

THE HOME ADVOCATE.

T. C. LEWIS
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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FRIDAY, December - 4 1885

ALAS! POOR YORICK!

Mr. Morris Marks, Receiver of Public Moneys in the Custom-house at New Orleans, was presented with an unlimited furlough by our "uncle" Grover Cleveland, last Tuesday. "Morris" was not unwilling to serve "uncle Sammy."

The position occupied by Mr. Morris Marks was sought by our fellow-townsmen, Mr. David Arent, who was well recommended and had assurances from the Louisiana delegation in Washington that he should have it as soon as it was emptied of Marks.

Weep not for me my friend so dear, Prepare thyself to follow me here; As I am now, so you may be, Prepare thyself to follow me.

THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

The views presented by the Times yesterday seem to fully cover the question of succession to the presidency presented by the death of Vice President Hendricks.

It now turns out that during the last session of the Senate the vice-president was not absent a single day, thus giving the Republicans no opportunity of electing a president pro tem. It was the hope of Mr. Hendricks to hold this matter in abeyance until a further turn of the political wheel should give his party control of the Senate, when a sound, conservative Democrat could be elected to the position.

But the vice-president met with an unexpected death before such a turn in affairs came, and there is to-day no president pro tem, of the Senate. There is also no speaker of the House. If Cleveland should die to-morrow, the next office in succession to the presidency is the chief justice of the Supreme Court, who would hold until the assembling of Congress ten days hence.

But the Republicans will proceed at once to elect a president of the Senate upon the assembling of Congress; who will be chosen is a matter of speculation. It is feared that the rabid and irascible and bitter Edmonds may be elected, but there is said to be a strong feeling among the Republicans that Senator Logan should be chosen, now that his party has within its gift the very office for which he was nominated in the last canvass.

A good compromise man is suggested in the person of Senator Allison, of Iowa, who would prove more acceptable to Democrats than any other leading member of his party.
But a Republican of either mild or rabid view will be chosen, and this officer will succeed to the presidency in the event that Cleveland should die. But he would hold office only until a new election could be held, when the duty chosen successor of the president would be installed.

The manner of choosing this successor was outlined yesterday. The secretary of state notifies the executives of the various States, who appoint electors, if the time is short; if the time remaining of the president's term is long, these electors are elected by the people, and a new president is chosen as usual.

The danger, therefore, (which is further contingent upon the death of a very healthy, active and strong man) does not extend beyond a brief term of service of the Republican president of the Senate. The most distressing feature of such an outcome would be the general disturbance of the country, which would result from another heated presidential campaign.

But after all, such strains on our government system only go to show how wonderfully vital it is, and how perfectly adapted to every shifting condition of the nation's history. Shocks have been encountered which have stretched it to its utmost tension, but it seems fully equal to every emergency to which it has been yet subjected.

Miss Susie Dacus and Miss Mary Manning, two accomplished girls of our parish, are attending the present session of the Minden Female Institute. Miss Addie Brunton, of Marion, will leave next week for the same college.

Let them come, we like to see pretty girls.—Minden Democrat Tribune.
The above mentioned young ladies are samples—very fair specimens, we admit—of what Union parish can do in furnishing pretty girls.

PROHIBITION.
BY VINDICATOR.

Governments are instituted among men to secure life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Governments are diversified in form and variable according to the times, circumstances, knowledge and genius of a people. In a monarchy the sovereignty resides above, and the absolute (sometimes the qualified) will of the sovereign is the supreme law. "The king can do no wrong" is a favorite maxim in royal parlance. But in a republic (like the U. S.) the people are the fountain of sovereignty. Laws emanate from them and should always be the reflex of their enlightened will. In a republic power ascends from the people, and here the divinity of the classic maxim: (Vox populi, vox Dei) shines forth with resplendent lustre.

For security of life, our legislatures have passed various stringent laws against murder, assassination, assault, etc. For the protection of property, robbery, arson, theft, etc., are severely denounced, and the guilty threatened with condign punishment. For the protection of personal liberty, and private character, it is solemnly decreed that no person shall be put in jeopardy without due process of law. And to further promote the welfare of society, and generally conserve the happiness and tranquillity thereof, divers laws, from time to time, have been enacted, such—for example—as guarantee religious liberty; acts for the maintenance of public free schools; for the support of paupers and the insane; to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases, smuggling, piracy, etc.

No sane individual will for a moment doubt the wisdom and fitness of such conservatory laws. No enlightened nation can exist without them. And by no criterion is pure civilization made more manifest. Laws are prescribed by the supreme power in a State, and should command only what is right and salutary; and prohibit whatsoever reason and experience declare to be wrong and pernicious to the best interest of the entire body politic. Not the few; but the many. Not for the benefit of the strong and opulent, as in despotic countries; but for the good and protection of the poor, the weak, the innocent and the dependent.

No government is complete in its organic structure, or sound in its vital functions that does not, in the details of its police equipments, wrap the folds of its guardian wings around every class, without regard to age, rank, sex, accidental conditions, private relations, etc.

Laws are repealed by the same powers that make them, and when a novel measure for relief, or to meet an acknowledged want is proposed, the only points to be considered are:—in my humble judgment—is it reformatory, or sumptuary; is it a wise, or foolish measure; feasible, or impracticable; beneficial, or detrimental to the general good; and if national in its character (as the present temperance reform movement) is it in harmony with the laws of nature and of nations? At this point let me put a few questions for the consideration of the reflecting reader: Does our model Republic come up to the above requirements? Has it ever in its eventful history been, fully, what it boasts—"The land of the free, and the home of the brave?" Does it, by the provisions of its laws, provide adequate means, punitive and remedial, for all of its inliabitants against all species of wrongs now grievously afflicting our country? Does it effectually guard the sacred rights of all classes of our people and secure them in the pursuits of happiness? Is it armed with every weapon necessary for the protection of society against hords of ravenous wolves who infest the country, making moral hayoc everywhere and de-

vouring the substance properly belonging to helpless and defenseless people? We answer: No! not you feeble woman, helpless babes, even bleeding society itself, hold up spectral hands and implore Sovereign Power for mercy, justice and deliverance from the merciless clutches of inhuman vampires.

I now invoke the patience of the reader while I attempt to examine the Prohibitory proposition now before us, to discover whether it possesses all the essential features above intimated, to wit: Is it reformatory, politic, feasible, etc. My arguments will be drawn from reason, common sense and practical experience. However, kind reader, don't for a moment understand me to surrender the Temperance. For on account of want of Gospel ammunition to defend it with. Our Bible resources are inexhaustible, but, with pleasure, I resign the working of the Gospel Battery to more worthy champions who will voluntarily "come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty," and (with a zeal according to knowledge) will fully vindicate God's Word from the attempted desecration and will doubtless defend the self-sacrificing, christian ladies of our country from the uncalled-for assaults willfully made upon them by the modern B. managers of the Gospel as it is in Bacchus—The Son of Jupiter.

TO BE CONTINUED.
New Advertisements.

SUCCESSION SALE.
By virtue of an order issued by the Honorable Third District Court and to me directed, ordering the sale of the effects of the estate of the late A. J. Williams, I pay debts: Therefore, in compliance with said order, I will, on Saturday, 12th day of December, 1885 at the late residence of said A. J. Williams, sell for cash to the last and highest bidder: a lot of corn, a lot of cotton, horses, mules, cows, hogs, household and kitchen furniture and a lot of farming implements; and I will, on Saturday, 2nd day of January, 1886, at same place, sell for cash, the S. E. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4 of Sec. 13, T. 21, R. 4 West; also the S. 1/2 of N. W. 1/4 of Sec. 18, T. 21, R. 4 West, and all other lands and effects owned by said A. J. Williams, deceased. Both of said sales to take place at the late residence of said A. J. Williams, deceased. ROBERT WILLIAMS, G. A. Killgore, Jr., A. C. A. C. M. Nov. 27 '85

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