

# LOUISIANA POPULIST.

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**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 graduated 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.

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**People's Party Central Committee for Natchitoches Parish, La.**  
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S. J. HENRY, Secretary.

**WARD 1.**  
P. C. Rogers. Henry Anders.  
Jonas Jones. S. J. Henry.  
J. N. Erington.

**WARD 2.**  
O. O. Hathorn. M. Coffey.  
J. R. Weaver. R. P. Quarles.  
M. O. Gunter.

**WARD 3.**  
L. R. Burnside. J. C. Davis.  
J. N. Brown. Scott Burley.  
B. F. Land.

**WARD 4.**  
T. Landreaux. J. W. Tucker.  
W. H. Lowe. M. E. Barberousse.  
G. J. Trichell.

**WARD 5.**  
J. O. Tanner. John McCartney.  
Rufus Knott. J. J. Horton.  
J. Watson.

**WARD 6.**  
A. C. Lambert. Emuel Fredericks.  
J. N. Burkett. W. W. Page.  
G. W. Bailes.

**WARD 7.**  
D. T. Tredway. Gib. Parker.  
J. G. Rushing. C. C. Sanders.  
J. J. Holt.

**WARD 8.**  
Miles Key. Amos Beebe.  
Dr. W. Y. Moore. James Kyle.  
J. C. Funderburk.

**WARD 9.**  
W. F. Eversaul. M. H. Holoway.  
H. R. Waters. Capt. J. T. Jordan.  
E. E. Powell.

**WARD 10.**  
A. McClellan. J. M. Johnson.  
W. H. Russell. J. H. Morse.  
N. P. Hathaway.

**AT LARGE.**  
J. W. Jones. W. O. Bates.  
J. A. Tetts. A. N. O'Quinn.  
A. J. O'Quinn. J. W. Self, Jr.  
J. O. Maybin. McK. Holston.  
E. J. Gamble. Hon. T. L. Mathis.  
S. D. Crump. S. E. Russ, Sr.  
Philip Brossette. Josiah Adams.  
H. L. Brian.

**Lesson In Bonds.**  
It is important that the people should grasp this bond idea. Here is an object lesson. The original bonded debt of the United States was \$2,600,000,000, on which has been paid about \$4,400,000,000. Yet, despite this vast sum already paid, the debt is still one-third as large as it was when first contracted, and now that the gold standard has been adopted it will require as much taxation and labor to pay off the remaining one-third of the national debt as to have paid off the entire debt prior to 1873. With this appalling condition before him President Cleveland coolly proposes to add to the indebtedness \$500,000,000 in bonds, running fifty years at 3 per cent, payable principal and interest in gold. The interest on this sum for 50 years will be \$750,000,000. And what are the people to get in return for this frightful addition to the public debt? Here is Mr. Cleveland's proposal: The proceeds from the sale of the \$500,000,000 of bonds are to be used in taking up and canceling an equal amount of outstanding legal tender notes. These bonds are to be receivable at the treasury as security at their par value for national bank circulation.

The interest amounting to \$15,000,000 a year, goes of course to the banks which hold them. The bank circulation is to take the place of the cancelled legal tenders. Now the point in all this is that the banks are to be paid \$15,000,000 a year for furnishing to the country \$500,000,000 of paper money which it now gets for nothing.

In other words, the legal tender notes now outstanding, and which do not cost a cent of interest are to be destroyed and bank paper not a whit better if as good, is to be substituted and paid for at the rate of \$15,000,000 a year or \$750,000,000 in fifty years. After having paid the banks the enormous sum of \$750,000,000 for kindly allowing us to use their due bills for currency, we will still owe the original \$500,000,000 in bonds. And this is the scheme that is urged upon congress in a paucity message by the president, which is approved as "wise finance" by all the daily newspapers of this city, and which we are told by the "able financiers" of the John Sherman stripe is absolutely necessary to save the country from ruin. Just why the country should be saved now to be devoured later is not explained. How any one, except national bank stockholders and national bank officers can approve this scheme is a mystery. Simply to state the proposition, should be sufficient to secure its condemnation in the mind of every honest man. If carried out the United States, at the end of fifty years, will be able to say in the language on the tombstone over a confiding patient: "I was well, I became sick, I took (bank) physic, and here I am!"—Nonconformist.

**Proceedings of the Natchitoches Parish Central Committee of the People's party.**  
NATCHITOCHE, LA.  
Feb. 9, 1895.

The committee met in the Populist office and was called to order at 12 m. by Chairman J. W. Jones. In the absence of Secretary S. J. Henry, H. L. Brian was made secretary pro tem.

A roll call showed 7 wards represented as follows: Ward 1, Jonas Jones, P. C. Rogers and (later) S. J. Henry. Ward 4, J. W. Tucker. Ward 5, J. O. Tanner. Ward 6, A. C. Lambert, W. W. Page and J. N. Burkett by proxy. Ward 7, J. G. Rushing. Ward 9, W. F. Eversaul and M. H. Holoway. Ward 10, J. M. Johnson by proxy. At large, J. W. Jones, J. A. Tetts, W. O. Bates and McK. Holston.

On motion H. L. Brian was added to the committee at large to fill a vacancy.

On motion the Secretary called the roll by wards, that each ward might report the strength and condition of the party organization.

Ward 1 reported 2 Populist clubs in good working order, and the party gaining.

Wards 2 and 3 not represented.

Ward 4 reported 1 club, and gaining rapidly.

Ward 5 reported 3 active Populist clubs and 16 Democratic voters in the ward.

Ward 6 reported 1 club and a Populist strength of 4 to 1.

Ward 7 reported no club but a Farmers Union and a strong Populist sentiment.

Ward 8 not represented.

Ward 9 reported no club but a growing sentiment and a demand for a Populist club.

Ward 10 reported by letter (published elsewhere.)

Moved and carried that each member of the parish committee make every effort possible to or-

ganize one People's party club at each polling precinct in the parish.

The method of making parish nominations, whether by convention or by primary, was discussed at length, and each member of the committee was requested to inform himself of the wishes of his constituents in this matter, before the next meeting, so as to vote intelligently thereon.

On motion, adjourned to Saturday, April 6th 1895.

J. W. JONES.  
H. L. BRIAN, Chairman.  
Sec'y pro tem.

The Alexandria Democrat says that the congressional contests filed by Beatty, Coleman and Bailey are "supreme folly." What, neighbor; can't you see the method in this madness! Aside from the political capital in it, there's big money in the scheme; and don't you forget it.—Colfax Chronicle

The Democratic congressional committee held a meeting recently in the room of the House committee on labor. Sixteen members, including Senator Faulkner, of West Virginia, chairman, and Mr. L. Gardner, of Washington, secretary, were present.

A statement submitted by Mr. Gardner showed that all the expenses connected with the campaign last autumn had been settled, and that a fair working balance remained in the treasury. It was decided that permanent headquarters should be established at the Riggs House annex, in Washington. An advisory committee of five was ordered appointed, to consist of the chairman, secretary, and three other members whose duty it shall be to communicate with members whose seats may be contested and with candidates who propose contesting the seats of their victorious Republican opponents in the Fifty-fourth Congress. This is the first meeting held by the committee since the last election.—National Watchman.

Seems like the Democrats not only want money but get it and lots of it too—carry over balances from one campaign to another—larger always full—like to take it in on contests too—see above and also Butler of South Carolina and Turney of Tennessee.

The Texas Democrats think to save themselves by adopting the reform ideas of the People's Party.—Sabinal (Tex) Sentinel.

Banker Clews, of Boston, says the greenback is the cause of all the trouble, to which Mr. Cleveland says: "Them's my sentiments."—Nonconformist.

—It is the votes that tell. Every vote for the people's party is a step towards reform, whether we elect our men or not. When the politicians see the people are determined to vote as they please they will quickly comply with the voters' demands.

—Labor's competition for the dollar which is scarce can be changed to the dollar competing for labor by making money more plentiful. Legislators must first be elected, however, who are not pledged to a party on record against such a measure.—Missouri World.

—One old party shouts for high tariff in order to protect the workingman and the other shouts for low tariff so the laborer can get the necessities of life cheaper, and then they both go into "executive session" and proceed to rob the people.—Rockford (Ill.) Journal.

—The fact that all the great corporation daily papers, all the railroads, nearly all the bankers and loan agents and all the gold-bugs are fighting so desperately to defeat the people's party ought to convince the common people that it will be to their interests to have the populists succeed.

—If you would form an idea of the feelings among Chicago workmen, here is the vote taken at one of the street car barns lately to settle a wager, the vote being taken by ballot: Republicans, 18; tariff reform, 1; populists, 213. Last year there were not to exceed five populists in the crowd.—Seachlight.

—In these United States the government must own the natural monopolies lest their holders own the government. The rich must be taxed according to their riches lest the burden on the poor becomes far too heavy to be borne. Politicians who set themselves against this programme will not be heard of ten years hence.—Chicago Times.

**TRUE PROTECTION.**  
It is Not Pauper Labor, but Destructive Rates of Interest We Need Protection From.  
It is clear as the sun at noonday the "protective policy" is a flat failure. The people have been slipping down for twenty years. Every year prices dropped with no rally. More were added to the ranks of idleness. The smaller middle men kept dropping out and the larger business houses contributed to the pages of Bradstreet's and Dunn & Co.'s list of insolventcies. Nine millions of mortgages covered the farms and homes of the struggling middle class, and the sheriff's and auctioneer's cry and hammer sounded louder each succeeding year. But why dwell longer to depict the wretched condition that all realize at the end of thirty years. Whatever may not be proven as the cause of the wretched plight the nation finds itself in, there is one fact too potent to be denied, which is that tariff protection doesn't protect.

Can we find an economic system that will protect? We believe such a system is attainable, and that system is more money and free money. The wealth of a nation consists in the products of honest labor. Labor cannot be employed without money in sufficient quantity to pay labor. Nor can the employers of labor afford to extend business to its utmost unless the drain of usury or interest on the money can be avoided. Those who employ large numbers of hands—great manufacturing establishments and other lines of industry—must depend on borrowing large sums of money. If this money costs them high rates of interest, they are handicapped. And this has been the greatest drawback to our manufacturers. European manufacturers get their money for 2 and 3 per cent. Our manufacturers have had to pay 6 per cent. and upwards. And this is a point which needs protecting in every line of our industries. When our financial system is taken out of private hands and the trade in money is abolished by the government furnishing a sufficient quantity of money to transact the ever increasing volume of business and supply the constantly increasing population, and enables the industry of the country to have the use of money at bare cost of the clerical force necessary to its proper and efficient handling, which must be through government banks, then every tariff law may or might be repealed, and our enterprising people pitted against the world will lead the world. With free money to keep free men employed our manufacturers could outstrip every nation on earth, and the inconceivable undeveloped resources which now lie dormant in this country would be developed in such fabulous quantities as no nation or people had ever experienced or even dreamed of. Every pound of food our farmers could produce would be consumed by our own people. American vessels would sail every sea, carrying our products to the remotest corners of the earth.

The protection our manufacturers and people want is money in sufficient quantity to float the business that would grow under its stimulating influence as a tropical plant, and the protection of that money from the greedy hands of the usurer. Protection from the usurer is the only protection our manufacturers need to enable them to defy the world. In five years our debts would be wiped out and Great Britain with her Jewish vampires would drop back as a second power when her \$500,000,000 annual profits and interest ceased flowing from our borders. Give us a money protective policy, and tariff protection, like physic, might be thrown to the dogs.—Midland Journal.

—Id New Zealand, a country capable of supporting 50,000,000 people, 500,000 were on the verge of starvation because they allowed themselves to be ruled by bankers, lawyers and landlords. But they got together and adopted a system of economics like that embodied in the populist platform. A transformation took place which was most wonderful. They are now happy, prosperous and independent.—Pioneer-Exponent.

**Sound Money.**  
The advocates of a single gold standard grow eloquent in their appeal for a sound money. We have never met one who could satisfactorily explain what is meant by sound money, but we suppose it is money which carries a sound with it a sound of weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth; a sound of children crying for bread which their parents cannot furnish; a sound of strong men treading the land in search of work which no one can give them; a sound of fair women struggling against the depths to which poverty is driving them; a sound of millions of Pinkerton detectives shooting down fathers and husbands who are protesting against the encroachments of greed. These are the legitimate fruits of the politician's sound money, and we suppose it is what the words mean.—Progressive Farmer.

—Sam Gompers and T. V. Powderly addressed a large populist meeting at Newark, N. J., on the evening of October 3. We expect to hear that the column rules of the New York "People's" melted this week, occasioned by the strain of holding together the red-hot denunciations of "pure and simpliers" by the indignant and fiery professor.—Cleveland Citizen.