DEMOCRAT.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE TOWN AND PARISH.

HENRY L. BIOSSAT, BUSINESS MANAGER

AGENTS:

Thos. McIntyre.....New Orleans, La
J. Curtis Waldo ..... "
Nelson Chesman & Co...St. Louis, Mo
S. M. Pettengill & Co.,.....New York
Geo. P. Rowell & Co.,..... "

ALEXANDRIA, LA.

WEDNESDAY,..... MARCH 1, 1882

NOTICE.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES WILL BE held at the Methodist Church in Alexandria, on the second and fourth Sundays of each month at 11 o'clock.

J. M. JOHNSTON,
Feb'y 22. Pastor.

—HELENA, Ark., is completely submerged.

—THE Pyrotechnical works, Chester, Pa., exploded on the 17th, shattering the building and killing fifteen people.

—HAVERHILL, Mass., has been almost tafolly destroyed by fire. Two thousand workmen were thrown out of employment.

—THE total number of periodicals and newspapers published throughout the world is estimated at 37,274, with an aggregate circulation of 116,000,000,000.

—DEAR girls, whenever a young man gets so soft he can be dipped up with a spoon, the best thing for you to do is to dip him up and pour him over the back fence.

—MR. John Kelly had no occasion to go to Florida for his health. The defeat of the anti-Tammany men at Albany shows that he was healthy enough.—[Chicago Times.

—"WHAT a change," exclaims the novelist Roe, "one little woman can make in a man's life!" Exactly, and what a heap of "change" she requires while doing it.—[New York News.

—MR. W. B. Scales, one of the old[illegible] Texas veterans, and one of the signers of the declaration of independence of Texas, died in Weimer, on the 22d ult., at the age of eighty-five years.

—A CONSOLIDATION of the Iron mills of St. Louis has been effected, with a capital of $5,000,000. The number of new railroads in construction in the West makes an active demand for them.

—A MODEST headstone with the words "Mrs. Surratt" has been placed over the grave of Mrs. Surratt, in Mount Olivet Cemetery, Washing[illegible] City. The grave was formerly [illegible]marked save by the corner stones [illegible] the lot.

—THE ups and downs of Western [illegible]ning towns are illustrated by the [illegible]t that in Tuscarora, Nevada, late[illegible] a good house of five rooms, all [illegible]rnished—a good house and good [illegible]niture, was sold for $90. Anoth[illegible] house of as many rooms changed [illegible]nds for $30. The trouble is that [illegible]e miners have nearly all left the [illegible]lace.

—OF seven new Cardinals to be created at the next consistory, three [illegible]nly are Italians, although there are [illegible]ve Italian vacancies. The Pope is [illegible]nwilling to have more Cardinals [illegible]t in Rome than those actively [illegible] part in the government of the [illegible]urch as holders of offices. This is a part of his policy of getting rid [illegible] all sinecures.

HAINE NEWS.—Hop Bitters, which [illegible]dvertised in our columns, are a [illegible]ure for ague, biliousness and [illegible]y complaints. Those who use [illegible]em say they cannot be too highly [illegible]ecommended. Those afflicted should [illegible]e them a fair trial, and will be[illegible]e thereby enthusiastic in the [illegible] of their curative qualities. [illegible]land Argus.

REFRESH A SICK PERSON.—Add [illegible] twenty drops of Darbys Pro[illegible]ctic Fluid to a quart of water, [illegible]thing. It will give the skin a [illegible] pleasant and refreshing feeling [illegible]dispel the odor that fever and [illegible]iration leaves on the body. A [illegible] quantity of the Fluid sprin[illegible]ver anything, place or vessel [illegible]here is putrescence destroys [illegible] the germ of all animal or [illegible] poison.

[illegible] New York Times says: [illegible]ls of the credit system are [illegible] to be understood in [illegible]

COMMUNICATED.

THE DEMOCRACY OF LOUISIANA.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT—

That a very great responsibility rests upon the Democratic party of this State no one will question, and upon a proper appreciation and a thorough comprehension of this responsibility depends the integrity and perpetuity of the party. There is a strong tendency manifested in a good many of the Southern States to follow the example of Virginia. This is to be deplored by every true friend, not only of the South, but the entire country;—because this position places a political organization in full affiliation with the stalwart ring of the Republican party, and I do not think any sincere Democrat is willing to say that this is desirable, and every effort should be made to prevent it.

We have experienced and felt what this party will do to maintain supremacy. The solid, true and honest element in great political parties never abandons its line of action and faith without some good cause or reason. It therefore becomes the duty of the Democracy to adopt and pursue such a policy as will make it the interest of every patriot and good citizen to act with it. The Democracy of this State is not entirely blameless for this tendency to create an independent organization, and it behooves the leaders of the party to evince to the world that they are absolutely sincere in considering and protecting the rights and privileges of every member of the State. The disintegration of a political party is generally caused by the want of fidelity to principle and elevated comprehensive statesmanship. The late Senatorial contest in New York is a signal illustration of the truth of the above remark.

The true policy of the Democratic party at this time is to constitute itself the special champion of reform and progress, improvement, development and the material interest of the country. Let us cultivate the friendship and good will of all those who are able to assist us. Let the dead past bury its dead. It is a matter of indifference who has the power if it protects me. By an elevated system of legislation capital can be induced to invest in some of the many enterprises now existing in this State. Stand rigidly by every proper obligation of the State and let the owners of money be thoroughly informed how it can be profitably invested, and rest assured that it will come here and that speedily. The interest, prosperity and advancement of the citizens of a State should be the bed-rock and corner-stone of a political combination.

We have a magnificent future before us if we are only wise and intelligently improve the opportunities held out to us.

We shall certainly fail to realize the great benefits now nearly within our grasp if we permit personal or ring politics to blight and mar our prospects. Let us evince a cordial and magnanimous spirit, with due regard to the welfare of all, and shape the politics of the country for the improvement, advancement and protection of every citizen of the commonwealth, and our milennial sun will dawn.

STONEWALL.

PRIZES WON AND PAID.—The last monthly drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery resulted in prizes to the following parties: Herman Hartgen, New York city, one-half of first capital prize of thirty thousand dollars; Michael Doyle, New York city, one-half of first capital prize of thirty thousand dollars; T. J. Bush and Co., of Mobile, Ala., one-half of second capital prize of ten thousand dollars; M. Michaells and Henry Hamilton, Chicago, Ill., one half each of third capital prize of five thousand dollars, and James A. Cohen, New York City, and Edgar A. Kirley, Newark, N. J., one-half each of fourth capital prize of twenty-five hundred dollars. The amounts for these prizes have all been paid at the office of the company.

—THE following are the arrivals at the Exchange Hotel for the week ending February 28th: J. R. Kennedy, G. B. Frye, St. Louis, Mo: J. B. Ellwell, Marshall, Texas; Frank Ried, Grand Rapids, Mich; R. D. Apperson, Little Rock, Ark; James J. Hart, Washington, D. C; Geo. W. Dudley, New Orleans; J. R. Rosenfield, Centralia, Ill; C. E. Staley, St. Louis; P. T. Sublett, A. B. Stephens and wife, St. Louis; Geo. H. Wingfield, Chatanooga, Tenn; Wm. Anderson, Texas; S. J. Eddy, Shreveport, La.

—MORTUARY [illegible]
February, 18[illegible]
Adults—W[illegible]
" C[illegible]
Circ[illegible]

THE COMING FLOODS.

The situation of the Mississippi delta is undoubtedly very critical to-day, but it may not be so dangerous as many apprehend. We are not yet quite ready to hoist the white flag over the lower districts subjects to inundation, and raise the cry of suffering and loss.

The situation is a gloomy one, at first view, so far as the prospects of heavy floods coming into the Lower Mississippi are concerned, but it must be borne in mind that these freshets in the upper Mississippi and Ohio may prove merely as tidal waves, that will be swallowed up in the great stream that has so long drained a continent from Cairo down.

It is very true that for a very long stretch below the upper bluffs, and just above the delta proper, the river has already outspread its natural banks, and spread over the bottoms, destroying more or less property. There have been also breaks lower down that damage neighborhoods.

But the lands now afflicted with inundation have forty days in which to plant a staple crop. If the waters recede within a month the inhabitants of those districts have ample time to plow, and seed, and grow a crop.

If these waters coming down from above are only freshets, the bed of the great Father of Waters may sustain the draft upon it and carry them down to the sea swiftly enough to relieve anxiety in the delta proper. A rapid rise in the Upper Mississippi from rainfalls may not prove as disastrous as the sudden melting of millions of acres of ice and snow.

We take this view, therefore, that, while the situation is critical, it does not warrant such gloomy forebodings as have been indulged in, in some quarters, at least. It surely does not call for a great wail just now.

The broad and deep bed of the Lower Mississippi, which tells the story of its great capacity here, where the guage is marked up by inches, and not by feet, ought to give us some encouragement.

Once in a long lapse of years there comes a conjunction of floods that overwhelm all natural barriers, but these are rare exceptions, and not to be foreshadowed.

The breaks that have occurred thus far in the Mississippi below Cairo are not very serious. The western alluvial districts below Memphis have been practically unprotected since the war. Upper Mississippi has not reared the necessary structures of late years to meet even ordinary emergencies.

In our own State the sum raised to meet the requirements in the upper districts has not been sufficient, at least for dispensation under wasteful Government auspices. The levees that have broken, fortunately, let the floods through into outlets that send them back into the main stream, or to the Gulf by the Atchafalaya.

On the lower delta, protected by the levees to the west, a visit line of earthworks, insuring the sugar lands from overflow, the great district where a crevasse means irretrievable ruin to many thousands, we have yet to stand the shock. The mighty earthworks which protect these districts are substantially built and watched with jealous care.

The people in these districts should, and we feel assured will, take every precaution to avert calamity. They understand their peril, and are not in the habit of waiting upon the calls of a feeble and impoverished State Government.—[New Orleans Picayune.

Spring Clothing,
Spring Clothing,
Spring Clothing,
At "Big" Heyman's,
At "Big" Heyman's,
At "Big" Heyman's,
On Front Street.
On Front Street.
On Front Street.

A $20.00 BIBLE PRIZE.—The publishers of Rutledge's Monthly in the prize puzzle department of their Monthly for March offer the following easy way for some one to make $20.00. To the person telling us which is the longest verse in the New Testament Scriptures (not the New Revision) by March 10th, 1882 we will give $20.00 in gold as a prize. Should two or more correct answers be received the prize will be divided. The money will be forwarded to the winner March 15th, 1882. Those who try for the prize must send 20 [illegible]ts, in silver (no postage stamps tak[illegible]) with their answer, for which [illegible] will receive the April number [illegible]nthly, in which will be [illegible]e name and address of [illegible]f the prize, with the [illegible]hereto. Cut this out, [illegible]20.00 to you. Ad[illegible]lishing Compa[illegible]

[illegible]ls from A.

TWO WOMEN.

Mrs. Scoville, the unhappy sister of Guiteau, has written a letter full of agony and tears to Mrs. Garfield appealing to the widow for a word of mercy if not of sympathy for the condemned assassin. It is stated in the papers that Mrs. Garfield declined to read the letter, declaring that she did not desire to be dragged again before the public in connection with Guiteau and desired only to be left alone with her sorrow.

We trust for the glory of true womanhood that Mrs. Garfield has been in one respect misrepresented. That she does not wish to be again made a theme of newspaper discussion or comment is creditable to her sense of propriety. But we should be sorry to be convinced that she had turned a deaf ear to the pleadings for sympathy of that other sorrowing and, in all likelihood, far more sorrowing and suffering woman.

We have read Mrs. Scoville's pathetic letter. Every line of it appears to have been written in blood drawn from a tortured heart. It does not, indeed, possess the graces of rhetoric; perhaps it is not in every passage strictly grammatical; it is not in any sense a logical argument in defense of Guiteau's crime nor a fine piece of literary work. But it possesses a vigor and power unknown to the most correct compositions, a force that strikes us dumb, an eloquence which is never heard save from out of the depths, and which forces us to answer only with tears. It is a wail of woe, the last despairing cry of a crushed and bruised heart, uttered in the very dust and ashes of humiliation and misery—a cry that forces upon us the conviction of the necessity of a Christ with power to console and lift up greater than humanity possesses.

It does not seem possible that Mrs. Garfield has turned away from the appeal of this stricken heart. No one could expect her to utter a word or lift a finger to save the assassin of her husband from the doom he merits; no one could expect her to feel sympathy in that direction. But for this woman, more sorely smitten than herself, she must have sent a word of consolation.

The awful tragedy which has spread its dark wings over these two women has not shut out from the widow all the light of heaven, nor any of the tenderness of human sympathy. Lords and ladies, princes and throned kings and queens have poured into her wrung heart the balm of consolation.

A mighty republic sorrows with her and encompasses her with love and sympathy; the Christian world has wiped away her tears; her countrymen have made her rich and Congress has violated the Constitution, laws and precedents of the land to add to her store, and finally and above all, she has an honored and illustrious memory to cherish in her passage through life and to bequeath to the child en of her slaughtered husband. How is it with the woman who has ventured, through all this greatness and splendor fot a word—a sinnle word—of mercy? Not a ray of light surrounds her. Not a sympathetic voice has dared to whisper in her ear a word of consolation; in defending her brother against the world, her husband has been impoverished and has now a hostile world to fight for bread; the prets, the people and the world are crying for her brother's blood; all her race is despised and persecuted; while her ears are distracted with the language of hatred and derision, the scaffold slowly rears itself before her eyes. Darkness, misery, sorrow—utter wretchedness—surrounds her; there is light and hope nowhere on earth; a memory covered with infamy and scorned of mankind, she must carry to the grave. And this woman, with a bruised heart, a soul humbled in the dust, with despairing tears has appealed to her sister woman. Has even a hearing of that appeal been refused? We do not believe it.

We have no sympathy foa the wretched assassin. He has violated the laws of God and man, and the good of society demands that he shall suffer the penalty.

We think, indeed, that his execution will be of more than common good to society since it must establish a precedent that will rob the plea of insanity of its murderous powers or brand this government with the stain of murder.

But for this poor women, who has been loyal and faithful to her brother through the dark path over which he has passed, we do feel the profoundest sympathy and Mrs. Garfield would not stand, in our eyes at least, the noble woman she has been represented to be were we assured that she had turned away from Mrs. Scville's appeal, as has been alleged.—[New Orleans Daily States.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from active practice having had placed in his hands by an East India Missonary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for general Debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. The recipe with full particulars, directions for preparation and use, and all necessary advice and instructions for successful treatment at your own home, will be received by you by return mail, free of charge by addressing with stamp or stamped self-addressed envelope to DR. M. E. BELL, 161 N. Calvert St., Baltimore Md.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Jos. Hoy & Co, for use of John A. Williams, transferee, vs. Mrs. Minerva M. Calvit—No. 2481, District Court, Parish of Rapides, La.

BY VIRTUE OF AND TO SASISFY a writ of Fieri Facias issued and to me directed in the above entitled and numbered suit, I have seized and will offer for sale at public auction in front of the Court House door, in the Town of Alexandria, La., between the hours prescribed by law, on

SATURDAY, the 4th day of MARCH, A. D., 1882,

the following described property, to-wit,

A certain tract or parcel of land situated in the Parish of Rapides, on the right descending bank of Red River, about two miles below the Town of Alexandria, bounded above by lands of Bringhurst, and below by lands of A. Cockerille, containing one hundred and twenty eight and one-half (128½) acres, more or less, with all the buildings and improvements situated thereon.

Terms—CASH, subject to appraisement.

D. C. PAUL,
Feb'y 1, tds. Sheriff.