

# THE WEEKLY POPULIST

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY THE NATCHITOCHES PUBLISHING CO. (LIMITED.)

ENTERED AT THE NATCHITOCHES 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

SPACE	1 mo	2 mos	3 mos	6 mos	1 yr
1 inch	3 00	5 00	6 50	11 00	15 00
2 inches	5 00	8 00	10 50	18 00	25 00
3 inches	7 00	11 00	14 50	25 00	35 00
4 inches	8 50	14 00	18 50	30 00	40 00
5 inches	10 00	16 00	21 00	35 00	45 00
6 inches	11 50	18 00	23 00	40 00	50 00
7 inches	13 50	20 00	25 00	45 00	55 00
8 inches	15 00	22 00	28 00	50 00	60 00
1 column	40 00	50 00	55 00	90 00	100 00

Transient 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Communications intended for publication should be accompanied by the real as well as the assumed name of the author, not for publication but as evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. A failure to do so will consign them to the waste basket.

FRIDAY, January 4, 1895.

## 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.

## Our Judiciary.

Next week we will give an editorial from one of our ablest and oldest Populist papers, the Nonconformist, on "Tenure for Life" of our federal judges. The article attacks the wisdom of giving federal judges a life tenure in office as a preventative of partisanship and corruption in office, and argues for their election by a direct vote of the people.

The partisan rulings against labor and in favor of capital by Hicks, Jenkins and Pullman's avenger against Debs are cited to illustrate the evils of our present federal court system, and Marshall the ablest of our Chief Justices is quoted as saying, "A corrupt judiciary is the worst curse that can be sent by a vengeful deity upon a sinful people."

The article is well-timed, and we hope the "Non-Con" will go further in a future article, and point out the evils of a partisan elective judiciary and the remedy therefor.

We have numerous instances of the bitterly partisan action of elected judges in the interest of that political party which exalted them to their positions. One of the strongest examples is quoted in the article referred to; speaking of the electoral commission of '76, which seated Hayes, it says, "The people then saw the grave and immaculate judges, in the decision of questions purely legal, dividing strictly on party lines with as much facility and promptness as ordinary heelers obeying a caucus decree. It was found that even judges for life were still men, and nothing loath to 'give up to party' what was meant for mankind." We ask in all candor, would not this deplorable condition have been intensified by the election of these partisans by their respective political parties? Evidently it is partisanship as well as the appointive system that must be removed from our courts. It is but natural for even judges to do all in their power for that political party which placed them in office, and on which they depend for future preferment.

The remedy lies in making these offices not only elective but non-partisan. Put no party or caucus nominees for these offices before the people, but let men run on their honesty, integrity, ability and freedom from party bias, and

when elected such men would impartially serve the masses of the people regardless of party cliques and machines. Owing his success to no party and having no hope of future advancement for party service, a judge elected in such a way would meet out equal and exact justice to all, and expect his reward in the answer of a clear conscience and the blessings of a happy people. This would not necessarily deprive a candidate for a judicial position of the right of suffrage, voting the ticket of his choice, but would relieve him of party or machine service or obligation.

It remained for the People's party to inaugurate this plan of improving our judicial system and while it has not been the universal custom in that party, it has been the precedent established by it in this and many other states, and we hope the plan will soon become a general one not only with that party but with both the old parties.

The plan seems to have been an eminently wise one with the Populists for reasons that may have been potent in forcing them to adopt it. Lawyers, who in most cases are required to fill these positions, are trained by their profession to take as a rule "either side of a case" that presents itself to them, provided the emoluments are sufficient. Therefore you find the lawyers "as a rule" in that party which is strong enough to elect, or control the appointment of the officers, and as the new party has not reached that period of its growth in many places as yet, we find but few lawyers in it, hence few eligible to these positions.

But if this non-partisan idea should prevail, as we believe it will sooner or later, and lawyers should discover that being democrats or republicans did not mean the office every time, we should find a great many more of them in the People's party, or at least giving expression to their honest sentiments regardless of party.

There are several judicial districts in this state which the Populists can control, and instead of nominating some weak lawyer who has half-way come over to them for that very purpose, we hope to see them denouncing all nominees for such offices, voting for the best men only, men who are independent of all parties, and lending their energies to elect Populist legislators and their other tickets in full.

## ACT AT ONCE.

The appeal headed, "The People's Fight," which appears in another column, is one that will reach the heart as well as the pocket-book of every Populist in the 4th Congressional District that wears either of these articles about his person.

There are but two answers to be made to this appeal: one is the answer of the indolent or the sluggard who says "I can't," and gives up the fight to submit to privation ten times worse than those denials necessary to do their part in the cause of reform; the other answer is that of action, which speaks louder than words. Every energetic hustler who despises oppression and is a freeman by choice and not by gift, will meet this honest, earnest appeal with action—either in work or money—be it ever so little.

Remember that while times are hard and money scarce, our party, which is the only hope of relief under the sun, is steadily forging to the front—never making a backward step—gaining in every election, and just as sure to win as the old parties continue their service of Wall street. But the people can very materially hasten the victory if they will push the fight. Or they can seriously retard it by sluggishness and inaction.

The faults that we wish to show up by this contest are due largely to inaction on the part of professed Populists. If every parish in the district had each put up just half the amount of money that the poor little pine-woods parish of Winn did, we would not have had many frauds to complain of now.

Several whole-souled brave-hearted Populists in each parish did their duty, and more than was expected of them, but the majority did nothing but vote, and numbers did not do even that.

We know men who staid at home election day on the silly excuse that it was of no use to vote, they would be counted out. Such cowardly inaction makes it possible for us to be counted out. Such men (so-called) do not deserve to be free, and ought to be perfectly satisfied with the present delightful(?) state of affairs, or any other condition their masters see fit to give them; but it has always been so, the sluggards and do-nothings never get interested until the fight is won, when they do the crowing, while a few brave-hearted persevering souls do the work, bear the burdens, make the sacrifices, and get—a big name after they are dead.

The workers never stop, however, to parley over what they are to receive, but bent on duty they press fearlessly to the front, and do what their hands find to do. We have many such workers in the Fourth District, and we hope they will take up this part of their work and push it to a successful issue.

What is done will have to be done quickly, as we have only about 90 days now in which to complete our case and let every one do his duty. Information as to evidence that may be secured, and contributions may be forwarded to this office, which will be headquarters in the contest.

## PROHIBITION QUESTION.

Must Not be a Sidetrack.

The petition on this question, referred to elsewhere as a news item, having secured the necessary number of names, will go before the police jury next Monday, and in all probability will be acted upon favorably, that is an election will doubtless be ordered.

Now in principle, we are and have always been a prohibitionist, not in the sense of belonging to a political party which is in existence in the United States, and is supposed to have that idea as its basic principle, but locally, and for the benefit of those people, a majority of whom desire to be free from the whiskey influence.

And we are agreeably surprised at evidences which lead us to believe that a majority of the people of Natchitoches parish, will at this time favor prohibition.

But we have never considered prohibition a question of national importance, nor worthy of superceding any of the great questions agitating the people of this State to-day, many of which will come up for solution at the ballot-box about a year hence. The most important question that is before the public to-day, and which the people of Natchitoches must help to solve, is a question that amounts now practically to prohibition, not only of the sale of whiskey, but of the sale of every thing else as well; and preferring no prohibition at all to this particular brand, we would strenuously oppose the campaign about to be inaugurated, if it should be delayed or extended so far into the future, as to form any part of the approaching State campaign.

While we believe every man, whom we know to be heading this movement, is actuated by honest motives and is favoring prohibition either on moral or business principles, there are those who believe that the movement will be an attempt to "side track," so far as this parish is concerned—and mayhap the state—the issues of reform that must be made in our state campaign. We do not incline to this latter view and hope it is not well founded, but the time that is given for the prohibition campaign as measured by the date on which the election is fixed, will determine whether or not sinister motives or political trickery is behind the movement.

The police jury meets next week, ninety days would cover all legal delays and afford all the time necessary for a campaign to either

side of the question, and therefore we hope that that honorable body will not put the election later than the 1st of May next, as we believe they will injure the success of the movement if they do.

WACO LANDING, LA.,  
December 27th, 1894.

## EDITOR POPULIST:

Dear Sir:—I have a subscription list headed "Contest Funds," and I expect to raise \$8.00 or \$10.00 at this place for that purpose. Every one that I have spoken to about the matter say that they will throw in a little. I think that ward 10 will raise at least \$20.00. Every ward ought to organize Contest Clubs for the purpose of raising the amount of money needed in Bailey's contest, this can be done easily, every Populist that voted for Bailey will come up with his little sum.

Hoping that we may raise the amount needed and be successful in the end, I am truly,  
J. W. SELF, JR.

The above letter proves what we say elsewhere in regard to the people raising funds for campaign purposes when they try hard enough. "Whit" Self is a worker from "away back," and a veteran reformer. How many more will join us in the struggle.

## Grant Parish Items.

A preliminary trial was had at Colfax on the 28th ult., against B. F. and T. O. Moore for the killing of J. T. Day in the Black Creek neighborhood, Grant parish, they were allowed bail in the sum of \$2500 each, but had not given same at this writing. The shooting occurred near the residence of the deceased, about 9 p. m. on Christ mas eve. Day was wounded in the left thigh and died on the following Monday.

E. A. Briggs (col.) shot and killed his son-in-law, Henry Turner, Dec. 25th on Tison's place below Colfax. The preliminary trial was held on the 28th, and bail was allowed in sum of \$600.

The store of J. A. Hyde near Colfax was burned on the night of Dec. 31st. The loss was estimated at \$4000, which was partly covered by insurance. The burning was thought to be the work of an incendiary. No one has yet been arrested, but several are under suspicion.

## ADDRESS ISSUED BY THE ST. LOUIS CONFERENCE.

Held Dec. 28 and 29, 1894.

The national committee of the People's party sends greeting to its constituency throughout the United States.

The rapid increase of our vote in every part of the union and the startling events of the past few years vividly justify both the existence of and necessity for the People's party. The contention of the party that one of the great needs of this country has been, and is, an enlarged volume of circulating medium, is now practically conceded by all parties and by the government. The gold powers and banking interests are insisting, through the president and his secretary, that the enlarged issue of money supply shall be given exclusively into the hands of the banks; that silver shall be excluded, all treasury notes retired, and that gold alone shall be a legal tender, thus making the monetary question an issue which must be met at once.

Within the present year the corporations, grown arrogant because of the vast possessions of wealth and the exercise of unconstitutional powers, have made war upon the people and induced the federal courts to exercise in their interest unusual and arbitrary powers, induced the invasion of the states by federal troops without the request of either the executives of said states or the legislatures thereof, and are at this time, through a recreant administration and a truculent congress, attempting to clothe the railroad corporations, by means of a pooling bill, with power to further and more systematically rob, oppress and plunder the people, and having already deprived the people of access to the silver mines of the country as an independent source

of money supply, are now in the interest of a banking oligarchy, endeavoring to deprive them of the right to have their government in the exercise of its constitutional power, issue the money of the nation and control its volume. In the opinion of your committee, these events are startling, subversive of the liberties of the citizen and destructive of business and social security; and adhering to the Omaha platform in all its integrity, your committee insists upon the restoration of the coinage of gold and silver as it existed prior to 1873—at the ratio of 16 to 1—without regard to the action of any other nation, and that all paper money shall be issued by the general government without the intervention of banks of issue, the same to be a full legal tender.

We also declare our implacable hostility to the issue of further interest-bearing bonds. We denounce the pooling bill as a move toward completing the monopoly of transportation, and demand that, instead, congress proceed to bring the railroads under government ownership.

The power given congress by the constitution to "provide for the calling forth of the militia to execute the laws of the Union, to suppress insurrection, to repel invasion," does not warrant the government in making use of a standing army in aiding monopolies in the oppression of the public and their employes. When free men unsheath the sword it should be to strike for liberty, not for despotism, nor to uphold privileged monopolies in the oppression of the poor.

We ask the people to forget all past political differences and unite with us in the common purpose to rescue the government from the control of monopolists and concentrated wealth, to limit the powers of perpetuation by curtailing their privileges and to secure the rights of free speech, a free press, and trial by jury—all rules, regulations and judicial dicta in derogation of either of which are arbitrary, unconstitutional and not to be tolerated by a free people.

We recommend the immediate organization of an educational campaign by the national, state and local committees.

In addition to this address the national committee adopted the following resolution:

In view of the fact that the state of Alabama and other southern states are without a Republican form of government, because of the rule of a political oligarchy, which is perpetuated by monstrous frauds at the ballot-box, the imperative necessity of a free ballot and an honest one is a constitutional right, and we demand that it be given, and move that the chairman of the national executive committee appoint a committee of three to submit evidence to the press of the country and to congress to substantiate this alarming and revolutionary condition, that they may be awakened to the threatenings of peril, caused by this existing autocratic anarchy in the south.

The following were appointed: J. C. Manning, Alabama, chairman; Henry D. Loyd, Illinois; Lee Crandall, Alabama.

The above was adopted unanimously by the conference much to the disappointment of the two old parties, both of which had hoped to see a split at this meeting.—[Ed.]

If a farmer wants \$1,000 he gives 2,000 bushels of wheat, 20,000 pounds of cotton or a mortgage that finally takes his farm to get the money. If a laboring man wants \$1,000 and works every day saving half his pay, it takes him just about six years to get it. If a banker wants it under the proposed banking law, he writes the treasurer of the United States and it is printed and given him. Yet some people say you can't legislate money into people's pockets. Slick for the farmer and workingman, ain't it.—Coming nation.

See the barber's "ad" elsewhere and patronize him. He is a first class workman, and gives the most polite attention to his customers.

We call the attention of our readers to a new business card appearing in this issue. Mr. Chas. Unter has been in business here for several years and has quite a reputation already, but he is now enlarging to make room for the growth of his business and he wishes to let the public and his friends know all about it. We hope our friends will help those who help us, by giving Mr. Unter a reasonable share of their patronage. He will always be found with an elegant stock of goods at the new brick store, formerly the Boston store. Read his card and call on him.

## A Strong Law Firm.

As will be seen in this issue of the paper a new law partnership has been formed between Messrs. Jack, Tucker and Fleming. There can be no doubt of success with such a combination of legal and business talent. Mr. Jack has practiced at the bar for over thirty years and his preeminent ability as a civil and criminal practitioner is known and recognized throughout the State as well as elsewhere. Mr. Tucker though younger in years and legal experience has attained the full measure of success, not only as a lawyer, but as a thorough business man. Mr. Fleming is a bright, young, energetic man, who bids fair to rise to the highest rank in his profession and is well fitted to do his part in this most excellent combination. Our best wish for them is the success that they justly deserve. We take pleasure in commending them to the business world.

Rev. H. W. Bickey, the new pastor of the M. E. Church of this place, paid us a pleasant call this week. He was located at Shreveport last year where he had many friends and did much good work. We hope he will have the same success here.

See Mr. E. J. Gamble's liberal use of printers ink in another column. He needs no recommendation to our readers, as they all know him, and we hope they will give him that liberal share of their patronage which he deserves.

## Clothing! Clothing!

Owing to the advance season and no Winter, we shall sell all our Men's and Boy's Clothing at very reduced prices. Call and see for yourselves. All Wool Pants at \$2 per pair.

## J. A. DUCOURNAU & SON.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

The People's Party Executive Committee of Grant parish, which met at Fairfield church on Saturday, December 22d, 1894, adjourned to meet at same place on Saturday, January 19th, 1895, at 10 a. m., sharp, and every member is requested to be present.

W. W. SMITH,  
Chairman P. P. Ex. Com.  
W. L. SHACKLEFORD,  
Secretary.

Under the proposed banking law 99 out of every 100 men in debt in the nation will be bankrupted. That will be one good feature of it. These fellows who are hanging on by the skin of their teeth are the hardest fellows in the world to get an idea. When they join the army of out-of-workers they will be in a good condition to get interested in the study of political economy. Hurrah for the infamous banking scheme. It will keep educating the people that laws can take property away from them FASTER than they can make it. But they will never believe it until all they have is absolutely gone. The plutes are helping us.—Coming Nation.

If the banking bill passes, greenbacks will bring a premium, as they will be the basis of a bank. If any of my friends are lucky enough to have any money, they should try and convert it into greenbacks. To every holder of \$22,500 in greenbacks the government will give \$75,000 in bank notes! If you don't believe it see how hard it will be to try and get any greenbacks. This does not apply to silver or coin certificates. Every dollar you leave in bank will enable the bank to get three dollars for one. Can you take a hint?—Coming Nation.

## DIED:

MAYBIN—At his home near Alpha, on December 19th, 1894, S. H. MAYBIN; aged 22 years.

Deceased was a son of our old friend J. O. Maybin of Ward 3, this parish, and to him and his bereaved family we offer our sympathy for this hour of trial.