



MOBLEY & CO., - Proprietors.

W. G. MOBLEY, Editor. A Great Offer.

The "Twice-a-Week" edition of the New York World (formerly the weekly) has proved a phenomenal success. It is a semi-weekly of six pages, mailed Tuesdays and Fridays; eight columns to the page; forty-eight columns each issue. It gives the news fully half a week ahead of any weekly paper, and, at the same time, retains all the literary, agricultural, miscellany and other features which made the Weekly World so popular. Yet the price is only One Dollar per year. For sample copies address THE WORLD, New York.

Arrangements have been made by which we can furnish the LOUISIANA DEMOCRAT and the Twice-a-Week New York World all for \$1.50 a year. Take advantage of this offer and get your own local paper and the Twice-a-Week World at this special rate.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.—Gov. Foster has appointed V. K. Irion, of St. Landry, as a member of the Board of Administrators of the State Normal School, vice Col. K. P. Hunter, resigned. He has also appointed W. P. Martin, of Lafourche, a member of the same Board, vice L. Pugh, resigned.

—We are unable to perceive any good reason why the President of the United States should be so systematically maligned for writing a letter to a Governor of one of the sovereign States of the Union. If he is to be debarred from the privilege of epistolary correspondence, not denied to the humblest citizen of the Republic, he had better resign and retire to private life, where such privileges can be enjoyed free from the virulence of newspaper assaults.

—Free silver and ballot reform will be the slogan of the next campaign, so say our Third Party friends, who have called a convention to assemble in Alexandria, on July 4th proximo, for the purpose of devising means to accomplish these much desired policies. So far as ballot reform is concerned, we and the people of the entire State, who believe in the freedom of the ballot-box and the purity of the elective franchise, are heartily in accord with them. But the free coinage of silver is the rock upon which all political parties are now irretrievably split, without any immediate probability of the financial chasm being bridged.

—There is more demagogism to the square inch in Mississippi today than ever before in the history of the State. The mad scramble for office excels anything in the line within our recollection.—[Natchez Democrat.

Well, we have the same amount of it in Louisiana and perhaps in every State in the Union. The trouble is that there is only one office for one thousand office seekers, which has a tendency to make hypocrites and demagogues of those who seek them, if they were not already so from birth, education, conviction and natural disposition. But those who seek office must cater to the popular whims or the caprices of the "dear people," even if it involves an abandonment of principle and the substitution of hypocrisy and demagoguery for an otherwise immaculate and honest life.

—And Senator Voorhies is on the side of the silver "cranks" and "idiots."—[Caucasian.

Correct. "The tall Sycamore of the Wabash" has been in public life too long and should be retired for the good of Indiana specially and the entire country generally. Voorhies has been an orator of magnetic eloquence, usually able to sway and bend to his will vast audiences, but he is now a fossilized "mossback" and autediluvian, whose days of usefulness are past and who ought to be compelled to give way to a successor, who is imbued with modern ideas of progression and who will not be content to travel all his life in the same old rut beaten a foot deep in the earth by the wheels of the ox caravan of his ancient progenitors, who have been vociferously clamoring for "a little more silver" ever since the subsidence of Noah's flood.

A DEADLY BLOW AT THE WAGE EARNERS.

The debtor classes, that is the people who owe debts, are commonly the subject of popular sympathy, and in order to arouse and excite that sympathy, these debtors are set up in contrast with the money barons and great capitalists.

This is a natural sympathy, and one that comes home to the masses of the people, who, if they are not in actual debt, live on their earnings and usually have little left over for an emergency. When, then, the advocates of a silver standard urge their views upon the people, the strongest, and, in fact, the only forcible argument they have to offer is that by bringing the money in the country down to a silver basis, the debtor classes will be enabled to pay off their debts in depreciated money. This is particularly held up as an advantage that will be gained by the farmers whose farms are mortgaged to rich men.

The idea that all debts due the "gold bugs" of the East can be paid off with 50-cent dollars may be very attractive to some of the debt-ridden farmers, and not a few may chuckle with satisfaction at the idea of handing out depreciated money to the wealthy creditors who were expecting gold; but, unfortunately for this dream of "beating" the gold bugs with silver, it will, if put in practical operation, strike a heavy blow at the very people, the masses for whose benefit the scheme is proposed.

No matter how large may be the amount of the mortgages on farms, they make up a debt which has got to be paid daily, weekly or monthly. They are due in a term of years, and any creditor who can pay the interest can get his notes extended, since capitalists are working only for the interest on their money. But there is a vastly greater debt which is due daily, weekly or monthly, as the case may be, and which, unless promptly paid when due, and in the best sort of money at that, will create vast and irreparable distress. This debt is the wages of the workpeople.

There are in the United States twenty million people who work for wages. They earn on an average \$2 each a day. Their daily earnings are \$40,000,000, which are paid either by the day, week or month. These wages of \$40,000,000 a day in a working year of 300 days will amount to the tremendous sum of \$12,000,000,000. This money is the very life of 20,000,000 of people, and without it they would perish. The mortgage debt of the farmers is a trifle compared with it, and yet it is proposed, in order to enable the farmers to pay their creditors in 50-cent dollars, that the \$20,000,000 of people who live on wages shall also be paid in the same inferior coin.

This is truly a monstrous proposition; but it must be remembered that the sort of money that is paid out has got to be paid in first, and the depreciated coin that was prepared for the gold bugs must be used to pay the wages of all the workers. But that is the sort of financing that the advocates of the silver standard have devised for the benefit of the debtor classes, and against the creditors. But the largest creditors are 20,000,000 of workpeople, and they will be the greatest sufferers.—[Picayune, May 2.

Epworth League, Chattanooga.

In securing tickets for the International Conference of the Epworth League to be held at Chattanooga, June 27th to 30th, inclusive, be sure that same read over the Texas & Pacific Railway, which is the only line that can give you choice of routes, via Memphis, Shreveport or New Orleans. The rate will be one lowest first class for the round trip; tickets to be sold June 25th, 26th and 27th, limited to 15 days from date of sale for return, with privilege of extending the limit 15 days by depositing the return portion of ticket at Chattanooga.

For further information call on or address your nearest Ticket Agent or W. A. DASHIELL, Traveling Passenger Agent. GASTON MESLIER, Gen'l. Passenger & Ticket Agent.

—The hoary headed "silver tongued" orator of Kentucky will now be permitted to rest in peace, temporarily, at least, as his avenging Nemesis sailed for Europe last week.

THE POLITICAL CALDRON BOILING.

While we have deprecated the opening of the State campaign as entirely premature, yet some of cotemporaries have succeeded in precipitating it upon our unprepared people, who could be more profitably occupied for some time yet in their agricultural and other operations.

The present incumbent, who like Barkis, is willin', Judge T. C. W. Ellis and a host of other Democrats prominent in the councils of the party, have been mentioned in connection with the gubernatorial nomination, but the predominance of public sentiment seems to be Foster against the field or anybody to beat Foster according to the predilections of the various organs, which have thus far blown a blast upon the gubernatorial bugle.

It is even rumored that the political caldrion is beginning to boil in this parish and will soon effervesce. That certain candidates are already being spoken of in connection with the various offices, who will seek the suffrages of the people for the same, the "longest pole knocking the persimmons," every time.

The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. Caillette, Druggist, Beaversville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial bottle at Mrs. C. Geiger's Drug Store.

PRESS ASSOCIATION.—The members of the Louisiana Press Association assembled in annual convention at Donaldsonville, last week and we presume from the report of the daily proceedings, not only transacted a large amount of important business calculated to advance the interests, material and otherwise, of the "Knights of the quill," but had a good time generally. The editor of the DEMOCRAT regrets that circumstances over which he had no control, prevented his presence and participation in the proceedings. Captain John McGrath, of the Baton Rouge Truth, was elected President, Mrs. L. E. Bentley, of the Donaldsonville Chief, first Vice-President; Mrs. M. B. Field, better known as Catherine Cole, second Vice-President; L. S. Scott, Secretary; Miss Mary Decker, Assistant Secretary, and Mr. C. D. Hicks, of the Shreveport Progress, Treasurer. Lake Charles was selected as the place of meeting next year, but the precise date has not yet been determined upon, further than that it will be some time in May, after the general State election, which take place in the latter part of April.

ANOTHER JOURNALISTIC ENTERPRISE.—A joint stock company is being organized for the purpose of establishing another newspaper in Alexandria in the immediate future. The new journal, which is to be a six column weekly, will be called the Southern Appeal, and judging from the prospectus exhibited to us, will be devoted to the best interests of the negro race of Alexandria, Louisiana and the South generally.—While it will eschew politics, its primary object will be to advance the social, moral and educational condition of the colored race. J. T. Bailey, colored, recently of California, but originally from Georgia, will be the editor of the new journalistic enterprise. Mr. Bailey, who gave us a personal call, represents himself to be an A. B. and A. M. of Harvard University, L. L. B. of Boston University Law School, and P. H. D. of Chicago University, formerly a Judge of one of the State courts of South Carolina and proposes, in addition to his duties as editor, to practice law in all the courts of Louisiana.

LATER.—Our suspicions were aroused when this would be colored editor called upon us, but having no personal knowledge of his antecedents, we concluded that we would await developments. They have come earlier than we expected, as he was put in the look-up yesterday afternoon, for invading the sacred precincts of a private residence, when in an intoxicated condition and taking possession of one of the best bedsteads in the house.

We have already seen enough of J. T. Bailey to conclude that he is in no position, financially or otherwise, to establish a newspaper and hereby pronounce him to be a fraud and imposter of the "first water," and warn the colored people of Alexandria from any connection or association, business or otherwise, with him.

A CASE IN POINT.

History is replete with examples of the folly of cheap and depreciated money. We have before us a case in point. In 1695, during the reign of William III, the currency of England was in great disorder. The coins had been clipped and abraded until their intrinsic value was reduced to a greater or less extent. Yet they still circulated at their stamped value; but in obedience to the natural law the unclipped or the least clipped coins became more and more valuable than the clipped coin, and hence were melted down and sent abroad, the inferior pieces being left alone in circulation.

Macauley, in his history of England, gives us a vivid picture of the condition of things which was produced by this cheap or depreciated currency. He says: "The evils produced by this state of the currency were not such as have generally been thought worthy to occupy a prominent place in history. Yet it may well be doubted whether all the misery which had been inflicted on the English nation in a quarter of a century by bad Kings, bad Ministers, bad Parliaments and bad Judges, was equal to the misery caused in a single year by bad crowns and shillings. Those events which furnish the best themes for pathetic or indignant eloquence are not always those which most effect the happiness of the great body of the people. The misgovernment of Charles and James, gross as it had been, had not prevented the common business of life from going steadily and prosperously on. While the honor and independence of the State were sold to a foreign power, while chartered rights were invaded, while fundamental laws were violated, hundreds of thousands of quiet, honest and industrious families labored and traded, ate their meals and lay down to rest in comfort and security. Whether Whigs or Tories, Protestants or Jesuits were uppermost, the grazier drove his beasts to market; the grocer weighed out his currants; the draper measured out his broadcloth; the hum of buyers and sellers was as loud as ever in the towns; the harvest home was celebrated as joyously as ever in the hamlets; the cream overflowed the pails of Cheshire; the apple juice foamed in the presses of Herefordshire; the piles of crockery glowed in the furnaces of the Trent; and the barrows of coal rolled fast along the timber railways of the Tyne. But when the great instrument of exchange became thoroughly deranged, all trade, all industry, were smitten as with palsy. The evil was felt daily and hourly in almost every place and by almost every class, in the dairy and on the threshing floor, by the anvil and by the loom, on the billows of the ocean and in the depths of the mine. Nothing could be purchased without a dispute. Over every counter there was wrangling from morning to night. The workman and his employer had a quarrel as regularly as the Saturday came round. On a fair day or a market day the clamors, the reproaches, the taunts, the curses, were incessant; and it was well if no booth was overturned and no head broken. No merchant would contract to deliver goods without making some stipulation about the quality of the coin in which he was to be paid. Even men of business were often bewildered by the confusion into which all pecuniary transactions were thrown. The simple and the careless were pillaged without mercy by extortioners whose demands grew even more rapidly than the money shrank. The price of the necessaries of life, of shoes, of ale, of oat meal, rose fast. The laborer found that the bit of metal which, when he received it, was called a shilling, would hardly, when he wanted to purchase a pot of beer or a loaf of rye bread, go as far as sixpence. Where artisans of more than usual intelligence were collected in great numbers, as in the dockyard at Chatham, they were able to make their complaints heard and to obtain some redress. But the ignorant and helpless peasant was cruelly ground between one class which would give money only by tale and another which would take it only by weight.

From this state of affairs only one class prospered, the bankers, or, rather we would say, the goldsmiths, who constituted the bankers or speculators of that period. Two parties arose in the country, one in favor of the immediate re-coinage of the money; the other preferring the prevailing currency, or rather delay and caution in making any change; but among the former were many who, though in favor of a new coinage, wanted to have "cheap money" and insisted that the new shilling should be worth only nine pence. Of these parties the same illustrious author quoted above says: "These politicians whose voice was for delay gave less trouble than another set of politicians, who were for a general and immediate recoinage, but who insisted that the new shilling should be worth only ninepence or ninepence

halfpenny. At the head of this party was William Lowndes, Secretary of the Treasury, and member of Parliament for the borough of Seaford, a most respectable and industrious public servant, but much more versed in the details of his office than in the higher parts of political philosophy. He was not in the least aware that a piece of metal with the King's head on it was a commodity of which the price was governed by the same laws which govern the price of a piece of metal fashioned into a spoon or a buckle, and that it was no more in the power of Parliament to make the kingdom richer by calling a crown a pound than to make the kingdom larger by calling a furlong a mile. He seriously believed, incredible as it may seem, that if the ounce of silver were divided into seven shillings instead of five, foreign nations would sell us their wines and their silks for a smaller number of ounces. He had a considerable following, composed partly of dull men who really believed what he told them, and partly of shrewd men who were perfectly willing to be authorized by law to pay a hundred pounds with eighty. Had his arguments prevailed, the evils of a vast confiscation would have been added to all the other evils which afflicted the nation; public credit, still in its tender and sickly infancy, would have been destroyed; and there would have been much risk of a general mutiny of the fleet and army. Happily Lowndes was completely refuted by Locke in a paper drawn up for the use of Somers.

Somers was delighted with this little treatise, and desired that it might be printed. It speedily became the text book of all the most enlightened politicians in the kingdom, and may still be read with pleasure and profit. The effect of Locke's forcible and perspicuous reasoning is greatly heightened by his evident anxiety to get at the truth, and by the singularly generous and graceful courtesy with which he treats an antagonist of powers far inferior to his own. Flamsteed, the Astronomer Royal, described the controversy well by saying that the point in dispute was whether five was six or only five.

Finally, the sound money men won the victory; the currency of the realm was restored to its old and true standard; order emerged from chaos, and England resumed her march of prosperity and power.

The situation here is the reverse of what it was in England in 1695; but we have two parties divided on the same lines that divided those of England at the period referred to. Cheap money had brought distress, confusion and ruin to England; one party, the sound money party, sought to rehabilitate the currency, and the other, the cheap money party, sought to perpetuate the confusion and to reduce the standard of value. In the United States we have a sound money system composed of gold, silver and paper, interchangeable with each other, and each dollar possessing the same debt-paying and the same purchasing power. Hence here the sound money party is for the preservation of the existing monetary condition, and the cheap money party is for tearing down the solid and substantial system and replacing it with cheap and rotten currency, out of which must inevitably spring speculation, gambling, confusion and ruin. The history of the monetary movement in England in 1695 is or ought to be a lesson to our free silver maniacs. It is not a speculative argument for sound money; it is a perfect demonstration of the evils of unsound money.—[N. O. Daily States.

—It is a matter of no moment what the people of the little Republic of Nicaragua may desire in the matter. The indemnity of \$75,000 demanded by the British government for the expulsion of Cansul Hatch and other British subjects, must be paid or the occupation of Corinto by British marines, will continue indefinitely. While there may be some sentiment in the matter from an American standpoint, the Nicaraguans need not rely on any effective assistance, morally or physically, from the United States, as it is no place for the enforcement of the "Mourne Doctrine," which has never yet and perhaps, never will be put in practical operation. It is no part of the duties of this government to become involved in a war with any foreign power, to prevent the spoliation of Central or South American territory, notwithstanding the declaration to that effect of President Monroe, for whose memory we have the greatest reverence and respect.

WANTED.—To purchase, a good milch cow. Apply to JOHN J. FERGUSON.

DISTRICT COURT PROCEEDINGS.

TUESDAY, APRIL 30TH.

District Court met pursuant to adjournment, His Honor, Judge Andrews, presiding.

Albert G. Barefield vs. E. B. Ward and S. H. Brewer. Exception filed by defendants.

I. L. Lyons & Co. vs. Sam Blum. Judgment confessed in favor of plaintiff for the sum of \$114.34 with 5 per cent. interest from April 4, 1895, and costs.

A. Schwartz & Son vs. Sam Blum. Judgment confessed in favor of plaintiff for the sum of \$267.53, with 5 per cent. per annum interest from April 4, 1895, and costs.

Tenant Stribling Shoe Co. vs. W. P. Flower. Default.

Jos. Sterkx vs. W. J. Shows. Dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

Denius McManus vs. A. A. Goodwin. Exception overruled. Default.

H. Jewell Daigre et al., vs. Julius Levin & Co. et als. This case coming over from the day previous was taken up and trial proceeded with until the hour of adjournment when it was laid over.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1ST.

District Court met pursuant to adjournment, His Honor, Judge Andrews, presiding.

Thos. S. Mangham vs. Jos. S. Timberlake. Default.

Flower, King and Putnam vs. W. P. Flower. Judgment in favor of plaintiff for the sum of \$2,135.58, with 8 per cent. interest per annum from April 27, 1894, subject to a credit of \$785.58, paid April 3, 1895; 10 per cent. attorney's fees on amount sued for and all costs.

Washington State Bank vs. N. L. and J. H. McGinnis. Motion and affidavit for continuance filed by defendants. Case re-assigned by consent for Friday, May 10th.

Edward Booth vs. Fousan and Lehman. Answer filed by defendant, Lem Lehman.

H. Jewell Daigre et als. vs. Julius Levin & Co., et als. This case coming over from the day previous was taken up and trial proceeded with. Evidence closed, case argued, submitted, and taken under advisement.

THURSDAY, MAY 2ND.

District Court met pursuant to adjournment, His Honor, Judge Andrews, presiding.

Mrs. Mary Crawley, Wife, vs. Thos. Crawley, Husband. Judgment of absolute divorce.

H. S. Gossens vs. C. O. Harris. Judgment in favor of Plaintiff for \$117.77 with 8 per cent. interest from June 3d 1893 and costs.

Martin Smiley vs. David S. Ferris. Re-assigned by consent for Tuesday, May 21st.

Louis E. Ball vs. Julius Levin & Co. This case was taken up pursuant to assignment, a jury impaneled and trial proceeded with until the hour of adjournment.

FRIDAY, MAY 3RD.

District Court met pursuant to adjournment, His Honor, Judge Andrews, presiding.

Horter, Rice & Co. vs. D. S. Ferris. Judgment in favor of Plaintiff for \$131.57 with 5 per cent. interest from March 22d.

Morris McGraw Wooden Ware Co. vs. D. S. Ferris. Judgment in favor of Plaintiff for \$114.72 with 5 per cent. interest from April 9th 1895.

Tenant Stribling Shoe Co. vs. W. P. Flower. Judgment in favor of Plaintiff for \$390.50 with 5 per cent. interest from April 8th 1895.

Louis E. Ball vs. Julius Levin & Co. The trial of this case was resumed and proceeded with to the hour of adjournment.

SATURDAY, MAY 4TH.

District Court met pursuant to adjournment, His Honor, Judge Andrews, presiding.

Thos. S. Mangham vs. Joseph Timberlake. Judgment in favor of Plaintiff for \$265 with 8 per cent. interest from Oct. 1st 1894 and 10 per cent. attorneys fees and the further sum of \$32.60 with 5 per cent. per annum interest from date of judgment.

H. J. Daigre et als vs. Julius Levin & Co. et als. Judgment in favor of Defendants rejecting Plaintiff's demand and decreeing the property to belong to the children of Blaize Hooper, Plaintiffs to pay costs of suit.

Louis E. Ball vs. Julius Levin & Co. Trial of the case resumed from the previous day, submitted to jury and verdict rendered of \$250 actual and \$500 punitive damages in favor of plaintiff. Motion for new trial filed by Defendants, argued, submitted and overruled. Appeal granted defendants to Supreme Court in New Orleans in November, 1895. Court then adjourned sine die.

DISTRICT COURT PROCEEDINGS.

TUESDAY, APRIL 30TH.

District Court met pursuant to adjournment, His Honor, Judge Andrews, presiding.

Albert G. Barefield vs. E. B. Ward and S. H. Brewer. Exception filed by defendants.

I. L. Lyons & Co. vs. Sam Blum. Judgment confessed in favor of plaintiff for the sum of \$114.34 with 5 per cent. interest from April 4, 1895, and costs.

A. Schwartz & Son vs. Sam Blum. Judgment confessed in favor of plaintiff for the sum of \$267.53, with 5 per cent. per annum interest from April 4, 1895, and costs.

Tenant Stribling Shoe Co. vs. W. P. Flower. Default.

Jos. Sterkx vs. W. J. Shows. Dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

Denius McManus vs. A. A. Goodwin. Exception overruled. Default.

H. Jewell Daigre et al., vs. Julius Levin & Co. et als. This case coming over from the day previous was taken up and trial proceeded with until the hour of adjournment when it was laid over.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1ST.

District Court met pursuant to adjournment, His Honor, Judge Andrews, presiding.

Thos. S. Mangham vs. Jos. S. Timberlake. Default.

Flower, King and Putnam vs. W. P. Flower. Judgment in favor of plaintiff for the sum of \$2,135.58, with 8 per cent. interest per annum from April 27, 1894, subject to a credit of \$785.58, paid April 3, 1895; 10 per cent. attorney's fees on amount sued for and all costs.

Washington State Bank vs. N. L. and J. H. McGinnis. Motion and affidavit for continuance filed by defendants. Case re-assigned by consent for Friday, May 10th.

Edward Booth vs. Fousan and Lehman. Answer filed by defendant, Lem Lehman.

H. Jewell Daigre et als. vs. Julius Levin & Co., et als. This case coming over from the day previous was taken up and trial proceeded with. Evidence closed, case argued, submitted, and taken under advisement.

THURSDAY, MAY 2ND.

District Court met pursuant to adjournment, His Honor, Judge Andrews, presiding.

Mrs. Mary Crawley, Wife, vs. Thos. Crawley, Husband. Judgment of absolute divorce.

H. S. Gossens vs. C. O. Harris. Judgment in favor of Plaintiff for \$117.77 with 8 per cent. interest from June 3d 1893 and costs.

Martin Smiley vs. David S. Ferris. Re-assigned by consent for Tuesday, May 21st.

Louis E. Ball vs. Julius Levin & Co. This case was taken up pursuant to assignment, a jury impaneled and trial proceeded with until the hour of adjournment.

FRIDAY, MAY 3RD.

District Court met pursuant to adjournment, His Honor, Judge Andrews, presiding.

Horter, Rice & Co. vs. D. S. Ferris. Judgment in favor of Plaintiff for \$131.57 with 5 per cent. interest from March 22d.

Morris McGraw Wooden Ware Co. vs. D. S. Ferris. Judgment in favor of Plaintiff for \$114.72 with 5 per cent. interest from April 9th 1895.

Tenant Stribling Shoe Co. vs. W. P. Flower. Judgment in favor of Plaintiff for \$390.50 with 5 per cent. interest from April 8th 1895.

Louis E. Ball vs. Julius Levin & Co. The trial of this case was resumed and proceeded with to the hour of adjournment.

DISTRICT COURT PROCEEDINGS.

TUESDAY, APRIL 30TH.

District Court met pursuant to adjournment, His Honor, Judge Andrews, presiding.

Albert G. Barefield vs. E. B. Ward and S. H. Brewer. Exception filed by defendants.

I. L. Lyons & Co. vs. Sam Blum. Judgment confessed in favor of plaintiff for the sum of \$114.34 with 5 per cent. interest from April 4, 1895, and costs.

A. Schwartz & Son vs. Sam Blum. Judgment confessed in favor of plaintiff for the sum of \$267.53, with 5 per cent. per annum interest from April 4, 1895, and costs.

Tenant Stribling Shoe Co. vs. W. P. Flower. Default.

Jos. Sterkx vs. W. J. Shows. Dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

Denius McManus vs. A. A. Goodwin. Exception overruled. Default.

H. Jewell Daigre et al., vs. Julius Levin & Co. et als. This case coming over from the day previous was taken up and trial proceeded with until the hour of adjournment when it was laid over.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1ST.

District Court met pursuant to adjournment, His Honor, Judge Andrews, presiding.

Thos. S. Mangham vs. Jos. S. Timberlake. Default.

Flower, King and Putnam vs. W. P. Flower. Judgment in favor of plaintiff for the sum of \$2,135.58, with 8 per cent. interest per annum from April 27, 1894, subject to a credit of \$785.58, paid April 3, 1895; 10 per cent. attorney's fees on amount sued for and all costs.

Washington State Bank vs. N. L. and J. H. McGinnis. Motion and affidavit for continuance filed by defendants. Case re-assigned by consent for Friday, May 10th.

Edward Booth vs. Fousan and Lehman. Answer filed by defendant, Lem Lehman.

H. Jewell Daigre et als. vs. Julius Levin & Co., et als. This case coming over from the day previous was taken up and trial proceeded with. Evidence closed, case argued, submitted, and taken under advisement.

THURSDAY, MAY 2ND.

District Court met pursuant to adjournment, His Honor, Judge Andrews, presiding.

Mrs. Mary Crawley, Wife, vs. Thos. Crawley, Husband. Judgment of absolute divorce.

H. S. Gossens vs. C. O. Harris. Judgment in favor of Plaintiff for \$117.77 with 8 per cent. interest from June 3d 1893 and costs.

Martin Smiley vs. David S. Ferris. Re-assigned by consent for Tuesday, May 21st.

Louis E. Ball vs. Julius Levin & Co. This case was taken up pursuant to assignment, a jury impaneled and trial proceeded with until the hour of adjournment.

FRIDAY, MAY 3RD.

District Court met pursuant to adjournment, His Honor, Judge Andrews, presiding.

Horter, Rice & Co. vs. D. S. Ferris. Judgment in favor of Plaintiff for \$131.57 with 5 per cent. interest from March 22d.

Morris McGraw Wooden Ware Co. vs. D. S. Ferris. Judgment in favor of Plaintiff for \$114.72 with 5 per cent. interest from April 9th 1895.

Tenant Stribling Shoe Co. vs. W. P. Flower. Judgment in favor of Plaintiff for \$390.50 with 5 per cent. interest from April 8th 1895.

Louis E. Ball vs. Julius Levin & Co. The trial of this case was resumed and proceeded with to the hour of adjournment.

SATURDAY, MAY 4TH.

District Court met pursuant to adjournment, His Honor, Judge Andrews, presiding.

Thos. S. Mangham vs. Joseph Timberlake. Judgment in favor of Plaintiff for \$265 with 8 per cent. interest from Oct. 1st 1894 and 10 per cent. attorneys fees and the further sum of \$32.60 with 5 per cent. per annum interest from date