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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1881.

Agents for the Commercial. J. H. Poe, J. W. Harrison, C. Mayo.

Gold and Amalgam fillings, by Dr. C. D. Crain, at lowest figures.

THE DEDICATION OF THE NEW CHURCH.—There was quite a great concourse of the faithful at the novel and imposing ceremony of the dedication of the New Catholic Church of Lake Charles, last Sunday.

Hon. C. B. Darrall, Judge Morris Marks and Capt. J. R. Jolley expected to return to Lake Charles from Cameron early on Saturday evening, but getting stuck on the Calcasieu bar, delayed them.

Teeth extracted skillfully by Dr. C. D. Crain, at Mr. McCormick's residence.

A nine-year-old Boston girl, of good training and pleasant home surroundings, voluntarily went off with a blind beggar to lead him and hold his cap.

The Meeting Last Saturday Night.

The meeting at the Court House, called for the purpose of conferring with the Hon. C. B. Darrall, member of Congress for this District, on the internal improvements of this parish and the wants of the people in general, being called to order, Mr. C. P. Hampton was called to the chair, and Mr. Wm. D. Meards chosen as secretary.

Hon. C. B. Darrall being called upon to address the meeting, said he would rather be a listener than a speaker, as he had come for the purpose of listening and to know the wants of the people, and to get acquainted thoroughly with those wants.

The Hon. Geo. H. Wells, being called upon, addressed the meeting with eloquent and appropriate remarks, touching the immediate wants of this parish, more especially the cleaning out of our river and bar, concluding his address amidst loud applause.

Hon. Jas. P. Geary was then called, but excused himself, as he was not prepared, physically, for the task.

Judge G. A. Fournet, being called to address the meeting, said there was very little left for him to say, as the Hon. Geo. H. Wells had fully covered the ground, as to our wants in his eloquent address, and begged to be excused.

The Hon. C. B. Darrall, being introduced to the meeting, made an eloquent address, stating that he was agreeably surprised to find the intelligence and energy that he had witnessed in his short visit, promising all assistance in his power towards the development of our rich parish. His remarks were frequently applauded.

The Hon. Morris Marks, Internal Revenue Collector, of New Orleans, being introduced, made some happy remarks relative to internal improvements. Touched our genial friend Capt. Tom Reynolds, for kindness in showing to them the Calcasieu bar.

Hon. J. W. Bryan, being called, addressed the meeting with a few appropriate remarks.

On motion of the Hon. Geo. H. Wells to adjourn, Judge Fournet asked leave to amend the motion by moving a vote of thanks to the Hon. C. B. Darrall and the Hon. Morris Marks—carried. The meeting then adjourned. Everybody being well pleased with the meeting of the evening.

Fair and Able Defense for Guiteau.

Galveston News.—It is important to American criminal jurisprudence that Guiteau shall be fairly and ably defended. Every conceivable point in his favor should be made with clearness and legal exactness, and all pleas admissible under the laws of the land should be urged by the best legal talent in America.

For the last two weeks, but a day has passed without leaving some family of Baton Rouge to mourn the loss of some of their members. One day last week there were five funerals, another three, two days, two, and one every day for the last ten days.

President Arthur.

Perhaps no Vice President has ever assumed the Presidential chair under circumstances so difficult, and, at the same time, so hopeful, as is the case with General Arthur. It is difficult because his predecessor had gained such a strong hold upon, and occupied such a high position in the affections of the people by his mild use of power; holding the reins of government so temperately and so firmly, that he quickly commended himself to the confidence of the people of every section of the country.

To secure a place in the affections of the people, the new President must rise to a high plane to avoid being dwarfed by the comparison. It is hopeful, because there has not been so true and so universal a feeling of nationality and brotherhood, extending through all classes of the people, as now awaits President Arthur on his assumption of his supreme office.

Should Arthur prove equal to his opportunity, and show himself worthy to fill the place of his lamented predecessor, all feeling of doubt will give him that hearty support they did the lamented Garfield. Should Arthur choose that road, and follow it resolutely and wisely, a mighty nation will follow him, en masse, from both sections, North and South. But, if he should choose the opposite road, it is hard to tell what the future may bring forth. The result is painful, even to think of.

There is one thing that is to be feared bodes no good, and that is his constant association with Gen. Grant. The people of the South can have but little faith in Grant, and if Arthur permits himself to be led by Grant, he will never gain the love and esteem of the South that Garfield did. Grant and Conkling will be too heavy a load for Arthur to attempt to carry, and, at the same time, make his administration successful.

But we hope better things of him. He has all opportunities as brilliant as any man that has ever filled the Presidential chair.

Mrs. Garfield Indignant.

Washington, Sept. 30.—Friends of Mrs. Garfield here have been informed that she is greatly shocked to learn that so large a part of the remains of her late husband is now in the Medical Museum. She consented to the injured vertebrae and rib being brought here, because she understood that they might be used in the trial of the assassin; but she never consented to the bringing of any thing else here, and believed that all else of the body of her husband was in the casket in Ohio.

Guiteau.

Washington, Oct. 4.—The Grand Jury this morning completed the hearing of the witnesses in the Guiteau case, and about 1 o'clock p. m. took a recess. The foreman, Mr. Churchman, proceeded to the office of the District Attorney and placed in Colonel Corchill's hands a presentment against Chas. J. Guiteau, for the murder of James A. Garfield, President of the United States, by wounding him with a bullet fired from a pistol in the hands of Charles J. Guiteau, at the Baltimore and Potomac Depot, on or about the 2d day of July, A. D. 1881.

They organized a debating club in Deadwood last week. The fact that the president was a deaf shot and sat with two revolvers in hand kept the society in comparative quiet while the questions, "Ought a flash royal beat four aces?" and "Is it wicked to lynch Mexicans on Sunday?" were debated. But when they tackled the question, "Ought you to fire when a man reaches for his hip pocket, or are you bound to wait till you see whether it's a revolver or a whiskey bottle he's drawing?" the president couldn't control them and five funerals was the result.

Advertise in the Commercial.

FROM IRIN'S GREEN ISLE.

A Romantic Story of Two Continents.

Two Irish Girls Cross the Ocean to Wed the Men of their Choice.

There arrived in New Orleans on the steamer St. Louis two Irish girls bound for Lake Charles. Some months ago two Irish lads turned their back on the old country, and set their faces toward America. Arriving here they looked around and finally settled at Lake Charles where they got work in a saw mill.

When they left Ireland they not only left home, but they also left behind them their hearts, which had been given to two rosy cheeked Irish girls for safe keeping, and with the full determination of making a home to which they could bring their future wives these two lads full of courage came to America.

By hard and steady work, and also by careful saving, the lads accumulated a little money. Instead of spending their money for whiskey or wasting it in any other of the numerous ways by which money is squandered, these lads carefully saved every cent they did not actually need to live on, and in a few months had enough to purchase two tickets from Ireland to America.

After considering the matter they concluded to save the money that would be necessary for them to go over to Ireland and back, and instead send for the girls to come over and join them. This plan they laid before Major Harris, commissioner of immigration, and asked him to manage it for them. Admiring their industry and energy, Major Harris consented to act in the matter, and the result is the arrival of the two girls in New Orleans.

These two girls, Annie Carr and Maggie Murray, bidding farewell to the homes of their childhood and taking a fearful leave of their relatives bravely started on the long voyage across the ocean to an unknown land. Emulating the pluck of their lovers, and with an abiding faith in their integrity and truth, these two girls embarked. No fears troubled them, no wavering faith disturbed them, but with hearts sorrowful for the necessity of parting from their friends at home, but at the same time joyous with the anticipated meeting in far off America, they dried their tears, and dismissing the past, steadily looked the future in the face and cheered each other on their lonely way.

To-day they leave for Lake Charles, where they will be met by their lovers, who are anxiously awaiting them. Such entire trust deserves to be rewarded, and we all unite in wishing the two couples all the happiness and success in life such faith deserves, and that they may be rewarded by never having to regret the step they have taken.

The above is strictly in accordance with the facts. The two young ladies arrived at Lake Charles Thursday night, by the eleven o'clock train, and are now stopping at the Haskell House. The two fortunate swains, James Wood and Thomas Wolf, are hard-working, energetic and intelligent young men, working under Capt. John Allen, of the firm of Carlisle & Allen, at their tie camp some miles above Lake Charles. They have been informed of the safe arrival of the fair, promised ones. We wish the double couple all sorts of success and happiness in life.

Not Garfield but Arthur.

Gen. Arthur is a very different man from Gen. Garfield, but in his way he is quite as positive in his character. He is personally certain to impress his personal traits upon the Administration of which he is the head. Those who fondly dream that President Arthur may turn out to be a resurrected Garfield, purged of all human weakness, will find themselves mistaken. No single event, however impressive, can transform the character of a mature man or change his convictions, his sympathies, or his tastes. Gen. Arthur goes into the seat of the Chief Magistrate of this nation with his nature unchanged, his ideas unmodified, his associations derived from his own past experience. He will give us an Arthur Administration, and it will differ from a Garfield Administration even as the man Arthur differs from the man Garfield. There is nothing to be gained by shutting our eyes to facts or probabilities. There may be no sudden changes, no hasty overhauls, but when the new Administration has put on its permanent character it will not be a continuation of that begun on March 4.

CALCASIEU BAR.

What Internal Revenue Collector Marks has to Say About It.

[N. O. Democrat]

Internal Revenue Collector Marks returned on Monday evening, from Calcasieu Parish, whither he had accompanied Congressman C. B. Darrall in whose District the Parish is. Congressman Darrall went on the trip at the request of a committee of lumbermen and mill owners who desired to point out to him the condition of the Calcasieu bar and lay before him their wishes and their necessities relative to it.

Mr. Darrall, some time ago received an appropriation from Congress for dredging this bar, and much good is declared to have been accomplished with it, in the way of cutting a channel. This channel has, however, filled, and further work is necessary.

Regarding the recent trip and the condition of the bar, Collector Marks said yesterday to a Democrat reporter: We left here on Thursday last and went to Leesburg, where we were met by a committee of lumbermen with a tug on Friday. We took the tug and went to the bar, reaching there at seven o'clock in the evening.

The bar, which is formed by the sediment, deposited where the salt waters of the gulf and the fresh water of the Grand lake come together, is about a half a mile long, and extends from bank to bank of the Calcasieu river. The channel, which was dredged with the appropriation referred to above, and which was about 80 feet wide, has narrowed considerably, and should to six and eight feet, and the channel stakes and other marks have disappeared.

The lumbermen declared that if this bar was removed large vessels could navigate the Calcasieu River for several hundred miles, the saw mills could be run to their full capacity, and there would be labor for five thousand more men than are now employed.

As it is the carrying and transportation has to be done by small schooners and loggers, and for many months of the year the mills are idle, it being impossible for the crafts need to get the lumber off as fast as it is turned out.

Several of the mill-men declared that they had orders which, under existing circumstances, would take them two years to fill.

At the return of Messrs. Marks and Darrall and the committee to Leesburg, a mass meeting was held and the situation was discussed and considered. Collector Marks is satisfied that the bar should be removed.

Guiteau's Trial.

[N. O. Weekly Times.]

Guiteau is beginning to show anxiety about his trial. He wants his brother-in-law, Scoville, of Chicago to manage his defense for him. It is probable that Scoville will accept the job since under the circumstances, he could not very well refuse. It would be interesting to know whether Guiteau will plead insanity as his ground for defense. If he does it is difficult to see how the plea can be maintained. He has done and said some rather erratic things since he reached mathood, but nobody seems to have seriously thought that he was crazy. He was always sane enough to be glibly when he was in a tight place or had some scheme on hand to deceive the public, and it is certain that he was always sharp enough to systematically swindle boarding-house keepers. The impression gained from a review of his career is that he was a thoroughly bad-hearted and bad-tempered dead-beat. His approaching trial calls to mind another trial of a like character which occurred many years ago. This was the trial of Richard Lawrence for an attempt to assassinate President Jackson. The plea interposed in his behalf was insanity, which was sustained and he was committed to an insane asylum. Lawrence appeared to be sane on all subjects except two. He was afflicted with the hallucination that he was "heir to the throne of England and America," and believed that if President Jackson were out of the way a party would rise up in the country which would support him in getting his rights. He also thought that he was the owner of vast wealth in England and America, and that the banks of the two countries belonged to him. It was so clearly demonstrated that he was insane on these points that everybody was satisfied that he was not feigning. He had no personal animosity toward President Jackson. He simply looked on him as an obstacle in his path to success, which he must remove. During his trial he was almost impossible to keep him quiet. He improved every opportunity to rise and address the court in impassioned language with reference to "his claim." The only point in which Guiteau's case resembles that of Lawrence is that Guiteau says he had no animosity

toward General Garfield, but believed he stood in the way of his getting an office. It will take a great deal more than has appeared in Guiteau's conduct, either before or since the tragedy, to make a clear headed jury believe that he is insane.

Among Our Exchanges.

Galveston News: Senator Jones, of Louisiana, has spoken on the Senate Presidency question. To an interviewer's question, "Do you think the Democrats will elect the President of the Senate?" Senator Jones replied: "It is my belief that they will. In doing so they will only fulfill the requirements of the Constitution. It is very explicit in regard to such a situation as is now presented, and I think the Democrats would violate their duty if they did otherwise. Senator Bayard will be the man."

MURDER IN CATAHOULA.—Information reaches us of the murder of Mr. Lazarus Meyer, a merchant doing business in Harrisburg, La., and well known throughout this section of country. The occurrence is reported to have taken place in the town of Harrisburg, and further than this there are no particulars. Suspicion seems to rest upon a party, whom we will not name. Mr. Meyer leaves a widow and eleven children, the youngest of whom is an infant.—Natchez Democrat.

Galveston News: A Washington dispatch states that it is claimed that under the Army Appropriation act of 1878 the Army can not be used for the protection of Guiteau to and from the courthouse and jail, as in that act it is distinctly affirmed that the Army shall not be used as a posse comitatus. The district militia, however, can be called upon for his protection. It is suggested that Guiteau be carried back and forth in one of the iron bullet-proof Treasury wagons, used for the carriage of specie.

N. O. Democrat: That it should be necessary to protect President Garfield's grave from desecration will come like a shock to most people. It is nevertheless, the case. Since the interment at Cleveland the vault has been constantly watched to protect it from the body-snatcher, and it has been thought proper to order a company of regular troops to Lakeview to mount guard over the place of interment until a permanent tomb is prepared. It is understood that these precautions are taken at the request of Mrs. Garfield, who probably has in view the attempt to rob Lincoln's grave and the successful robbery of that of A. T. Stewart.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—On Monday evening while Abraham Garrity, who lives on Isaac Brown's place, a few miles below here, was on his way home he made a very narrow escape from a fatal accident. The lightning was very vivid and frequent, and the rain was falling in torrents. While passing through Gilbert Daigre's place the lightning struck the horse on which he was riding, breaking his back just behind the saddle, and crushing the hinder portion of the animal. The rider was injured, and the forepart of the horse's body was in no wise disfigured. Mr. Garrity says that he felt only a comparative shock.—Baton Rouge Advocate.

Ex-Governor Moses of South Carolina in Trouble.

[N. O. Democrat.]

New York, Oct. 4.—Ex-Governor Moses, of South Carolina, who is charged with obtaining money by false pretenses from Wm. E. Hall, was arraigned in court to-day. A further complaint was made against him by John D. Townsend, counsel for the Society for Prevention of Crime, who accused him of swindling him out of money on the plea of furnishing Townsend with some valuable papers touching election frauds in the South. It is thought the other complaint against the ex-Governor will be forthcoming. At the after-noon session of the Court, the case of ex-Gov. Moses was called, when his counsel waived examination, and the accused was committed for trial, bail being fixed at \$1,000.

Destitute Fire Place.

[Special to the N. O. Democrat.]

Galveston, Oct. 4.—A fire this morning destroyed the Galveston Elevator, machinery and a quantity of grain. The building which originally cost, together with the machinery, \$20,000, was the property of the Galveston Wharf Company, and was insured for \$20,000 in the New Orleans Insurance Association and for \$2,000 in the La. confidence, Paris. It is estimated that about 15,000 bushels of grain were consumed, but the loss was fully covered by insurance in the Star and other companies, for \$1,000. The engine in the adjoining building and owned by U. M. Nettlet, carries an insurance of \$5,000.

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