

LOUISIANA POPULIST.

Subscription Price \$1.00 a Year.

There is no Free Country Unless the People Rule.

Price, 5 Cents.

VOL. I.

NATCHITOCHE PARISH, NATCHITOCHE, LOUISIANA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1894.

NO. 15.

Reform Press of Louisiana.

THE OMAHA, Winfield, La.
B. W. Bailey, Editor.
PROGRESSIVE AGE, Ruston, La.
W. W. Melrose, Editor.
LOUISIANA POPULIST, Natchitoches, La.
M. F. Machen, Editor.
ALLIANCE FARMER, Homer, La.
W. C. Flynt, Editor.
ALLIANCE FORUM, West Monroe, La.
L. W. Beard, Editor.
BATTLE FLAG, Robeline, La.
J. A. Tetts, Editor.
LAKESIDE REVIEW, Lakeville, La.
F. & N. L. Miller, Editors.
THE ISSUE, New Orleans, La.
J. B. a meton, Editor.

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, \$10; cattle \$10; wagon \$20.—Total valuation \$130; City tax \$1.50, 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 Kille; valuation \$250; House and lot on Second street, between property of Duncan and Norris, valuation \$300.—Total valuation \$550. City tax \$5.50; Railroad tax \$2.75.

Burns, Aspiis House and lot on south side Texas street, between Emanuel Thomas and corner 6th street, valuation \$200. City tax \$2.00; Railroad tax \$1.00.

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 \$2.70; Railroad tax \$1.35.

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

Caspari, Leopold House and lot on 2nd street, between property of Rachel and McCray, valuation \$500; house and lot on 3rd street, between Raby's and Felt, valuation \$200; house and lot on Bayou Annulet, 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 Primroses Avenue, valuation \$75; vacant lot on Pavie street, between Mrs. Dietrich and Hunter, valuation \$150; buggy \$50. Total valuation \$3,900. City tax \$39. Railroad tax \$19.50.

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 \$2; Railroad tax \$1.00.

Dietrich, Mrs. Emily House and lot, corner Pavie and 3rd streets, valuation \$600. City tax \$6.00; Railroad tax \$3.00.

Dranguet, B. F. Stable and lot on east side Jefferson street, between property of Chellette and C. F. Dranguet, valuation \$500; horse \$50, mules \$400, wagons \$50. Total valuation \$1000. City tax \$10.00; Railroad tax \$5.00.

Davison, Magdelin House and lot north of depot, property bounded west by property of Raby, and north by property of Barter, and east by Chellette, valuation \$200; horses \$30, oxen \$30. Total valuation \$260. City tax \$2.60; Railroad tax \$1.30.

Lewis, Agt. James House and lot corner Sibley and 6th street, west by property of A. Murdock, valuation \$200. City tax \$2.00; Railroad tax \$1.00.

Lewis, Jno. Vacant lot on New 2nd street, between property of Nelken and Breda, near depot, valuation \$50, horses 100, cattle 10. Total valuation \$160.00. City tax \$1.60; Railroad tax \$0.80.

Morse, Mrs. Virginia House and lot corner Washington and Texas streets, valuation \$1500. City tax \$15.00; Railroad tax 7.50.

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 Abrahams, valuation \$600; Storehouse and lot, corner Denigier and Jefferson \$1000; House and lot on New Second street between J. Trichel and E. Simms, \$200; House and lot corner Denigier and 3rd streets 100 Houses and lot on Front street, between Kaffie Bros., and Lichtenstine, 800; Horse 150; Cattle 20; Buggy 50; Merchandise stock in trade, 3000. Total valuation \$5290. City tax \$52.90; Railroad tax \$26.45.

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

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

Walmsley, Agt. Mrs. H. B. House and

lot on west side of 2nd street, between A. Kaffie and Lena McCray, valuation \$750. City tax \$7.50; Railroad tax \$3.75.

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

Bloom, M. J. A. E. Lemoce 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 \$3.50. Railroad tax \$1.75.

Meyer, V. & A. Vacant lot on 2nd street, between Baptist Church and Kaffie Bros., valuation \$200. City tax \$2.00; Railroad tax \$1.00.

Stacey, A. J. Lot No. 9 on Trudeau street, 66x124, east of lot 8, between Lafayette and Martin, valuation \$100. City tax \$1.00; 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.

The two old parties get their inspiration from the same—Wall street. It is of the same kind—boodle. If you think this statement is not correct, please rise and explain the practical difference between the two parties and tell us where their campaign fund comes from.—Thornton's Monitor.

One of the purposes of government is to protect the weak against the strong, but under the present conditions, the strong are protected, even at the muzzle of government guns, and the weak are allowed to rustle for themselves. The weak financially are the strong politically, and can reverse the conditions if they see fit to do so.—The Progress, Cheyenne, Wis.

MANIFESTO OF R. F. KOLB.

Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 19.—(Special.) Ruben F. Kolb, the defeated candidate of the populite party for governor of Alabama, publishes a lengthy address to the people of Alabama in this afternoon's edition of the People's Daily Tribune, of this city, the state organ of the Kolbites and populites, in which he declares his intention to be inaugurated governor of the state on December 1, and calls upon his followers everywhere to gather at Montgomery on that day and aid him in taking his seat.

The address begins by saying that the paramount issue of the late state campaign was honest elections, and charges that frauds were committed in 1892. It says there was almost a universal demand against a repetition of these frauds.

The address then says: Just after the election this year Kolb issued an address stating he had been elected, shortly after which his leaders held a conference. As the result of this conference meetings were called in every county for the purpose of ascertaining the wishes of the people with reference to the alleged frauds.

A convention was also called at Montgomery for Nov. 12, says the address, at which resolutions were adopted to the effect that Kolb was elected by the qualified electors; that the will of the people was set aside through the agency of election managers and county officials, aided and abetted by corrupt judiciary.

Kolb then says that last Saturday, when the legislature convened in joint session to count the votes of state officers, Senator Goodwyn arose to file a protest signed by forty-four populite members of the legislature against counting the vote of certain counties, where it is alleged frauds were committed, when Speaker Clarke, of the house ruled Goodwyn out of order and ordered him to take his seat, calling upon the doorkeeper to seat him.

The address then concludes: "The official count, as declared by the speaker, gives Oates a majority of 27,582. Election frauds committed in the counties named in the protest of Senator Goodwyn, of which we have positive and sworn evidence, would be more than sufficient to wipe out all the majority claimed for Oates.

"The foregoing considered, and in view of existing conditions in Alabama, I have determined to discharge my full duty to the people of Alabama. I will not fail to respect the pledges which I made to the people who have given me their confidence and stood by me so heroically and devotedly during the past four years. You, fellow-citizens, have twice elected me governor of this state, and this time, by the grace of God and the help of the people of the state of Alabama, I will be governor. Dec. 1 is the day fixed by law for the inauguration of governor. On that day I shall be in Montgomery for the purpose of taking the oath of office and my seat as governor, and I hereby call upon the good people in every part of the state to aid me in all proper and peaceable methods to uphold the law and set aside the power of traitors and usurpers in Alabama.

"I appeal to my friends and supporters from all parts of the state to be in Montgomery on the first day of December, 1894, there and then to give me their aid and support and in a lawful and peaceable manner to vindicate their liberties. I counsel against any un-

lawful demonstrations, but ask the presence and co-operation of free men in a necessary effort to enforce the law and carry out the will of the people.

"R. F. KOLB."

The Governor Interviewed.

Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 19.—Kolb's manifesto was issued late this afternoon at Birmingham. The following is a short interview with Governor Jones on the subject.

Governor Jones, about to take the train for Mobile to take part in the ceremonies attending the reception of the cruiser Montgomery, was shown a telegram from Birmingham in reference to the Kolb manifesto.

He declined to be interviewed, but when shown the dispatch about the Kolb manifesto, wherein Kolb says that, by the grace of God, he will take his seat in December, quietly remarked:

"William C. Oates has been elected governor by the fairly expressed will of a majority of the people of Alabama, and has been so declared by the general assembly, the only tribunal which has the right or authority under the constitution to declare the result. It is my duty to see that he is duly installed, and, by the grace of God, he will be. I do not anticipate that any number of men will be foolish enough to heed Kolb's advice, but if they do, the consequences will be on their own heads."

Could the exact relation of the two great political parties to the government be better described than by Carlyle in the following sentence? "To both parties it (the government) is emphatically a machine to the discontented a taxing machine, to the contented a machine for securing property."—National Watchman.

Thomas Jefferson said: "The centralization of power in the executive and Congress tends toward aristocracy and, ultimately, monarchy." We have the aristocracy (of wealth), how far removed is the monarchy? If Jefferson were alive to-day he would be with the People's party, the only party which represents the principles he taught.—The Sentinel.

At the present time it is not amiss to remember the following sentence from the Declaration of Independence: "When a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce the people under absolute despotism, it is their duty, it is their right, to throw off such a government, and to provide new guards for their future security. In the not distant future the people may have to exercise their right and perform their duty.—Luray Weekly Union.

As cold weather approaches the millions of homeless are drifting to the cities. Millions of poor funds are paid out that do harm instead of good. Had even a small part of it been used to provide houses, land and machinery where the needy could be employed and given the goods their labor made, it would do more good than all the money ever doled out in humiliating, degrading charity. But if that were done capitalists would have no profit out of them, and it will never be done while the friends of a competitive system hold the offices of the nation. But the poor and desperate are drifting to the cities. Look out for trouble this winter.

In 1860 the farmers and wage earners owned 75 per cent of the country. To-day they own less than 25 per cent. At this rate how soon will they have to get off the earth.—Otero Populist.

A BANKRUPT (?) NATION.

A Criticism of the Financial Rot Indulged in by Daily Papers in the East. We clip from the editorial columns of an eastern daily of considerable circulation, and presumably of some influence, the following paragraph, which, for downright untruth or grotesque imbecility, is almost unapproachable:

"The credit of the United States rests upon gold. Every piece of paper outstanding depends for value absolutely upon the ability of the government to meet every obligation in gold. Here, then, is a currency of over one thousand millions dependent upon the faith of the United States, which faith is based upon the rapidly disappearing gold reserve, which now amounts to about \$55,000,000 only. Think of it! Fifty-five millions back of over one thousand millions."

This is the sort of food upon which the blind adherers of "honest" money thrive! From such sources of profound financial wisdom the thoughtless or superficial reader derives his knowledge of the mysteries of finance!

Let us see. According to this statement, this great republic, with its \$60,000,000,000 of assets, has a credit of only \$55,000,000! Of our outstanding currency, aggregating more than \$1,000,000,000 only one-twentieth is good, the remainder worthless! If a few banks should gather up the legal tenders now lying in their vaults and take them to the treasury for redemption, the United States would be bankrupted in an hour, the credit of the nation ruined.

If one were seeking for a positive proof that our gold-money system is not only wrong but entirely untenable and dangerous as well, no better evidence could be found than the statement of this bullionist organ, so far as it deals with facts. It is only too true that a clique of half a dozen men can at this moment command enough of our inflated, convertible currency to enable them to force this nation into nominal bankruptcy at will; and if it were true that "the credit of the United States rests upon gold," this would be done and the little remnant of that metal now remaining in our vaults would disappear like mist. But the truth is that our gold balance has little—almost nothing—to do with our national credit; while to force a suspension of specie payments now would kill the power of gold forever in this country. It would be a blessing if this very thing would happen; but the money kings are as wise as they are crafty, and that reserve will not be allowed to suffer further reduction—more's the pity.

Now, the real purpose of this sort of financial fol-de-rol is to frighten the uninitiated into the belief that in order to maintain a "sound" and "honest" currency we must borrow gold from the gold-hoarders, which gold they may again wrest from the treasury by the presentation of legal tenders for redemption, while at the same time the nation will be still further mortgaged, body and soul, to the clique of operators, foreign and domestic, who even now are able to threaten the nation with dishonor unless it shall continue to increase its already insupportable load of utterly unnecessary gold obligations.—William Penn, Jr., in Blue and Gray.

DEMOCRATIC SUB-TREASURY.

The Only Difference Is in the Rate of Interest on Money Advanced.

The sub-treasury plan of the alliance has been ridiculed without cessation by all the howlers and ward heelers of the g. o. p. in Texas and out of it; hence it is a surprise to us to find that the very plan itself has been adopted by the money kings of the democratic party right here in Dallas. As proof we call attention to the following handbill which is posted all over the country. Read it and see how near it comes to the alliance sub-treasury. The only difference observable is in the rate of interest charged—"reasonable interest"—about 3 per cent per month, instead of 2 per cent per annum, as demanded by the alliance plan:

"Grain Storage.—The Blank elevator will be used during the present grain season entirely as a public storage elevator. Its capacity is 1,000,000 bushels. It is now in the hands of a bonded receiver, appointed by the United States court. I have arranged with the City national bank to furnish all money necessary to pay freights, and, if desired, the owners of grain stored in this elevator can, at a reasonable interest, secure an advance of 75 per cent of the grain stored."—Southern Mercury.

We have had six-cent cotton and 50-cent wheat under free trade and under protection. But we never had anything less than 20 cent cotton and dollar wheat when there was plenty of money in circulation.—Sentinel.

Some of our exchanges are so foolish as to say that the present political contest is not between capital and labor, but is between monopoly and liberty. Monopoly makes slaves; slaves make cowards; cowardice promotes ignorance; ignorance destroys civilization and nations.—The Progress, Cheyenne, Wis.

GIVE US GOVERNMENT BANKS.

The Bankers Argue from Sound Premises, but Arrive at an Unsound Conclusion.

In an article in the financial department of a great New York weekly under the heading, "Points in the Currency Problem," we noticed last week financial teaching which we wish to call public attention. The first point made by the writer, a gold-bug, was that there is need of an elastic currency; that the people recognize this need and it must be met somehow by congress and the bankers, or the demand for more money and an elastic currency will voice itself politically. To head off the political demand for more money (free silver and greenbacks) and to provide an elastic volume of currency he argues that the banks must be given power to expand the currency to move crops and whenever there is need of more money.

The argument of this financial writer (a banker, and speaking for the bankers) is the argument of the populists who call for either the sub-treasury currency system or, better, a system of government banks. But, mark you, there is this difference, viz., the private bankers want conferred on them the power to make the currency elastic, to issue at almost no cost to themselves bank note currency to loan and collect interest on; whereas the populists demand that the government shall not delegate its sovereign power to issue money, currency, but shall issue as much money as the people need to borrow, upon good security, at cost of doing the business. Why give away to the present money monopolists the power to print paper and loan it at high rates of interest to move crops and pay for work and so provide capital, when the government alone has the right to create money, and whatever service it can render the people belongs to the people by right, and should not be taken from them and given to gold or silver monopolists?

This financier rightly argues that silver coinage at Washington would not provide the needed elasticity, the free and sufficient expansion of the currency needed, "in farming states at harvest time, for example." So he would give to the banks in the rural districts power to issue bank notes and collect interest on their own debts, on bank paper notes that would cost them not to exceed a cent a hundred, a scheme to force the people to pay them from ten to thirty-six per cent on the face of paper that cost them only one per cent of its face—which would be a profit of 1,000 to 3,600 per cent on the cost of such capital.

If the paper currency can be furnished the banks at one per cent, it can be furnished direct to the borrowers certainly at a labor cost of not to exceed two per cent. And if the currency needs to be made elastic, as the bankers and populists agree, let us have it made elastic not by wildcat bank issues, but by means of warehoused securities and manufactured necessities through government banks conducted by servants of the people, working for a reasonable salary, as plenty of capable, well qualified men will be willing to work and furnish bonds besides.

A new banking system must soon be provided to take the place of the present system based on United States bonds. Let it be, then, government banks and banking providing currency at cost, such as our party proposes. With government banks, belonging to the people, issuing on ample security legal tender currency at cost, the usury or interest drains will be cut off, and the money so lost will remain in the hands of the wealth-producing class and furnish them the means to buy back as much wealth out of the market as their labor pours into it, so establishing the necessary equilibrium between supply and demand.

And, take notice, this equilibrium is what is necessary to prevent the periodic market gluts, commercial stagnation, contraction of credits and the enforced idleness and distress of destitute millions. Government banks in each county conducted by the elected and bonded financial representatives of the people, providing upon ample security currency at cost for the needs of each locality, would, with supplementary land legislation, restore justice, harmony and lasting prosperity to the industrial and commercial world.—Lincoln (Neb.) Wealth Makers.

It is said there is an antidote for every poison, a remedy for every disease, and a cure for every emergency. The antidote for the poison of monopoly which has been instilled into the veins of our government is the People's party. The men for the present emergencies are such men as Judge Lyman Trumbull and Senator Jones, of Nevada, who, rising above party dictation, come boldly out on the side of the people.—The Sentinel.

Cinnamon tea is recommended by a Southern physician as a valuable drink in fever affected districts. It possesses an especial virtue against typhoid fever, and essence of cinnamon is said to be one of the best disinfectants to use in the sick room of a typhoid patient.