

A most deplorable accident took place in Waterproof last Monday. Mr. W. H. Ogden, President of our 5th District Levee Board, was making with several gentlemen an examination of a caving bank, and while they were inspecting it, his son Nash drove the horses for the purpose of watering them to a wash-out caused by the crevasse of 1874. It proved to be over 20 feet deep, and the young man to save himself, jumped out of the buggy, but got entangled in the harness and after superhuman efforts to save him on the part of his father and those present, he disappeared and was drowned. Mr. W. H. Ogden in attempting to save him came near being drowned himself. We offer our sympathies to the bereaved father and condole with him over the death of a dear son.

Profane swearing is very much discouraged in Baxter county, Ark. The last grand jury found that there was on the statute books a forgotten law making it a crime to use profanity in public places. It proceeded to interrogate witnesses and found a great host of indictments against the people of the county. The cases were all continued to the next term of court, now in session, and they have been having a lovely time of it. About half the people indicted have pleaded guilty and been fined \$1 and costs. The rest of them are fighting the law. Their attorney pitched into the grand jury, saying that the law was obsolete and disreputable that nobody ever thought of trying to enforce it. Whereupon the judge admonished him that he was running into danger of contempt, as the duty of the court was to enforce the laws as they stood on the statute books, and not to criticize them. The attorney maintained that he had a right to argue his case on what lines he saw fit, and the judge said, "The gentleman is fined \$10."

The tragedy that we reported last week as having occurred in Madison parish, culminated this week in the lynching of four more negroes on Saturday night by a posse of men who took them from the sheriff's deputies on their way with them to the Tallulah jail. On Monday last, Judge F. E. Montgomery held a special term of court for the purpose of trying the seventeen who were lying in jail, charged with the murder of Boyce. District Attorney Ransdell filed information against four of them who were recognized as the ring leaders. They plead guilty without any other formality, and were promptly sentenced by Judge Montgomery to ten years hard labor in the penitentiary. On the advice of many prominent citizens, cool and deliberate, who had examined every feature of this unfortunate affair, District Attorney Ransdell made a motion to turn loose the thirteen who were yet in jail, because they had taken no part in the killing of Boyce; they may not be indicted however, by the next grand jury. On Tuesday last one of the gang surrendered himself, plead guilty and was sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years. Thus ended the bloodiest conflict that ever took place in Madison parish between the two races.

The saw mills of Lake Charles and those on the line of the Watkins railroad, which runs through Calcasieu parish, cut 605,000 feet of pine lumber a day. Two shingle mills of Lake Charles make 200,000 shingles a day.

The committee to revise the Constitution convened yesterday at Baton Rouge, and Chairman Land requests all citizens having suggestions to offer to address the committee at once.

All the members of a social euchre club of Platte City, Neb., were lately prosecuted for gambling at the instance of a minister of that town, and all fined \$1.00 and costs.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve. The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salts, 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 J. S. Guenard.

AN HONORABLE POLITICIAN. As a general rule, and according to the old saying, there are no politicians who are honest. This is especially the case in these modern days; the old spirit of our institutions have been laid aside, so to speak, and principles and practices have taken their places which reflect anything but credit upon the people. Especially is this the case in Louisiana, in the light of recent occurrences, when our friend Murphy, the saint, posed as a martyr, was slaughtered as a sheep in the shambles, and was vomited out on dry land by the Alliance whale, after turning the stomach of that animal, even unto deathly indignation.

Viewing these recent occurrences from a distance, we find ourselves overwhelmingly impressed by the impression that in politics there is very little honesty.

Though this may be assumed as a general proposition, yet there are often prominent and striking exceptions that stand out in bold relief to the admiration of the world. An example of this class of honorable politicians is our able Congressman, C. J. Boatner. In all of his political dealings, Mr. Boatner cannot be accused of a single act of treachery or dishonesty. He has always been outspoken in his opinions, caring not who may differ with him, and fearless of the consequences. For this, the people praise him, his constituents honor him and the State will elevate him sooner or later to higher positions.

Mr. Boatner's marked firmness on his position towards the sugar industry during recent discussions in Congress has won for him the esteem of even the sugar sections. How strongly his actions contrast with those of Hon. Newton C. Blanchard. Mr. Blanchard voted in the House with Mr. Boatner for the Wilson bill; but as soon as he became an aspirant for Judge White's place in the Senate, he wrote to the sugar people and told them that if appointed to the Senate, he would vote against the bill unless it contained a clause for sugar—a clear out-and-out bargain and sale.

What did Mr. Boatner say? He told the people of the State that he voted for the Wilson bill because it was in accordance with Democratic precedent and doctrine; and that he would not sacrifice his political faith to his party, not even to be a United States Senator. O spotless principle of integrity!

There was a time when many a patriotic breast nourished these in the glorious days of our colonial history; but to-day that art spurned and cast away an unclean thing, and bribery has taken their place. Yet, there is honor yet remaining with a few; and among these few, we hold up with pride the name of C. J. Boatner.

BURNING OF THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL.

On Saturday night last, the St. Charles Hotel in New Orleans, one of the old and marks of the South was destroyed by fire. Of that grand and noble building that entertained the chivalry of the South before the war, that unwillingly sheltered Ben Butler and his gang for a few days after the war, under whose hospitable roof took place so many caucuses and gatherings, political and otherwise, since the war, there remain now standing but the foundation walls that witnessed so many vicissitudes of fortune. The fire broke out at 10:30 on Saturday night, and by 3 o'clock the St. Charles was no more. Unfortunately one of the inmates, a laborer, lost his life in the conflagration.

The St. Charles was built in 1830 at a cost of \$600,000, and was burned down in 1850; it was immediately rebuilt, however, at a cost of \$800,000 and was considered, up to a few years ago, as the finest hotel in the South. It could easily accommodate 700 guests; it had 30 parlours and 100 bathrooms. The good service of the hotel, which was only used on extraordinary occasions, was valued at \$10,000. The hotel itself was valued at \$450,000 and was insured for \$400,000.

Parlor P. in the St. Charles hotel was made famous by its connection with the history of the country and of the state. It was in it

that Jefferson Davis and a number of Southern politicians met in 1860 on their way to Charleston, and decided in caucus the course they should pursue and formulated the plan of the war. No fewer than six congressional committees held their sessions in parlor P. to investigate the famous "Louisiana question." Meetings of trade and commerce associations, railroad meetings, temperance meetings, political meetings, ladies' meetings without number took place there. In Parlor P. Rex held his levees during the Carnival of each year.

It is to be hoped that as the second St. Charles rose from the ruins of the first one greater and more magnificent than its predecessor, the third St. Charles will soon be erected on that familiar spot, known to every lady and gentleman of the South, and give New Orleans a real first class hotel, which she stands so much in need of.

COXEY'S ARMY.

Coxey's invasion of Washington with his armies of tramps, vagabonds, cranks, throat-cutters, etc., which was at the beginning considered as the latest effusion of the brain pan of a fool, is now looked at very differently and promises soon to materialize at Washington, contrary to all expectations. From California, Oregon, Washington, Colorado, Montana, Idaho, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin and Ohio, the army is mobilizing its contingent, and by rail if they can, on foot if they cannot otherwise, discontented miners, discharged clerks, unemployed railroad men, even crank preachers and few women are marching on to Washington in different groups. Coxey's idea was to have 150,000 men in Washington by the first of May, to march them to the Capitol and demand of Congress to issue 5,000,000,000 to be spent on furnishing work to his army of dissatisfied cranks on the construction of public roads throughout the different states of the Union. The project appeared as a Utopia, not worth consideration and surely beyond realization. But now they are marching on, and instead of 150,000 men, Coxey would succeed to take as many as 50,000, men to Washington what would they do with them? Does the government think that the police of the District of Columbia, or even the few U. S. troops at his disposition can control that unruly set of hungry and unscrupulous people? Do they think that they will be driven from the Capitol like a flock of sheep? What protection can the government give to property-owners and store-keepers against the petty thievings and robberies that are bound to be committed by a force largely impregnated and imbued with socialistic ideas? Uneasy is the head that wears the crown, and how will Mr. Cleveland & Co., feel in the midst of a mob that contains perhaps many Guitaues? This is indeed a serious problem that confronts the party in power, it behooves them to take hold of the reins with a firm hand, to check the movement and keep Coxey and his gang out of Washington. The eyes of the country are on Mr. Cleveland.

The following from the Floyd News is very significant, inasmuch as the administration has some strong and influential friends in that vicinity. We are glad to note that the News has joined the true Democracy of the State in its efforts to purify her of centralized corruption. It says: Mr. Blanchard's letter to the Shreveport Progress, attempting to explain his famous sugar telegram, is, if possible, a worse blunder than the telegram itself. One would conclude from reading his article that he had resolved himself into a kind of patent voting machine, which could be wound up and set to cast a vote to represent any particular section or locality desired, instead of an active thinking representative of an enlightened and progressive constituency, authorized and empowered to think for, as well as to vote for him. Perhaps Mr. Blanchard thinks it better to assume the role of a voting machine than to appear before the people as a political weather-cock, ready to shift his position to suit every political breeze. The truth of the matter is, certain demands were made by the sugar democracy, and endorsed by the governor, which should have been indignantly spurned by every applicant with a spark of independence and manhood, and were by the other applicant for appointment from North Louisiana, Hon. F. P. Stubbs. Mr. Blanchard surrendered his manhood, the principle of his party and the interests of the people who had repeatedly honored him with their confidence and friendship for the sake of securing the appointment at the hands of the governor; and we think has, and ought to lose whatever chance he had for election by the legislature.

Congressman Wilson of Virginia, is recuperating in the Garden of Louisiana, the Teche country.

THE VILLAIN. Of course, we will regard the villain only as he figures in literature. We all know the type has become extinct in real life, that now, if a gentleman, actuated by some overpowering motive of envy, hatred or malice, or any uncharitableness, chooses to demand, murder or otherwise inconvenience his neighbor, he is troubled by no compunctious visitings of nature, or of law. He simply explains (by means of a few thousand dollars) that his vast intellect has become perverted, that he is insane. Then, the lawyer, proves this fact beyond a doubt, by showing his friend, being endowed with one of those three story intellects with sky lights (said sky lights being caused by cracks in said brain,) is indeed wrought upon by vast emotions unknown of baser mortals, and is therefore beyond the pale of justice.

AND THUS THE VERDICT READS. "So let the mad man rave, rave, and let the mad man rave." Now, as we want to trace the career of the villain and not the idiot, you see as a matter of necessity, we will have to turn to books to satisfy our purpose. So to begin the history. On the first appearance of this interesting creature on the stage, he is dressed in full regimentals, in fact, there is no mistaking him. The cloven foot, the great horns, the baleful eyes, the prodigiously red gums, and the glistening white teeth, all serve as so many letters to spell the name of Satan.

Well, sometimes it surprises us to think that this impressive arch-fiend, is regarded only as a clown in the old mystery and miracle plays; and that the joke of the farce always consists in showing his utter defeat and consequent chagrin. We look appalled, at the case with which, in those days, Righteousness outwitted the too wise one. But, it must be said, this interpretation of the character did not last long, and, in a few centuries, after the "world had waggled apace," we find Monsieur Diabole is apparently a new being. He is now branded by no peculiarities of dress or person, and, except for a little more cunning, and a little more wickedness, is not unlike other gentlemen.

Now, then, that evil is recognized as a powerful element, we find tragedy (as old as the ages) is for the first time represented in fiction. And thus the conflict loses all mirthfulness. The two great factors of the world, the principles of light and of darkness rage terrible war, and the battles are fierce indeed. And though the truth always conquers, there is in the end no joy. The struggle has been too exhausting, it has caused too much life-blood for the triumph to be celebrated by ought save gratitude. Now that the evil genius has assumed the form of man, we find him much more complex than of old. The reason of which is, as everyone knows, that there are two natures in contention; the divine and the diabolic. Of course, in trashy novels, the villain is painted only in black. He exists simply as an instrument to ensure the hero with the god-like brow and wonderful sprightliness, into all sorts of traps and awkward, blood-curdling dilemmas. He never has a redeeming quality, he is a great moral monster; however, in authors of power, this conception is never shown. Even Iago, who is rightly considered the king of villains, has a provocation for his treachery. Of course, the evil he commits outweighs his cause, otherwise his career would be one of justice, not of crime. Still, the point is, he has a cause. As this character is the model from which most of his class are formed, it may not be out of place to note the two traits that give him his power for evil. They are easily detected. Intellect and heartlessness—these are the qualities. Combined, they form the ideal schemer. When fully developed at first, they do not interest us as much as when we see their gradual growth. Thus, George Elliot's delineation of the character of Tito Malema is so wonderful, because she shows his gradual loss of moral worth and his slow assumption of brutality. When the story begins, he is, taking him for all in all, kind hearted and intellectual, albeit a little selfish. By constantly obeying the dictates of pleasure rather than duty, this selfishness becomes crystallized; He ceases to be kind. He is heartless and intellectual. He is a villain. Now, this same transformation takes place in Macbeth.

But, to bring the type down to the present decade. "This strange, 'tis passing strange," how very slightly it figures in the modern English and American novel. Some how or another our writers of to-day have found that ordinary common life with its constant joys and sorrows, its untold struggles against the friction of the present and its vast aspirations and endurances, is a theme, noble, awe, and tragic enough in itself. They feel there is no need of a villain to make more bright, by contrast, the character of the man who has suffered and is strong.

For surely without this, all of us readily perceive the difficulties he has mastered and are most glad to offer him the hero's laurel wreath.

STATE TAX SALE OF Immovable Property Delinquent. STATE OF LOUISIANA VS. DELINQUENT TAX-DEBTORS, Parish of East Carroll.

BY virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and Law of the State of Louisiana, I will proceed to sell at the principal door of the Court-house in which the Third District Court of said parish is held, within the legal hours for Judicial Sales, beginning at eleven o'clock a. m., on

SATURDAY, THE 12TH DAY OF MAY, 1894, and continuing on each succeeding day, until said sales are completed, all movable and immovable property on which taxes are now due to the State of Louisiana, the Fifth La. Levee District, and the Parish of East Carroll to enforce the collection of taxes assessed for the year 1893, together with all interest from date of maturity as prescribed by law until payment of said taxes, cost and fees at the rate of 2 per cent per month, shall be paid and all costs. The names of said delinquent tax-payers, the amount of taxes due by each on the assessment of said year, and the immovable property assessed to each to be offered for sale, as follows, to-wit:

Burney, Mrs. A. Ellen. Taxes 1893, \$71.50. Davis, Mrs. S. F. Taxes 1893, \$45.40. Dreyfuss, Dave. Taxes 1893, \$39.10. Diggs, Robert and Lillian. Taxes 1893, \$9.20. Davis, Dr. J. L. Taxes 1893, \$9.00. Goldenburg, Z. Taxes 1893, \$12.00. Haford & Whittington. Taxes 1893, \$12.00. Hamilton, Columbus. Taxes 1893, \$12.00. Haford & Whittington. Taxes 1893, \$12.00. Jones, Mary Ann. Taxes 1893, \$12.00. Johnson, Capt. Carroll. Taxes 1893, \$12.00. Kerlin, J. B. Taxes 1893, \$12.00. Keller, John R. Taxes 1893, \$12.00. Magnire, Estate of Wm. Taxes 1893, \$12.00. McKee, W. C. Taxes 1893, \$12.00. McNeal, Sgt. S. A. Taxes 1893, \$12.00. Newman, Estate of Mrs. Ann E. Taxes 1893, \$12.00. O'Brien, Estate of John. Taxes 1893, \$12.00. Parker, Mose. Taxes 1893, \$12.00. Priest, D. L. Taxes 1893, \$12.00. Quays, P. D. Taxes 1893, \$12.00. Siton, A. P. Taxes 1893, \$12.00. Waddill, Estate of Arthur. Taxes 1893, \$12.00. Washington, Olyer. Taxes 1893, \$12.00.

NON-RESIDENT. Austin, Estate of S. T. Taxes 1893, \$12.00. Bryant, E. K. Taxes 1893, \$12.00. Barrow, L. C. Taxes 1893, \$12.00. Berry, Mrs. Julia Ann. Taxes 1893, \$12.00. Forrestal, A. J. Taxes 1893, \$12.00. Graves, Evelet G. Taxes 1893, \$12.00.

THE NEW PROVIDENCE! Before you buy any lot in Providence, be sure to come and see us. We have bought the Charity Hospital property (Ingram field) and are going to divide it in lots for comfortable homes. We will make of it the NEW PROVIDENCE; the town is going that way any way, and WILL continue to go that way. We will sell a lot cheap for cash, or on time, or on credit any way a man wants it from \$10.00 up. Come and see us.

MILLIKIN & HAMLEY. The Mutual Life Insurance Company, The Oldest Company in the United States, and the LARGEST in the World. Up to December 31st, 1892, it had paid to its policy holders \$346,466,167.86, which is double the amount ever paid by any other Company.

Post & Bowles General Agents for Louisiana and Mississippi. New Orleans, La. Yancey Bell, Local Ag't, Lake Providence, La.

New Orleans Institute removed to 21 Prytania St. The Keeley Institute of Louisiana, Ltd. For the treatment of the Liquor, Opium, Chloral and Cocaine Habits, Nervous Diseases and Tobacco Habit, by Dr. Leslie E. Keeley's Chloride of Gold Remedies!

A Hand Made Cypress Cistern. 1,000 Gallons, \$15. 1,500 Gallons, \$20. 2,000 Gallons, \$26. 3,000 Gallons, \$35. A. RIGGS & BRO. No. 60 Perdido street, New Orleans, La. Venire. The following is a true and correct copy of the names of the persons drawn to serve as jurors for the first and second week of the Hon. 7th District Court, beginning May 31st, 1894, to-wit:

Notice to Mortgage Creditors, East Carroll Parish. OFFICE OF SHERIFF AND EX-OFFICIO TAX COLLECTOR, East Carroll Parish, La., April 7, 1894.

EVERYBODY Knows something of Photography nowadays, as it has become indispensable in every branch of INDUSTRY and ART. WHY DON'T YOU BUY a Camera, and learn to take Pictures? You will find it one of the easiest of arts to master and we will take so much pleasure in teaching you HOW TO USE a \$2.50 Watch Camera, as a \$200 outfit, free of charge.

JOHN WILLIAMS Undertaker. Lake Providence, La. Keeps on hand a large assortment of Burial Caskets, New, Plain and Ornate Metal and Wood. Coffins Made and Trimmed to Order (April 15-31)

The Climax Reached in the JEWELRY LINE. Not only in Honesty of Goods, Moderation in Prices, but in the promptness with which we secure the latest novelties. When in the city, come in and make our store your headquarters. ROBT. C. JUST, Jewelry and Musical Instruments, Vicksburg, Miss.