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BURKE AND THE BONDS.

The BEACON does not like to give up the Burke ship, but it now seems clear that it is going to sink. We have believed against belief, we have hoped against hope, that Louisiana's late treasurer and brainy man of affairs would return and prove that the charges affecting his honesty were unfounded. But proof has been added to proof, link has been joined to link, until now a man of sense would be insulting his own intelligence to longer believe Burke innocent.

It is said to be forced to reach such a conclusion. There is nothing in the moral wreckage of a great name to awaken feelings of joy. The man who was tried and trusted, who was admired and even loved by the people of Louisiana as no man in the history of the State seems now no better than a common felon, fitted to wear a convict's garb.

In the vast possibilities of human affairs, it has been suggested, there may yet be hope for a clearing up of the damaging charges affecting the character of Major Burke. How this can be done is beyond our comprehension. The last straw broke the back of Burke's friends—the finding of all the remaining constitutional bonds except \$70,000 in his private bank box and the tracing of \$64,000 of the missing bonds into the hands of two parties, one a confidential agent of the ex-treasurer, and the other his relative. These both testify that the fraudulent bonds were given them by Major Burke himself.

So the proof seems overwhelming, and the friends of Major Burke must now face the fact that he is guilty. But his guilt must involve none but himself and his confederates, if there be any. It may be that the two parties, Hart and Cockerton, indicted for aiding and abetting the ex-treasurer, were sharers of the plunder, or it may be that they are innocent. But the crime cannot go beyond these three, and upon their heads must public indignation be visited.

The element in the Democratic party to which Major Burke belonged is no more responsible for his criminal acts than is the present State administration. Governor McEnery would have been prompt to punish such robbery of the treasury as the present governor of the State. They both have sworn to protect the interests of the State, and their action under the recent disclosures would have been the same.

Nor must public censure be visited upon the warm personal and business associates of the guilty ex-treasurer. He duped them as well as the public at large. They trusted him implicitly and believed in him, and as happened in thousands of cases before, their confidence was misplaced. His downfall is a source of greater sorrow to them than to any others.

And the great newspaper that he founded—the Times-Democrat,—has no more connection with Major Burke and his misdeeds than has the BEACON. For two years he has had no control whatever of its columns, it being well known in New Orleans that he withdrew from ownership and control two years ago. The present management of the paper, as can readily be seen from its course in connection with the bond frauds, has nothing to do with the ex-treasurer, treating his wrong-doings as it would that of any other violator of confidence and trust.

The people of the State, therefore, must come to the conclusion that their censure must be directed to Major Burke alone, and, at most, a few confederates. His crime was as much his own as that of the humblest manufacturer tried at the last session of the Richland district court. He took the bonds and placed them on the market, and no element in the Democratic party, no daily newspaper in New Orleans, no circle of personal friends, share his responsibility. The robbery was purely a personal achievement, and Burke and his possible confederates are alone responsible for it.

We see in the Hamburg Eagle an account of the murder of a horse-drover, and also an account in the Ouachita Telegraph. Eddie Stewart, third son of Mrs. Hanna Stewart, who was born and reared in Monroe, had been captured and confessed to the crime, but said a man by the name of George Warner was an accomplice. Stewart is only fifteen years old, but, as the Telegraph says, has been reading Jesse James literature. He is a grand son of the late H. M. Bry, of Monroe, is largely connected there and his fate is a sad one. He claims that the drover had about \$700; that he only got \$300 while Warner got \$400. Warner had not been captured and it is thought by some that that part of the confession is false.

We Trot Out Our Rooster this Week!



Virginia, Iowa, Ohio, New Jersey, Mississippi and Maryland goes Democratic. Colorado is probable gone Democratic. Illinois close. We clip the following from the Shreveport Caucasian:

"Elections were held yesterday in Virginia, Ohio, Iowa, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Mississippi for governor and other State officers; in Maryland for comptroller and legislature; in Nebraska for Supreme Court judge and two agents of the State university; in New York for Legislature, secretary of State, comptroller, treasurer, attorney-general, judge of Supreme Court, and in Pennsylvania for State treasurer."

THE FIVE MILLS TAX.

A PLAIN, SENSIBLE PROPOSITION.

Col. A. B. Cooper informs us that all the New Orleans, Natchez and Fort Scott Railroad Company asks is that the people decide upon the question as to which of the two railroads, the Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri or the New Orleans, Natchez and Fort Scott, or whether the first road that builds through the parish shall get the five mills tax. There is no risk about this proposition. There is no question but that the tax was carried for the L. A. & M. road. But they are generous enough now to agree that the first road building through the parish shall have the tax, and the N. O., N. & F. S. Co. will accept the proposition. This will cost our people nothing.

It is a plain proposition. Shall the company that builds the first road get the five mills or shall the matter stand and the L. A. & M. Company get it? As there is no cost to the people no unprejudiced, intelligent man will object to voting the five mills (already voted) to go to the first road built through Richland parish. This will encourage vigilance, and cause the railroad to be built sooner. Can any reasonable person object to voting in the affirmative in this proposition? Of course not. But how many persons are reasonable? This is the point. We have seen people, for the sake of argument, and really no argument in it, and we should say for the sake of contention, oppose a thing that they had sense enough to know was not only for their good but for the general good. For the sake of the welfare and development of our country we hope we will find no opposition to this plain, simple proposition.

The tax is already voted. Will you say that you are in favor of giving it to the first company building a road through our parish? We have confidence in the sound judgment and intelligence of our people and can only believe that they will, as sensible people, turn out and vote for the money to go to the first road built through the parish. We make this appeal to the intelligence of the parish. We really believe that both railroads carried the tax, but if we can, by voting the five mills for the first road, get out of paying five mills we are that much better off. We can lose nothing and perchance save five mills by voting to the first company building through the parish.

Mr. D. F. Stacy, one of the railroad engineers, tells the Natchez Democrat of a "very thrilling occurrence in the Sicily Island neighborhood, on the Tensas river, a day or two ago. It appears that a little daughter of Mr. Isham Chishelm, with two elder sisters, was in a cotton field on their father's place when a panther dashed out of the woods near by and assailed the little child. The little one screamed, thus attracting the attention of the elder sisters, and their cries frightened the animal off. It is probable that the panther did not see the elder girls when it attacked the child, and but for them in all probability the fierce beast would have killed her and carried her body to the woods to be devoured at its leisure. As it was, while the child escaped any serious injury, most of its clothing was torn off, and its escape was remarkable."—Vidalia Sentinel.

"I've bitten off the end of my tongue." "Great Scott! Then hereafter there will be no end to your tongue."—Ha-pai's Dazar.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE LAW.

For the information of those who may desire to know we copy a part of a letter we received from R. L. Binion, dated Nov. 1st, 1889, in regard to the Inter-State Commerce Law:

"Could you give me any information in regard to the working of the Inter-State commerce commission, and the proper course to pursue to bring their attention to a violation of the Inter-State commerce law? This movement, on the part of the Farmers' Union, to obtain a reduction on freights on cotton could, in my opinion, be much more affectually accomplished through this commission, if we could bring their attention to this matter."

"Could you give me a synopsis of this law, or a copy of it; if you have it?"

It has been some time since we read the Inter-State commerce law. The Congressional Records became so voluminous that we had no room for them, but the point you make, in our opinion, is a good one. All the cotton shipped from here goes via Vicksburg and consequently comes under the head of inter-State commerce, as it is transmitted into more than one State.

The V., S. & P. road have no right to charge more on cotton from here to New Orleans than from Monroe to New Orleans, to the contrary, they should charge less. If they were to carry cotton via Shreveport on the Texas Pacific it would be different, as in that case the cotton would not leave the borders of the State, and would not come under that law.

We would be pleased to give any information upon this subject as it is of great importance, but not having the law before us we can give no more information now.

PUBLIC OPINION.

The partisan who hasn't the nerve to rebuke his own party once in a while when it needs rebuke, is a pretty poor partisan and a worse patriot.—Boston Globe, Dem.

Assistant Secretary of the Interior Bussey, after declaring to a reporter that he had not read Tanner's letter, immediately proceeded to answer some of the charges contained therein. Bussey is another of the administration humorists.—Evansville Courier, Dem.

Indeed we seem to be only at the threshold of this pension business though the war ended a quarter of a century ago. While there is a disposition to deal liberally by all deserving soldiers, there is a growing conviction that there is something radically wrong in the present disposition of the nation's bounty.—Cincinnati Times-Star, Rep.

The truth is, the only trouble between the races is the result of outside pressure and agitation, based on both ignorance and prejudice. If this pressure were removed, and this agitation quieted, the negro would proceed to work out his own salvation, aided by the example and the sympathy of those who understand him best.—Atlanta Constitution, Dem.

The American workman, by organizations, trades unions and so on, should be able to control to a considerable extent the rate of wages paid by the manufacturers of this country. In the production of cheap foreign goods the American laborer has no control, and the foreign producer pays what he pleases (generally starvation wages) to those employed.—New York Press, Rep.

In the President's own language, addressed to the Senate on March 26, 1889, we have that "frank and bold, if brutal, method of turning men and women out simply for political opinions." If it is brutal, it is frank and bold; and if we as Republicans have not the courage to be just, let us have the courage to be frank and bold, even though brutal, and not, as Mr. Hiscock would have us do, lie about our pretended virtue and slander all of our Democratic neighbors who are not a whit, as persons, less honest than Republicans are.—Philadelphia Telegraph, Ind.

The Republican committee of Hudson county, N. J., has sent out circulars to the letter carriers in Jersey City, telling them that small voice which, under such circumstances, always sounds like thunder to government employes, that they are expected to contribute to the Republican campaign fund. This is direct violation of the law, and the attention of President Harrison and Postmaster General Wanamaker, both of whom make some pretense of being law-abiding citizens and law-enforcing public officers, is directed to it.—New York Commercial Advertiser, Ind.

MASS MEETING AT DELHI.

At a mass meeting of the citizens of Delhi and vicinity held on the 30th ult., to denounce the riotous acts of a few persons which lately occurred in the town of Delhi, the Hon. H. P. Wells was chosen chairman and Col. C. H. Moore secretary.

The chairman in very vigorous language expressed the object of the meeting. Several prominent citizens addressed the meeting, all in denunciations of the late acts.

On motion a committee of five was appointed to draft suitable resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

An adjournment was then taken until Saturday, November 21, so as to give the committee time to report and a large number of citizens to assemble.

On Saturday the 2d at 3 p. m. the meeting was called to order by the chairman. The meeting was one of the largest and most respectable ever held in Delhi.

The committee on resolutions reported as found below, and after stirring addresses from prominent citizens, the resolutions were adopted unanimously, and the meeting adjourned, sine die.

Whereas, Certain persons did, on the night of the 25th ult., with firearms, maliciously, wantonly and without just cause or provocation, shoot into the business houses of inoffensive and peaceable residents of the town of Delhi, thereby terrorizing not only the persons so grossly assaulted, but many other good citizens; and

Whereas, The perpetration of such lawless acts is a grievous shock to the moral sensibilities of this community which, if left unrebuked, would tend to disparage and disgrace us in the opinion of all honest and honorable people; therefore be it

Resolved, That the citizens of Delhi, in mass meeting assembled, do condemn and denounce these and all similar acts, as in utter violation of the law and good morals and as against the peace and christian sentiment of our community.

Be it further resolved, That we, as good citizens, recognize the supremacy of the law. We believe that our courts are competent and able to protect all citizens against wrong, and if in the social relations evils arise they can be righted otherwise than by present lawless practices. That we deprecate the attempt of any body of citizens to take the law into their own hands so as to regulate society to their own views. That we recognize that our State constitution and statutes guarantees to all persons the peaceful pursuits of life, and any violation of these fixed laws is a crime that should be punished.

Be it further resolved, That any attempt by intimidation on the part of a few persons to force upon others the modes or methods on which their private business should be conducted is a violation of every principle of human liberty, and should be resisted by all who hold these principles dear.

Be it further resolved, That we, the people of this community, do hereby pledge ourselves to aid the officers of the law in maintaining peace and order against all offenders.

Be it further resolved, That these proceedings and resolutions of this mass meeting be furnished our parish papers and to the papers of New Orleans, and Vicksburg, Miss., with the request same be published.

G. W. C. TREEVANT, R. H. DOLLERHIDE, D. S. TRAVIS, W. B. HARRISON, C. H. MOORE.

THE OUTRAGE DENOUNCED.

The people of Delhi who have at heart the good name of the little town and are interested in its prosperity met on Saturday last and strongly denounced the recent outrage committed against a few law-abiding citizens by a crowd of ruffians. It will be remembered that on the 25th ultimo the places of business of several Jewish merchants in Delhi were fired into at night, that windows were smashed, and several occupants of the buildings were placed in danger for their lives.

The action of the meeting last Saturday cannot be too strongly commended. It furnishes conclusive proof that there is no sympathy with lawlessness among the substantial people of the town of Delhi, and that life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness as the inalienable right of the citizen will be respected there as elsewhere. The Times-Democrat congratulates the people of Delhi and the surrounding section upon this prompt and emphatic expression of opinion against the recent lawlessness. The action taken by the mass meeting, of which Hon. H. P. Wells, a prominent member of the Legislature, was chairman, and Col. C. H. Moore, late deputy collector of the port under Hon. B. F.

Jonas, was secretary, removed from Delhi a stigma that would have been cast upon the town if no such expression of public opinion had been given. The good people of Delhi acted wisely and well and promptly.—Times-Democrat.

THE NEW ORLEANS, NATCHEZ AND FORT SCOTT ROAD.

That the New Orleans, Natchez & Fort Scott is coming here is no doubt. From the State Journal published at Malvern, Arkansas, we clip the following items indicative of the progress being made, which will be of interest to Fort Scott readers:

General J. H. Rice, president of the New Orleans, Natchez and Fort Scott road, says there has been no change in the proposed route of that road through Arkansas; that work has been commenced at Vidalia, La., by a very large force and seventy-five miles will be completed by the 1st of next May, and that fifty miles of the Arkansas line will be put under contract in a few days.

Several hundred head of mules and horses belonging to contractors of the New Orleans, Natchez and Fort Scott road, arrived at Vidalia last week on the steamer City of Vicksburg.

The Natchez and Fort Scott, according to report, will reach the Arkansas line before the 1st of next January.

Pile drivers are now at work on the New Orleans, Natchez and Fort Scott, near Vidalia.

PERSONAL MENTION.

D. T. Chapman was in Rayville on Friday of last week. Dan informs us that he has more cotton out now than he made last year. Says his place will average over a bale to the acre this year. We have said all along that Richland had made an unusually large crop where there was anything like cultivation.

We had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Oscar M. Brown on Friday of last week. Oscar went down home with T. D. McLeroy.

E. A. Boies was in Rayville last Monday. We were sorry to learn from him that F. C. Boies, who now lives at Ringgold, in Bienville parish, had the sad misfortune to lose his 2-year-old child. It appears the child had gone to the swing and in some way had the rope wound around its neck and was dead when found.

Wm. T. Ivy came from Weatherford, Texas, on Saturday last, so our little Horace informs us. We did not see him.

W. H. Hallack was in town on Saturday last.

Dr. York was up here from Alto on Tuesday.

John A. Hemler came in from New Orleans on Tuesday.

B. F. Newberry was in town early Tuesday morning.

Mrs. Fannie Bledsoe and Joe Boughton returned home on Monday after spending several days with friends in Rayville.

Messrs. Noble Baskin and Ed. Beazley, from Alto, were in town on last Sunday.

J. W. Simms went to the city on Sunday and returned Tuesday. This was a quick trip, but when the Fort Scott road is built it can be made in less time.

Mr. Mansfield came in on last Saturday evening from Meridian, Mississippi.

We met the Hon. A. A. Gumby on Wednesday who came out to our town on some business. The Judge said, from his knowledge of reports of crops, Richland was one of the best if not the best parishes in the State.

Mr. Waldrom, of our parish, and Mr. Thomas, of Bienville, called on us last Thursday.

Mr. Levy, of New Orleans, was in our town on Friday.

A Gallant Deed.

A LITTLE GIRL RESCUED FROM A WATER GRAVE.

Yesterday evening while the City of Providence was at the elevator on her way down the river, a little girl, the daughter of Capt. J. M. Kloster, ran down stairs to the deck in chase of her dog, and getting too near the guards, fell overboard into the river. Chas. Harrison, the pastry cook, heard a splash and the cry that some one was overboard, and kicking off his shoes he jumped over on the wharfbark and then dived into the river after the girl. She was laying on the water face downward and Mr. Harrison could not see who it was or whether the child was white or black.

He reached the little girl and caught hold of her, supporting her with one hand while he paddled towards the shore with the other. One of the deck hands seeing how matters stood jumped in with a plank, and floated down to where the parties were. The two men placed the girl on the plank supported themselves above water until the steamers yawl was lowered and sent to the rescue. The action of Harrison was gallant and heroic. He knew some one had fallen overboard, that a human life was in danger, and without any hesitation he plunged into the current to render aid. His action filled the passengers and by standers with admiration and they were about to raise a purse for him when Capt. Carvill interposed and requested that they defer it for a while. The Captain knew Harrison very well, knew that while he was at present occupying a somewhat humble position, yet he was a man of intelligence and refinement and he feared that a testimonial of the nature proposed, might hurt his feelings. Of course Capt. Carvill had not the slightest objection to the present being offered, only he desired to avoid wounding the hero of the occasion. Capt. Kloster, the father of the little girl, is well known to many of our citizens, and at one time was in charge of some government work near Old Town.—Helena World.

Washington, D. C.—Senator John S. Barbour furnishes for publication a statement emphatically denying that he has complained of Chairman Brice of the Democratic National committee in reference to the Virginia campaign. He adds concerning other published rumors:

"It is also untrue that I have expressed any apprehension as to the result in Virginia. On the contrary I have never known the Democratic party to be better organized and equipped for the fight, and I am confident that with an honest delivery of the votes the result will be a decisive victory for the Democrats."—Fort Scott Monitor.

The foregoing taken from a Republican paper is indicative of the fact that Virginia was conceded to the Democrats under a fair election.

"A Woman's War Record."

"A Woman's War Record" is the title of a volume just published, from the pen of Mrs. (General) Charles H. T. Collis, the wife of a Federal officer, who followed her husband into the field. The most startling anecdote in the book, says the New York Tribune, is intended to illustrate the recklessness which took possession of men when every day brought them face to face with death. It was at a ball given during the winter at headquarters. "Well do I remember," writes Mrs. Collis, "expressing my sympathy to a very distinguished cavalry General for the loss of his only son, to which the gallant sabreur responded: 'Yes, madame, very sad, very sad! He was the last of his race! Do you want?' and away he went to the exhilarating music of a dashing galop, leaving all melancholy far behind him." Such utter callousness as this would have been impossible with any Southern soldier, and no one knows this better than Mrs. Collis, who is herself Southern born.—Ex.

PAID YOUR DEBTS.

We talk of giving to the cause of Christ, and most Christians think they are doing something in the way of giving of their means to the Lord. But before making such pretensions as to liberality in giving, it might be well to pause and ask ourselves whether or no our debts are paid: The Lord Jesus condescends to accept gifts from us when they are prompted by love, but not until we have laid on his altar that which he claims as his own. This claim many Christians utterly refuse to recognize and therefore never pay, and yet have much to say about giving to the Lord. Before claiming to be generous let them be just and pay their debts, as the Lord requires at their hand.—Ex.

Excursions to Experimental Station.

To accommodate parties wishing to attend the Farmers' Experimental Station at Calhoun, La., the Queen & Crescent Route will until further notice run a special train from Delta to Calhoun and return on the last Thursday in each month, at 6 a. m., arriving at Calhoun at 10:35 a. m. Returning leave Calhoun at 5 p. m., arriving at Delta at 9:20 p. m. Excursion tickets good on day of sale one fare for round trip from intermediate station.