

DEMOCRAT.

Official Journal of the Town and Parish

HENRY L. BLOSSAT, BUSINESS MANAGER

AGENTS

Thos. McIntyre, New Orleans, La.
J. Curtis Waddell, St. Louis, Mo.
Nelson Cheatham, New York
S. M. Porter, New York
Geo. P. Russell, New York

ALEXANDRIA, LA.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 14

FOR GOVERNOR:

SAM. D. McENERY.
Of Ouachita.

Gov. McEnery has issued a proclamation fixing the 26th of this month as a day of thanksgiving, and recommends its observance by the people of this State.

—SPOTTED TAIL, the ablest Indian of this generation, who was a valuable aid to the government in controlling the Sioux, was, as will be remembered, killed about two years ago by another Indian, named Crow Dog, a worthless and turbulent fellow. He was tried and convicted, but his execution was deferred by an appeal to the Supreme Court, and now it is announced that the rascal has escaped from prison and taken to the bushes.

TO REPAIR DAMAGES.—Dear lady, there is probably no use telling you that fashionable in a great city is a rough one on your beauty. Late hours, loss of sleep and mental excitement will leave you by and by the shorn of those beautiful tresses which drew lovers around you in other years. Artificial substitutes can never pass for those rich and glossy locks. Parker's Hair Balsam will stop your hair from falling out, restore its natural color and softness, and prove cleansing and beneficial to the scalp.

TUESDAY'S ELECTIONS.—Ben Butler was defeated in Massachusetts. Majority in Virginia. A Democratic majority of twenty-five on joint ballot in the Virginia Legislature. New Jersey secure to the Democracy. Pennsylvania conceded to the Republicans. New York elected the whole Democratic ticket, except one, by 10,000 majority, but the Legislature is Republican. Maryland elected entire Democratic State ticket. Connecticut, Minnesota and Nebraska went Republican. Mississippi Democratic as usual.

—It is mentioned as a singular fact that the new 2-cent postage stamp, which cost our government 9 1/2 cents a thousand, costs the contractors more than that, but the profit comes in on stamps manufactured for the countries on this continent south of us, who always patronize the concern which supplies our government. They have to pay from five to ten times as much as we do, but they never grumble, and in order to capture their trade the engraving companies are willing to furnish the United States at less than the cost of manufacturing.

—THE New York World thinks that Mr. Tilden will hold in 1884 a position very like that of Andrew Jackson in 1836 declined another term and became a president maker. He lifted Van Buren into the high office. Mr. Tilden will, if he declines a re-nomination and a second term, in the opinion of our esteemed contemporary also be a president maker, because he will control the New York delegation. The World thinks he will in that case make choice "of the greatest governors in the United States—grover Cleveland of New York, and George Hoadly, of Ohio."

—SAYS the Winfield Sentinel: Things are looking up some in our little town. Cotton is coming in pretty lively to Mr. Milling's Gin, and Dr. Kelly is rapidly transporting it to Alexandria for shipment to the big city of big cotton presses, big ships, steamboats and steamships on the big river. Our sugar planters have commenced grinding. Altogether, people are beginning to feel in a little better humor, accepting the short crops as an accomplished fact, but being more hopeful for the future. That's the proper way—make the best of everything, throw care to the dogs, and do the best you can.

—THE Shreveport Democrat, in a reckless determination to besmirch the good name of McEnery, alleged that he served, while Governor, as a director of the State National (the Fiscal Agent) Bank, and that this bank "is the medium through which the Havana Lottery collects its money and is used by it as a tool to thwart the Postoffice department," etc. The purpose of the article plainly is to force a conviction into its readers' minds that some sort of connection exists between Gov. McEnery and the lottery company. Its allegations, which are utterly untrue, were yesterday read by a prominent and wealthy steamboatman, and he commented: "Texas has its Ochiltree, Kentucky its Mulholland and Louisiana its Shreveport Democrat."

IS THERE ANY CORRUPTION IN THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY?

There are two sorts of government—monarchical and popular. Both have existed from the time that communities becoming so numerous, they were forced to combine and frame governmental laws which might be equally beneficial to all.

A monarchical government is one under the will of one, therefore immutable, unless torn asunder by an irruption of popular will, which brings us to the unchangeable axiom of political economy, that the popular will is the foundation of all governments. Popular means many, therefore it follows that where many are interested in one thing there must be a diversity of opinions from which arise parties.

As far as memory of man carries us, wherever several communities were gathered under one government we find a diversity of parties. The children of Israel had hardly left the land of bondage before Aaron and a part of the Jews formed a party against Moses; Homer tells us of the discussions of the Greeks before Troy; and the Republics of Greece had their candidates the same as we have ours.—Charges of corruption were as frequent as now, until, history informs us, at Athens, a countryman voted against Aristides, being tired, he said, of hearing him called "the just" in opposition to the other candidate who was accused of corruption.

Rome, stretching her arms to the four corners of the world, became so corrupt that the votes of her citizens were purchased as merchandise, and the plots were marched to the polls in multitudes, until a usurping soldiery took possession of the government.

What you might call a strictly pure government cannot exist unless it is still in a communal or primitive state. A Cincinnati or a Washington can have existed in the early days of their Republic, but in the midst of a population of millions on millions they never could have left the shades of private life.

The revolution which tears to pieces the actual condition of things to build anew, will produce the minds necessary to build the new edifice—corruption then would be impossible, the aspirations of men are above it; even the French revolution with its rivers of blood and its incredible excesses, sent its leaders to the scaffold without a stain of dishonesty; their blood paid for the blood they had shed, but they died leaving the millions in their possession untouched.

Each generation brings with it its necessities, therefore what was required in the eighteenth century would be an impossibility in the nineteenth.—What was required to govern ten millions would become impracticable to govern sixty millions.

The charges of corruption are as old as our government, and even Washington was attacked by his contemporaries. Jackson came into power as a rebuke to the extravagance and speculations of the Whigs. Harrison and Tippecanoe too, retired the Democrats from power for the same reasons, and so it has been ever since.

Other questions have since arisen of far greater importance, but it has always been a favorite plank in all platforms.

The mastery of the State being confined, you might say, to one party, having no one accuse, it appears we have to accuse each other, on the principle of the Greek who was tired to hear the other one called "the just."

All peculations in office are felonies and all felonies are punishable by the law, therefore if any change can be laid at the door of any one member of our State government, it is the duty of the party cognizant of the fact to have the party accused indicted. It settles the matter of corruption at first sight; conviction is necessary before judgment and our Courts of justice are here to probe the matter.

As regards the Democratic party, it has always been on the vanguard of country; it led our armies into Texas and planted our flags on the fortresses of Mexico; it gave us California and our continent from sea to sea; unalloyed to any agencies opposed to the fundamental principles of our government, it has always stood the sentinel of the rights of the people; and it is to the Democratic party that we owe to-day the retirement of Grantism and the check to the usurpation of the Republican party. Not a single plank of the Democratic platform favors extravagance in the public government; tariff for expenses only, a cheap government and rotation in office were inscribed on her banners more than three score years ago; and the old flag though tattered and torn, with its inscriptions dimmed and weather worn, still floats aloft, a warning to trespassers—"thus far shalt thou go and no further."

When the days were dark and no stars appeared to guide us for the future, McEnery untied the old battle flag, and we and many others followed him for many a mile through this State. Many a stout heart was with him, but his voice rang untired in unison with the wishes of the people. The McEnery of then is the McEnery of to-day, and is our McEnery.

DEATH OF JUDGE A. D'BLANC

A telegraphic dispatch received in this city this morning announces the death of Judge Alcibiades DeBlanc, last night, at his residence in St. Martinville, and that he will be buried at 5 o'clock this evening. We have not the data at hand to write a sketch of this noble and distinguished son of Louisiana but his name is a household word throughout the State, and his high character and many generous and genial qualities have made him generally beloved. His heroic conduct as the leader of the militia of his section against the roughs and thugs whom Kellogg sent to invade that portion of the State in the dark days of 1874, is part of the history of Louisiana and of the reconstruction era. Judge DeBlanc was appointed one of the justices of the Supreme Court by Gov. Nicholls, who knew and appreciated the great attainments and high qualities of his friend. Judge DeBlanc was regarded as one of the ablest members and "judges" workers of that able bench, and his unexpected death will send a thrill of sorrow over our whole State.

Gen. Alcibiades DeBlanc, of whose death we made mention yesterday, was distinguished during the late war for coolness and courage in action. At the charge of Hays' Brigade, up the slope at Gettysburg, the eighth regiment lost heavily, among the killed being its gallant leader, Col. Lewis. Col. DeBlanc then took command, and was seriously wounded in the arm. After having only partially recovered from his wound, he led his regiment through the bloody and terrible scenes of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, and had command of the brigade at the second battle of Cold Harbor. So feeble and helpless was Col. DeBlanc at this time that his men had to place him in the saddle. Though singularly quiet, sedate and deliberate in his manners, he was a bold, fearless and dashing soldier, and won the confidence and admiration of his men.—[New Orleans States.

—ONE gallant Confederate soldier according to the Clinton Watchman says that McEnery was a laggard in the struggle when Louisiana needed brave hearts and strong arms, brains, talent and determination to break the thralldom and fetters of Radical bondage. We happen to know better than this. We were in a position to know that this is an unwarranted misstatement. In 1875 and 1876 there was no voice in North Louisiana so potent as that of S. D. McEnery in behalf of her people; there were none who put more strength, energy, vim and talent into her cause; there were none more untiring in their exertions; and no one accomplished half so much as he in North Louisiana to overthrow Radical rule and make Nicholls the first Democratic governor. Louisiana had since the war. There is a book full of reasons why we support McEnery for governor. We shall give them week after week to our readers. In the meantime we beg to assure those journals throughout the state who attempt to belittle McEnery, that the free little province of West Carroll is solid for him. Yes! We stand by McEnery. *Vive le Gouverneur.*—[Lake Charles Echo.

Gov. McEnery's chances for the nomination were never brighter, since the opening of the campaign, than they are to-day. Every slander, every move and every effort of the opposition combination to defeat and stain his official record and his private character have been instantly met and refuted. And the name of the next Governor of Louisiana will be Samuel Douglass McEnery.

WHAT STRUCK AN OLD SOLDIER.

"It will soon be twenty years since the war was closed." Under the hot sun of August, 1882, the village of Dover, N. J., lay still as the sphinx in Egypt, while Elijah Sharp, of that place, slowly and softly spoke of the past. "Yes," he said, "I was in the army and saw many of the sights of those fearful years. I was really discharged from disability, resulting from lung trouble. I came home, miserable in body and spirit; and, as I felt that I had sold out on the slightest life seemed worthless to me; I lived only in memory."

"That was sad enough," I said, dividing my last two cigars. "That's so," responded Mr. Sharp; "but I got over it. Outgrew it! Not exactly. When in that condition I began taking PARKER'S TONIC, and my health commenced to improve right away. I was astonished at it, and so was my wife. I piled on the flesh and could eat anything. My ambition blazed up. I could attend to business, and now—excepting that I have to take care about exposing myself to the hot sun—I am well. I was the day I finished. What difference there is in living—guns and bayonets kill; PARKER'S TONIC saves."

THE WAR ON GOV. McENERY.

The war on our excellent Governor continues, and with a rancor that knows no abatement. It fully equals, if it does not exceed in its bitterness, the denunciations by the press and people of the Radical government, when War-moth and Kellogg trampled upon every principle of public liberty, plundered alike the government and people of Louisiana, and outraged every sentiment that freemen hold dear. In vain do those who esteem Gov. McEnery point to his honorable record of public service, the creditable position in which the State finances have been placed under his administration, his admirable levee policy, and the enlarged and liberal views he has steadily maintained upon every question—that has involved either the character or prosperity of the State. When the passions of the hour shall have passed, when calumny has no longer a messenger to convey its poisoned darts, when malignity is silenced, and reason resumes its sway, men will view with astonishment and a feeling of humility the history of this period, and that a man meriting so much respect and confidence, should have been so unjustly and mercilessly assailed. We had no particular preference originally for Gov. McEnery. While we had the highest respect for him and what we conceived to be a just admiration of his administration, we were prepared to support any worthy man that the Democratic State Convention might nominate. But as it is now, with such a relentless war that is in progress, there is no middle ground. It is the duty of every true Democrat to examine carefully the charges against the Governor, and if they are false, and without even the shadow of foundation, as we are satisfied they are, he will be endorsed from one end of Louisiana to the other. Mark that.

There is no disguising the fact, plain to all: it is a war not upon McEnery, but upon the Democratic party. Nearly two months ago we saw this clearly, and pointed specifically to the fact, that was plain to us, that the *Picayune* and its satellites were laboring for the disintegration and overthrow of the Democratic party. Day by day, and week after week, it has become plainer until no man whose judgment is not warped by prejudice but must perceive it. What do these men and these journals mean? What do they expect to accomplish by their persistent attacks upon McEnery? What is to be the final termination of all their misrepresentations and violent denunciations of him? They cannot be blind to the fact that he has gained in strength from the hour they commenced these attacks. Men that were not disposed to take part in the canvass, now regard it as a duty. The great heart of the State is stirred, and his friends will go into the Convention in numbers and with an enthusiasm that will silence opposition. It could not be otherwise. If it were different, the honest citizens of Louisiana would be recreant to that character for intelligence, justice, magnanimity, and patriotism for which they have ever been distinguished. If they did not signify rebuke such a personal warfare as has been persistently commenced and continued for the last three months, it would be strange indeed.

Within the last four days we have refuted three of the worst charges brought against the Governor, and have shown their utter groundlessness. First, the Richardson forgery case. Second, the misrepresentation in regard to the levee policy of the Governor. Third, the charge that the Governor had accepted a directorship in the bank, which the *Democrat* said was owned and controlled by the Lottery Company. Has any one seen any reply, or attempted reply, in either *Democrat* or *Times* to the plain statement of facts that we presented? Does any intelligent man expect that a reply, that will bear scrutiny, can be offered? But instead of doing so, these journals go on making statements unsupported by proof. If Gov. McEnery has any connection with Howard's Lottery, or any other corporation in the State, can they not present the evidence upon which it is based? If he gave a casting vote to sustain that Lottery, give the people the records and the number of the page, so that they can turn to it and see if it is really true. Generalities will not do. We want not mere specifications, but facts, supported by proof. Every charge that has been thus far made against the Governor has been disposed of as signally as the ones we have silenced within the past week. As an evidence of the reality of these charges only one journal in New Orleans, where General Ogden lives, and where he has hosts of personal friends, believes one word in their truth. The only disreputable journal in the city, that does not scruple at any character of misrepresentation, stands by them and reiterates them. We again repeat: What do these anti-administration papers mean? If they believe the charges against McEnery, how can they support him, even if nominated? Have they reflected upon the position in which they will be placed should he be nominated, and especially if he should be nominated on the first ballot, of which there is a strong probability?—Shreveport Standard.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents per bottle.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY CO.

La. S. L.

TAKE NOTICE!

That this is the only Lottery of any State ever voted on and endorsed by its people.

Splendid CHANCE for a FORTUNE

THE

—LOUISIANA—

State Lottery Co.

WILL GIVE AT

New Orleans, La.

—OR—

TUESDAY,

December 18th, '83

EXTRAORDINARY

DRAWING!

CLASS M.

Under the immediate supervision and management of Gen. G. T. Beauregard, of La., and Gen. Jubal A. Early, of Virginia.

No Scaling, no Postponement

OVER HALF A

MILLION

DOLLARS DISTRIBUTED.

AN PRIZES paid in FULL

One Capital Prize.....\$150,000

One Capital Prize..... 50,000

One Capital Prize..... 20,000

2279 Prizes, all amounting to \$522,500

The drawing will positively commence at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Hall of the on the morning of TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18th, 1883.

Look at the Scheme

EXTRAORDINARY SCHEME.

100,000 TICKETS AT \$10.00 EACH

LIST OF PRIZES:

1 Grand Prize, \$150,000, \$150,000

1 Capital Prize of \$50,000..... 50,000

1 Grand Prize of \$20,000..... 20,000

2 Large Prizes of 10,000..... 20,000

4 Large Prizes of 5,000..... 20,000

50 Prizes of 1,000..... 50,000

20 Prizes of 500..... 10,000

100 Prizes of 300..... 30,000

200 Prizes of 200..... 40,000

600 Prizes of 100..... 60,000

10,000 Prizes of 50..... 500,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES:

100 Approximation Prizes of \$200..... \$20,000.

100 Approximation Prizes of \$100..... \$10,000.

100 Approximation Prizes of \$75..... \$7,500.

2,279 Prizes, amounting to \$522,500

Prizes can be deposited for collection at any bank, express or other collecting agency.

CERTIFICATE.—We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the monthly and semi-annual drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Co. in New Orleans. We control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties. We authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements.

G. T. BEAUREGARD, J. A. EARLY.

Notice. Tickets are Ten Dollars only. 1/2 Halves \$5 1/5 Fifths \$2 1/10 Tenths \$1

For sale at all the New Orleans agencies and at the Central Office of the

Louisiana State Lottery Co.

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans. For further information write clearly, giving full address.

Remit by Postal Note, American Express Order, New York Exchange, or draft on New Orleans.

Letters with Currency invariably by Express. We pay Express charges on all sums of \$5 or upwards. Address M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La. Money Orders payable to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

JULIUS LEVIN,

—DEALER IN—

LUMBER

—AND—

BUILDING MATERIAL!

AGENT FOR WATERS AND BRINGHURST'S SAW-MILLS!

Office: 60

On Corner of Third and Murray Streets, Alexandria, Louisiana

EAGLE DRUG STORE!

ALEXANDRIA, LA.

Jacob Geiger, Proprietor

—DEALER IN—

DRUGS

—AND—

CHEMICALS!

Fresh and well selected stock of Medicines.

School Books, Stationery, Paints, Liquors for Medicinal use—Fine stock of Cigars and Tobacco.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS!

LANDRETH'S!

This year's crop, at 50 cents per pound (in reality) ten per cent off for cash. The longest pole reaches the persimmon!

THE STORE WILL BE OPEN ON SUNDAYS FROM 7 O'CLOCK A. M. UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK P. M.

—M. POKORNY,—

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER

—IN MEN'S HAND MADE—

BOOTS and SHOES

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

20 - ST. CHARLES ST. - 20

Near Canal NEW ORLEANS, LA.

IF SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

HASBY IN THE SOUTH

A TOUR OF OBSERVATION IN THE SOUTH.

MR. D. R. LOCKE (NASH), THE

editor of the *TOLEDO BLADE*, will make a tour of the Southern States, commencing on or about October 15th, 1883, and continuing during the Autumn and Winter, the object being a series of lectures, a description of the whole South, and a collection of letters, which will appear weekly, will be entirely non-partisan, their object being to place before the people of the whole country, especially the half million readers of the *BLADE*, such facts as are necessary to a proper comprehension of the resources of the South. The great South is entering upon an era of development that in the course of a few years will work wonderful changes in population and general wealth. What the Southern States need, more than anything else, is that its advantages in soil, climate, forest and mineral wealth be known and understood, to the end of diverting thither its proper portion of the millions of people coming into the country, and the millions more from the North who are seeking new homes. In the North more is known of Germany and France than of the Southern States. The *TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE* has the largest circulation of any paper published in the United States, and these letters will appear regularly in its columns. In fact, the letters from the South will be its great feature for the coming year. The importance to the South of a work like this can hardly be over-estimated.

The letters will not be confined to the regular tourist's routes, nor to descriptions of what the regular tourist writes about. Messrs. Locke will visit interior points, remote from the much-frequented lines of travel, they will investigate, personally, soil, water-powers, forests and mines, business facilities and advantages, the progress made and making, railroads public buildings and works, everything, in short, pertaining to the material development of the vast country south of the Ohio and Potomac.

Those who have followed the work of the *Messrs. Locke* in their two years and a half in Europe, will understand their method of getting information, and their manner of treatment. These

LETTERS FROM THE SOUTH will commence in the *TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE* about November 1st, and will continue probably a year—at least until the subject is entirely exhausted.

The *WEEKLY BLADE* \$1.00 a year, postpaid, to everybody. These letters will receive the *BLADE*, three months, by remitting thirty cents, or clubs of three months trial subscribers, of not less than four, 25 cents each.

We send specimen copies of the *BLADE* free to any address. We want as many addresses as possible to send specimen copies to. Write a Postal Card asking for a specimen copy for yourself, and send the names of all your neighbors. We want to send out a half million specimen copies within the next month. Address—Be modest as to the number. Address—

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