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ALEXANDRIA, LA. WEDNESDAY, - - MARCH 6, 1878

NOTICE!

WE AGAIN CALL THE ATTENTION of many of our country subscribers to the fact that they are still in arrears to THE DEMOCRAT for subscription, and that the amount thus due by each delinquent will foot up a decent sum of money, and that at the present time we need it.— would be thankful if they will remember us and PAY US UP THEIR DUES.

No merchant, who has an eye to business and his true instincts, can meet his obligations unless he collects his dues from all alike; no State can pay her obligations if she permits only a little more than half of her taxes to be collected; the same of a Parish and the same of a Municipality. In the year 1877 the Collectors of the State only collected sixty cents on every dollar due the State; the same proportion in the Parishes. Hence the State is badly behind, and Rapides Parish, though in better fix than most of her sister Parishes, is also out of good gear financially. from lack of full and close collections. Per contra, the Corporation of Alexandria makes close collections, treats all alike financially, consequently pays cash as she goes, and does not owe a cent to any human being.

We must again revert to a speciality of ours, and report to the good public, to the good citizen, that the cause of Temperance, in our Town, is progressing steadily, and its victorious and steady tread will soon wipe out dissipation and drunkenness in our midst. As we write, three drinking saloons have gone up; three resorts of the eager and tempted sinners have gone where whiskey never twined, and yet the true ones of Temperance, though they are happy, are yet battling with the fiery demon, and wish to drive him from our Town. Go ahead, boys of true reform, the old sober Indian of the Town is at your back, and bids you God speed!

Your chickens will come home to roost. Be it remembered that it was Keno Anderson who guided the bayonets into the Louisiana Legislature, and specially pointed out and designated to them Rapides' Representatives, Jeffries, Luckett and Stafford, that they might be turned out by military force. We never forget such episodes, and now remind our people of them, as the spy and tool of Grantism and Kelloggism is about to don a striped suit at Baton Rouge.

In the proper column will be found the advertisement of Tom Moore Blossat, who though yet in his teens, has served four years in learning his trade, under competent and skilled artisans, and now in the Town of his nativity and rearing, hangs out his sign as being ready, fixed and prepared to take in and repair watches, clocks, rings, and in fact jewelry of all kinds. His work bench is in the store of Jacob Well, on De Soto street, between Front and Second, immediately opposite Sam's Restaurant.

The cane shed and purgery to the large and fine Sugar House on the Old Compton Home Place, now owned and managed by John S. Butler, were blown down and destroyed on last Thursday. We could not learn if any sugar and molasses were lost, though otherwise, this destruction of valuable property is a serious loss to Mr. Butler.

J. LEVIN has erected and placed conspicuously before the public gaze, a sign at once circular and unique, indicative of the workings of the two Saw Mills for which he is agent, which should remind the public that he can fill all lumber bills just as fast as received.

THREE of the Pool Line's Packets passed up, last week on time, the Maria Louise, Danube and Bonnie Lee. Of the three, the Maria Louise alone remembered this office in the paperline.

We thankfully acknowledge the receipt of a complimentary ticket, from "Bex," attested by "Dagobert," to attend the Carnival Ball of His Majesty, at Shreveport.

The Gasburgeau and Cat-fish market has opened in earnest.

NOT YET VINDICATED.

Thus far into the bowels of the Returning Board trial have we marched, and thus far have we to announce that Thomas C. Anderson has been found guilty, and has been sentenced to two years' hard labor in the State Penitentiary! Thus far so right, but then we have to add, that on yesterday the case, on appeal, was argued and heard before the Supreme Court of the State, and we have no doubts whatever of the result before that tribunal of last resort. As this case is one of the greatest importance, one of intense and vital interests to the whole country, to our State, and in its speciality of forgery and perjury of peculiar bearing to the people of Rapides and Vernon, we ask to be permitted once more to place our opinions securely on record, and beyond the doubt of prevarication. We know, and have no scruples of policy in our knowledge, coolly and maturely formed and made up, that the trial and conviction of Anderson for the great crimes he has committed against society, against this community, is just, commendable and proper, and that it is nothing but in the interest of right and justice that he should have been tried and found guilty.

But, before the final result of this trial, conviction and sentence has to be cemented, comes the pardoning power by Governor Nichols and the confirmation by the Senate of that great power. Judge Whittaker, the upright, learned and impartial Judge before whom this case was tried has done his duty, and in the performance of that duty, he has never blinced or departed one moment from the true path of stern and well-defined duty, though all the shafts and anathemas of Radicalism, through a Cabinet officer, John Sherman, have been hurled at him, and a special case of intimidation and bulldozing was launched at him and his Court and Jury and the officers of the law, having charge of the case. Never for a single instant did he falter in his duties, and as far as his Court is concerned the case is ended, and we repeat it, like a man moulded in fairness, fearlessness and honesty, he has done his duty, his whole duty and nothing but his duty!

But the end is not yet; truth, right and justice are not vindicated, but linger under the constitutional powers of the Governor and Senate of Louisiana. First we approach Governor Nichols with confidence and a firm conviction, that he is equal to the emergency, and like Judge Whittaker is moulded of the same intellectual and honest gifts, that the bulldozing of Sherman & Co. has no terrors for him, and that he will stand firm, and never for a moment consider the pardoning power toward Anderson, but unhesitatingly attach his sign manual as Governor of Louisiana, to the Sentence of Anderson! We believe this of Governor Nichols, and are firm in our convictions that he will let justice take its proper course, and be vindicated as the will of the true people of Louisiana.

But, in case we should be disappointed in our belief and firm conviction in the rectitude of Governor Nichols' action in this grave and serious duty, we have another recourse, or last appeal, and here in the name of the true people of Rapides and Vernon, let us state in their name and by their authority, well known and honestly defined to us, that as a last resort and our shield of right and justice against wrong and crime, the Senator from Rapides and Vernon, Hon. Lewis Texada, comes to the front and stands as the pillar and palladium of our safety. This Honorable Senator and true and unflinching Democrat, is the immediate and trusted representative in the Senate of Louisiana of the Senatorial District where Anderson's crime was hatched, nurtured, matured and especially committed for a special purpose, and no one better than the Honorable Senator knows its magnitude, and knows that his constituencies will not be satisfied, will not be vindicated, if he should fail to stand between them and their wrongs, and with a firm conviction and steady voice vote for non confirmation! These are our views, these are our sentiments, these are our convictions, and we know them to be those of the people of this Senatorial District, and, therefore, should Governor Nichols fail to stand by the side of Judge Whittaker in this case, we look with confidence and as the last plank on which justice and right can cling to and float on, to the Honorable Senator from Rapides and Vernon!

Ten vacant, and to let stores, on Front street, and yet the infernal Legislature of Louisiana won't relieve the depressed people.

A FANCY Dress Ball has been given in the Old South Church, Boston! What next?

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CONTRIBUTOR.

Special Correspondence La. Democrat. NEW ORLEANS, March 1, 1878.

To the Editor of the Louisiana Democrat:—

Whether the charge that the General Assembly has wasted the greater part of the session, be true or not, it has done a great deal of work in the ten days past while I have been a spectator of its deliberations. Every member has a number of bills, which, without a public interest, are of importance to his immediate constituents. These are most generally passed without opposition, and thus a great deal of work is got through with without making any noise or attracting much attention. Hence it is that these charges of wasting the people's money and time are most generally recklessly made. And especially do I deem it impolitic and ill-advised on the part of the Conservative press and Conservative voters to deal in wholesale denunciations of the first Conservative Legislature we have had since the dawn of the reconstruction era. Old Shad Penn, the Kentucky Democratic editor, used to say that a Democrat's editor should never denounce his own party leaders for the reason that the opposition is ready to take such a job of his hands at any moment it may become necessary. Our present Legislature has been surrounded by many difficulties. That it deserves well of the public, and that it has done well, under the circumstances, I am convinced after an attentive observation of its workings.

The call for a Constitutional Convention, and the proposing of Constitutional Amendments, have occupied much of the time of the General Assembly. This was to have been expected considering the importance of the subject and the diversity of opinion regarding the best mode of proposing those amendments which all admit to be imperatively necessary. Some of the amendments are good, but some of them are either so bad, or so bunglingly got up, that the whole batch of them will run great risk of defeat. Mr. Kidd has before the House a bill proposing to take the sense of the people at the next election, on the question of calling a Convention. The indications from the ruling yesterday show that it will probably pass. Indeed I think it will pass before the close of today's session, and that it will also pass the Senate. This is a sort of compromise between the friends and opponents of a Convention, and is certainly one against which no serious objection could be urged. The contest is over the clause providing for an election of delegates at the time the vote is taken. The friends of the bill as offered, say that, without this clause the bill is useless, as the people will, in the election of members of the next legislature, make the Convention an issue and will settle the question at the polls. I heard a very interesting debate a few evenings since between some of the leading members of the House on the bill to lend the credit of the State to the construction of the New Orleans Pacific Railway—a measure of vast importance to Rapides, the whole Red River country, and the City of New Orleans. It passed. It was a matter of great gratification to those of us who are interested in the proper location of the Western terminus, that, while New Orleans men were trying to produce the impression that we were hostile to it, it was finally passed by the solid vote of the Red River Parishes and by aid which we obtained for it from members in North Louisiana whose constituents are not immediately interested in it. The only formidable opposition to it came from the City members. By the adoption of Mr. Leonard's amendment it must be built to Shreveport first. Louisianians could see no reason why a Texas town should be built up at the expense of one situated in their own State. It was urged in debate that the constitutional limit of the State debt has been reached and that aid will never be available. The best opinion is the other way. Gen. Young said that if the bill passes the cars will be running to Shreveport by January. They will of course get to Alexandria much sooner.

The conviction and sentence of Anderson has created no little excitement and comment. Every day some report is started that the Governor will pardon him, and then the effects of such a course are discussed as vigorously as if the pardon had already been granted. It may be safely affirmed that Governor Nichols has indicated to no one his intentions in the premises. But of one thing I am confident, and that is that whatever he may do with regard to this question, he will be guided by a conscientious devotion to the best interests of the State. Such being the case the people who elected him should sustain him in his action. The Governor has had no bed of roses on which to recline, since he assumed his office. That he has performed his arduous duties well and faithfully there can be no manner of doubt.

Rapides and her neighboring Parishes are fortunate in having able men to whom they have entrusted their interests in the Legislature. Senator Texada wields great influence in the Senate because of his ability, his high character and his large experience in public affairs. Colonel Randolph, of Grant, and Dr. Smart, of Vernon, are always alive to the interest of their people, and make highly useful Representatives. Not until a few days since had I seen the Democratic Supreme Court in session. It forms a striking contrast to its immediate predecessor. Suitors can now have some assurance that their claims will be passed on in accordance with legal principles. Your distinguished fellow-citizen, Chief Justice Manning, presides with great dignity, and all the judges give entire satisfaction to the bar and their clients.

We have entered on the period of New Orleans processions and celebrations. On the 20th the whole city turned out to do honor to the memory of the illustrious Pontiff who had just closed a long and brilliant reign over the oldest and most powerful christian denomination in the world. There was no less an imposing turn-out on the 22nd to celebrate Washington's birth-day. The Knights of Momus had a grand display last Thursday night, a description of which you will find in the papers of Friday. The Firemen's Parade comes off Monday and Mardi Gras Tuesday. The city is literally packed with people, many of whom have come a great distance to witness such a spectacle as can be seen in no other American city. The hotels, boarding houses, bar rooms and other places of refreshment are, therefore, driving a brisk trade.—The Legislature will adjourn Thursday. The city will soon relapse into its accustomed quietude.

W. A. S. —It is a pretty sight, casting sunbeams of civil service reform on Mr. Hayes' administration, to witness the spectacle daily in New Orleans, when Keno Anderson is conducted from the Parish Prison, where he is held as a convicted felon, in charge of the Sheriff to the Custom-House, to sign official papers as acting Collector of the Port. —The Packet was on time Monday morning, goes again as high up as Coushatta, returning leaves here late this evening. Captain George C. Hamilton, her efficient Parser, commands her this trip, Captain Dick Sinoott staying off to see Mardi Gras. —The last of Louisiana's expatriated, misrepresenting her in the councils of the National Legislature, one C. B. Darrall, has come to grief in being ousted from his usurped seat, and giving place to the duly elected Democrat, Hon. J. H. Acklen. —HENRY HINKS, the colored man, who was rousted about on the Ferry Boat, John C. Rogers, has been now missing since Wednesday last, and well grounded fears are entertained that he fell overboard and was drowned. —MR. HAYES by the advice and consent of John Sherman and Eliza Pinkston, still retains Keno Anderson in the Custom House. Plainly speaking, therefore, we have a convicted and condemned felon for Collector of the Port of New Orleans. —MR. HAYES has returned the Silver Bill to the House with his veto, and immediately, sans ceremony, it was passed over the veto, by a vote of 196 to 73 in the House, and 46 to 19 in the Senate. —SINCE a Yankee Collar Company put up their collars in a tin pall collar box, they have manufactured 100 tons of the collars, which cost by the thousand five cents each. —THE pedestrian fever is gaining ground everywhere, and would be a blessing here if only the right chaps would take to walking and walk out of the country. —A colored woman down in Arkansas said that her child was very sick with "majestic" chills, and she learned that it was going into a "melodious" fever. —J. G. WAITE, Esq., after an absence of three weeks in attendance on the Supreme Court in New Orleans, returned home Monday, on the Bart. Able. —THE Texas, Kate Kinney and Maria Louise, on their down trips, were crowded with Mardi Gras passengers. —MARCH, rude, boisterous March, has come on us in his usual blustering mood, and truly has he kept up his old reputation. —THE Legislature adjourns tomorrow.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 21, 1878.

Messrs. Garfield and Hale yesterday demonstrated the wisdom of the people in giving as a Democratic House of Representatives. They spoke on the Louisiana question. They expressed the common radical regret for the departure of war and reconstruction times, when one section of the country could not only control the general Government, but could in innumerable ways interfere in the local Governments of another section. Their speeches amounted to a threat against the South, and it may be that they will succeed by threats in a work of intimidation, but if they do it will be the everlasting disgrace not only of the Representatives of the Southern States but of the Democratic Representatives from the North. It is time that Louisiana should be as free as Massachusetts, and that the authorities of Louisiana should realize the fact. Without the vote of Louisiana, however obtained, Hayes never could have been inaugurated, and it does not become him or his supporters now to deny her all the rights of any State that took part in that election.

Look at Ohio and Louisiana to-day—States equal in every respect under the Constitution. The former has the President, the Chief Justice, the General of the Army, the Lieutenant General, a Cabinet Minister and half of our foreign Ministers, while the latter has nothing but partial local self Government, and Ohio threatened yesterday on the floor of the House to take that away! Where were the Representatives of Louisiana, that they did not assert themselves for once? The remarks of Representative Gibson, of Louisiana, and Clymer, of Pennsylvania, in response to Garfield and Hale, were tame and not in respect equal to the occasion.

The silver remonetization bill having passed the Senate by an overwhelming vote, and there being now an absolute certainty of its finally becoming a law, other financial matters will be brought up for action. In the House the Finance Committee yesterday reported favorably a bill to retire National Bank notes, substituting therefor Treasury notes. The bill to repeal the act compelling resumption of specie payments one year from now will also be pushed. Senator Beck's bill which provides that the sinking fund shall not hereafter be increased beyond the rate required by law has a majority in both Houses, and will be passed wherever it comes up for action.

The Senate yesterday, by a vote of 47 to 9, passed the bill restoring to the Pension Rolls all soldiers of the war of 1812 who were dropped at the outbreak of the civil war. Besides restoring those dropped as above, the bill giving pension for fourteen days service, instead of sixty as now required, and to widows if they married the soldier prior to 1850, instead of prior to February 17, 1815, as now. This bill will pass the House by an overwhelming majority unless loaded down with amendments.

The order from the White House, dated yesterday, closing the Department on the 23d of this month, is signed simply "R. B. Hayes." It may be that the developments in the Anderson case have convinced E. B. H. that he ought not to sign as President. NEMO.

The drinking of whiskey and other ardent spirits has diminished in Alexandria fully fifty per cent, and already we can perceive the really good effects of it. Now, for a similar decrease in cards, tobacco and foolish extravagance, and the reform and good times, which the "wise ones" expected the present Legislature to shower on us, will perceptibly come and bless us in earnest. A people who wish to be saved should not call on strange gods, dodge the real evil, but strike in earnest at home and at the root of the real evil, and our word for it, solid prosperity will come at last, without the extraneous aid of the legislature. Our evils are personal ones, and the body politic should not be called on to cure outside of their line.

As yet to authorize the loan of State bonds to the New Orleans Pacific Railway; to provide means for the principal and interest; to authorize the Company to make its mortgage bonds, and secure them by first mortgage of present and future property, etc., in other words to aid the completion of our Railroad, has passed the House of Representatives and goes to the Senate. The vote on this vital and important measure, which should have been without opposition, footed up yesterday, 76, says 25. We are glad to note and record that all three of the Representatives from Rapides, Barrett, De Lacey and Drew voted for the Road, and are surprised that Smart, of Vernon, and Radolph, of Grant, voted against the Road.

A hard case, one day last week came to Town with a few dollars in his pocket, bucked up at a game of cards, smiled furiously, and the last we saw of him, he was getting at 2.40 strides, and yelling at the cost of his lungs, hard times, and damning the Louisiana Legislature for failing to relieve him in his stress.

MONEY.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT—

I very cheerfully abandon my former opinion in regard to the necessity of a Constitutional Convention, and now think that the position you assumed last summer the proper one, and in this it seems you are supported by a large majority of the Legislature. Whatever is objectionable in the present Constitution can be eliminated by way of amendment. My opinion is surrendered purely on the grounds of economy. Our fundamental law should be laid broad, deep and comprehensive, so as to reach and foster every legitimate interest in the State, and induce and build up others; and upon this foundation let our legal superstructure be framed in such manner that the laws shall be plain, pointed and expeditious. As you very truthfully put it—"the world is governed too much." Such endless complication cobwebs and must engender feebleness in execution—the most important of all. The most valuable knowledge that a statesman can possess is the thorough comprehension of the material interests of the people and the best manner to develop and prosper these interests, and this cannot be done without the liberal expenditure of money. Now, the question is how to obtain the money? One of the great vital and important interests of our people is manufacture. If nothing was done but the simple conversion of the raw material, cotton, into thread, it would greatly appreciate its value. Let it be incorporated in the Constitution that all capital invested in manufacture in this State shall be exempt from taxation for a period of from five to seven years.— This is certainly a great inducement. I believe that the proposition will not be challenged that this State presents the most profitable field for the judicious investment of capital than any other State in the Union. Here we have every variety of soil and climate, and every natural facility for rapid progress and development. Capital is always seeking lucrative investment, and it will come here if our law makers will simply demonstrate that it can be safely and profitably invested:—this is all there is about it. Capital is timid, prudent and cautious, and demands that proper safeguards be established for its protection. The world is not suffering for the want of money; there is plenty of it. The thing is to properly utilize it so as to obtain the greatest results. The holders of money study the resources of a country, and they can give the most enlightened statement of its capacity than any other class of men, and the only absolute guarantee that they demand is local protection. When capital is unencumbered with heavy taxation, it is regarded as a great consideration. Let our Legislature go to work and by an elevated statesmanlike course of legislation invite and induce capital to come to the country and protect it when it does come, and it will come as surely and inevitably as that water seeks a level. It does not make any difference where it comes from or who owns it; the object is to get it here;—this is what we need and what we must have if we have any regard for our advancement and permanent prosperity.— Let the great and unparalleled resources of this unrivaled commonwealth be properly placed before the world, and your millennial sun will dawn. Energy is the best thing in the world, and combined with ability and patriotism, and everything desirable can be accomplished. I will end this article with the remark that I regard it as a cardinal principle in political economy that the government is at fault, if the entire power and capacity of the State to sustain a large, happy and prosperous population is not practically and fully developed. STOKESWALL.

ROGERS' ENGLISH TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, LADIES' SUITORS AND OTHER FINE GOODS KEPT BY HENRY ST. JOHN.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay Street, N. Y., have sent us their reprint of the Westminster Review for January. The following summary of the contents shows that it is a very interesting number. I. "Democracy in Europe." The reviewer discusses Sir Erskine May's recent work on the subject, and presents his own views on the nature, present condition, and future prospects of European Democracy. II. Charlotte Bronte. A sketch of her life, accompanied with discriminating criticism of her works. She did not invent much; she was more a writer of veritable history than of unvarnished fiction. She took her characters from actual life; her incidents from real facts. III. "The Education of Girls, their Admissibility to Universities." Gives many details respecting the educational and professional facilities granted to women in Europe and the United States. IV. "Loving his Life and Wel-

tings.

We have here a long and valuable article which glances briefly at the leading facts in Lessing's life, notes some of his characteristics, and brings, and brings prominently forward some of the great lessons deducible from his works as theologian, poet and critic.

V. The Indian Famine: how dealt with in Western India.

VI. "Charles Sumner." A sketch of that statesman's early career, with many extracts from the letters he wrote and the journal he kept during his European tour.

VII. "The Telephone." A short and clear description of Mr. Bell's researches in electric telephony, and an explanation of the action of the telephone.

VIII. "India and Our Colonial Empire."

IX. Contemporary Literature. The periodicals reprinted by The Leonard Scott Publishing Company, No. 41 Barclay street, New York, are as follows: The London Quarterly, Edinburgh, Westminster and British Quarterly Reviews, and Blackwood's Magazine. Price, \$4.00 a year for any one, or only \$15.00 for all, and the postage is prepaid by the Publishers.

NUMBER 2.

The Gazette, though the young man is still absent, yet appears on the half-shell, and its last issue was filled with the first bloody garment fulfilment of its owner, the President of the Returning Board, and in addition thereto, we are furnished with installment No. 2, from the same source and authorship. We give it publication in these columns to allow our readers to see and know for themselves, how far they have been duped by "fruitful imaginations," and how we have all wronged the "persecuted individual" who signs brochure No. 2. Then again, in his old days, his style is so chaste, pure and, above all, so truthful, that we are forced to publish the annexed: NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 21, 1878

To The Public:

The reports going the rounds of the newspapers of my being a defaulter and an accomplice in a disreputable mule transaction, comes from the fruitful imagination of the brains of the progeny of a ha let, and it would seem that those engaged in their reproduction are but worthy scions nurtured in a similar bed of infamy. J. MADISON WELLS.

The State Auditor's report officially and plainly indicate where financial trouble comes in, and how far there is any sincerity and truth in the hackneyed yell of hard times. Only sixty per cent. of the taxes levied for the support of the State were collected in 1877; in other words 40 per cent. of said taxes were not collected, and of course placed on the dead beat's roll of honor, the so-called delinquent list. In plainer words six tax-payers out of every ten are called upon and made to pay for the maintenance of the State Government, whilst four out of every ten taxpayers are given a receipt on the delinquent list. This is the reform that the last named ones are banking to, and then they curse the Legislature for not giving more relief.

FINLEY, a Democratic member of Congress from Ohio, is sound on the Louisiana goose. Garfield, who was one of the signers of the Keno-Condolence letter, lately made statements on the authority of Mat Wells when the following little dialogue took place:

Mr. Finley—Has the gentleman any information on this subject except from Madison Wells?

Mr. Garfield—Oh, certainly I have.

Mr. Finley—Because I desire to say to the gentleman that a committee appointed by the 43d Congress, a Republican committee, certified that Madison Wells had committed what was equivalent to perjury.

MR. HAYES' Senatorial guard numbers five. He nominated for District Attorney of South Carolina one Northrop. The Judiciary Committee reported against his confirmation, Mr. Edmunds, the Chairman, declaring that he was "a man with no principles and no party." Five Republicans voted for Northrop, namely: Matthews, Christianey, Burnside, Patterson and Conover. And this is the sum total of the Senatorial body-guard of the occupant of the White House.

MAJOR General Sir Garnet Wolsey has just written an article entitled "England as a Military Power," and thus concludes it: "At no previous period has England been so strong in a military sense as now. Were war declared tomorrow, about 400,000 drilled men would fall into line if required, supported by 372 field guns, manned and horsed by the royal artillery. That number would roughly be made up as follows: Standing army at home, 98,000 men; army and militia reserve, 40,000; militia, 85,000; volunteers, 180,000; second-class army reserve, 10,000; total, 414,000."

The last New York sensation is a steer with three horns. Only three horns for some of our chaps here would indeed be a novelty.