THE WEEKLY ECHO.

J. W. BRYAN.....Proprietor.
LAKE CHARLES, LA.

Saturday, Dec. 26, 1874.

AGENTS.

R. LEHMAN.....Mermentau
S. A. FAIRCHILD.....Niblett's Bluff.
S. B. HENRY.....Cameron Parish.

The Eighth Grand State Fair of Louisiana will take place at New Orleans, commencing February 3d, 1875, and continuing until the 13th.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his late report, recommends that steps be at once taken looking to the speedy resumption of specie payments.

The advertisement of "The People's Ledger" will be found in another column of to-day's paper. It is an old established weekly, published every Saturday.

Notwithstanding the new postal law compels publishers to prepay their subscriber's postage outside of the parish, (there is no postage within the parish) the price of the WEEKLY ECHO remains as before—only two dollars a year, in advance.

We earnestly request those who are indebted to us for subscription, advertisements and job work to pay without further delay. A great many persons think that because they owe the printer only a very small amount, he can easily do without it. It is the great number of these small amounts the neglect to pay which pinches the printer, and the payment of which enables him to keep up his paper. We would consider the payment of these small debts just now as so many Christmas gifts. Come, gentlemen, don't forget the printer.

The New Year.

The WEEKLY ECHO tenders the compliments of the season to its patrons, and sincerely wishes them a Happy New Year. Notwithstanding the long reign of "Hard Times," during which our paper has barely paid the expenses of its publication, the ECHO is established on a firm footing, and we intend to make it worthy of a liberal support. We hope that our efforts to maintain a parish newspaper will be seconded by the good people of Calcasieu, and that our subscription list may be largely increased during the month of January. We have now mail communication with the western, northern, eastern and southern portions of our parish, and we assure our Calcasieu readers that it is more to their interests than to ours to extend the circulation of our paper. A newspaper is at once a sign and an adjunct of civilization and progress. It has passed into a proverb, when speaking of a man's want of information on any subject of general importance, to say "He don't read the newspapers." A married man can make his wife and children no more valuable present for so little money than a subscription to a well conducted newspaper, and every reading man should patronize especially his home journal. A certain number of new subscriptions will enable us to enlarge the size and to enhance the interest of the ECHO. How many of our Calcasieu subscribers will procure us one new subscriber before the last of January?

We beg to return our sincere thanks to our patrons for their valuable assistance so far, and hope they will continue their kind efforts in our behalf. We hope to make our paper especially interesting during the next year.

The Great Trial.

During the next two years the action of the Democratic party, through its recently elected representatives in Congress and in the State Legislatures, will be watched with intense interest by its enemies, and intense anxiety by its friends, in every part of the Union. The party, in fact, in the persons of those representatives, is about to be put on trial before the grand inquest of the nation. Never in our national history was there a public trial fraught with such tremedous issues. It is not saying too much to say that American liberty and independence depend upon that trial. If the Democratic representatives, in their respective States, and in Congress, are honest, prudent, unselfish, patriotic, every State in the Union will score a Democratic victory in the Presidential campaign of 1876, and the Republican party will never again rear its horrid crest against the American Constitution.

It is notorious that tens of thousands of Republicans voted the Democratic ticket in the late election, and that they did it expressly to give the Democratic party a chance to redeem the country from the horrible curse of Radical misrule. Let the Democratic party, through its representatives, answer that public expectation by one united, determined effort to restore honesty and justice to our State and National legislation, and two-thirds of the Republicans of today will vote the Democratic ticket in 1876. Let them, on the contrary, follow in the footsteps of their radical predecessors, and legislate for themselves and not for the people; let their hands be full of bribes, and let them rob the people who elected them by a wasteful expenditure of public money and by iniquitous taxation, and they will build up and reorganize the Republican party, and strike a fatal and final blow at constitutional liberty.

Let these representatives of the Democratic party remember that they hold in their hands the priceless jewel of American freedom, and let them beware how they discharge the solemn trust committed to their hands.

Let every Democratic Senator and Representative recently elected to our Legislature be in New Orleans, ready to take his seat on the first day of the session. Everything depends on this. The second day of the session may be one day too late. The next session begins January 4th.

The present calm in Congress undoubtedly precedes a storm, and it is believed that in less than a week the Republican party will make the attempt to consummate measures designed to produce conflict and possibly civil war in the South. The Civil Rights bill, which was evaded at the last session of Congress, is now to be employed for the nefarious purpose. The Judiciary Committee has appointed a sub-committee to draft a bill, the provisions of which will enforce, by severe penalties, the social equalities of the races in hotels, restaurants, railroads, steamboats and all public conveyances and places of public amusement. The leaders have probably ascertained that Grant would sign such a bill. It the execution of the measure should provoke a war of races in the South, it will be just what the Radical leaders desire. Their idea is that this will save their party.

The sub-committee on southern affairs, consisting of Messrs. Foster, Phelps and Potter, with power to call the full committee thither, if necessary, and the special committee to investigate Vicksburg affairs, leave Washington to-day.

The Returning Board.

From the New Orleans Bulletin of the 20th instant we learn that the Returning Board has fairly commenced the work of nullifying the late election, by counting in notoriously defeated Radical candidates in some of the contested parishes. Soner is returned elected Representative by two majority from Avoyelles, and Twitchell from North Louisiana as Senator. The former was beaten by O'Quinn, and the latter by Elam. The Bulletin says that it is evidently the intention of the Board to give the next House of Representatives a Radical majority, and to count in Dubuclet as State Treasurer over Moncure.

In view of the many notorious frauds committed by Radicals in doctoring the returns from many parishes after they reached New Orleans, and the late frequent secret sessions of Kellogg, Antoine, Ray and Dibble with the Radical members of the Board, it looks as if the Board is determined, at any hazard, to defeat the solemn will of the people as expressed at the ballot-box, and to rivet the chains of Radicalism upon our unfortunate State for two years longer. Violence and martial law will, we fear, be the result of this new outrage on constitutional liberty.

A Bold Attempt.

We take the following from the New Orleans Times of the 19th:

On Wednesday morning a daring attempt was made to enter the office and rooms of Messrs. F. C. Zacharie & Fitzpatrick, at No. 95 Royal street, wherein are contained all the documentary proof, evidence and returns of the late election, belonging to the Democratic party.

The nocturnal visitors, of whom there were three, at about three o'clock a. m., effected an entrance from the street, deliberately walked up stairs and lit the gas in the hall. They then vainly tried to open the door leading into the room where the gentlemen slept, keeping guard over the important papers.

The landlady awoke upon seeing the glare of light and looked into the hallway, but noticed them so unconcernedly at work, imagined they were some of her roomers' friends, therefore did not give the alarm. For fully half an hour they continued their nefarious work, but being unsuccessful, retired without arousing the gentlemen who so soundly slumbered, unconscious of their danger.

It is evident that this act was not made by professional burglars, as with them opening bedroom doors is comparatively an easy matter; moreover no attempt was made at entering any other room, nor was any property taken.

THE LOUISIANA SALT MINES.—We can soon expect to see a full force of workmen engaged in working the salt mines of Avery's Island, in Iberia parish. All the necessary arrangements have been made for the working of the mines, and on the arrival of the engineers, who are daily expected from England, the great work is to begin. The future success of the enterprise is unquestionable, and will add, without doubt, to the welfare of commerce generally, and give labor to the quantity of men who are now left without employment, owing to the wretched condition of our affairs. We can but congratulate the gentlemen at the head of this great work on their energy, and the rapid manner in which was gotten up an undertaken which will prove so beneficial to Southern industry.—[N. O. Picayune, 16th.

Men in New York who get drunk in a saloon, and then break all the glassware in the place, can not be made to pay the damage. The seller of the liquor is, under the present law, liable for all the injury done by the drinker.

Copper is plenty in Italy, but gold is scarce, and the copper money of Italy and France are of the same value, so a traffic was organized of carrying copper money into France on a pretty large scale, and getting gold to return to Italy. One dealer was arrested with $800 in copper money in his possession.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

FIVE TOWN LOTS, SITUATED IN THE TOWN OF LAKE CHARLES, ELIGIBLE FOR BUILDING PURPOSES

TERMS EASY.

Persons desirous of purchasing can apply to S. A. FAIRCHILD
Niblett's Bluff,
or to J. W. BRYAN
Lake Charles, La.

SUCCESSION NOTICE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
PARISH OF CALCASIEU.

Succession of RALPH FOREMAN, No. 63.

PARISH COURT.

MARY FOREMAN, Administratrix of the above entitled and numbered succession, having filed in said Court her final tableau of account and distribution of the funds, with her petition for the homologation thereof, granted by order of court:

Therefore, notice is hereby given to all persons interested to make their opposition, in writing, at my office, in the town of Lake Charles, and show cause, if any they have, why said tableau should not be approved and homologated.

CLERK'S OFFICE, LAKE CHARLES, LA.,
December 12, 1874.
ASA RYAN, Clerk.