

# THE WEEKLY POPULIST

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

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

H. L. BRIAN, Editor.  
W. H. AREAUX, Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION—One Year..... \$1.00  
Six Months..... .50  
Four Months..... .40

ADVERTISING RATES.					
SPACE.	1 mo.	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
1 inch	\$ 3.00	5.00	6.50	11.00	15.00
2 inches	5.00	8.00	9.50	15.00	20.00
3 inches	7.00	11.00	12.50	19.00	25.00
4 inches	8.50	14.00	15.50	23.00	30.00
5 inches	10.00	16.00	17.50	27.00	35.00
6 inches	11.50	18.00	19.50	30.00	40.00
7 inches	13.00	20.00	21.50	33.00	44.00
8 inches	15.00	22.00	24.00	36.00	48.00
1 column	40.00	50.00	55.00	65.00	100.00

Transient advertisements, \$1 per square first insertion; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.  
Official or legal advertisements, \$1 per square first insertion; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.  
Local advertisements, 10 cents per line.  
Editorial notices, first insertion, 15 cents per line; subsequent 10 cents per line.  
Communications are solicited, but we will not be responsible for any views therein expressed.  
Address all communications to the Business Manager. Communications must be sent in by Monday.  
Communications intended for publication should be accompanied by the real as well as the assumed name of the author, not for publication but as an evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. A failure to do so will consign them to the waste basket.

FRIDAY, December 7, 1894.

## NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All defendants in judicial sales have the right to select the paper in which the advertisement is to be inserted, therefore we would ask our friends to give us a bid before advertising. The Populist is being run in the interest of humanity, and it is the duty of all men to support it. Also those who enter homesteads have a right to select their own paper for advertising. Don't fail to give us a call and we will treat you well.

## The Bulletin and Mr. Boatner.

Congressman Boatner is dissatisfied with the course of the Bulletin and, assuming the position of public censor, attacks us savagely for publishing a statement that the commission of fraud in the last election in Louisiana was without the slightest excuse. The common excuse offered for frauds in State elections has been that they were necessary to save the State from Africanization. Because we stated that no such excuse could be offered in the last election, Mr. Boatner quibblingly argues that if it had been a State election, we would have excused fraud.

Our record and opposition on this subject are too definite and clear for misrepresentation. We have consistently opposed and denounced fraud of all sorts, State and National, and we shall adhere to that principle in the future, no matter whom it displeases.

Mr. Boatner repeats the utterly silly and puerile charge that the Bulletin is a Populist paper and that we are an office-seeker. Presumably he wishes it understood that he is not guilty of the offense and that he has been forced to run for Congress, United States Senator, etc. Having always voted the Democratic ticket, State and National, having supported the cardinal doctrines of tariff reform, free coinage of silver, home rule and equal rights for all, we supposed we were entitled to be called a Democrat and we have always been proud of our election at a white primary, and by a decisive majority to be a member of the Democratic State Central Committee.

But if it takes more than this to make a Democrat in Louisiana, if we are required to ignore, endorse defend and reward fraud at elections in order to be classed as a democrat in good standing, we freely confess we are none. We utterly repel and repudiate the assumption that true Democracy can tolerate or condone bulldozing or ballot box stuffing. It requires moral courage to adhere to Democracy, misled, abused, and misrepresented as it has been. In spite of it all, and the hectoring intolerance of insolent leaders who have brought the party to the verge of ruin, we still adhere

to the Democratic faith and believe it to be the sheet anchor of our people.

As to the existence of frauds in the last election, they have been charged all over the State. In fact they are inseparable from any election in which the masses of the negroes participate, and therefore, we have always advocated white primaries.

The radicals claimed that the negroes voluntarily and cheerfully voted for them. We all knew that was because they were fooled into it. The Democrats, having rescued the negroes from Radical delusion, claimed that they had earned the right to vote or count the negro as they pleased and for fifteen years the employers of negroes in Ouachita parish have voted them without let or hindrance. The managers claim this as a right and there is no use denying it. In other parishes, the counting policy has been followed and it has always been the same as it was in 1884 when Mr. Boatner's friends contested the right of Tensas parish to represent several thousand fictitious votes, which resulted in a split and a race between King and Boatner in which the latter was counted out. Does he pretend that things have changed?

We have often heard these frauds defended but never heard them denied. The entire press of the State last spring, led by the Times-Democrat and States, declared that elections in this State have been disgraceful farces.

Let Mr. Boatner choose his position. Whether he denies or defends this system of fraud, he will find himself arrayed against the universal sentiment and sense of the press and people of this State.

It is this dishonesty in elections which is the poison in our political system. It is a disease which must be cured or Louisiana is done for. We believe that this issue is above all parties and above all personal ambitions and in the next campaign all good citizens will join hands to forever banish fraud from Louisiana.

As to the Ruston convention, we have heretofore given good reasons for not supporting its equivocal platform and nominee.

## TO OUR READERS.

With this issue of the POPULIST we end our career in journalism. And in doing so we feel that it is but right that we extend our grateful thanks to the many who have stood by us in the great fight for liberty. When we launched forth into the journalistic field we were, of course, handicapped by inexperience in that great field of labor which moulds the public sentiment and shapes the destinies of men and nations. We promised our readers in the outset that we would fearlessly defend that which was right, and denounce that which is wrong. This we have attempted to do to the best of our ability; at all times keeping before us a strict adherence to the truth, constantly endeavoring to "render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's." It may be that in our short journalistic career we have erred, but if so, the only appeal we have to make to our patrons is "That it is human to err, but divine to forgive." We are more than ever convinced that the political party whose principles we have endeavored to defend and maintain, is the only correct solution to the terrible financial conditions now prevailing in this country, and though the scope of our influence may be somewhat circumscribed, when we lay down the editorial pen, our ardor for the cause is not the least abated. We have advocated these principles because we believe that we were right in so doing, and we are of the opinion that no honest man wants any further warrant for his actions in the discharge of what he conceives to be a plain duty. Our criticisms may have at times been severe and caustic, but we hope no more so than that censure which necessarily follows the truth plain-

ly told. Our short journalistic experience has taught us one lasting lesson, that the many and lasting impressions of friendship, springing from the social intercourse with our readers, makes the parting that much the harder to bear.

We may have in the meantime made some enemies, this, however, we are loth to believe. We know at least that such has not been done intentionally upon our part. We only ask a fair and unprejudiced consideration at the hands of our fellow man, with a desire to retire from our field of public labor in peace with all mankind. We have never intended any evil to any one; we hold no ill will to a living soul. What we have done has been in the interest of justice and humanity, whether or not we have accomplished any good, we leave the people to judge. We trust that the good work may go on until every vestige of tyranny may be swept from the face of the earth. That the freedom and purity of the ballot, in which rests the liberty of the American people may be fully restored. It may take a long and tedious warfare, but with a free speech and a free press coupled with the patriotism of the American people, it can and will be accomplished.

We trust that the great God of the creation may spare us to see the sun of liberty in its greatest refulgence shining upon a victorious banner of peace, prosperity and happiness for the American people. We do not know how, nor when this great social revolution will end, but we do have the faith in a just God to deliver his people from the thralldom that now hangs over them in such dark gloomy forebodings. We believe that every honest man and woman in this nation will soon be enlisted in this great reform movement.

In conclusion, we will say that it deeply pains us to sever our connection with a people whom we so well loved to serve, but it seems that fate has so decreed it, as our health is in such condition that it will not permit us to discharge the duties of the editorial position on the POPULIST. We deem it but just to the people, as well as ourselves to withdraw, in order that the place may be more ably and competently filled than we are at this time able to do. We promise those who have enlisted in the cause of reform to do all in our power to advance the cause, and we ask all to lay down prejudices and calmly and dispassionately investigate the pending issues, and join in the great fight that is now going on in the interest of liberty.

With the best wishes and with feelings of brotherly love and kindness we, with much regret, bid you all adieu.

M. F. MACHEN.

## The Land for the People.

Why does the People's party declare against the monopolization of land for speculative purposes and demand that all lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, and all lands owned by aliens be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only?

There have been given by corrupted congresses to the railroads of the country 191,000,000 acres of our public land without a penny of recompense. The railroads now own about 172,000,000 acres; owned by aliens, 62,000,000. These 234,000,000 acres, which is almost as much as the available land now owned by the government, the Populists would reclaim and hold for homes for American citizens. One alien landlord, Lord Scully, owns 3,000,000 acres of the best farm lands of Illinois, from which he derives a yearly rental of \$200,000 from his tenant farmers. No American ought to be compelled to pay rent to a foreigner for the use of part of the soil of his own country. Such a condition is deadly poison to patriotism.—N. O. Evening Dispatch.

Since the fright trains have got in with most of the Populist votes, the Democratic papers are slowly realizing that the People's party is not dead yet.

## BANKERS ASSEMBLE.

### THEY WANT MORE MONEY IN CIRCULATION.

#### But They Don't Want a Dollar Created That Will Not Pay Them Tribute—How Do You Feel About It? Read and Ponder.

The Representative:—Those worthy gentlemen, the bankers, who largely furnish us with our circulating medium, and kindly relieve the people of the necessity of creating money, by their own government, for their own use, met the other day, Oct. 10, at Baltimore, Md. to decide how this country should be governed—in their own interest. It was a very interesting session.

President White made a speech. He said:

"No class of people are more interested in the material prosperity of the country."

There is no doubt of this—for no class gets a larger share of that prosperity. The interest the wolves have in the sheep is profound and intense. In fact they think more about the sheep than the sheep do about themselves. Their mouths fairly drool when they contemplate them.

"Our business is inseparably connected with the conditions of the world at large, and in fact with all that enters into the status of the people."

We should say so. That is just what we have complained of! Their business is "inseparably connected with the condition of the world at large." It is an awful condition to-day, and they have largely contributed to produce it. They are the fellows who circulated petitions to drive silver out of the mints and who promised the world good times,—they have got them—for themselves.

"Let us cherish our organization and by our presence make its councils and influence to foster and preserve a system of exchange that will be the admiration of every nation and honor to either a creditor or debtor, and therewith we shall be content."

That's it. They want to make their councils an influence. They have too much influence already. They own congress as fully as if they had made the members out of putty. And they want a currency that will be the admiration of the fellow that owes it.

And then Col. Herrick, president of a Cleveland savings bank, proceeded to praise that other national infliction, the daily press. He said:

"The influence of the press is best known and appreciated when it comes directly in conjunction with or in opposition to our business affairs. Last year the attention of this country, and I might say of almost the entire civilized world, was turned to the subject of finance. If the policy of many newspapers helped to plunge us into our difficulties, the policy of others have helped to extricate us. The newspaper press of America is the one great public institution which belongs to the people and yet it is the exclusive property of individuals. It is, next to our free common schools, the noblest, the most powerful of all institutions, that have grown out of free play of intelligence, granted by appealing, not to the prejudices, but to that better nature which predominates in all human beings, and where it acknowledges to the public responsibility of justice, honesty, truthfulness of public faith, it takes on divine attributes, and becomes the first of all in the liberal professions, for it then voices the people, and when it voices that which is best in the people, may we not then truthfully say that it expresses the voice and will of God?"

Oh Lord! What profanity! The purchased and subsidized daily papers; owned by foreign and domestic capitalists, slavishly obedient to its masters, the very mouthpiece of insatiable greed and cruel injustice; full to the lips with falsehoods; diabolical in cunning;

industriously engaged in ruining mankind.—"expresses the voice and will of God!"

This is flat blasphemy. If the daily press of the United States is "the voice of God" the sooner the churches are torn down the better.

And the convention proposed an amendment to the banking act, "that banks are to be allowed to issue circulating notes to the amount of one half their paid up unimpaired capital, subject to a tax of one half per cent per annum upon the average amount of circulation of 25 per cent of the paid up unimpaired capital, subject to the one half per cent tax, and an additional heavy tax upon the average amount of such circulation outstanding for the year, the additional 25 per cent to be left as an emergency circulation. The tax of 1/2 per cent upon the average yearly circulation is to be paid to the United States treasurer as a means of revenue, and the excess over that tax imposed upon the emergency circulation is to be paid into a guarantee fund."

Observe this: The bankers perceive that the howl of the people for more currency can not be much longer resisted; but they are determined that not a dollar of it shall ever reach the people unless it comes through them. They will levy 10 per cent on it from the people and pay back to the people one-half of 1 per cent; taking 9 1/2 per cent per annum for standing between the citizens and their own government. The constitution provides that the national government alone shall create money—if any one else attempts it he goes to prison—and as the government comes from the people and is the people, and tax them for the use of their own money! Why don't they insist that postage stamps shall not be furnished directly to the citizens, but shall go through the banks, and the banks make a profit off them?

In God's name what right has any man to crawl in between the people and the government, and levy taxes (an attribute of the highest sovereignty) upon the people, for the use of their own money? Why the national bank notes are printed by the government (that is, the people) on paper furnished by the government (that is the people), stamped by the United States, and signed by the officials; and their only guarantee of payment is redemption in greenbacks, the people's money, also printed by the people. It is an incalculable, incredible absurdity that an intelligent people would permit their own money to be milked to them, through the sieve of the banks, and pay heavy interest to the bankers for holding the strainer! There might just as well be a law that no man could thresh his grain unless a banker held the sacks, and charged him 10 per cent of the crop for doing so; whether the farmer wanted him there or not.

And remember, friends, that the People's party is the only party in the United States that proposes any remedy for this great encroachment on the rights of the public. It declares for greenbacks, full legal tender, issued directly to the people, without the intervention of banks. Why not? The greenback must be better than the national bank note, because the note is redeemable in a greenback; and surely you can not redeem a superior thing by an inferior. And this change proposed by the People's party, would save the people of the United States \$15,000,000 a year interest, now paid to national banks, for getting between the people and the government and putting forth an inferior currency.

And observe, friends, the bankers are determined that, if your dire necessities force an increase of money, that they shall handle it; and that every dollar of it shall pay tribute to them; and for this tribute you will get nothing!

Are you ready to agree to this? If not vote for the People's party candidates for Congress, and for the state legislature; for they belong to the only party that has

ever dared to open its mouth against the present system; and the next legislature will either elect a man to the United States senate pledged to obey the bankers or a man pledged to defend the people. What say you? Where are you? Are you for yourself, or for the claps that are bleeding you? There is nobody who can prevent you from voting as you please. Have you got sense enough to vote to help yourself? That's the question. How will you answer it? I. D.

## COTTON.

We have interviewed people from five cotton States and the agents of half a dozen Southern railroads and they all agree that much more than half the cotton crop has been marketed. The crop will not reach 8,000,000 bales. We implore every farmer to hold his cotton for better prices.—Monroe Bulletin.

We called at the Land Office on business Wednesday and found Register Edward Phillips and Deputy Receiver John Laplace busy at work, but with plenty of time and willingness to give the closest attention to our inquiries. It is gratifying to find such efficient and obliging public officials as these gentlemen are.

J. W. Self Jr., of Waco, La., writes us that a 10 pound girl took up permanent board at his house on the 20th inst. and therefore he is happy.

Our sister parish of Winn, held a term of court ending this week, in which 23 defendants plead guilty to their respective charges, and paid their fines. Sheriff Crawford reports that term of the court as costing the parish less than five dollars. This speaks well for the efficiency of the officers in that parish and judicial district.

By fusion with the Democrats in 1892, we elected governors in Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming and North Dakota, on a Populist vote of 127,000. This year we cast 206,000 straight Populist votes in those states, but enough Democrats voted the Republican ticket to beat us.

We believe that the political party which will restore the perfect function of silver as a money metal co-equal with gold at 16 to 1, will prove to be the successful party in America.—Monroe Bulletin.

We have been telling you for some time, Judge, that the People's party is the coming party of America.

## OBITUARY.

### In Memory of Remy Harkins.

About two weeks ago our community was greatly shocked, by hearing of the sad and untimely end of one of our "dear boys." Yes, truly can we say of Remy that to know him was to love him. None who were thoroughly acquainted with Remy could but love him. Never, never beat nobler heart in truer bosom.

Ah Remy, you have gone from us, so young, so true a friend, a noble and generous brother. Could you but know the sorrowing hearts you were leaving behind you would have fain to go.

But no, ever ready in obedience to the slightest call, so he was to his Master's call, and left us as a babe falling to sleep. O! the cruel reality. Remy, Remy, can we believe you are forever gone from us; are we never more to see your dear face, or hear your well known voice. Ah, alas 'tis true!

But let us not complain, rather bear in mind that "The Lord doeth all things well," and that the flower he had planted on earth has been plucked to blossom in Heaven. Farewell, farewell sweet friend.

A FRIEND.

## DIED:

CHALER—At her home in this parish, MARIE PRUDENCE MESSI wife of Gustave Chaler; aged 47 years and 8 months.