

# The Louisiana Democrat.

A. B. RACHAL

THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH.

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## DEMOCRAT.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the rate of One Dollar per square for the first insertion and FIFTY CENTS for each subsequent one. Ten lines or less (brevier type) constitute a square. OBITUARY NOTICES, Marriages, Public Meetings, Cards of Thanks, etc., to be paid as advertisements.  
PERSONAL CARDS—when admissible—charged double the usual advertising rates.

TOWN.

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ORNAMENTAL  
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Has more certificates of cures made than any medicine in the world, among which are the following: "I am a grateful beneficiary of your valuable medicine."—H. H. Kavanaugh, D.D., Bishop of the M. E. Church, South.  
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—and—  
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A SPECIALTY, AND RETAILED AT CHEAPEST "CASH" PRICES!

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PRIVATE

**BOARDING HOUSE,**  
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Families from the Country, desiring to remain a few days in Town, will find comfortable rooms and meals at all hours.

TOWN.

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THIS OLD and RELIABLE BUSINESS HOUSE, under the charge of

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continues business at the OLD STAND, where all the

**GOODS & WARES**

are still kept and offered at most reasonable rates

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**HATS, BOOTS, SHOES and UNDERWEAR**

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we are offering the newest designs, the choicest colorings, at lowest prices.

THE ONLY STOCK OF

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IN ALL OF ITS BRANCHES, EVER BROUGHT TO THIS MARKET.

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**HORSES, HACKS**  
and BUGGIES for hire at LOW RATES, and at any time, night or day.

**PASSENGERS**  
can be accommodated by Stage either to Red River Landing or Natchitoches and

**FAST TIME MADE**

**THE SALE OF BUGGIES**  
A SPECIALTY.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES!

PRICES AS LOW AS CAN BE HAD ANYWHERE.

## Poetry.

### THE BANNER OF A TRUE UNION.

KEEP IT ALOFT!

OUR PRESIDENTIAL ACROSTIC.

Hail to the Chief! All hail to thee!  
And the Constitution's rightful reign!  
Now as the stately emblem, flag,  
Calls forth a Nation's anthem peal.  
O'er Union that the Mississippi  
Chains in links of harmonious State:  
Keep it aloft, with proud Hurra!  
—[W. P. Chilton, Montgomery, Ala.]

### PLATFORM OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

ADOPTED IN CONVENTION AT CINCINNATI, JUNE 24, 1880.

The Democrats of the United States, in Convention assembled, declare:—  
First—We pledge ourselves anew to the Constitutional doctrines and traditions of the Democratic party, as illustrated by the teaching and example of a long line of Democratic statesmen and patriots, and embodied in the Platform of the last National Convention of the party.

Second—Opposition to centralization and to that dangerous spirit of encroachment which tends to consolidate the powers of all departments in one, and thus to create, whatever be the form of government, a real despotism. No summary laws; separation of church and State for the good of each; common schools fostered and protected.

Third—Home rule; honest money, consisting of gold and silver, and paper convertible into coin on demand; strict maintenance of public faith, State and National, and a tariff for revenue only.

Fourth—Subordination of the military to the civil power and general thorough reform of the civil service.

Fifth—The right to free ballot is a right preservative of all right, and most and shall be maintained in every part of the United States.

Sixth—The existing administration is a representative of conspiracy only, and the claim of right to surround the ballot boxes with troops and deputy marshals to intimidate and obstruct electors, and the unprecedented use of the veto to maintain its corrupt and despotic power, insults the people and impairs their institutions.

Seventh—The great fraud of 1876 by which, upon a false count of the electoral votes of two States, the candidate defeated at the polls was declared to be President, and for the first time in American history the will of the people was set aside under the threat of military violence, struck a deadly blow at our system of representative government. The Democratic party, to preserve the country from civil war, submitted for the time, in the firm and patriotic faith that the people would punish this crime in 1880. This issue precedes and transpires every other. It imposes a more sacred duty upon the people of the Union than ever addressed the conscience of a nation of freemen.

Eighth—We reiterate the course of this administration in making places in the civil service a reward for political crime, and demand reform by statute which shall make it forever impossible for the defeated candidate to bribe his way to the seat of the usurper by billeting villains upon the people.

Ninth—The resolution of Samuel J. Tilden not again to be a candidate for the exalted place to which he was elected by a majority of his countrymen, and from which he was excluded by the leaders of the Republican party, is received by the Democrats of the United States with sensibility, and they declare their confidence in his wisdom, patriotism and integrity, unshaken by the assaults of a common enemy; and they further assure him that he is followed into the retirement he has chosen for himself with the sympathy and respect of his fellow-citizens, who regard him as one who, by elevating the standards of public morality and adorning and purifying the public service, merits the lasting gratitude of his country and his party.

Tenth—Free ships and a living chance for American commerce on the seas and on the land; no discrimination in favor of transportation lines, corporations or monopolies.

Eleventh—An amendment of the Burlingame treaty, no more Chinese immigration except for travel, education and foreign commerce, and therein carefully guarded.

Twelfth—Public money and public credit for public purposes solely; and public land for actual settlers.

Thirteenth—The Democratic party is the friend of labor and the laboring man, and pledges itself to protect him alike against cormorants and commu-

Fourteenth—We congratulate the country upon the honesty and thrift of the Democratic Congress, which has reduced the public expenditure \$40,000,000 a year; upon the continuation of prosperity at home and national honor abroad, and above all upon the promise of such change in the administration of the government as shall insure us genuine and lasting reform in every department of the public service.

A PAIR.—The number of letters in the names of Hancock and Garfield respectively has been noted as painfully suggesting the '8 by 7" Commission in favor of Garfield; but the material has not all been used. For instance:

HANCOCK—7  
ENGLISH—7  
GARFIELD—8  
ARTHUR—6

Anybody knows that two 7's will beat an 8 and a 6.—[Exchange.]

## THE RIGHT OF REPRESENTATION.

VIDALIA, LA.,  
June 29, 1880.

Editor Daily States:  
My attention has been called to a communication of the Hon. J. F. Hathaway in the Alexandria Democrat, reproduced in the New Orleans Democrat of June 23.

I do not recollect to have ever enjoyed the pleasure of the acquaintance of the Hon. J. F. Hathaway; and, regretting as I do the unhappy disseasements which have arisen in the Democratic party, would gladly remain silent as I have done heretofore, and leave him to render to his constituents in his own way an account of the manner in which he has discharged his duties as a member of the House of Representatives; but I cannot, in justice to the members of the Judiciary Committee or to myself, permit the inference, from the language of his communication, that the honorable gentleman was ever, at any time, seeking to do violence to his conscience and to cast a partisan vote, in order to send me in the House of Representatives.

I do not even know how he voted on the motion to suspend the rules, in order to take up the report of the Judiciary Committee in the Concoridia "case," and much less do I know the motive by which he was actuated; and if his vote and his motion had been questioned by his constituents, would gladly contribute anything in my power to his justification; but when he says, as he does, "It is true they can go back to the ways of Radical rule in Louisiana, and find many precedents that would have justified them in seating Col. Young, but I deemed it impolitic at the time," I feel constrained to enter a protest against such a justification at my expense, and to set the honorable gentleman right as to the record.

Immediately after the adoption of the report of the Committee on Elections and Qualifications, declaring David Young's ineligibility to the seat claimed by him as Member for the Parish of Concordia, Mr. Gibson, of Madison Parish, offered the resolution declaring me, as the candidate who had received the next highest number of votes, entitled to the seat, and as the question was purely one of law, the resolution, with his consent, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. After a very thorough investigation that committee reported unanimously awarding me the seat.

To do this it was altogether unnecessary to seek for precedents under Radical rule, since we were sustained by Mr. Justice Blackstone, "It is plain that if an elector knows as a fact that the candidate for whom he is about to vote is disqualified, and yet persists in voting for him, the elector's vote is utterly thrown away, as if he had voted for a dead person or for the 'man in the moon,'" and again: "Now it is the law, both the common and the parliamentary law, and it seems to me also common sense, that if an elector were to vote for a man whom he knew to be ineligible, it is as if he did not vote at all, or voted for a non-existent person, as it has been said, as if he had given his vote for the 'man in the moon.'" And by Lord Campbell: "The reason why the vote given for a dead man is not to be counted, is that the voter knowingly votes for a person whom he knows to be ineligible of election, and therefore the vote is the same as if he had not voted at all." And the American doctrine is almost equally well settled.

Now the Hon. Mr. Hathaway, of Rapides, may be a more profound jurist than any member of the Judiciary Committee, or even than Lord Campbell or Mr. Justice Blackstone; and if after a patient hearing upon the law and the facts of the case, he and those members who voted and acted with him, had differed with these learned authorities, and in the exercise of their right as members of a quasi judicial tribunal had arrived at a different conclusion, there could have been no chance to complain; but I do complain, and I think justly, that when I had prepared a case solely in the interest of the Democratic party, and at considerable expense of time and money to myself, and was prepared to present that case to the House upon the unanimous report of the committee on judiciary, he and his friends should have joined the Republicans

refusing to grant me a hearing.

I regret very much to say that a disposition was manifested by some of the Democratic members from the very first, members who clearly had no knowledge of the law and the facts of the case, and who must have prejudged it, if they were not influenced by less worthy motives, to defeat the adoption of the report by any means, and that they accomplished this by voting with the Republicans, and thereby defeating action on the report, and virtually refusing to grant a hearing. I very much regret the necessity which has forced this statement from me in justice to myself, and the able and honest members of the judiciary committee, and sincerely hope that Mr. Hathaway will attempt some other justification.

WADE R. YOUNG.

### A Catholic View of It.

WHAT THE BOSTON PILOT HAS TO SAY OF THE CASE OF MRS. SURRATT.

There is one point in the career of General Hancock on which it may seem proper that the Pilot should say a special word, albeit it is to refute as false and silly a charge as ever emanated from the brain of the wildest scribbler in all Bohemia. It is the assertion that Gen. Hancock has lost favor among the Catholic part of our population by his connection with the execution of Mrs. Surrott, and this sapient opinion is based upon the fact that Mrs. Surrott was a member of the Catholic Church.

In the first place, it is proper to say that Gen. Hancock's connection with the affair was solely that of an officer obeying his order. Had we, or any other Catholic in the world, been in General Hancock's place, our duty would have been to do as he did, whether the condemned woman were Catholic or Protestant, heathen or infidel. A Catholic knows no distinction of creed in the performance of his duty; he quarrels with no man for the execution of his duty; he has no more sympathy for a man or woman put to death justly or unjustly because the victim is a Catholic than if he or she were of any other religion or no religion.

Herein the Pilot, though no organ believes it voices the opinion of common sense and true religion. Catholics, of course, laugh at the foolish ideas that they should bear ill will on religious grounds to any one connected, however closely, with the execution of a Catholic woman; but there are a great many fools in this world, and a very common specimen is the man who supposes other people to be influenced by ideas and ties which would have no weight at all with himself in a similar case. While we have very little respect for any man who carries his religion into his politics, we should have nothing but contempt for the one who carried both into the sacred halls of justice and law.—[Boston Pilot.]

A LAWYER'S WIT.—A Boston correspondent tells some capital stories about the venerable Henry W. Paine, one of the eminent lawyers of that city, who is as remarkable for the kindness of his spirit and for his courteous manner as for his vigor, ability and legal attainments. Here is one of them: Some years ago he tried a case for a lady client, but did not receive decision in his favor, although justice and equity would have warranted it. As he and his client were leaving the Court room, a lady, who is well known as an exponent of woman's rights, said to him: "That was rank injustice."  
"Certainly, madam," Mr. Paine replied.

"Mr. Paine," the lady continued, "when we women get a chance to sit on that bench, such injustice will not be possible."  
With one of his rich, rare smiles the great lawyer said:  
"Madam, never expect to see a greater set of old women than are at present on the Massachusetts Supreme Court bench."

To remove warts from a cow's teat, pull a hair out of the cow's tail and tie it around the neck of the wart as close to the teat as you can get it. In a few days, the wart will drop off.

Silk pocket handkerchiefs and deep blue factory cotton will not fade if dipped in salt and water while new.

## PRaise FOR HANCOCK.

Shortly after General Hancock's memorable Order No. 40 was issued, the then President of the United States thought it necessary to send to Congress a message applauding and affirming the concurrence of the Executive in the doctrine laid down by General Hancock. This message is well worthy of repetition at the present time:

WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
Dec. 18, 1867.

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:  
An official copy of the order issued by Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, commander of the Fifth Military District, dated headquarters in New Orleans, Louisiana, on the 29th day of November, has reached me through the regular channels of the War Department, and I herewith communicate it to Congress for such action as may seem to be proper in view of all the circumstances.

It will be perceived that General Hancock announces that he will make the law the rule of his conduct; that he will uphold the courts and other civil authorities in the performance of their proper duties, and that he will use his military power only to preserve the peace and enforce the law. He declares very explicitly that the sacred right of the trial by jury and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be crushed out or trodden under foot. He goes further, and, in one comprehensive sentence, asserts that the principles of American liberty are still the inheritance of this people, and ever should be.

"When a great soldier, with unrestrained power in his hands to oppress his fellow men, voluntarily foregoes the chance of gratifying his selfish ambition, and devotes himself to the duty of building up the liberties and strengthening the laws of his country, he presents an example of the highest public virtue that human nature is capable of practicing. The strongest claim of Washington to be 'first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen,' is founded on the great fact that in all his illustrious career he scrupulously abstained from violating the legal and constitutional rights of his fellow citizens. When he surrendered his commission to Congress, the President of that body spoke his highest praise in saying that he had 'always regarded the rights of the civil authorities through all danger and disasters.' Whenever power above the law courted his acceptance, he calmly put the temptation aside. By such magnanimous acts of forbearance he won the universal admiration of mankind, and left a name which has no rival in the history of the world.

"I am far from saying that Gen. Hancock is the only officer of the American army who is influenced by the example of Washington. Doubtless thousands of them are faithfully devoted to the principles for which the men of the Revolution laid down their lives. But the distinguished honor belongs to him of being the first officer in high command south of the Potomac, since the close of the civil war, who has given utterance to these noble sentiments in the form of a military order.

"I respectfully suggest to Congress that some public recognition of Gen. Hancock's patriotic conduct is due, if not to him, to the friends of law and justice throughout the country. Of such an act of his at such a time it is but fit that the dignity should be vindicated and the virtue proclaimed, so that its value as an example may not be lost to the nation.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

CARELESSNESS with matches has frequently been the cause of serious loss. About two weeks ago the wife of the junior editor of the Clinton Watchman, in this State, came near losing her life through stepping on a match that had been dropped on the floor of a store in that town. The match ignited and set fire to the lady's light summer clothing and in an instant she was enveloped in flames. The flames were extinguished in time to save her life but she was seriously and painfully burned.—[Monroe Bulletin.]

Two New Orleans oarsmen, Frank Mumford and R. G. Musgrove, took the first prizes in a rowing regatta at Moline, Illinois.

## THE OPINIONS OF A STATESMAN.

The following, touching the views entertained by Mr. Charles Francis Adams, of the present political situation, appears as a social dispatch from the New York Evening Post:

"Charles Francis Adams tells a reporter that he has seen nothing to alter his opinion since he has seen nothing to alter his opinion since he said that General Hayes' brow was 'branded with fraud.' 'I have no sort of sympathy,' he says, 'with the Republican party because of that act, and because it is justified and sustained. After such an act I have no desire to sustain the Republican party in any way. Although Gen. Garfield is a man whom I respect, I could not vote for him, on that account. I would not vote for a party that would carry through such a fraud. I think Mr. Hayes was elected by a fraud, and I do not mean to have it said that at the next election I had forgotten it, I do not say that Mr. Hayes committed the fraud, but it was committed by his party. I have no enmity to Mr. Hayes, but after the fraud by which he became president I could not vote for any person put up for president on the Republican side who did not disavow the fraud committed. I would not support any member of that party who had any sort of mixture with that fraud. I feel that the counting out is just as much a fraud now as at the time it was perpetrated.'"

QUALIFICATIONS FOR OFFICE.—A waggish letter writer at Washington makes an applicant for office talk rather comically to "the man in influence." "Now, stranger, look at these papers. 'Them names is the best in our town. There's Deacon Stiles—there ain't a piouser man in all the country; and then there's John Rogers, our shoemaker; he made them boots, and a better pair never tramped over these diggins. You wouldn't think them soles had walked over three hundred miles of mud, but they have though, and are sound yet. Everybody in our town knows John Rogers; just go out to Illinois and ask him about me; you'll find how I stand. Then you ask Jim Turner, our constable, what I did for the party; he'll tell you I was a screamer at the polls. Now, I've come all the way from Illinois, and on foot too, most of the way, to see if I can have justice. They wanted me to take a town office at home, but I must have something that pays beforehand; such as them charges, as they call 'em. I hain't got but seven dollars left and I can't wait; just get me one of them charges, will ye? Tell the old man how 'tis—he'll do it. Fact is, he must, I've aint the office; darned if I hain't!"

COMPANIONS FOR LIFE.—When does a daughter appear so attractive as when showing her love to father or mother—as when employed in lightening their cares or relieving burdens? It would be far from wrong to say to a young man who is looking with some degree of interest for a life companion. Would you know what kind of a wife she will make upon whom now you have your eye? Ask what kind of a daughter she is now. If she is indolently selfish, leaving care and work to her mother—especially if she is unloving or ungrateful—beware of her—she is not likely to make you happy. If she is an affectionate and self-denying daughter, if she is intimate and confidential with her parents, you have in that the best promise of happiness in the future. The eye of mother and father beaming with delight as it rests upon a daughter's form, moving lightly in their presence, is an unspoken recommendation of untold.

A good way to get rid of rats is to strew pounded potash in their holes. The potash gets into their coats and irritates their skin, and the rats desert the place. To prevent their dying in their holes and becoming offensive, poison them by mixing half a pound of carbonate of barytes with a quarter of a pound of lard. It produces great thirst, the rats leave their holes to drink and are unable to return.

There is no quicker nor more final way to use a man up than to stand one side and let him have his own way.—[Josh Billings.]