

# LOUISIANA POPULIST.

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There is no Free Country, Unless the People Rule.

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### Reform Press of Louisiana.

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### CITY OF NATCHITOCHE

VS

### DELINQUENT TAX DEBTORS,

### CITY OF NATCHITOCHE.

BY virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana, I will sell at the principal door of the Court House, in which the civil district court of said parish is held, within the legal hours for judicial sales, beginning at 11 o'clock a. m., on

Saturday, Dec. 15, 1894,

and continuing on each succeeding day, until said sales are completed, all immovable property on which taxes are now due the city of Natchitoches, to enforce collection of taxes assessed in the year 1893, together with interest thereon from 31st day of December 1893, at the rate of two per cent per month, until paid, and all costs.

Black, Agt. W. J. Red dog "Renben," valuation \$50; black dog "Sallie," valuation \$10; Horses, \$40; cattle \$10; wagon \$20.—Total valuation \$130; City tax \$130, Railroad tax 65 cents.

Burke, Mrs. R. E. House and lot on north side of St. Denis street, bounded east and west by property of Kile; valuation \$250; House and lot on Second street, between property of Ducas and Norris, valuation \$300.—Total valuation \$550. City tax \$550; Railroad tax \$275.

Burns, Aspias House and lot on south side Texas street, between Emanuel Thomas and corner 6th street, valuation \$200. City tax \$200; Railroad tax \$100.

Bullard, J. L. House and lot corner 3rd and Lafayette streets, running back to 4th street, valuation \$250; horse \$20.—Total valuation \$270. City tax \$270 Railroad tax \$135.

Charleville, Landry Two lots on Annulet street 4 and 7, formerly belonging to Emile Rivers, valuation \$40. City tax 40 cents; Railroad tax 20 cts.

Caspari, Leopold House and lot on 2nd street, between property of Rachal and McCray, valuation \$500; house and lot on 3rd street, between Rachal and Pelli, valuation \$200; house and lot on Bayou Amulet, and east of Jefferson street, valuation \$1200; house and lot on 2nd street, corner Horn, valuation \$1700; vacant lot corner 4th and Texas streets, valuation \$25; house and lot on new 2nd second street, corner Primrose Avenue, valuation \$75; vacant lot on Pavie street, between Mrs. Dietrich and Hunter, valuation \$150; buggy \$50.—Total valuation \$3,500. City tax \$350. Railroad tax \$175.

Caspari, R. L. Interest in house and lot in Jackson Square, valuation \$75. City tax 75 cents; Railroad tax 37 1/2 cents.

Caspari, Mrs. Bertha One quarter acre of land on Texas street, running back to Sabine, corner 4th, valuation \$50 3 vacant lots in Jackson Square, opposite the American cemetery, valuation \$150. Total valuation \$200. City tax \$20; Railroad tax \$100.

Caspari, Mrs. Annie 2 vacant lots in Jackson Square, opposite the American cemetery, valuation \$150; vacant lot on 5th street, between Scarborough's and property of Lutheran Society, valuation \$50. Total valuation, \$200. City tax \$20; Railroad tax \$100.

Dietrich, Mrs. Emily House and lot corner Pavie and 3rd streets, valuation \$600. City tax \$600; Railroad tax \$300.

Dranguet, B. F. Stable and lot on east side Jefferson street, between property of Chellette and C. F. Dranguet, valuation \$500; horse \$25, mules \$400, wagons \$50. Total valuation \$1000. City tax \$1000; Railroad tax \$500.

Davion, Magdelin House and lot north of depot, property bounded west by property of Baby, and north by property of Barker, and east by Chellette, valuation \$200; horses \$30, oxen \$30. Total valuation \$260. City tax \$260; Railroad tax \$130.

Lewis, Agt James House and lot corner Sibley and 6th street, west by property of A. Mirdock, valuation \$200. City tax \$200; Railroad tax \$100.

Lacoste, Miss M. and Emma House and lot on Bayou Amulet, next to property of Mrs. James Genius, valuation \$200. City tax \$200; Railroad tax \$100.

Lewis, Jno. Vacant lot on New 2nd street, between property of Nelken and Brenda, near depot, valuation \$50, horses 100, cattle 10. Total valuation \$160 00. City tax \$160; Railroad tax \$80 cents.

Morse, Mrs. Virginia House and lot corner Washington and Texas streets, valuation \$1500. City tax \$1500; Railroad tax \$750.

Noonan, Jno. deceased House and lot on Sibley street, west of lot of L. Phoenix, valuation \$50. City tax \$50 cents; Railroad tax 25 cents.

Nelken, Sam House and lot on 2nd street, between Stephens and Abrhams, valuation \$600; Storehouse and lot corner Denugiere and Jefferson \$1000; House and lot on New Second street, between J. Trichel and F. Simms, \$200; House and lot corner Denugiere and 3rd streets 100 Houses and lot on Front street between Lafayette Bros., and Lichtensins, \$50; Horses 150; Cattle 20; Buggy 50; Merchandise stock in trade, 3000. Total valuation \$5920. City tax \$5920; Railroad tax \$2960.

Patton, Easter Vacant lot on 6th street near James Dobson's, valuation \$35. City tax \$35 cents; Railroad tax 17 1/2.

Parson, Sam House and lot corner Pavie and Washington street, valuation \$500. City tax \$500; Railroad tax \$250.

Piren, Jane House and lot on Bossier street, between vacant lot and Pierson and Pierson street, valuation \$100. City tax \$100; Railroad tax 50 cents.

Reads, Dorcas House and lot corner Pierson street and Normal school Alley, valuation \$50. City tax 50 cents; Railroad tax 25 cents.

Trichel Sr., J. C. House and lot corner Texas and Second street, valuation \$600; Vacant lot corner Second and Texas streets, \$20; Horse \$15; Hack \$15; Merchandise stock \$300. Total valuation \$950. City tax \$950; Railroad tax \$475.

Walmsley, Agt. Mrs. H. B. House and lot on west side of 2nd street, between A. Kaffie and Lena McCray, valuation \$750. City tax \$750; Railroad tax \$375.

Watkins, Lucy Lot corner Sibley and Pavie streets, valuation \$50. City tax \$50; Railroad tax 25c.

Woodward, Ernestine Vacant lot in Jackson Square, between Davis and Felix streets, valuation \$25 00. City tax 25c; Railroad tax 12 1/2c.

### NON RESIDENCE.

Boult, Heirs A certain lot of ground in City of Natchitoches, bounded north by Bossier street, east by Sibley street and west by land supposed to belong to succession of Wm. Tompson, valuation \$150 00. City tax \$150; Railroad tax 75c.

Bloom, M. J. A. E. Lemee Agt. House and lot on Pavie street, between 7th and 8th street, valuation \$200; House and lot on Lafayette street, \$150. Total valuation \$350. City tax \$350, Railroad tax \$175.

Meyer, V. & A. Vacant lot on 2nd street, between Baptist Church and Kaffie Bros., valuation \$200. City tax \$200; Railroad tax \$100.

Stacey, A. J. Lot No. 9 on Trudeau street, 60x124, east of lot 8, between Lafayette and Martin, valuation \$100. City tax \$100; Railroad tax 50c.

On said day of sale I will sell such portions of said property as each debtor will point out, and in case the debtor will not point out sufficient property, will at once, and without further delay, sell the least quantity of said property of any debtor, which any bidder will buy for the amount of the taxes, interest and costs due by said debtor.

P. C. ROGERS,

Nov. 9. Tax Collector.

### People's Party Platform.

1. We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible, issued by the general government only, a full legal tender for all debt public and private, and that without the use of banking corporations; a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution, direct to the people, at a tax not exceeding 2 per cent, be provided, as set forth in the sub-treasury plan of the Farmers' 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 and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1.

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

c. We demand a graduate 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 that all State and national revenue 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 the safe deposit of the earnings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

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

a. The telegraph and telephone, like the post office system, being a necessity for the transportation of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

3. The land, including all the national resources of wealth, is the heritage of all the people, and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All land 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 only.

### WHO BUYS VOTES.

And Where the Money Comes From for Both Old Parties.

(Time just before the election.)

(Old man.) Well the infernal republicans have got \$2,000 to use in this county to beat us. If something is not done to down the money power, this government is gone.

What do you mean, pa! Gone how?

Why, I mean no government can stand when it gets so corrupt.

What do you mean by corrupt?

Why, a government is corrupt when voters sell their votes for money.

Who furnishes this money, pa?

Why, they get it from New York.

From whom did they get it?

Why from the money power, of course.

How did the money power get so much money?

Why they got it?

But how did they get it?

Well they are the beneficiaries of unjust laws.

What is a beneficiary?

I mean they get the benefit of such laws.

What laws?

Why the class laws that have been passed for the last thirty years.

What do you mean by class laws?

I mean laws passed solely in the interest of these rich scoundrels who are exploiting the people.

Exploiting them how, pa?

Why my son, there are living in the east mostly a lot of wealthy men who, taken collectively, constitute what is known as the "money power." By bribery and a corrupt use of money, they get laws passed that enable them to form monopolies and trusts to rob the people.

Why don't they put them in jail? Oh, they can't.

Who can't?

Why the authorities.

Can't they put robbers in jail? Oh, yes; little ones have to go, but the great robbers go free.

Why don't they imprison the great ones.

They can't, they bribe the courts in such a way as to escape.

To go back a little pa, I want to know why people way off in New York should send money to Indiana? What difference does it make to them how Indiana goes?

Oh, they want it to go republican.

Don't they ever send any money to make Indiana go democratic?

Ahem—ah—say you go to work now.

But I want to know.

Well, to be frank with you they do, but don't say anything about it.

When did they send money to the democrats?

Hush up now, I'm busy.

But I want to be posted in these things. May be I'll be a—

Well they sent money in 1892.

How much pa?

I don't know just how much, but a good many thousand dollars.

How was it used?

It was sent to the different county central committees. Some counties got more, some less. Some counties only get a few hundred dollars, while other counties get as many thousands.

But how was it used?

If I must tell you, it was to buy votes.

Did the democrats ever get any money before 1892?

Oh, yes, more or less for years.

And the republicans too, pa?

Yes, confound them, they generally get more than we do.

Of whom does this county central committee consist?

It is almost always made up of county officers.

Do the eastern men send the money direct to the counties?

No, it is sent to the state central committee. By them to the counties. From there it goes to the various townships and wards.

It is strange I never heard of this before, pa?

Not so very if you will consider that it is always put into the hands of candidates who are more interested in the result than any one else. You bet they will never tell.

But pa, who takes the initiative? Do these rich easterners send out the money voluntarily, and say here take this money?

Oh, no, no. The state committee, after a careful canvass of the situation, sends one or more of its members to New York to lay the matter before the national committee and get the money.

But why, pa, does the money power, as you call it, contribute to both parties in the states?

Tut, tut. I didn't say all the states.

But don't they send money into all the states as they do in Indiana?

No, such states as Vermont, Maine, or Texas don't get any.

Why not?

As a general thing the doubtful states are the ones that get the money. You see, the appeals for money are made by the candidates themselves. They are afraid they will be beaten if they don't have money to buy votes with.

I thought the Australian ballot law was passed to prevent the buying of votes.

Ah, my son, it was passed to lull the suspicions of men who were getting disgusted with the open buying of votes, and who threatened to bolt the old party tickets.

Really, does it not make buying votes a crime?

Yes, but the cunning fellows so framed the law that in order to get the buyer into jail the seller would have to go also. This makes the law a dead letter, as no man will incriminate himself in order to imprison some one else. If the politicians had wanted to stop the buying of votes, which they didn't, they could have done so in a day, by making the law so the seller could inform on the buyer without danger to himself.

What assurance, pa, have the rich beneficiaries as you call them of class laws, that this money they send here will be honestly used. Excuse me, I don't mean honestly used. But applied to the purpose for which it is intended.

Every assurance in the world, as the men who are to use it are the candidates themselves, or men who will receive fat offices by appointment if not candidates. Even if the men who received it should pocket it the result would be the same to the men who gave it.

How do you make that out?

Because the party leaders will still be under obligations to the donors, and they will deliver the goods just the same.

Deliver what goods pa?

Well you see it is this way. The county central committee, or "courthouse ring," always dictates who shall be nominated for the legislature, and he is the man who delivers the goods. In other words, he votes as these rich men tell him to on bills that affect their interests. For instance, the railroads in this state don't pay more than one-fourth as much tax as they ought to pay. Neither do the street car lines, nor the telegraphs, telephones, or express companies. Well some honest member has slipped into the legislature unbeknown to the rings, and so he introduces a bill to make these corporations pay as much in propor-

tion as the farmers and little property owners pay. This gives the members a chance to pay with their votes for the help they got at the election.

How, pa?

By voting against the bill.

But you said this money to buy votes with came from the east.

And so it did, and these men are from the east who own the railroads, etc.

Don't Indiana men own them?

No, in many cases the stock and bonds are owned by Englishmen.

But pa, I can't see yet why these eastern capitalists should send money to both parties.

Well, you see, they don't know just exactly how the election will go, so to be on the safe side they give to both parties, then they are safe, whichever wins.

But pa, how do they evade the Australian ballot law that we are told is so strict.

Easy enough my son, when all the election machinery is in the hands of the men who wish to evade it. They both buy votes one way or the other, and each party knows it. Both are equally guilty, so no prosecutions follow.

The buying is more secret, so this lulls the suspicions of the goody goody fellows, which is all the law was intended to do.

Don't both parties demand a free ballot and a fair count?

Yes.

Yet they both know each other to be guilty of fraud?

Yes.

And they both know they know it?

Yes.

Then why say so much about it?

This is another sop thrown to the church members and Sunday school teachers and women, who are innocent as lambs, so far as election methods go.

Now pa, you are a Christian, honest man and—

Oh, well, they all do it.

You are a hard working farmer, too.

Well what of it?

What of it? Why don't you expose this fraud and venality and corruption and—

Oh come now, I'm sorry I told you anything. Besides I'm a candidate.

Now, pa, let's sum up a little.

You go to work now, I'm busy.

In a minute. Now then this is a republican form of government where every man has a free vote, and all express a willingness to let the majority rule. In fact anarchy must prevail in a republic if the majority don't rule. The morning of the election comes. The voters, without let or hindrance, should go to the polls and vote for their choice of the men to serve them. The votes should be honestly counted in sight of any one who chooses to see them counted. The ones receiving the most votes should be declared elected, and should go and serve faithfully the whole people in whatever capacity they were elected to serve. If a legislator he should watch with a jealous eye every interest of his constituents.

Now, what are the actual, awful, frightful facts. These candidates instead of allowing a fair election both send for money to a hostile enemy, to bribe and debauch their weak and poverty stricken neighbors. In order to get the money they promise to serve not their constituents, but every interest directly opposed to those of their constituents. In other words, as pay for this money they pass laws that allow these merciless corporations to rob their friends; first, by extortionate charges; second, by exempting them from taxation. This makes them rich and power-

ful and able to stand still more bleeding at the next election. In fact in getting these great favors and privileges, they are getting just what they paid for. The officers, for the sake of getting fat offices and heavy salaries, are selling their constituents body and soul to the money power. All Hoosiers, regardless of party, deplore the influence of Wall street yet at every election they are put under obligations to her by the officers elected to serve themselves. Worst of all, farmers like yourself are either too ignorant to know any better or are too corrupt to tear loose from such a system, for fear they won't get an office.

Now, pa, for the sake of a paltry office, which you may or may not get you aid and abet a system that is concentrating all the wealth of this country into hands that will enslave us all.

(Old man groans.)

Let me rub it on you, pa. These offices would be filled by some of your fellows, without the expenditure of a cent. Yet you go voluntarily and put yourselves completely into the hands of these eastern fellows who are as cruel as any pirate that ever cut a throat or scuttled a ship. They demand the whole pound of flesh nearest the heart, and it is drawing the life-blood of the nation to satisfy their ravenous demands. It is infamous. It is—(Old man advances with trunk strap.)

(Boy darts out.)

Hon. Lyman Trumbull.

We have just returned from an hour's conversation with Hon. Lyman Trumbull, who is now in the city on business in the supreme court. Mr. Trumbull is eighty-one years old, one of the greatest jurists this country ever produced, and is to-day the nestor of his profession. We wish every laboring man or friend of labor could have listened to his words. This grand old man far beyond the time of life when personal ambition or private gain could prompt such action, has stepped squarely to the front, and warned the great plain people of the impending danger which threatens them through the unlawful encroachments of corporate power. He had the courage to denounce the greed and avarice of the age, and demand justice and equality for the poor and distressed. He declares the action of President Cleveland in sending troops into Illinois as an act of usurpation. He also declared Gov. Altwood was right in his position upon that subject. Mr. Trumbull fears a revolution in the near future unless the present system of distributing the fruits of labor is changed. In fact, he is in hearty sympathy with the populist movement in behalf of labor, and rejoices that his speech has been well received by the labor element, and has provoked so much discussion.—National Watchman, Washington, D. C.

A Pagan Despotism.

Nearly nineteen hundred years ago Christ came on earth to preach peace and good will among men. At the dawn of the twentieth century we see his pretended followers urging the establishment of military schools to teach little children of the rising generation the gospel of blood and war, how to drill and shoot and get ready to kill somebody. Query: Does civilization civilize? And has paganism been Christianized or Christianity paganized?—Nonconformist.

There isn't enough left of the Democratic party to make a fair sized grease spot.