

LOUISIANA POPULIST.

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 THE ISSUE, New Orleans, La.
 J. B. a meron, 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 "Reuben," valuation \$50; black dog "Sallie," valuation \$10; Horses, \$40; cattle \$10; wagon \$20.—Total valuation \$130; City tax \$1 30, 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 Ducasse and Norris, valuation \$300.—Total valuation \$550. City tax \$5 50; Railroad tax \$2 75.

Burns, Aspiel House and lot on south side Texas street, between Emmanuel 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 Annel 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 Rachel and McCray, valuation \$500; house and lot on 3rd street, between Rachel and Pelli, valuation \$200; house and lot on Bayou Annel, 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 \$3,900. 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 arpent 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.

Davion, Magdelin House and lot north of depot, property bounded west by property of Barrier, and north by property of Chellette, and east by Chellette, valuation \$200; horses \$30, oxen \$30. Total valuation \$260. City tax \$2 60; Railroad tax \$1 30.

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 80 cents.

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 Denegiere and Jefferson \$1000; House and lot on New Second street between J. Trichel and F. Simms, \$200; House and lot corner Denegier and 3rd streets 100 Houses and lot on Front street between Kaffie Bros., and Lichtenstine, \$90; Horse 150; Cattle 20; Buggy 50; Merchandise stock in trade, 3000. Total valuation \$5920. City tax \$59 20; Railroad tax \$29 60.

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

Reads, Dorcus House and lot corner Pierson 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. Lence 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,
 Tax Collector.

Nov. 9.

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.

Square Talk.

The San Francisco Call, a Republican paper, must be imbruing some real Populist ideas; in a recent editorial it talks facts and sense in the following off-hand way:

"It is not possible to supplant Democratic bosses with Republican, nor Republican with Democratic. Let win who will, the winners and losers will join hands to despoil the taxpayers." "Buckley will be as much a power with the government in the hands of Republicans as he will if the Democrats carry the election." "A national party ticket cannot be named that will not be nominated by the machine. The people must go to the bedrock and build up a solid foundation. The time is ripe for such a movement."



BEWARE OF WOLVES DISGUISED IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING.

A dangerous variety of gold bug republican party found silver a standard metal, and made the gold dollar the "unit of value." Awed by the subterfuge and the Sherman silver act. In 1893 they assisted the demagogue as a friend to silver and hides its treachery behind the phrases "ratio," "parity" and "equal power with gold."

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

What Are Their Mutual Relations and What Should Be Their Relative Compensation.

Mr. J. A. Wayland: In reading the Coming Nation I am in a continual state of provocation, my anger and disgust alternating between the oppression of organized capital, trusts and monopolies largely aided by the two old parties on one side, and against the sophistry, misstatements and fiction you indulge in on the other. One would think the unexaggerated truth sufficient to arouse the people if you say, for instance, that interest rates are about double what they should be, the evidence is cumulative and positive, but to claim that capital does not add to the productiveness of labor, being thus entitled to a part of the product, outrages common sense. Yours truly,

C. BIRDSELL,
 Chairman Essex Committee Populist Club, Newark, N. J.

I am acquainted with such populists. I have met them often—used to think that way myself. But you'll learn better after awhile or else join the old parties. I say that capital is not entitled to any part of the product of labor, should not be taken into account more than the number of hours' labor in producing the capital. The millions "invested" in the postal system do not draw any part of the amount of the labor employed. Interest, rent or profit—being the same in final analysis under present social customs—are wrong. One per cent interest is the same kind of wrong that 100 per cent is, only lesser in degree. Any scheme or theory that will give any man or woman an income except by their own productive labor, with hand and brain, is robbery, unless we indorse human slavery as right. There are yet a few "leaders" who want "reform," but not a reform that will render laborers independent of their "capital." Still the masses are learning truster faster than these leaders and a new civilization in which men, not capital, will be the only element considered.—Coming Nation.

Capital is inert, unproductive matter. Not labor, but labor's products, which while produced by the many are acquired and held by the few. If the assumed capitalist is the real owner of capital used (in the form of buildings, machinery and tools of production) in the production of more wealth, and such capitalist receives wages for any labor or any services performed, he is repaid for the use of his capital by having it made good to him in renewed or new form, when worn out, or when he quits the business. This implies a share of the common product sufficient for repairs, insurance and the final replacement when worn out. Assuming (a far-fetched assumption) that all capital has been honestly acquired by labor, such capital represents the wages for such labor and is the evidence that such labor was paid for once. If such capital is afterwards allowed to draw interest, or wages beyond enough for insurance, repairs and replacement, the original labor performed is, sooner or later, paid for twice, which is not only a palpable injustice, but also results in the final concentration of all wealth in the hands of the few. With government banks and interest rates reduced to the cost of carrying on the banking system, capital in the form of tools of production, etc., might be acquired virtually free from the burden of interest upon money. The fact that nearly all industrial capital is now represented by interest bearing bonds is the basis upon which the plea for capital's reimbursement is built. Destroy interest upon money and capital would have no alternative but use for the guaranty of replacement; i. e., return as good as new, or unimpaired in value.

GEORGE C. WARD.

Subscribe to the POPULIST.

THE CRIME CONTEMPLATED.

The Programme of the American Bankers' Association Is to Become the Law of the Land.

An effort is to be made by the money power to secure such legislation during the closing session of this congress as will universally fix the gold standard and national bank supremacy upon this country. There certainly will be an effort to retire the greenbacks and do away with all government money.

The money power sees the storm coming, and it proposes to intrench itself before the hosts of free silver and increased circulation arrive on the grounds. Already plans are being formulated by the bank combines, and drafts of bills to carry out their schemes, will be ready for the next session to act upon. The bank combines have the power to force almost any measure through this congress with Cleveland at their backs. If they cannot get what they want any other way they will create a panic.

A recent letter of Henry Clews, the Wall street banker, foreshadows these results. Mr. Clews says:

"There has been no congressional action to show very clearly how congressional opinion stands upon the currency issue, but among members of the house, who have been best situated to form a judgment, there is a strong hope that it may be found possible to carry through, before March, a measure that will set at rest the silver and fiat money crazes through putting our bank currency system upon a broader and more liberal and yet absolutely secure basis, and by substituting it for the \$500,000,000 of government notes, which now constitute the weak feature of our monetary system. If this can be done the monetary complexion of the new congress will be a matter of secondary importance. It rests very much with the men of finance—whose experience affords the best qualifications for guiding opinion on this question—to show the way towards an early and wise settlement of this vexed question. There are ways in which they can make their guidance influential, and in proportion as they discreetly use their power, will be the chances of a final placing of the currency settlement beyond the reach of both silver manias and populists."—Southern Mercury.

The Enemies of Populism.

The railroad corporations are fighting the people's party.

The insurance corporations are fighting the people's party.

The national bank corporations are fighting the people's party.

The loan companies are fighting the people's party.

Wall street is fighting the people's party.

Every railroad attorney is fighting the people's party.

If you are fighting the people's party you are working in the interest of the above classes.—Clay Center Dispatch.

—The New York populists are getting recruits not singly but in great companies and battalions. The delegates of thirty-five labor organizations meeting in New York have decided to go into politics and co-operate with the populists.

—No political event recently has caused more consternation in the ranks of the old parties than the action of Judge Lyman Trumbull in taking up the cause of the people.

You Bet.

Old parties have the topics' gold to help them bag their game: Populists have no gold at all—but they'll get there just the same!—Road.

GEORGIA AMAZES THEM.

Populists at the Capital Predict That They Will Have Fifty Members in the Next House.

The result in Georgia engages attention. Both republicans and democrats attest alarm. It has upset calculation and swept prophecy from its feet. If the same violent growth of populism apparent in the returns from Georgia is found in Iowa, Minnesota, the Dakotas, and republican strongholds of the northwest, and there are reasons to believe the condition exists, the republicans will be shivered and shaken in all their hopes.

Georgia, which in enterprise and dollar-making is the New England of the south, was looked on by both democrats and republicans as the least likely of all the southern commonwealths to give way or even waver before the third party. The late result, which leaves the democrats not over 15,000 majority where 75,000 was expected, is, therefore, in its sort a shock and has left the great mentalities in charge both at Faulkner's and Babcock's headquarters in a state of stampede.

The democrats generally—albeit not for publication—declare that the trouble in Georgia, while in part tariff, and in part finance, was mainly Cleveland. The party everywhere is sick and worn out with his goldisms, his bondisms, and his pharisaical eastern mugwumpery.

As a consequence of the result in Georgia neither democrat nor republican is able to-day to pierce the future a little bit. They have awakened to the beauty of the injunction, "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof," and cannot be lured into prognostications of any sort, local or general.

The populists are as hilarious as an outfit of Utes at a white dog bake. They are shooting all sorts of arrows in the air and promising as high as fifty populists in the house of the Fifty-fourth congress. But whatever there may be, the populists with thirty or even fifteen would hold the balance of power. And this contingency is mightily feared by both Faulkner's and Babcock's crowds. It is a condition not easily explained but one which exists, that both the democrats and republicans of the narrow sort found in this eastern seaboard country would rather the other would succeed than that the populists should attain belligerent and respectable stature as a party. Oh foes, like old friends, are dearest, and both of the old parties almost learn to love each other in the intensity of their hatred for the populists.—Cor. Chicago Times.

—One of the great blessings(?) the republican party has left this country, and one for which the great common people should be thankful, is that a thousand-dollar United States bond draws interest and pays no taxes, while a thousand-dollar home pays taxes and draws no interest. Vote this unjust condition of affairs out of existence by voting the people's ticket.—Alliance Tribune.

We solicit your Job Work.

How to Increase Business.

Gee whiz! how merchants do display and advertise cut prices on goods, trying to sell them to people, who need them bad enough, but have no money and can get none. If they would expend half their energy in trying to find out why the people who buy of them have less money than in former years, and the bankers and such how do not buy of them have all the stuff, they would soon fix things so their force of help would be inadequate to meet the effective demand for goods. They are about as wise as the diamond merchant who cultivated the patronage of beggars. Merchants, read up. You will then know what to do.—Coming Nation.

Government Ownership.

If our government owned the railroads we could go to San Francisco from Boston for \$10. Look at the proof: Uncle Sam pays the railroads not quite \$275 to transport a loaded postal car from Boston to San Francisco. A passenger car will carry fifty passengers, which at \$10 each, would be \$500 or a clear profit of \$225 a car, and this too, after paying 5 1/2 per cent, on watered stock, which is fully 100 per cent, on the cost of the roads.

To show how our railroads have watered their stock, I point to the New York Central & Hudson River railroad which, when the Vanderbilts obtained control in 1869 was capitalized at \$49,000,000. They at once watered it up to \$90,000,000, more water has been added until the present capital stock is \$146,000,000—all but \$45,000,000 being water.

Government ownership would save the people the gigantic sum of \$1,000,000,000 a year and bring shorter hours and better pay to the 70,000 railroad employes.

Where the Blame Lies.

The Republican party is primarily responsible for the distress of gold contraction. That party approved the fraud of 1873, which struck the silver dollar from the list of coins, and on all occasions gave three-fourths of its votes in Congress to keep silver demonetized. The Democratic party, until the election of Mr. Cleveland, was opposed to the gold standard and voted for Congress to restore silver coinage. But Mr. Cleveland, after his election, took lessons from Mr. Sherman, joined the gold Republicans and fought with them; finally, in extra session, by his power and patronage, he brought over from the ranks of free coinage Democrats enough recruits to the gold Republicans to ratify the crime of 1873 and perfect the work establishing the gold standard.—Senator Stewart.

What Will They Do?

The question naturally arises, what will the people in the country surrounding Augusta, and upon whose patronage and trade the prosperity of the city depends, do about it? Is it reasonable to suppose that two-thirds of the population of these counties which differ with democratic policy and principles are going to quietly submit, and see all their efforts at trying to ameliorate their condition brought to naught by the fraud and corruption practiced by the business men of that city not to hug such a delusion to their bosoms. The feelings of the country people are becoming aroused and indignation is reaching the boiling point, at the outrages committed against the ballot box for the sake of party supremacy by the toughs, ward heeled, and political demagogues of that city. A word to the wise ought to be sufficient.—Lincoln, Ga., Home Journal.