



Official Journal of the Town. OFFICIAL JOURNAL of the DEMOCRATIC PARTY of RAPIDES.

Our Agents.

Thos. McIntyre, New Orleans; Danchy & Co., New Orleans; Geo. P. Rowell & Co., New Orleans; Nelson Chesman & Co., St. Louis; Edwin Alden, Cincinnati; N. W. Ayer & Son, Philadelphia.

The Shreveport folks have organized a Jockey Club. Gov. McEnery met with a royal reception on his visit to Opelousas last week.

The Morgan City Free Press, a republican newspaper, calls Senator Eustis, the statesman of the South. At the recent Mardi Gras in New Orleans, Miss Louise Brangan was Queen, and Mr. George Soule King.

The Sugar Bowl has the following at its head: "Our choice for Governor, Francis T. Nicholls, the heroic soldier, venerated citizen and pure statesman." CROWLEY has been selected as the Parish seat of Acadia parish, by a majority of 188 majority.

SAV, brother Bentley, looks like as though the Republican press of the State had gone into the show business, you doing the sentimental and burlesque in the minstrel, us down here playing second old man in the "legit" and brother Jolly sawing away on the dog house in the orchestra.

Atlanta is a prohibition town, and as Alexandria is in the same pew, so to speak, it would be well for her to follow suit after the "big city." "Nerve tonic" will suit Alexandrians too—"as it makes a large drunk come at least a half an hour quicker."

It will be gratifying to our Onachita friends to know that Congress has voted \$70,000 for a Federal public building for the city of Monroe. It is a deserved recognition of the claims of a rising city of North Louisiana. [Picayune.]

The above sounds nice on paper, very nice indeed, but then where does Alexandria come in? Shreveport and Monroe have both been recognized of late in this respect, but not a word has been said for our Town. Has Congressman Blanchard forgotten us? or will he make no effort to get us a public building? We are as much entitled to recognition as Monroe or Shreveport.

ARTICLES of incorporation of the Houston Central, Arkansas and Northern railroad were filed in the secretary's office at Little Rock, Ark., on February 28. The proposed railroad is to run from Pine Bluff, Jefferson county, Ark., to Monroe, La., thence to Alexandria, La., and thence to Houston, Tex. The distance is about four hundred and thirty miles. The incorporators are A. W. Files, ex-Auditor of State; W. A. Bright, merchant of Little Rock; O. N. Knight, Southwestern Passenger Agent of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad; James Converse, a railroad contractor of San Antonio, Tex., and E. R. Morgan, a capitalist of Kingstown, Penn.

PASS IT ROUND.—Mr. John Harley, postmaster at Henry, Marshall county, Illinois, writes to postmaster Molere, at Donaldsonville, seeking information of the whereabouts of one Ed. Hartly, the inquirer's uncle, who enlisted in the Ninety-fourth Illinois Infantry, was employed as a bookkeeper under Francis J. Heron at headquarters in Brownsville, Texas, in 1864, and who came to Louisiana at the close of the war, intending to purchase cattle for transportation north. He was a slender man and, if living, is about 42 years old. Any one who know anything of the party in question will confer a special favor by communicating the information to Postmaster Hartley or the Chief. [Donaldsonville Chief.]

Harmony in the Democratic Party Is More Essential Than the Success of Any Man or Faction.

The political situation in Louisiana does not at present augur that unity, harmony and consistency in the Democratic party that will solidify its masses and restore its esprit de corps that is so essential to success. The prejudices and bitter animosities that were engendered in the contest of 1884 over the gubernatorial office have not yet subsided, but on the contrary have grown stronger with certain partisan leaders, and the chasm has grown deeper and wider until now the unity of the Democratic party itself in Louisiana is threatened. The contest between the houses of York and Lancaster is memorable for its bitterness, for the supremacy of the one meant the utter ruin of the hopes and fortunes of the other. The contest between what is now known as the administration and anti-administration factions dates back to the election of Gov. Wiltz, and has grown in bitterness each year, until now there is an irrepressible conflict between the two, the success or triumph of the one meaning the official decapitation of all the adherents of the other. The Democracy of Louisiana has been and will continue to be divided between these two factions, and bitter erimination and recrimination will continue until the good sense and patriotism of a large element in the party combine to assert the supremacy of Democratic principles over factions, and thus harmonize and unify the Democratic party for the good of the State.

General Nicholls is the well known leader of the anti-administration faction; he, no doubt, as well as his friends and admirers feel that injustice was done him by the calling of the Constitutional Convention of 1879, and his subsequent displacement from the office which he then held. The men who controlled the political affairs of the party at that time, were instrumental in scoring another defeat for the gallant General in 1884. He is charged under it, although the Federal Administration gave to his followers or faction, almost its entire patronage. Many of his friends that once basked in the sunshine of his official patronage, who were relegated to the hum drum of private life by his defeat, are sighing again for the flesh pots, and with the cry of reform are preparing to oust the "McEnery ring," and once again take possession of their claimed heritage.

The Warwick of Caddo, with instructions from the far away group in Washington, waited not for the gentle Spring to take the field, but called on the gallant General to break up Winter quarters and open the campaign at once. Responding to Warwick's battle cry he announced the fact that he would personally lead the Reform cohorts (of all colors and political persuasions?) to victory, and destroy forever the last vestige of Ring rule in Louisiana. Not only is the McEnery faction to be laid low in defeat, but Eustis, the Senator, most vacate, Gibson, the loyal, remain, and Jonas, unless he breaks his sullen silence and joins Warwick's "cohorts," will be relegated to the shades of private life, and a younger Reformer take the Senatorial place. Warwick! to rule is worth ambition, but sometimes "vaulting ambition overleaps itself."

On the other hand Gov. McEnery, who has been so piteously assailed, is engaged in the patriotic work of developing the agricultural resources of the State, watching the levees of the Mississippi, and discharging faithfully his duties to the people of Louisiana. Panopied in the armor of true and tried Democracy he courts not the struggle, but the straight-out Democrats (not reformers or mugwumps) are ready to exist under his standard and bear it, as they have borne it in the past, to victory. The straight-out Democrats who have stood by McEnery in the past and are known to sustain his administration know that Warwick and his General, if victorious, will grant no quarters, and defeat for them means political ostracism. Thus the contest between the two factions will go on, growing more bitter until the unity of the Democratic party in Louisiana will be endangered and perhaps destroyed. Is this desirable? Can and ought it not to be avoided? Every day and from every quarter you hear men, true and tried Democrats express their preference for some third man who has not been so pronounced a partisan of either faction.

The remark is heard every day expressing a preference for McEnery over Nicholls, and vice versa if the contest is narrowed down to these two men, but in the same breath you hear a desire to heal the breach and harmonize the Democratic party by dropping both and naming on some straight-out conservative Democrat whose whole aim will be to save the unity of the party, harmonize its conflicting elements and serve the State more faithfully than either contending faction. There are a number of just such Democrats in Louisiana, honest, faithful and competent, and we see no good reason for longer continuing this bitter factional fight between the administration and anti-administration rings so-called.

Let us try and unite on a leader who can unite the party—and give him the nomination for Governor—for neither McEnery nor Nicholls, both good, deserving and pure Democrats as they are, can accomplish this result; the antagonism and complications that surround both are too great to overcome—and there is really no necessity why the Democracy of this State, which suffered so long and endured so much, should hazard a disruption of the party, and invite defeat by an alliance with either faction. Let us in Central Louisiana, while the war of factions is being fiercely waged, maintain a masterly inactivity—and at the proper time rally to the support of a standard bearer who will deliver the party on a higher plain of unity, duty and patriotism.

PREVIOUS to its adjournment on Saturday, Congress passed the bill changing the day of inauguration of the President from March 4th to the last Tuesday in April.

THE Lake Charles Echo has just completed its nineteenth year. This journal is one of our best and newest exchanges, and we wish it lots of good luck in the future.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28, 1887.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT—

These are busy days in Washington. Congress is hurrying thro' with its business, and the citizens are busy making ready for the great National Drill in the coming May. Most of the States have notified the officers in charge of the enterprise that they will send troops. On Thursday the adjutant general of the State of Kentucky was here completing arrangements for the Kentucky troops. He states that all the State troops would come, among them being a battalion of artillery. It will be the biggest show that the city has had for many a year, and will outrival the famous review of the Army of Virginia held at the close of the war, and which was more than two days in passing a given point. If the coming drill be not as large in numbers as the review, it will far exceed it in the variety and brightness of the uniforms worn. Already applications are coming in to the hotels by prospective spectators for rooms. The soldiers will encamp on the wide expanse of grounds south of the Executive Mansion and west of the Capitol, and overlooking the beautiful Potomac in old Virginia. Washington is in the height of its beauty in May, and the soldier boys will have a most delightful time in their raid upon the Capitol of their country.

Congress never worked harder than it is working now, and a strenuous effort will be made to pass all bills of a private character on the calendar and not objected to. Up to Friday most of the time was consumed in considering bills of a public nature. More of such bills will receive consideration, but now all barriers have been thrown down and bills will be railroaded through. Until Friday a single objection to calling up a bill out of its regular order would prevent its consideration. From that time, however, the rules were suspended, and whoever could get the recognition of the Speaker would get his private bill up for action. A limit of three minutes for and three minutes against any bill was fixed for debate, and that practically put the bills to a vote immediately after reading the report of the committee. Thursday was one of the most exciting days of the session, the question of passing the dependent pension bill over the veto being the special order of the day. The House met at 11 o'clock and nearly an hour before that time the majority of the members were present preparing for the contest. The excited groups in many parts of the House chamber showed the importance of the struggle and the doubt that hung over the final effort. The speeches after the House convened were many and acrimonious, Gen. Bragg, of Mississippi, in particular being extremely severe in his criticisms of the provisions of the bill. The veto was sustained by a vote of 175 to pass the bill over the veto to 125 against, the constitutional two-thirds not voting in favor of the bill; and the veto was the sole topic discussed in the hotel lobbies the night after it was taken.

The house will unquestionably pass the bill with the Senate amendments providing for the Department of Agriculture and Labor, to which the Signal Service will be transferred. It seems to be equally certain that Commissioner Colman, at present chief of the Agriculture Bureau, will be made Secretary of the New Department.

It is believed, too, that the Senate will agree to the House amendments to the fisheries retaliation bill, and that the President will be in a position to protect our interests and compel observance of our rights by the time that the fishery season opens, which will be shortly after the adjournment of Congress.

At this writing it is impossible to say who is the coming Secretary of the Treasury. It is very generally conceded that Speaker Carlisle was offered the position, and upon mature consideration he declined it. The Speaker has his eye on the Presidency, and does not care to accept an office so close to the President as to interfere with his freedom to act as he thinks best to get the nomination. Again, Carlisle has very pronounced ideas on the tariff question, and rather than modify them, even to the extent to voice the President's modified views on the question, he would prefer to decline the high honor of presiding over the Treasury portfolio. H.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve. The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Jacob Geiger, Eagle Drug Store.

INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM.

BOLTON'S PLAT, MONTGOMERY, ALA., Dec. 20, '86.

Gentlemen—I have been a constant sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism for twenty-five years. For the past five years I was off and on the bed for several months at a time, racked with pain, and unable to put my foot to the ground. My wife had to cut up my food and feed me while I lay helpless on my bed. When I was turned in the bed it had to be on the sheet, held on either side.

My physician, one of the ablest in Montgomery, finally gave me up, and he said my only hope was to go to the Hot Springs.

My wife, however, persuaded me to try S. S. S. Three years ago I began to take the Specific, after having been treated for the inflammatory rheumatism by the most eminent physicians of Richmond, Va., Augusta and Savannah, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala.—After a few bottles of S. S. S. I improved rapidly, and for a while I ceased taking the medicine, and before the disease was eradicated. Later I had a relapse, and I immediately resorted to S. S. S., which soon brought me around all right, and since then I have attended regularly to my business. In all I have used only \$16 worth of S. S. S. It cured me, and I regard it as the greatest and only rheumatic cure that I know of.

Very respectfully, M. T. LAMAR.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

The Swift Specific Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

Of the several appropriation bills annually enacted by Congress but one thus far has passed both branches and become a law, that for the army. The following is the condition of the other bills. Legislature, pending in the House; sundry civil, in conference; deficiency, not reported; naval, in the House; fortifications, not reported; military academy, passed the Senate, with amendments; post office, in conference; river and harbors, in House, with Senate amendments; pensions, in conference; agricultural, in the Senate; diplomatic, in the Senate committee on appropriations; District of Columbia, in the House committee, with Senate amendments; Indian, in the House committee, with Senate amendments. Unless these bills are enacted by Friday of the present week, it will be necessary to call an extra session of Congress, which is not desirable.—Exchange.

Cure for Piles.

PILES are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times, symptoms of indigestion are present, flatulency, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moisture like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching, after getting warm, is a common attendant. Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles, yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the Tumors, allaying the intense itching, and effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents. Address The Dr. Bosanko Medicine Co., Piqua, O. Sold by Jacob Geiger.

Now that the West Virginia Legislature has adjourned without electing a United States Senator, the question whether the Governor can legally fill by appointment the vacancy so caused will again come up. The Republicans will no doubt oppose such an appointment as illegal. If, however, the Governor has the right to fill the vacancy, it is said he will appoint a tariff reform Democrat and not Senator Camden, who is opposed by a large faction of the Democratic party in West Virginia for his monopolistic views.—[States.]

Interesting Experiences.

Hiram Cameron, Furniture dealer of Columbus, Ga., tells his experience, thus: "For three years have tried every remedy on the market for Stomach and Kidney disorders, but got no relief until I used Electric Bitters. I took five bottles and am now cured, and think Electric Bitters the best Blood Purifier in the world." Major A. B. Reed, of West Liberty, Ky., used Electric Bitters for an old standing Kidney affection and says: "Nothing has ever done me so much good as Electric Bitters." Sold at fifty cents a bottle by Jacob Geiger.

AN exchange says: An egg of a common chicken hen was sent to the Calligraph office one day last week by Mr. J. I. Kidd which was fully as large as a turkey's egg. On the day the hen laid this egg she layed two more equally as large, so Mr. Kidd was informed by the gentleman who gave him the egg. We are of the opinion that if that hen had been ours we would have permitted her to rest a week or such matter after performing such noble work.

End to Bone Scraping.

Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg, Ill., says: "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. Have had a running sore on my leg for eight years; my doctors told me I would have to have the bone scraped or leg amputated. I used instead three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg is now sound and well." Electric Bitters are sold at 50 cents a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25 cents per box at Jacob Geiger's.

THE River and Harbor bill has finally passed both branches of Congress and has been sent to the President for approval. The Louisiana appropriations are as follows: Amite river \$1500; Boeuf river \$2500; Bayou Bartholomew \$1500; Bayou Courtableau \$2500; Bayou D'Arbonne \$1500; Bayou Terrebonne \$3000; Tenness river and Bayou Macon \$2500; Tchafanote river and Bogue Falia \$1500; Tickfaw river \$1000; Ouachita river, La., and Arkansas and Black river, La., \$7500; Red river from Fulton, Ark., to Atchafalaya river, including completion of work at Alexandria, \$45,000, of which sum \$20,000 may be used in continuing a thorough survey of the river from Fulton, Ark., to the Atchafalaya.

Indigestion.

Many persons lose appetite and strength, become emaciated, suffer, and die, because of defective nutrition, who might have been restored to health by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine acts upon the digestive organs, through the blood, and has effected many wonderful cures.

For years I suffered from Loss of Appetite and Indigestion, and failed to find relief, until I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Three bottles of this medicine

Entirely Cured me, and my appetite and digestion are now perfect.—Fred G. Bower, 498 Seventh st., South Boston, Mass.

I have, for years, suffered acutely from Dyspepsia, scarcely taking a meal, until within the past few months, without enduring the most distressing pains of Indigestion. My stomach sometimes rejected all food. I became greatly reduced in strength, and very despondent. Satisfied, at last, that my trouble was of a scrofulous nature, I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and believe it has saved my life. My appetite and digestion are now good, and my health is perfect.—Oliver T. Adams, Spencer, Ohio.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

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DEALER IN—General Merchandise.

NEW GOODS Everything Fresh.

Full stock—low prices—just the place.

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Most of the diseases which afflict mankind are originally caused by a diseased condition of the LIVER. The ailments of this kind, such as Torpidity of the Liver, Biliousness, Nervous Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Flatulency, Stomachic, Nervous and Burning of the Stomach (sometimes called Heartburn), Malaria, Rheumatism, Gout, and Fever, Bowel Obstruction, Exhaustion before or after Fevers, Chronic Diarrhoea, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Foul Breath, Irritability in general, &c., &c., are cured by Stadiger's Aurantii. It is not a poison for all diseases, but a CURE FOR STOMACH and BOWELS. It changes the complexion from a sallow, yellow tinge to a ruddy healthy color. It entirely removes all gloomy humors. It is one of the BEST ALTERNATIVES and PURIFIERS OF THE BLOOD, and is a VALUABLE TONIC.

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We, the undersigned banks and bankers will pay all prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters. J. H. OGELSBY, Pres. La. Nat. Bank. P. LANAUX, Pres. State Nat. Bank. A. BALDWIN, Pres. N. O. Nat. Bank.

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To which a reserve fund of over \$500,000 has since been added. By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution, adopted December 2d, A. D. 1879.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

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Look at the following distribution:

Grand Monthly Drawing at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1887.

100,000 tickets at Ten dollars each.—Halves, \$5. Fifths, \$2. Tenths, \$1.

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For further information write clearly giving full address; Postal Notes, Express Money orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter; Currency by Express at our expense, addressed M. A. DALPHIN, New Orleans, La.

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