

# The Louisiana Democrat.

THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH.

VOL. 39.

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## DEMOCRAT

**TERMS:**  
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PERSONAL CARDS—when admissible—charged double the usual advertising rates.

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**BLACKMAN, W. F., Attorney and Counsellor at Law.** Office on Washington street, near Court-house.

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**CULLEN & ROGERS, Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Merchants.** Dealers in Coal, Lime, Cement, Hay, Oats and Bran. The highest market price paid for cotton seed.

**KELLY, P., Contractor, Builder and Undertaker.** Corner Lee and Fifth streets. A fine horse and a full assortment of Metallic and Rosewood coffins always on hand.

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**CARDS, Invitations, Wedding or Ball Programs, Posters, Dodgers, Labels, Etc.,** neatly printed at this office. Large stock on hand.

**LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY!**

—AND—  
**AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE,**

BATON ROUGE, LA.

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**THE CURRICULUM EMBRACES A wide range of Scientific and Literary studies, including special courses in Agriculture and Mechanics. Location healthy. TUITION FREE. All expenses except clothes and books need not exceed \$200.**

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Specialist in a PRIVATE or CHRONIC NATURE.  
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**WISE PEOPLE ARE ALWAYS ON** the lookout for chances to increase their earnings, and in time become wealthy; those who do not improve their opportunities remain in poverty. We offer a great chance to make money. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address **STINSON & CO.,** Portland, Maine.

**ST. JOHN'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS**

The true Liver Medicine and real remedy for Torpid and Congestive Livers. Prompt relief is obtained by their use; they obviate the use of Mercury, and being entirely Vegetable are perfectly safe. 25 Cents a Box.

Apply to **HENRY ST. JOHN,** Manufacturing Pharmaceutical Chemist, Exchange Hotel Building Alexandria, Louisiana.

## AMENDMENTS.

### OFFICIAL.

**Amendments to the Constitution of the State of Louisiana.**

State of Louisiana—Office of the Secretary of State.

In pursuance of Article 256 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, publication is hereby given to the Electors of the State of the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State, concurred in by two-thirds of all the members elected to each House of the General Assembly of this State, at its regular session held in the City of Baton Rouge in 1882, and which are required to be published in two newspapers published in the Parish of Orleans, and in one paper in each other Parish of the State in which a newspaper is published, for three months preceding the next election for Representatives, at which time the said amendments shall be submitted to the Electors for their approval or rejection; said amendments appear more fully in Acts No. 76, 113 and 125 of the regular session of the General Assembly held in 1882, which are officially published for the information of the Electors, and which will be submitted to them for their approval or rejection at the next general election, to be held on Tuesday, the 22d day of April, A. D. 1884. (It being the Tuesday next following the third Monday in April) in such a manner and form that the Electors may vote for or against each amendment, separately; and if a majority of the Electors, voting at said election, shall approve and ratify all or either of said amendments, then such amendment or amendments or either of them so approved and ratified shall become a part of the Constitution.

**ACT NO. 76.**  
Of the regular session of 1882—Amendment to the Articles of the State Debt Ordinance of the Constitution of 1879.

### AMENDMENT NO. 1.

State Debt.

Article 1. "Be it ordained by the people of the State of Louisiana, as provided by law, that the State Debt Ordinance be amended so as to read as follows: That the interest to be paid on the Consolidated Bonds of the State of Louisiana, be, and is hereby fixed at two per centum per annum for five years, from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty (1880) and four per centum per annum thereafter, payable semi-annually; and there shall be levied an annual tax sufficient for the full payment of said interest, not exceeding three mills, the said tax to be levied on all property, being hereby fixed at six mills, and said bonds and coupons shall be duly stamped; "Interest reduced to two per centum per annum for five years, from January 1st, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and four centum per annum thereafter," as the case may be.

**ACT NO. 113.**  
Of the Regular Session of 1882, Amendment to Article 146 of the Constitution of the State Relative to Fees and Charges, to be Paid by Stamps in the Parish of Orleans.

### AMENDMENT NO. 2.

Article 146. "All fees and charges fixed by law for the various Civil Courts of the Parish of Orleans, and for the Register of Conveyances and Recorder of Mortgages of said Parish, shall enure to the State, and all sums realized therefrom shall be set aside and held as a special fund, out of which shall be paid, by preference, the expenses of the Clerk of the Civil District Court, the Clerks of the City Courts, the Register of Conveyances and the Recorder of Mortgages of the Parish of Orleans; provided, that the State shall never make any payment to any Sheriff, Clerk, Register of Conveyances or Recorder of Mortgages of the Parish of Orleans, or any of their deputies, for salary or other expense of their respective offices, except from the special fund provided for by this Article, and any appropriation made contrary to this provision shall be null and void."

**ACT NO. 125.**  
Of the Regular Session of 1882—Amendment to Article 81 of the Constitution of the State, Relative to the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

### AMENDMENT NO. 3.

Art. 81. "The Supreme Court, except in cases hereinafter provided, shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which jurisdiction shall extend to all cases when the matter in dispute, or the fund to be distributed, whatever may be the amount therein claimed, shall exceed two thousand dollars, exclusive of interest; to suits for divorce and separation from bed and board; to suits for nullity of marriage; to suits involving the rights to homesteads; to suits for interdiction; to all cases in which the constitutionality or legality of any tax, toll or impost whatever, or of any fine, forfeiture or penalty imposed by a municipal corporation shall be in controversy, whatever may be the amount

## AMENDMENTS.

thereof, and in such cases the appeal on the law and the facts shall be directly from the Court in which the case originated to the Supreme Court; and to criminal cases on questions of law alone, whenever the punishment of death or imprisonment at hard labor may be inflicted, or to fine exceeding Three Hundred Dollars (\$300) is actually imposed.

### AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 95.

Of the Constitution of the State Relative to the Jurisdiction of Courts of Appeal.

### AMENDMENT NO. 4.

Article 95. "The Courts of Appeal, except in cases hereinafter provided, shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which jurisdiction shall extend in all cases, civil or probate, when the matter in dispute or the funds to be distributed shall exceed one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest, and shall not exceed two thousand dollars, exclusive of interest."

### AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 101

Of the Constitution of the State, Relative to Trial of Cases in Courts of Appeal when Judges "disagree."

### AMENDMENT NO. 5.

Article 101. "Whenever the Judges composing the Courts of Appeal shall concur, their judgment shall be final. Whenever there shall be a disagreement, the two Judges shall appoint a lawyer having the qualifications for a Judge of the Court of Appeals of their Circuit, who shall aid in the determination of the case, a judgment concurred in by any two of them shall be final."

### AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 128

Of the Constitution of the State, "Relative to the Jurisdiction of Courts of Appeal for the Parish of Orleans."

### AMENDMENT NO. 6.

Article 128. "There shall be in the Parish of Orleans a Court of Appeals for said Parish, with exclusive appellate jurisdiction in all matters, civil and probate, arising in said Parish when the amount in dispute, or fund to be distributed exceeds one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest, and does not exceed two thousand dollars, exclusive of interest; said court shall be presided over by two judges, who shall be elected by the General Assembly, in joint session; they shall be residents and voters of the Parish of Orleans, and shall hold all the qualifications necessary for Judges of Circuit Courts of Appeal throughout the State; they shall each receive an annual salary of four thousand dollars, payable monthly upon their respective warrants. Said appeals shall be upon questions of law alone, in all cases arising in the Parish of Orleans, exclusive of interest, and upon the law and the facts in other cases. It shall sit in the city of New Orleans from the first Monday of November to the last Monday of June in each year; it shall have authority to issue writs of Habeas Corpus, Prohibition, Certiorari and Mandamus in aid of its appellate jurisdiction."

### AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 135.

Of the Constitution of the State, "Relative to the Jurisdiction of the City Courts of the Parish of Orleans."

### AMENDMENT NO. 7.

Article 135. "There shall be in the City of New Orleans four City Courts, one of which shall be located in that portion of the City on the right bank of the Mississippi River, presided over by Judges having all the qualifications required for a District Judge, and shall be elected by the qualified voters for the term of four years; they shall have exclusive jurisdiction over all suits not exceeding one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest, subject to the appeal to the Civil District Court when the amount claimed exceeds twenty-five dollars, exclusive of interest; the General Assembly shall regulate the salaries, territorial division of jurisdiction, the manner of executing their process, the fee bill, and proceedings which shall govern them; they shall have authority to execute commissions, to take testimony, and shall receive by law, such fees as may be allowed by law. The General Assembly may increase the number of City Courts for the said Parish not to exceed eight in all, until otherwise provided by law. Each of said Courts shall have one Clerk, to be elected for the term of four years by the qualified voters of the Parish, who shall receive a salary of twelve hundred dollars per annum, and no more, and whose qualifications, bond and duties shall be regulated by law."

### AMENDMENTS TO ARTICLE 137.

Of the Constitution of the State, "Relative to the Jurisdiction of the Civil District Courts of the Parish of Orleans."

### AMENDMENT NO. 8.

Article 137. "For the Parish of Orleans there shall be two District Courts and no more. One of said courts shall be known as 'The Civil District Court for the Parish of Orleans'; and the other as 'The Criminal District Court for the Parish of Orleans.' The former shall consist of not less than five judges, and the latter not less than two judges, having the qualifications prescribed for District Judges throughout the State. The said Judges shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the term of eight years. The first appointment shall be made as follows: Three Judges of Civil District Court, for four years and two Judges, for eight years. One Judge of the Criminal District Court, for four years and one for eight years, the terms to be designated in their commissions. The said Judges shall receive each, four thousand dollars per annum. Said Civil District Court shall have exclusive and general probate, and exclusive civil jurisdiction in all cases, when the amount in dispute or to be distributed, exceeds one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest, and all cases filed in said courts shall be equally allotted and assigned among said Judges, in accordance with rules of court to be adopted for the purpose. In case of resignation of any Judge in any case, such case shall be reassigned, or in case of absence from the Parish, sickness or the disability of the Judge to whom said cause may have been assigned, any Judge of said court may issue or grant conservatory writs

## AMENDMENTS.

or orders. In other respects each Judge shall have exclusive control over every cause assigned to him from its inception to its final determination in said court. The Criminal District Court shall have criminal jurisdiction only. All prosecutions instituted in said court shall be equally apportioned between said Judges by lot. Each Judge or his successor, shall have exclusive control over every cause falling to him from its inception to its final determination in said court. In case of vacancy or resignation causes assigned shall be re-assigned under order of court."

Given under my signature and Seal of the State of Louisiana, this 1st day of December A. D., 1883.

**WILL A. STRONG,**  
Secretary of State.

## BARBYS

### PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.

A Household Article for Universal Family Use.

For Scarlet and Typhoid Fevers, Diphtheria, Sallow, Erysipelas, and all Contagious Diseases. Persons waiting on the Sick should use it freely. Scarlet Fever has never been known to spread where the Fluid was used. Yellow Fever has been cured with it after black vomit had taken place. The worst cases of Diphtheria, which to the number of several hundred persons, were cured by its use. For Scalds, Burns, and all other sores, it is a most valuable remedy. It is sold by all Druggists.

**Small-Pox** prevented. A member of my family was taken with Small-Pox. I used the Fluid, the patient was not delirious, was not pained, and was about the house again in three weeks, and no others were affected. J. W. FARRINGTON, Philadelphia.

**Diphtheria** prevented. The physicians here use Barbys Fluid very successfully in the treatment of Diphtheria. A. STOLLENBERG, Greenboro, Ala.

**Scalds** cured. My child was scalded with boiling water. I used Barbys Fluid, and the scald was cured in a few days. Wm. F. SANDERS, Evans, Ala.

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## Poetry.

### THE OLD YEAR AND THE NEW

BY FATHER RYAN.

How swift they go!  
Life's many years,  
With their winds of woe  
And their storms of tears,  
And their darkest Nights whose  
shadowy slopes  
Are lit with the flashes of starriest  
hopes,  
And their sunshiny days in whose calm  
heavens loom  
The clouds of the tempest—the shadows  
of the gloom.

And ah! we pray  
With a grief so dear,  
That the years may stay  
When their graves are near;  
Tho' the brows of to-morrows be radiant  
and bright,  
With love and with beauty, with life  
and with light,  
To the hearts that survive them, are  
evermore dear.

For the heart so true,  
To each Old Year leaves,  
Tho' the hands of the New  
Flourish garlands weave,  
But the flowers of the future, tho' fragrant  
and fair,  
With the Past's withered leaflets may  
never compare,  
For dear is each dead leaf—and dearer  
each thorn—  
In the wreaths which the brows of our  
Past Years have worn.

Yea! men will cling  
With a love to the last;  
And wildly fling  
Their arms round the Past!  
As the vine that clings to the oak that  
falls,  
As the ivy twines round the crumbled  
walls;  
For the dust of the past some hearts  
higher prize,  
Than the stars that flash out from the  
Future's bright skies.

And why not so?  
The old, old years  
They knew and they know  
All our hopes and fears;  
We walked by their side and we told  
them each grief,  
As they kissed off our tears while they  
whispered relief  
And the stories of hearts that may not  
be revealed  
In the hearts of the dead years are  
buried and sealed.

Let the New Year sing  
At the Old Year's grave,  
Will the New Year bring  
What the Old Year gave?  
Ah, the stranger-Year trips over the  
snows,  
And his brow is wreathed with many  
a rose;  
But how many thorns do the roses  
conceal  
Which the roses, when withered, shall  
so soon reveal!

Let the New Year smile  
When the Old Year dies;  
In how short a while  
Shall the smiles be sighs!  
Yea! Stranger-Year thou hast many a  
charm,  
And thy face is fair and thy greeting  
warm,  
But dearer than thou—in his shroud  
of snows—  
Is the furrowed face of the Year that  
goes.

Yea, bright New Year!  
O'er all the earth  
With song and cheer  
They will hail thy birth;  
They will trust thy words in a single  
hour,  
They will love thy face, they will laud  
thy power,  
For the New has charms which the Old  
has not,  
And the Stranger's face makes the  
Friend's forgot!

**WORTH REMEMBERING.**—The Confederate soldier opposed immense odds. In the "seven days' battles" around Richmond 80,000 drove to the James River 115,000 of the enemy. At Fredericksburg, in 1862, 78,000 of them routed 110,000 Federal troops. At Chancellorsville, in 1863, 57,000 under Lee and Jackson whipped, and for the death of Jackson would have annihilated an army of 132,000 men—more than double their own number. At Gettysburg 62,000 of them assailed the heights manned by 112,000. At the Wilderness, in 1864, 63,000 met and successfully resisted 141,000 of the enemy. At Appomattox, in April, 1865, 8,000 of them surrendered to the host commanded by Grant. The United States government, at the end of the war, mustered of service 1,000,000 of men, and had in the field from first to last 2,600,000 men. If the Confederate soldiers had only this disparity of numbers to contend with, they would have driven every invader from the soil of Virginia.—[T. McCarthy.]

## THE KING OF BOOK AGENTS.

A PHILADELPHIA SELLS THREE COPIES OF THE SAME BOOK TO THE SAME MAN.

J. Madison Watson lives in Elizabeth, but does business in New York. Just now his friends are congratulating him on three recent important additions to his library. Mr. Watson met an engaging gentleman in the train the other morning who proved to be a Philadelphia book agent. "This is what I am selling," said the agent, turning the back of the volume so that Mr. Watson could see it.

"Why, that is just what I want. My wife and I have been talking about it for several days." The book agent made a sale on the spot, and also learned by inquiry that Mr. Watson lived in Elizabeth. When Mr. Watson had settled into his slippers and dressing gown, and drawn his easy-chair up to the fire that evening, his wife surprised him by saying:

"My dear, I got that book to-day that we were talking. An agent was along our streets, and I know you wanted it very much." "Hsly terror!" shouted Mr. Watson. "I've got another one over at the office. Brought it this morning on the train. Forget to bring it over. That fellow's a scoundrel. I'd like to wring his neck!"

Ten minutes later Mrs. Watson called from the front window: "Mr. Watson! Mr. Watson! That book agent's going up to the depot now. Run and catch him." But there was the deep snow, and Mr. Watson was in his slippers, and while he sputtered and fumed, a partial way out of the difficulty presented itself. A neighbor came driving by in a sleigh. Watson called out to him to catch the book agent at the depot and detain him a few moments. Away sped the cutter. At the depot this short and sharp colloquy took place as the train for Philadelphia came puffing in:

"Hey, book agent! book agent!" "Well, what's wanted?" "Mr. Watson wants to see you; he'll be here in a minute." "What does he want?" "Don't know." "Watson? Watson? Oh, I know. He wants one of my book. But I can't miss my train just to sell a book." "Well, if that's it, I'll take the book and pay for it."

The transaction took place speedily, and the train carried the smiling book agent away, just as Mr. Watson arrived, full of wrath, to find himself the possessor of a third volume. Book agents, it is safe to say, are a tender theme with Mr. Watson.—[New York Tribune.]

**CLAIMS FOR PENSIONS.**—During the recent raid on the pension thieves at Washington some startling grounds for the issue of pensions were developed. Men who had lost a leg in a contest with a moving machine were found to receipt of good fat sums once a month. But perhaps the most remarkable claim of the lot was that of one gentleman, who, on being investigated, asserted that he drew a pension for what he had actually lost in the war.

"But what did you lose?" Demanded the examiner, "you seemed to have all your members and faculties." "Yes," replied his claimant, driven to the wall, "I lost my head at Shiloh and left for home."

Another should have been placed on the list for the rest of his life at the highest amount allowed by law. "What is your claim?" asked the examiner. "What did you lose?" "I lost \$500 at poker the night before the battle of Fair Oaks."—[Traveller's Magazine.]

"The more we sink into the infirmities of age, the nearer we are to immortal youth. All people are young in the other world. That state is an eternal spring, ever fresh and flourishing. Now, to pass from midnight into noon on the sudden; to be decrepit one minute and all spirit and activity the next, must be a desirable change. To call this dying is an abuse of language."—[Jeremy Collier.]

"In short, ladies and gentlemen," said an overpowered orator, "I can only say—I beg leave to add—I desire to assure you that I wish I had a window in my bosom that you might see the emotions of my heart." Vulgar boy in the gallery. "Wouldn't a pane in the stomach do this time?"

## Some of the Very Coldest Days in the World's History.

It is a bit of a coincidence that the comet upon which Napoleon's soldiers gazed seventy years ago, when they were making that dreadful march from Moscow which resulted in the death, from cold and exposure, of