



OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE TOWN AND PARISH.

HENRY L. BLOSSAT, BUSINESS MANAGER

AGENTS: Thos. McFadyen, New Orleans, La. J. Curtis Waldo, St. Louis, Mo. Nelson Chesman & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

ALEXANDRIA, LA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1881

—MAUD B. recently trotted a mile at Cincinnati in 2:10. This is the fastest time on record.

—“Do you drink brandy?” “No, I do not drink brandy, but my brother Andy, who is quite a dandy, drinks brandy, mixed with rock sand.”

—Colt's and other makes of breech loading shot guns. Muzzle loaders, pistols, cartridges and sporting goods of every description, for sale at Ferguson and Schnack's.

—We have received the first number of the Lake Charles Commercial, a new paper published at Lake Charles by John McCormick. The paper is neatly gotten up, and presents a new and neat appearance.

—Col. D. F. Boyd, well known to most of our Parishioners, and recently superintendent of the Baton Rouge University, has taken charge of the Louisiana State Academy, Madison Co., Virginia, near Rapidan Station, a preparatory school for the Virginia Military University.

—The Republicans of New York have at last succeeded in filling one of the vacancies, occasioned by the resignation of Senator Conkling and Platt. They have elected Warner Miller for the long term in place of Little Platt. Elbridge Gerry Lapham will be chosen in place of Conkling.

—SOMETIMES a little assistance at the right time will enable the system to throw off an attack which might otherwise result in serious sickness. Ayer's Pills should always be kept at hand, and promptly taken for the relief of slight ailments before they become formidable diseases.

—The President is still getting better. His physicians say he has not a single unfavorable symptom. His assassin is now convinced that God did not want him to die, and he feels sorry he caused his victim so much pain. The Jury which tries Guiteau will probably take notice of this fact.

—If it does rain soon there will be a water famine. Already nearly all the cisterns are getting so low as to excite general alarm and from present appearances we will have no rain soon. We are to be a great city we ought to have waterworks furnishing a never failing supply.

A FOOL ONCE MORE.—“For ten years my wife was confined to her bed with such a complication of ailments that no doctor could tell what was the matter or cure her, and I used up a small fortune in humbug stuff. Six months ago I saw a United States flag with Hop Bitters on it, and I thought I would be a fool once more. I tried it, but my folly proved to be wisdom. Two bottles cured her, she is now as well and as strong as any man's wife, and it cost me only two dollars. Such folly pays.”—H. W., Detroit, Michigan.

—The Natchez, Red River and Texas Railroad now appears to be an assured fact. The President informs us that at a meeting of the directors of the company held yesterday, it was determined to accept the proposition of Gen. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, to build and equip the line from Vidalia westward to the Sabine river. The necessary capital, it is also stated, will be forthcoming as soon as an expert traverses the line and is satisfied with it. Judge Hiram R. Steele, President of the N. R. & T. Railroad will leave for New York to complete the necessary arrangements in the premises.

NOTHING ON EARTH SO GOOD.—Certainly a strong opinion, said one of our reporters to whom the following was detailed by Mr. Henry Knack, with Mr. Geo. E. Miller, 418 Main street, this city: I suffered so badly with rheumatism in my leg last winter, that I was unable to attend to my work, being completely helpless. I heard of St. Jacobs Oil and bought a bottle, after using which I felt great relief. With the use of the second bottle, I was completely cured. In my estimation there is nothing on earth so good for rheumatism as St. Jacobs Oil. It acts like a charm. — [Worcester (Mass.) Spy.]

—The recent victories of American horses in England and France have stimulated James R. Keene and other moneyed American turfmen to establish a grand racing event in this country, corresponding with the Epsom Derby and the Doncaster St. Ledger in England and the Grand Prix in France, which will attract foreign horses to compete with our own thoroughbreds. The race is to be run at Sheephead Bay, Long Island, at the first Summer meeting of 1883, \$500 entrance, with \$25,000 added. The “Spirit of the Times,” commenting on this proposed event, says: “If it is projected it will exceed in value any racing price in Great Britain, Europe or Australia, and will do much to give tone and character to the American turf abroad.”

PROHIBITION.

In our last issue we published a communication from a correspondent at Catahoula Springs in reference to the special election to be held on the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Parish. The question has been thoroughly investigated by good legal talent, and the conclusion is that the election will be legal, and the ordinance is constitutional. The reports from various portions of the Parish indicate a handsome majority for the ordinance. The colored and white vote will be somewhat divided, but it is a praiseworthy fact that as many colored voters favor the ordinance as there are whites. The very best men in the Parish are strongly in favor of, while there are some good men who oppose from self interest, and from a mistaken view that the ordinance cannot be executed. It is said by some as an argument that it will encourage a violation of the law, as there are some who will secretly sell, to the disadvantage of those who will submit to law. This may be done to a small extent but will soon be discovered and the parties punished. It is no argument, however, against the ordinance, for to assume that it will or cannot be enforced, is to assume that our juries and Courts are imbeciles and are willing to compound with felony. We are not willing to cast such an aspersion on the integrity and moral honesty of this community. Let us first pass the ordinance and it will be time enough to bid the devil good morning when we meet him.

Others use the argument that a store keeper can sell a cracker or piece of tobacco and charge what they please, and throw in for good weight or measure a bottle of Rye.—Does any one who makes such a statement stop for a moment to think? Are they aware that laws and ordinances are made to be observed, and what is directly prohibited cannot be done in an indirect manner? Courts are established not to make a farce of laws and ordinances, but to see them honestly enforced according to their spirit and intention.

The sole question that the voter has now to deal with is, is the sale of intoxicating liquors an evil, and should it be suppressed? If an evil that is ruining the community, entailing woe and misery on all classes, will an honest, patriotic man vote to suppress it or to perpetuate it? For the sake of a few who sell whiskey as a means of making a living, at the expense of the prosperity and progress of the whole community, is this great evil to be perpetuated? This is not patriotic, nor is it right.

The Parish has gone to the expense of holding an election; by all means let every voter who favors the ordinance prepare for the election, attend the polls and exert all the influence he can in favor of its passage. Give the law a fair trial, for one year at least, and then if a failure as predicted by its opponents, it can be repealed. Try it, test it before condemning. Pass the ordinance first, and it will then be time when it is violated to complain that it cannot be enforced. On the 22 day of August next, the day of the election, don't forget to vote for the ordinance.

How It Works.

The Circuit Court met here on last Monday. One of the Judges was not here and Court was adjourned until 9 a. m. Tuesday. It met then and tried cases until 2 o'clock. It then adjourned until 9 a. m., Wednesday. It then met again, tried cases until 2 o'clock, when it had completed the docket of seven cases, and adjourned until next morning. Thursday morning they read their opinions, adjourned until six in the evening and then finally adjourned. They go to Colfax next Monday, where there are to learn, about four cases on their docket, and that comprises their duty for the entire month of July. Now let us see what the decision of these eleven cases will cost the State. They get \$4000 each or \$8000 per annum. This is \$666.66 salary paid them per month. This divided by the eleven cases they will have tried this month, gives us \$60.60 as the actual costs for salaries alone, for each case tried and decided by them. We suppose that this month's work is a fair average. \$400 is about an average of the amounts involved, we suppose; \$60.60, directly to the costs, chargeable to the fees of the State, which we believe is \$5 per day, is a very nice little sum to pay for a \$400 case.—The Circuit Court system is a rather expensive luxury. Let us get rid of it as soon as we can.

Poor Economy.—The reason assigned, and the only one, for abolishing the Parish Court system, which was really the poor man's court, and with which everyone was satisfied, was the expense. Yet the Constitution of 1879 gives us in its stead a perfectly useless Court, the expenses of which added to that of the increased number of District Judges, very nearly, if not quite equal to the expenses of the Parish Courts to the State. This is poor economy and strikes us as being bad financiering.

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

The recent session of this tribunal at this place seems to have provoked no little inquiry into the usefulness and expediency of that hitherto unknown Court system which was given to us by the Constitutional Convention of 1879. We have heard the question frequently asked, what is it for? What kind of a Court is this? and others of the same kind, and we have taken the pains to inform ourselves on the subject. The result of our researches is the conviction that it is a cumbersome, expensive, inefficient and altogether useless system which should be abolished as soon as the Legislature can submit, and the people can vote upon, a constitutional amendment doing away with it.

In the first place its jurisdiction is a farce. It can only try appeals from the District Courts in civil suits where the matter in dispute or fund to be distributed exceeds \$200 and does not exceed \$1000 exclusive of interest. Formerly all appeals where the amount was over \$500 went to the Supreme Court and upon suits involving less than that amount the decision of the District Court was final.

In the next place there are five Circuits having each two Judges paid a salary of \$4000 per annum a piece. This makes \$40,000 per annum which the State pays for this superfluous, superfluous and stupid system of Courts of Appeals without jurisdiction and perhaps without cases to try.

The manner of their selection as provided for by the Constitution—by the Legislature—is an unwarranted innovation upon the established usage and uniform practice of either allowing the people to elect or the Governor to appoint the people's Judges. If we are to have these useless Courts, and if the Constitutional Convention of 1879, could not satisfy themselves by following the precedent set by the Convention of 1852, and must have us try experiments, they might at least have allowed the people the privilege which is right fully theirs, of electing the Judges. The divided responsibility amongst all the members of the Legislature is in violation of the right of the citizen to a direct vote in the selection of the Judges, as it is also opposed to the experience and wisdom of all governments, which teaches that when the people delegate the appointing power it is but to have it in the hands of one man, to whom they look and whom they can hold accountable for any bad selections.

We have heard two reasons given as an excuse rather than in justification of the system, and neither of them seems to us to have any merit. The politicians reason, the catch penny ones, which is intended to hoodwink the “dear people,” is that this Court of Appeals is a “poor man's Court,” intended to try his appeals at small expense. This reason is more spurious than sound.—The poor man was more fully protected under the old system, where he could try his case if it involved \$500 or less and have a final decision by a jury of his friends and neighbors, and who hearing the testimony and knowing the witnesses, are much more competent and likely to do justice and give satisfaction than two Judges who hastily read and but half digest the evidence, and whose judgment on the law is entitled to but little, if any, more weight than that of the District Judge. In suits involving sums between \$500 and \$1000 and on the questions of law, the poor debtor is more interested really in the right to carry his case to the Supreme Court, which was and is done at but little more cost than is involved in an appeal to the Circuit Court, than is the rich man. The poor man whose all, say \$1000, is involved in a law suit, is the very one who wants and should have a resort to the Supreme Court with its five learned Judges, its settled jurisprudence, its freedom from any taint of political influence and with its recorded respect which imparts to its decisions that character that satisfies all parties that its judgments are correct as well as final.

The other excuse for the system is a pretense that it was organized to relieve the Supreme Court of a press of business. This could have been more expeditiously and economically accomplished by adding two Associate Justices to that bench at a total expense of \$15,000; or by creating a temporary Court of five Judges, as we believe was done once before, which need not have cost the State more than half the salaries paid the Circuit Judges.

We think this is a sufficient answer to the pretense of any reason for this Circuit Court system. Perhaps as great an objection to the system as any we have named is that urged by the lawyers, that it is interfering and building up two systems of jurisprudence in this State. In the past we had but one—that as settled and pronounced by the Supreme Court. Now we have another, and already the Circuit Court has its “reports.” The Supreme Court interpreting and reconciling or overruling its own decisions is a very different thing from another inferior and insignificant court of last resort, putting its interpretation upon the settled or unsettled principles of jurisprudence. And then there are five circuits and each circuit is more than likely to have its own system and we will soon be in a condition of inextricable confusion as to what is and what is not law.

The Constitutional Convention of 1879 did many absurd things and did some things which brought its name into reproach, but it did no more foolish and silly thing than in providing for us such a bunglesome and useless judiciary system. With the Constitution of 1852, to which the people were anxious to return, before them as a guide, they must needs try experiments. Their experiment has now had a fair trial and if we mistake not the people will demand a return to the old landmarks.

FOR THE DEMOCRAT. LOST OPPORTUNITIES.

A SERMON BY A LAYMAN.

“The saddest words of tongue or pen, Are it might have been.” The quotation is trite, and perhaps threadbare, but the words teach a lesson which many of us alas! learn too late, and which we fully appreciate only when their full significance recalls opportunities lost—days gone by never to return; youth spent in folly; energies wasted in frivolous pursuit of the ignis fatuus, pleasure; and money recklessly squandered for the gratification of tastes that debase and destroy all that is noble in us. Experience, dearly bought and oftentimes bitterly repented, is not always sufficient to teach us the lesson as it should be learned, even when the experience is our own; and when it is that of another it is generally unheeded and is utterly powerless to restrain those who are rushing headlong into the same pitfalls. Precept is necessarily weak when the repentance that follows actual indulgence is seldom sufficient to correct an evil habit.

The causes of the perversity of human nature and its proneness to evil, when it has been so well guarded, seemingly so hedged in by good influences, is a problem worthy of the deepest thought and most searching enquiry on the part of every man for himself. It will not answer the purpose to leave the discussion of the question entirely to the preachers. They can deal with only general results and give the answer in general terms, while the particular necessity is for individual enquiry. All of the causes whatever they may be, are scarcely present and influencing any given individual. With those that do not particularly influence him, the individual has only a philanthropic concern, but in those that do immediately affect him and control his actions, each one of us is directly interested. I do not propose to pursue this inquiry any further than to make, as I have done above the suggestion that many, if not all, lost opportunities may be attributed to the perversity of human nature, and that it is the duty of each one of us to study and overcome the curses whatever they may be, that make us perverse, and in the end make us mourn opportunities we have lost. Over the temple of the Delphic Oracle, the Greeks could find for inscription in that prominent place no more sage piece of advice “Know Thyself!”

I think that perhaps the ablest, and certainly to me it was the most impressive sermon I ever heard, was from a text that justified the discussion of the question, why the young man would listen to and be guided by the experience of their seniors? Travelling the same road, bound for the same goal, the young pressed on falling victims to the same temptations—becoming involved in the same difficulties—losing their way here—falling into the pitfalls there; striving, struggling, falling by the way side and reaching the end of the journey of life at last weary and worn; and always unheeding the grave warnings by the way side, and paying no attention to the warnings of those who had gone before and who would, if they could, have saved them many a mile of weary travel and have pointed to these opportunities in time to seize them, that at last they have to mourn as irrevocably lost. It is the province and duty of age to teach the wisdom it has learned, and it is the folly of youth that it will not heed the lesson.

Opportunities do not always, indeed they but seldom, repeat themselves. Others may come, but the one that passes is gone never to return. It is the part of wisdom to seize and hold them while yet there is time. Folly says, however, wait until to-morrow! To-morrow itself may not come for us, and if its morn should dawn ever so brightly it may not bring the neglected opportunity, and even if it should bring it, and we should seize it then, we would be a day behind time, and the habit that prompted us to let the opportunity pass us unheeded, is more likely to let that one of to-morrow slip by us. “Procrastination is the thief of time.”

As we are ourselves only is ours. As we are ourselves of its opportunities, all our future lessons of the past, all our future lessons of the present, will be called upon hereafter to congratulate or condemn ourselves for our wisdom or our folly. SENEX.

The following are the arrivals at the Exchange Hotel for the week ending July 17: Cheneyville, Emsfield; J. S. Carver, L. M. Williams, Mrs. A. P. Trumway, H. P. Luckett, Rapides; F. A. Erlick, Loyd's; Wm. C. Waters, Rapides; W. J. Winn, A. C. Heppburn, C. H. Chamberlain, N. O. P. R.; R. T. Henson, Leon Klotz, C. M. Flower, E. Sullivan, Saml. W. Hill, H. M. Rauger, Alex. A. H. Elliott, Collier; J. A. McDonald, Evergreen; J. Y. Buisson, Holmesville; James M. Moore, Opelousas; H. D. Austin, Atlanta; J. A. Smith, Peoria, Ill.; J. Lanson, Iowa.

—VERY disgraceful scenes, in which the sacred name of God was used, together with other exclamations and expressions, not usually heard or listened to in tribunals of justice, have taken place in the Mayor's Court during the present week, and been the cause of considerable comment. In future this should not be permitted, as it is sure to reflect discredit upon his honor. Besides commanding respect, he should not allow the committing of such misdemeanors in his presence.

—THE Mooreland Station, now building on Emfield Plantation, named in honor of ex-Gov. Thos. O. Moore is to be 45 feet 4 inches long, and 18 feet 4 inches wide. The platform is to be 75 feet long, and 34 feet 4 inches wide.

—The citizens of Grant Parish, living on and near Big Creek, have posted notices forbidding parties fishing in that locality. It seems that their cows have been shot at, and a number of their hogs killed.

—B. F. Butler has been appointed acting collector of New Orleans Mint.

CHARTER OF THE ALEXANDRIA STREET RAILROAD COMPANY.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF RAPIDES.

BE IT KNOWN THAT ON THIS the 4th day of June, Anno Domini, 1881, personally came and appeared before me, James Andrews, Jr., Notary Public in and for the Parish of Rapides, State of Louisiana, duly commissioned and qualified, and in the presence of the hereinafter named and undersigned witnesses, N. L. McGinnis, William Hustmyre, Simon Cullen, Julius Levin, James S. Fish and W. F. Blackman, all of the Parish of Rapides, State aforesaid, who severally declared, that by virtue of the statutes of the State in such cases made and provided, they have agreed and do by these presents agree, covenant and bind themselves, and those that may hereafter be associated with them, to form and create a joint stock company or corporation.

ARTICLE 1. The name of said corporation shall be the “Alexandria Street Railroad Company,” and its domicile is hereby fixed at Alexandria, Rapides Parish, State of Louisiana. ART. 2. The object and design of said corporation is the construction and operation of street railroads in the city of Alexandria, within the limits of said city and beyond the same, so as to transport freight and passengers from railroad depots and other places to and from said city that are now, or that may hereafter be constructed within a limit of five miles of the said city of Alexandria.

ART. 3. The capital stock of said corporation is fixed at the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, the whole amount being five hundred shares. ART. 4. No stockholder shall be liable for any debt of said corporation beyond the amount of his subscription. ART. 5. The powers of this corporation shall be and are vested in a President and Board of Directors, consisting of six stockholders, who shall be elected annually on the 1st Monday of February of each year, by a majority of the stockholders, and each stockholder shall be entitled to as many votes as he owns shares of stock paid up.

ART. 6. The President shall be elected by a majority of the votes of the Board of Directors, at a meeting held for that purpose, on the second Monday of February of each year, at which time shall also be elected by the Board of Directors, a Secretary for said company, whose duties shall be defined by the Board of Directors. ART. 7. The President shall preside at all meetings of the stockholders and Board of Directors. All contracts and evidences of debt shall be signed by him. In the event of his absence or inability to act from sickness or otherwise, the Board of Directors shall select one of their number to act as President pro tempore, who shall, while acting, exercise all the powers, rights and duties assigned to the President.

ART. 8. Said company shall have a corporate seal, the device to be fixed by the first Board of Directors under this charter. Can sue and be sued, can buy, sell or lease real estate, personal and movable property of all kinds whatsoever, can grant and take mortgages, issue promissory notes, whenever the same is authorized by the Board of Directors. ART. 9. The first Board of Directors shall be N. L. McGinnis, William Hustmyre, Simon Cullen, Julius Levin, Jas. S. Fish and W. F. Blackman, and they shall continue in office until their successors are duly elected and qualified as provided for by this charter. The first Board of Directors shall meet on the second Saturday of June, A. D. 1881, and elect a resident and Secretary.

ART. 10. This corporation is formed to exist and continue for the period of twenty-five years from the date hereof, unless sooner dissolved by a vote of two-thirds of the stockholders at a meeting called for that purpose, after meeting called for that purpose in some thirty days of the city of Alexandria, or newspaper of law. ART. 11. In the event of a dissolution of said corporation, by a vote of the Board of Directors shall constitute a Board of Liquidation to settle the affairs, and liquidate the concerns of said company. ART. 12. The Board of Directors shall have the power to elect or appoint any other officers or employees that may be necessary to carry on the business affairs of said corporation, and they shall also have the power to pass such by-laws and regulations for the government of its officers and employees as they may deem wise and proper provided the same are not repugnant to this charter or the laws of the State of Louisiana.

ART. 13. Books of Registry shall be kept, in which all stock shall be registered in the names of the person owning the same, and all transfers of stock shall be registered in said book. The Board of Directors shall cause the Secretary to keep a minute book of all its proceedings, which shall be open at all times to the inspection of any stockholder. ART. 14. The stockholders may, at any time, at a stated meeting called for that purpose, after thirty days notice by advertisement in one or more newspapers published in the city of Alexandria, amend and alter this charter, provided two thirds in amount of the stockholders agree to the same. ART. 15. The subscription books for the capital stock of the company shall be opened immediately after the election of the President as above provided, and all persons who may desire can subscribe for any number of shares not exceeding fifty.

This done and signed in the presence of me the Notary Public and the undersigned witnesses on the day and date above mentioned. N. L. MCGINNIS, W. HUSTMYRE, S. CULLEN, JULIUS LEVIN, JAS. S. FISH, W. F. BLACKMAN.

JOSEPH MATHER, Witness. J. N. LANEY, Witness. A true act: JAS. ANDREWS, JR., Notary Public. I know of nothing contrary to law or good morals in the within act of incorporation, and therefore approve the same. EDWIN G. HUNTER, Dist. Atty 12th Judicial District.

C. W. & A. E. BROWN, DENTISTS Office on Second Street, between Beaufort and Fish. We offer our services to the people of Alexandria and surrounding country. We are prepared to perform all Dental Operations usual in our profession.

NEW TO-DAY.

The New Louisiana Remedy AGAINST THE WILD FOR Coughs, Colds, Catarrh—all throat and lung complaints. Contains no poison and is delicious. Lendils as soothing syrup for children. Life tonic for the blood. Debility, &c.; never fails to cure Chills and Fevers. The epidemic of 1878 proved it a perfect Preventive of Yellow Fever. Forty-seven pages of names of Honorifics. Sold by druggists and grocery merchants. Depot 106 Camp street, New Orleans.

WANTED!

3000 TELEGRAPH POLE Division Engineer's Office, N. O. Pacific Railway, Alexandria, La., July 11, 1881. PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 20th inst., for the delivery of THREE THOUSAND TELEGRAPH POLES, of the following specifications: Red Cypress, twenty-six (26) feet long, six inches diameter at tip, all bark removed; to be delivered at any point along said Railway, between Leominde and Coteau. CHAS. M. GREENE, Division Engineer. July 13-2t.

SOUTHERN LIVER REGULATOR!

FOR ALL Bilious Diseases or Disorders Arising from Turpidity of THE LIVER SYMPTOMS REQUIRING AID FROM SOUTHERN Liver Regulator: The general feeling of a person troubled with torpidity of the Liver is a sense of drowsiness and inability to attend to duties had taste in the mouth, pain in the back or shoulders, sour stomach, habitual constiveness, head feeling full, eyes feeling heavy and dull, and often become yellow, restlessness at night, and dryness of skin; in fact almost all of the more common diseases may be attributed to a diseased liver.

FOR LADIES & CHILDREN

NO MEDICINE CAN EQUAL IT FOR ITS PROMPT AND MILD EFFECTS, AND BEING PURELY VEGETABLE, CAN BE USED WITH PERFECT SAFETY. TO PROCURE THE GENUINE ARTICLE APPLY TO HENRY ST. JOHN, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, ALEXANDRIA, LA.

W. M. HUSTMYRE

DEALER IN GROCERIES DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, and shipper of all country produce, can and will sell more goods for

\$10. \$10.

—THAN ANY OF HIS— COMPETITORS DARE DO! GREAT EXPECTATIONS

When not fully realized, sometimes play the “Dickens” with the average human being. Remember that no matter how much you expect to find in the way of a superb stock of

PLATINUM! MEN'S AND BOYS' PLATINUM!

at my establishment, your anticipations will be fully realized. Such a gathering of GENTLE GARMENTS never before greeted the vision of my fellow-townsmen.

Summer Summerings! Hot Weather done discounted! All the Heated Town Fabrics about in endless variety.

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THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gouty Sprains, Swelling, Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Eard and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation worth equal to St. Jacobs Oil as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial will show the comparative trifling outlay of 50 Cts., and every one suffering with pain can have relief, and positive proof of its claims. Directions in German Language. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE. A. VOGEL & CO., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

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THIS OLD and RELIABLE BUSINESS HOUSE, under the charge of

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HATS, BOOTS, SHOES and UNDERWEAR IN THE

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line we are offering the newest designs, the choicest colorings, at lowest prices.

THE ONLY STOCK OF HARDWARE

IN ALL OF ITS BRANCHES, EVER BROUGHT TO THIS MARKET.

W. M. HUSTMYRE, AGENT FOR THE GULLETT IMPROVED LIGHT-DRAFT, Magnolia Cotton Gin, FEEDER & CONDENSER.

Better Workmanship and Material, and Gives Better Satisfaction than any other Gin on the Market.

THE MAGNOLIA GIN HAS COME in competition with nearly every other Gin on the market, at State Fairs, etc., and in every instance has beaten all competitors, and taken the honors for fine samples, light draft and quick and good work.

In every cotton growing State, the Magnolia Gin has made a most enviable name for itself, and may well be called the “Planter's Favorite,” as they prefer it to all others, and those who have used this Gin, will have no other.

For further particulars, address, W. M. HUSTMYRE, Alexandria, La. June 22, 1881.

FISHING TACKLE!

I HAVE THIS SEASON A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK, AMONG WHICH ARE

200 JAPAN 200 ONE HUNDRED DOZEN ASSORTED LINES

50,000 HOOKS! ASSORTED.

FLOATS, SINKERS, BAIT BOXES, LOUNGES, CAMP STOOLS, NETS, FLYS, SPOON BAITS, and OTHER MATERIAL.

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