party Candidates for Congress in Louisiana.

- 1st District—James Leonard of Orleans.
- 2nd District—John Callaghan of Orleans.
- 3rd District—John Lightner of Calcasieu.
- 4th District—B. W. Bailey of Winn.
- 5th District—A. Benoit of Ouachita.
- 6th District—Maj. M. R. Wilson of St. Landry.

The panic which begun in 1837, was relieved by the issuance of \$10,000,000 in United States treasury notes in 1838, at which time the population was 17,000,000. The cause of the panic was the banks withholding their money and as soon as the United States began to issue treasury notes, the banks began to disgorge, and the panic was relieved. Why can't it be done again?

MONTGOMERY, LA., Oct. 23, 1894.

EDITOR POPULIST:—There is an overcharge made by many merchants on the price fixed by agreement relative to sale of school books at this place. It is being repeated again and again: forty and sixty cents charged for books the law allows only twenty cents for. Is there any remedy?

SMITH.
The greatest and grandest of all great shows, Howe & Cushing's will exhibit at Natchitoches, Tuesday, Oct. 26th.