

The Louisiana Democrat.

THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH.

VOL. 50.

ALEXANDRIA, LA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1895.

NO. 24

The Louisiana Democrat

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
—AT—
ALEXANDRIA.

Official Journal of the City of Alexandria
Official Journal of the School Board.

MOBLEY & CO. - Prop'r's.
W. G. MOBLEY, Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
One Year, \$5.00
Six Months, \$3.00
Three Months, \$1.50
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Inches	1 mo.	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year
1 inch	\$1.00	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$5.00	\$10.00
2 "	2.00	4.00	6.00	10.00	18.00
3 "	3.00	6.00	9.00	15.00	27.00
4 "	4.00	8.00	12.00	20.00	36.00
5 "	5.00	10.00	15.00	25.00	45.00
6 "	6.00	12.00	18.00	30.00	54.00
7 "	7.00	14.00	21.00	35.00	63.00
8 "	8.00	16.00	24.00	40.00	72.00
9 "	9.00	18.00	27.00	45.00	81.00
10 "	10.00	20.00	30.00	50.00	90.00

Transient advertisements \$1.00 per square for first insertion, 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.

All advertisements of a political nature must be paid for in advance.

All notices of a personal character will be charged for at the rate of 15 cents per line.

Marriage and obituary notices, not exceeding ten lines, will be published free; exceeding ten lines, will be charged at regular rates.

Personal cards, double regular rates. Communications solicited, but we disclaim any responsibility for the views or correspondents. All communications must be sent in by Saturday, otherwise they will have to lie over for next issue.

Correspondents must invariably send us their real as well as assumed names. A failure to comply with this rule will consign all such communications to the waste basket.

If you do not receive your paper regularly, either by mail or carrier, please notify us immediately.

If you wish your paper discontinued, notify us at once, without calling upon the Post Master, to discharge this unpleasant duty for you.

If you desire a sample copy for yourself or a friend, we will take pleasure in sending it to you upon request.

If you change your address, notify us, giving your name, present post office and the post office to which you wish the paper changed.

RAILROAD - TIME - TABLE.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC
For Marshall
Leaves Alexandria.....4:38 p. m.
For New Orleans
Leaves Alexandria..... 10:38 a. m.
Arrives in New Orleans..... 7:00 p. m.
Leaves New Orleans..... 8:00 a. m.

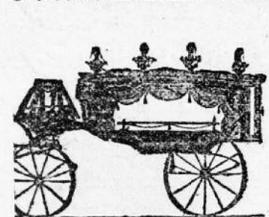
MORGAN'S LOUISIANA AND TEXAS:
Leaves Alexandria..... 9:05 a. m.
Arrives at Alexandria..... 7:45 p. m.
First-class fare from Alexandria to New Orleans by either of above named roads costs \$8.85.

HOUSTON, CENTRAL ARKANSAS AND NORTHERN:
SOUTH.
No. 221—Arrives.....11:05 p. m.
NORTH.
No. 222—Leaves..... 4:15 a. m.

KANSAS CITY, WATKINS AND GULF
Passenger No 1—
Arrives at Alexandria.....10:15 a. m.
Freight No 3—
Arrives at Alexandria..... 5:00 p. m.
Passenger No 2—
Leaves Alexandria.....11:45 a. m.
Freight No 4—
Leaves Alexandria..... 6:30 a. m.

Nos 3, and 4 carry passengers. All trains daily, except Sunday.

JOHN KRAMER



UNDERTAKER

Salesrooms
CORNER FOURTH AND SCOTT STS
ALEXANDRIA, LA.
CAREFUL ATTENTION GIVEN. I have on hand the handsomest hearse in Central Louisiana, and a supply of metal and other coffins. Prices very reasonable. Telegrams promptly attended to night or day.

ROBT. P. HUNTER,
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW
ALEXANDRIA, LA.

Office corner of Third and Lee streets
GEO. O WATTS
NOTARY PUBLIC
—and—
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
ALEXANDRIA, LA.

DO YOU WANT A Situation?



WILBUR R. SMITH, President, Lexington, Ky.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE OF KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY.

WILBUR R. SMITH, PRESIDENT, LEXINGTON, KY.

Reference—1000 successful graduates, including 100 in Banks.

Award of Medal and Diploma at World's Exposition for Book-keeping, etc.

Special department for ladies.

Short-hand, Typewriting and Telegraphy.

The Principal of the Phonographic Department.

The Principal of the Commercial Department.

The Principal of the Typewriting Department.

The Principal of the Telegraphy Department.

The Principal of the Book-keeping Department.

The Principal of the Penmanship Department.

The Principal of the Commercial Law Department.

The Principal of the Business Practice Department.

The Principal of the Mercantile Correspondence Department.

The Principal of the Stationery and Boarding Department.

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A WEARY WOMAN'S REQUEST.

I never wanted the earth,
I never cried for the moon,
Not an orb of celestial birth,
Lave I craved as a special boon,
But wishes and thoughts that aspire
Will reach out in time to the stars,
And now I've an ardent desire
For one
Of the two little moons of Mars.

Dimos, the smaller, will do—
In fact, all my cry is for him—
For Phobos is such a John,
With so much of envy and vim,
With plunges so sudden and swift
From daylight to dark '—' my star!
Yes, yes, I will take as my star,
The least
Of the two little moons of Mars.

I have fitted it up in my mind,
With many a cunning device,
With warm sheltered nooks, just the kind
That weary workers cherish;
And when a good hot ball
Nor whistle nor jangle of cars
Shall break through the languorous spell
Of the least
Of the two little moons of Mars.

No pedagogues, prophet or priest,
Reformer, saint, sinner or seer
Shall work on our mind in the least
With problems of thoughts of the age,
And nothing of labor or trade
That hurries or worries or jars
Shall dare with its discord invade
The least
Of the two little moons of Mars.

Now, when the time comes that we fly
From earth with its good and its ill
And to the broad regions of sky
Go coasting about as we will,
As I have been modest and meek
And never a planet nor star,
Break not my seclusion nor seek
The least
Of the two little moons of Mars.

—Laura Gardand Carr in Boston Transcript.

Alloys of Aluminum.

After numerous experiments upon alloys of aluminum it has been found, as reported in Dingler's Polytechnic Journal, that one composed of 92 to 96 per cent of the latter metal and 4 to 8 per cent of nickel is particularly valuable, since it possesses greater hardness than the pure metal without being brittle.

It is found to be well adapted to the manufacture of small articles of jewelry, etc. These alloys of aluminum, copper and nickel are remarkable for their beautiful color, the ease with which they may be polished, and their excellent degree of hardness, and in order to restore their metallic aspect it suffices to simply immerse them for a few seconds in a 10 per cent solution of caustic soda, wash them and then immerse them in a mixture composed of three parts of nitric acid and two of sulphuric.

A solder for use with aluminum or aluminum alloys is also proposed—viz, by mixing silver, nickel, aluminum, tin and zinc in the following proportions: Two per cent silver, 5 per cent nickel, 9 per cent aluminum, 84 per cent tin and 50 per cent zinc. No flux is necessary, and an ordinary soldering iron or tool can be used.

How Mr. Vaux Paid His Bill.

Among the eccentricities of the late Richard Vaux was his strong aversion for the use of bankbooks or checks. The famous ex-mayor had a bank account of course. In fact, he had several of them, but he never drew upon them in the regular way through the medium of checks. Whenever any one came to him with a bill, Mr. Vaux would pay it in a very unique way. The back of an old envelope or a fragment of paper of any kind or size would serve for a check, and upon this he would scribble the amount of the bill, the name of the creditor and his own characteristic signature. He very frequently used a strip from the margin of a newspaper. The tellers at the banks all knew of Mr. Vaux's strange custom, and none of Mr. Vaux's homemade checks was ever turned down.—Philadelphia Press.

The True Gentleman.

By a gentleman we mean not to draw a line that would be invidious between high and low rank and subordination, riches and poverty. The distinction is in the mind. Whoever is open, loyal and true; whoever is of humane and affable demeanor; whoever is honorable to himself and in judgment to others and requires no law but his word to make him fulfill an engagement—such a man is a gentleman, and such a man may be found among the tillers of the earth.—Philadelphia Press.

In the reign of James II some English adventurers fitted out a vessel to search for and weigh up the cargo of a Spanish ship which had been lost on the coast of South America. They succeeded and brought home \$1,500,000 which had been at the bottom of the sea 44 years.

The Indians called the Delaware river Marisqueton, Makeriskitton, Lenape-whitucket, Cook-quango and several other names of doubtful significance.

Cascarilla is the dry bark of a tree which grows wild as well as under cultivation in many parts of the West Indies and the Bahamas.

Adversity is a severe instructor set over us by one who knows us better than we do ourselves, as he loves us better too.—Burke.

According to an old superstition of the medieval church, whenever a cock crows a lie is being told.

In Chaucer's time a woman's gown was called her cote.

AFOOT THROUGH EUROPE.

The Inexpensive Trip of a Party of Delighted Tourists.

Our party spent four months of delight last summer wandering among German rivers, Italian lakes and Swiss mountains, endured no privations and were conscious of no makeshifts; traveled as few Americans have courage for, but as thousands of Europeans do every year, and accomplished our object on a very moderate sum of money according to our estimate of value. There were six persons, of whom the youngest was 14 and another 40 years older. All were fair walkers and used to exercise. All were in good health, and four possessed enough buoyant enthusiasm to float another dozen. This is a very good outfit for a European journey—better than much gold and even much money.

What can never be expressed is the sense of personal interest and possession that such a walking trip gives to scenes that have become conventional and what new beauty it adds to every point of view. All day long to be the friend of the world around one, to advance step by step into the mysteries of mountain and valley, to learn nature's secrets as one approaches, to look upon its coy advances and retreats as the vistas of distance open or close about it, and so at last to win the divine right to its fullness of beauty—this is to make it a portion of one's life forever.

Whether they walked 30 miles a day or six, they never were tired to contrast the blissfulness of their lot with that of the ordinary tourist tied to a time table and bounded by a carriage window. Sometimes for a new experience they took a diligence or a caleshe. They lost but two days in the entire summer from storms too bad for outdoor work. They had boats on the rivers and lakes, when the three Harvard freshmen took turns at the oars. There was carriage driving in the cities to a degree that would have been wild extravagance at home. They bought little odds and ends for memories—wooden shoes at Rotterdam and krugels at Heidelberg and silken scarfs at Bellagio and cowbells in Chamounix and scores of photographs.

And they accomplished it all upon a sum of \$400 for each person. This included first cabin passage both ways, fees to porters and maids, which are always less expensive to the walking tourist, galleries, churches, concerts and krusalls in the cities and tops of omnibuses without number—the most delightful mode of conveyance yet known to man. It covered also postage on voluminous correspondence, forwarding of traveling bags, heavy charges for expressing trunks, necessary repairs of clothing on the way, steamer chairs and extras—in short, everything from the time of leaving New York to arriving home in Boston except the new outfits brought home from Paris and London. If it had been desired, this sum could easily have been lowered \$25 or \$40 for each person.—Mary Elizabeth Blake in Donahoe's Magazine.

Blind Alex's Wonderful Memory.

Blind Alex, who lived in Stirling, Scotland, from 1830 to about 1840, had the most wonderful memory of which any account has ever been recorded. He was familiarly known as "The Complete Concordance" on account of the fact that he knew the entire Old and New Testaments "by heart." He was tested a half dozen or more different times before the Scottish Society of Advanced Learning and always succeeded in convincing the professors that he was all that had been claimed for him. If any sentence in the entire Bible was repeated to him, he would instantly name chapter and verse, or if the book, chapter and verse were named he could give the exact words of the quotation.—St. Louis Republic.

Modern Buildings.

"How was it the building fell down with a crash?"

"One of the bricklayers took a pinch of snuff contrary to strict orders. He was compelled to sneeze, and the mischief was done."—Dorfbarber.

Four Days a Year.

There are only four days each year in which sun and clock time exactly correspond. They are April 15, June 14, Sept. 1 and Dec. 24.

FASHION IN FIJI.

It Gives as Much Concern to the Ladies There as Elsewhere.

Fijian women have a most affectionate disposition, although, like all semicivilized people, they are extremely sensitive and ready to take offense at the veriest trifles. Their skins are usually of a bright dark brown, smooth and glossy as polished marble, and many while young possess handsome features and most symmetrical forms, but unfortunately their natural grace speedily disappears after marriage, at least among the common people, who have no attendants to relieve them in the heavier duties of the household. While unmarried their hair, picturesquely adorned with hibiscus and other flowers, is permitted to fall in thin plaits down the back of the neck. This is regarded as a sign of maidenhood. After marriage the plaits are cut off and not allowed to be worn again.

In Suva and Levuka the women generally wear a blouse shaped pinafore of thin white cotton, but in their homes or in the interior districts they are content with the sulu, a kind of loin cloth made from the bark of the native mulberry tree and wrapped two or three times around the body. The manufacture of this cloth, called tappa, is one of the leading industries in Fiji, the bark being beaten with wooden mallets into thin sheets, which are joined together as required. When taking part in the meke-meke, or native dance, the girls wear a short thick petticoat of dried grass adorned with black and yellow tappa streamers, the bodies remaining bare from the waist upward. The hair is decorated with flowers and frequently frizzed and plaited in a fashion somewhat resembling that depicted in Assyrian sculptures.

Most of the chiefs and their wives are extremely particular concerning the clothing of their offspring, the girls usually wearing white cotton pinafores or blouses over a colored cotton petticoat. The families of the higher classes of chiefs possess a somewhat aristocratic cast of features. This is especially noticeable in the descendants of King Thalombau. Among these is his granddaughter, the Princess Ada, who possesses many of the intellectual characteristics of the deceased monarch. Her attire, as becomes a member of the Fijian royal family, is somewhat more elaborate than that generally worn and consists of a thin silk bodice of some light color edged with ornamented ribbon and a calico petticoat over a pair of loose calico trousers—a costume admirably adapted to the Fijian climate. Shoes and stockings are discarded by Fijians of all classes save on special occasions, and during the hot summer months many of the European residents feel tempted to go and do likewise.—St. Paul's.

Why He Changed His Mind.

"Some persons," said a well known detective, "say it is wrong to arrest a man we know to be a criminal simply because he is apt to break the law. I had a friend who was very strongly opposed to this custom, and who used to talk a great deal about liberty, the pursuit of happiness and constitutional rights. He was having his shoes blackened at a corner stand one day when a young fellow ran from the saloon on the corner, grabbed my friend's watch and ran away with it. He learned that the fellow was well known in the neighborhood as a thief, and that he had been in prison several times.

"When my friend came to me to have me try to catch the thief and recover his watch, I told him I would do my best and asked him if he did not think it would have been better had this well known thief been locked up so that he could not be placed in temptation's way. He just looked at me and smiled, but I know he has changed his mind, and that he now believes that any man who ever stole a shoestring should be imprisoned for life."—New York Herald.

Borrowed Justice.

A country justice of the peace called upon a retired attorney some time ago, and after presenting a statement of facts asked as a matter of friendship for a legal opinion upon them. This the attorney gave. When the attorney had finished, the "squire" rose and said:

"Well, those are just the facts in a case I am a-going to try next Saturday in my court, and I know you would give me the right kind of an opinion, so I come to you. The costs in that case will be just \$7.50, and I am willing to divide with you. When I was a candidate, some of the folks in my county 'lowed I didn't know enough to run this office, and I intend to show them that I do. The next case I have I will come to you again, and we will run that court right or bust a hamstring-a-trying."

A Phrase That Is Malapropos.

The common phrase "lazy as the devil" contains as gross a blunder as ever was made by Mrs. Malaprop. Satan is always represented in the Scriptures as the busiest of all created beings. He goeth about as a roaring lion, seeking whom he may devour. He lays snares to capture souls. His wiles and ways are unnumbered. He is the ever active adversary of mankind. He came down to the earth in wrath, knowing that his time was short. As soon as the devils entered into the swine the herd ran violently down a steep place.

The supernatural activity of the old enemy gives a complete contradiction to the error that he is ever lazy.—New York Sun.

Indisputable.

Mabel—But, papa, I know that he must have money. He doesn't attempt to conceal it.

Papa—That settles it. He hasn't any.—Boston Transcript.

TURKISH RAILROADS.

Severe Discipline Maintained For Both the Employees and the Passengers.

The discipline on the Turkish roads is very severe. Negligence is punished with heavy penalties, and if a collision occurs all employees who share in the responsibility are likely to be sent to prison, and if any one is killed or injured under sentences for long terms. Employees of the roads who are injured in service receive pensions, and if the injuries prove fatal their families are provided for. The law requires railroad companies to provide for the families of persons who are killed on their lines by accident, and those who are injured receive compensation to cover their board, medical attendance and loss of wages as long as they are unable to pursue their accustomed avocations. At the same time there is a penalty of \$1 for walking upon a railroad track in Turkey for every offense. Cattle and other animals found on the right of way of railroads can be confiscated by the company, although the owner may redeem them by paying 25 cents each for sheep, dogs, goats, hogs and other small animals. It costs \$2.50 to get a cow or horse out of a railway pound. Animals that are not redeemed within a given time are sold at auction for the benefit of the railway company, which, however, must return to the owner any sum in excess of the fine imposed by law and the cost of keeping the animal while in charge of the company. All articles left by travelers in the cars or in the station houses are also subject to similar rules. They can be redeemed upon the payment of a fee, and at the end of a certain period all articles not redeemed are sold for the benefit of the company.

Every passenger must be in his seat when the last gong sounds a few moments before the departure of a train. Travelers buying tickets must present the exact amount of money to the ticket agent; otherwise he is authorized to charge a commission of 4 per cent for making change, which goes into his own pocket. Local tickets are good only for the train for which they are sold and will not be redeemed, but through tickets will be accepted on all trains within the limit of time indicated upon them. Children under 3 years of age travel free and between 3 and 7 are carried at half rates. All gentlemen, prisoners of state, policemen and other officials are carried at half fare upon the presentation of a certificate of identity called an "ilmihaber." Army officers and soldiers are carried for one-third fare upon the presentation of an ilmihaber. Soldiers traveling on duty for the government are carried free upon the presentation of a "postie" certificate. Passengers found upon trains without tickets are required to pay three times the full fare between the place where they started and the first station reached after they are discovered, when they are allowed to buy a ticket for the rest of their journey at the regular rate.

One hundred pounds of baggage are allowed for every ticket, but the traveler has to pay 3 cents for having his trunk checked. The Oriental express and trains from Constantinople to Vienna (44 hours) and to Paris (72 hours) run twice a week and carry first class parlor and sleeping cars. Similar trains run between Smyrna and Aden.—Chicago Record.

The Whistling Pillow.

It Filled the House With Horrors and Made Night Hideous.

Mr. John G. Rumble was a man after his own name. You could always tell when John G. was about because he was always "kicking" about something. He had dyspepsia and was troubled with insomnia. He had tried all the well known cures and yet only averaged about three hours' sleep a night. He was a queer looking character, was John G.—he was so awfully bald, with a pink, shining dome surrounded with a rim of stubby hair. He looked sickly and discontented and lean and altogether disgusted with life.

His wife was very fond of him and petted him as much as he would allow.

One day some one suggested that he get a rubber pillow. It was argued that the pillow would keep his head cool and allow him to go to sleep.

He was willing to try anything, so he bought the pillow. That night he inflated it, and as he placed his head on it he said to his wife:

"Ah, this is the thing. I'll be able to sleep with this, sure." And he actually dropped off to sleep without delay.

His wife was delighted.

An hour or two later she awoke with a thrill of horror. She felt something on her feet. She was sure it was the hand of the midnight assassin. As soon as she could get her voice she gave vent to a shriek that brought John G. on the floor with a bound.

"Murder!" she yelled. "Somebody's got me by the feet."

John G. struck a light and investigated. It was the rubber pillow.

John G. put the pillow in place and went to sleep once more.

Mrs. Rumble was just dozing off—she was still very nervous—when she heard a low, continuous whistle. She sat up and listened. She was sure it was a signal from a burglar under the bed to an accomplice down stairs. Her heart seemed to stop beating for awhile, and then she shook her husband awake and into a sitting posture. Then the whistling ceased.

"John," she whispered, "I heard a whistle in this very room. Some one is under the bed."

"I can't hear any whistle," said John crossly and sleepily and straightway dropped off to sleep again. The whistle sounded again, and she shook John once more. John got up and lit the gas and looked around the room. Then he noticed his pillow was very flat, and the whistling robber mystery was solved. The cap on the tube of the pillow had worked loose in its journey around the bed, and John's head had been pressing the wind out of it. When he arose and took away the pressure, the whistling ceased.

Mrs. Rumble's nerves had had all the rubber pillow they could stand, and John will have to go back to counting sheep if he wants to sleep, for his rubber pillow is up in the attic behind an old trunk.—Kansas City Star.

The Cows of Delhi.

The crowded streets of Indian cities present manifold attractions, but the study of native life and manners in Delhi is frequently interrupted by the gray herds of Brahmani cows which roam about at their will, with the evident conviction invariably entertained by these pampered animals that their own importance far exceeds that of the community which they inconvenience by their presence.

An overturned stall witnesses to the self assertion of the sacred kine, and as our carriage disperses a blockade of sleek backs and interlacing horns an indignant member of the scattered concourse wreaks vengeance on the battered chariot by pushing it along with these natural weapons to the end of the street. The raiens d'otro of the assembled cows is found in the presence of a great Hindoo temple, where a glimpse of glittering images in fretted shrines is unwillingly granted to the unbelievers, whose feet are forbidden to tread the sacred courts of the Brahman sanctuary.—All the Year Round.

Starboard and Port.

Why do the sailors call the right hand side of the ship "starboard" and the left hand "port?" For the answer it is necessary to go back to the days of the Norsemen and Saxons. In the viking ships the warriors hung the "bords," or shields, on the side of the ship above the places for their oars. The viking himself held the steer oar, which was fastened to the right hand side of the stern. Thus the right hand side of the ship became known as the steer side, and as the bords of the warriors were hung there it was called the "steerboard," or starboard side, while the lower or lurking side became the larboard. Bord eventually became corrupted into port.

Indisputable.

Mabel—But, papa, I know that he must have money. He doesn't attempt to conceal it.

Papa—That settles it. He hasn't any.—Boston Transcript.