Talk with Alexander about Insurance.

The Louisiana Democrat.

THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH

VOL. 51.] ALEXANDRIA LA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1896. [NO 30.

The Louisiana Democrat

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
—AT—
ALEXANDRIA.

Official Journal of the City of Alexandria

Official Journal of the School Board.

MOBLEY & CO. - Propr's.

W. G. MOBLEY, - - Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One Year.....$1 00
Six Months.....50 cents.

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Inches	1 mo	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year
1 inch.	$2 00	$4 00	$6 00	$10 00
2 "	3 50	6 00	10 00	15 00
4 "	6 00	10 00	15 00	20 00
6 "	8 00	15 00	20 00	25 00
8 "	10 00	20 00	30 00	35 00
¼ col'n.	15 00	30 00	40 00	60 00
1 "	25 00	45 00	60 00	100 00

Transient advertisements $1.00 per square for first insertion, 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.

All advertisements of a political nature must be paid for in advance.

All notices of a personal character will be charged at the rate of 15 cents per line.

Marriage and obituary notices, not exceeding ten lines, will be published free; exceeding ten lines, will be charged at regular rates.

Personals, double regular rates.

Communications solicited, but we disclaim any responsibility for the views of correspondents. All communications must be sent in by Saturday, otherwise they will have to lie over for next issue.

Correspondents must invariably send us their real as well as assumed names. A failure to comply with this rule will consign all communications to the waste basket.

Discontinuances.

If you do not receive your paper regularly, either by mail or carrier, please notify us immediately.

If you wish your paper discontinued, notify us at once without calling upon the Post Master, to discharge this unpleasant duty for you.

If you desire a sample copy for yourself or a friend, we will take pleasure in sending it to you upon request.

If you change your address, notify us, giving your name, present post office and the post office to which you wish the paper changed.

RAILROAD - TIME - TABLE

TEXAS AND PACIFIC

East Bound:

No. 52 Aarrives.....12:10 a. m.
No. 54 " .....9:49 a. m.
No. 52 Depart.....12:20 a. m.
No. 54 " .....9:49 a. m.

West Bound:

No. 51 Arrives.....3:48 a. m
No. 53 " .....4:40 p. m
No. 51 Departs.....3:58 a. m
No. 53 " .....4:40 p. m

MORGAN'S LOUISIANA AND TEXAS:

Leaves Alexandria.....9:05 a. m
Arrives at Alexandria.....7:45 p. m

☞ First-class fare from Alexandria to New Orleans by either of above named roads costs $5.80.

ST. L. I. M. & S.—H. C. A. & N.

No. 221 Arrives.....11:15 a. m
No. 222 Departs.....4:30 a. m

KANSAS CITY, WATKINS AND GULF

No. 1 Arrives.....11:15 a. m
No. 2 Departs.....12:15 p. m

C. F. CROCKETT,
Ticket Agent.

M. C. MOSELEY,
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW
ALEXANDRIA, LA.

☞ Practices in all classes of cases in all the Courts of the parishes of Rapides, Grant, Natchitoches, Avoyelles, Sabine, St. Landry, in the Supreme Court of the State and in the Federal Courts.
Office up stairs over A. Albert's store

GEO. O. WATTS,
NOTARY PUBLIC
—and—
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
ALEXANDRIA, LA.

TWO FOR ONE.

Send for free sample and judge thereby.

The Louisiana Democrat
—AND—
Cincinnati Weekly Enquirer
Both one year for only $1.10.

☞ The Enquirer is a 9-column, 8-page paper, issued every Thursday. Largest in size, most reliable in news, all large type, plain print, good white paper. If our readers want another live paper, the Enquirer is that paper.
Call or send orders to
LOUISIANA DEMOCRAT,
Alexandria, La.

TALLYING PINEAPPLES.

Quick Work Done In Handling the Fruit on the New York Wharf.

The pineapple season lasts from about March 1 to about Aug. 1. New York gets pineapples from the Florida keys, from the West Indies and from the Bahamas. Some come in steamers, some in sailing vessels. Pineapples from Havana by steamer are brought in barrels and crates. Pineapples brought in sailing vessels are brought mostly in bulk—not thrown in loosely, however, but snugly stowed, so that as many as possible may be got into a vessel.

On the wharfs here pineapples brought in bulk are handled with great celerity. Men in the hold of the vessel fill bushel baskets with them and hand the baskets up on deck, where they are passed along and set up on the stringpiece of the wharf. The trucks in which they are to be carted away are backed down handy. A box of suitable height, and which is as long as the truck is wide, is placed at the end of the truck. A man standing near on the wharf lifts the baskets from the stringpiece and sets them up on this box. Two men stand at the box, each with a basket of pineapples in front of him, to count the pines and throw them into the truck, which has racks at the sides; lengths of board are placed across the end as the load rises. Two men stand in the truck to level the fruit as it comes to them.

The two counters are experts, and they work with great rapidity and steadiness, keeping pineapples going all the time. Each man picks up two pineapples at a time, one with each hand, and gives them a toss into the truck, both men counting as they go along, one after another, "one," "two," "three," "four," "five," and so on up, each count meaning two pineapples. When they strike "one hundred," the tallyman makes a straight chalk mark on the end of the truck; that stands for 200 pineapples. While he is making the chalk mark the other counter keeps right on, and he may have got up to "two" or "three" again, for it takes a second or two to make the chalk mark, but by that time the tallyman is at it again chiming in with "four," and away they go together again, counting up rapidly toward another hundred. If a man on the load finds a specked pine, he drops it over the side of the truck into a basket that stands there, and says: "One out." The tallyman tosses in one without counting, to keep the count good.

As fast as the counters empty the baskets they push them off the box, and the man at the stringpiece sets up a full one in its place and the counters keep the pineapples going without cessation. At the fifth hundred the tallyman makes a mark diagonally across the four he has already made, in the commonly used method of tallying freight; but these five marks here stand for 1,000 pineapples. On a double truck there are usually carried from 4,500 to 5,500 pineapples; on a single truck, from 2,000 to 3,500.—New York Sun.

LAUGHTER.

Has It Evoluted From the Brutal Yell Over a Tortured Enemy?

Just as the hoof of the horse is the remnant of an original five toes, just as the pineal gland in man is now said to be the survival of a prehistoric eye on the top of the head, so, perhaps, this levity in regard to particular ailments (in others) may be the descendant of an aboriginal ferocity in man. It is a well known theory that what we call humor arose from the same source; that the first human laugh that ever woke the astonished echoes of gloomy primeval forests was not an expression of mirth, but exultation over the misery of a tortured enemy.

There is to this day something terrible in laughter. The laugh of madness or of cruelty is a sound more awful than that of the bitterest lamentations.

By means of that strange phonograph that we call literature we can listen even now to the laughter of the dead, to the hearty guffaws or cynical titterings of generation after generation of bygone men and women, and if we are curious in such matters we can probe into the nature of the changes that have passed over the fashion of men's humor. For it has been said, not without the support of weighty cumulative evidence, that, as we penetrate further into the past, we find the sense of humor depending always more obviously and solely upon the enjoyment of the pain, misfortune, mortification or embarrassment of others. The sense of superiority was the sense of humor in our ancestors; or, in other words, vanity lay at the root of this, as of most other attributes of our bumptious species!

Putting ear to our phonograph, we catch the echoes of a strange and merry tumult; boisterous, cruel, often brutal, yet with here and there a tender cadence from some solitary voice; and presently this lonely note grows stronger and sweeter, as we travel slowly toward our time, until at length, through all the merriment, we can hear the soft undermurmur of pity. Does the picture not seize the imagination—the long laughter of the ages which begins in cruelty and ends in love?—Westminster Review.

Farseeing Scotchwoman.

It would probably take many generations of undesired and undesirable adversity to train Americans into the farseeing thriftiness of the Scotch. An illustration of this thrift is contained in the story of a Scotchwoman who had been promised a present of a new bonnet by a lady. Before she made the purchase, the lady called and asked the good woman:

"Would you rather have a felt or a straw bonnet, Mrs. Wilson?"

"Weel," said Mrs. Wilson, "I think I'll tak' a strae ane. It'll maybe be a mouthfu' to the coo when I'm done wi' it!"—Youth's Companion.

An Old Hand.

Bob—How much is it customary to give the minister when he marries you?

Ben—Oh, I generally give him $10.—Yonkers Statesman.

FREAK FACTORIES.

Showmen Have No Trouble In Providing New Attractions.

"How do you manage to find new freaks and curiosities?" was the question asked of the manager of a traveling show that had pitched its tent in a London suburb.

"Don't have to find them," was the laconic response. "They find us. The freak business is as regularly established as any other and has its wholesale and retail firms, traveling salesmen, brokers, price lists, factories"—

"Factories?" queried the reporter, aghast.

"Why, certainly, factories, of course. The freak business is divided into about three varieties—foreign, domestic and fake.

"In the first class the collectors travel all over the world in search of rarities, but the very best freaks come from India and the Malay peninsula. In these countries there are people who breed freaks. They buy young children and animals and deform them while their bones are soft by all manners of means. Then they are constantly on the outlook for genuine natural freaks, and in those lands the birth of a freak occurs very frequently. The headquarters of this business is at Singapore.

"Then there are any number of men who devote themselves to the discovering and placing of freaks of all kinds and varieties, and there is scarcely a day goes by that we do not receive packages of photographs and illustrated circulars from some freak merchant or other.

"Of course there are the faked freak men—a perfect host in themselves. If the proprietor of some little show needs an additional attraction and does not have the money to hire something good—for like everything else, freaks have their price—he can get something for little money that will serve his purpose.

"The real, genuine live freaks always command high prices and travel all over the world in order to exhibit themselves. Most of them have regular routes mapped out by their advance agents, just like theatrical companies, and as they only appear at a place at long intervals they never get stale, and sometimes make bigger hits on their second or third appearance than on their first."—London Mail.

AN AMUSING DEBATE.

The Subject Was Serious Enough, but the Situation Was Comical.

When, in the old days of trouble between the English and French, there was talk of sending Admiral Hawke to sea to keep watch over the enemy's fleet, there occurred a notable interview. It was November. The weather was stormy and dangerous for vessels and the government was not agreed as to sending them out.

Mr. Pitt, who was in bed with gout, was obliged to receive those who had business with him in his chamber. This room had two beds and no fire. The Duke of Newcastle came to him to consider the sending out of the fleet, and had scarcely entered the room when he cried out, shivering all over with cold:

"How is this? No fire?"

"No," said Mr. Pitt. "When I have the gout, I cannot bear one."

The duke, wrapped in his cloak, took a seat by the invalid's bedside and began talking, but he found himself unable to endure the cold.

"Pray allow me!" he exclaimed suddenly, and, without taking off his cloak, he buried himself in the other bed and continued the conversation. He was strongly opposed to risking the fleet in the November gales. Mr. Pitt was absolutely resolved that it should put to sea, and both argued the matter with much warmth. It was the only warmth, indeed, in the room.

"I am positively determined that the fleet shall sail," said Pitt, accompanying his words with the most lively gesticulations.

"It is impossible! It will perish!" said the duke, with equal emphasis.

At the moment the discussion waxed hottest another dignitary of the realm came in and found it difficult to keep his countenance at the sight of two ministers deliberating on a matter of so grave importance from such a novel situation.

The fleet did put to sea, and Mr. Pitt's judgment proved to be right. The enemy was crippled and a signal advantage gained.—Youth's Companion.

All About Love.

"Say, I'm in love," confided the faro dealer to the lookout during a lull in the play.

"Why, you don't know what love is," laughed the lookout.

"Don't you believe it," retorted the dealer. "Love is a game that Cupid deals. He has a crooked layout, and the bank wins every bet. If you copper a case in his game it's sure to win; if you play a case open it looses, and you're in big luck if you don't get whipsawed in every turn. If a man calls the turn it's a 1 to 10 shot he drops dead."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A Regal Bridal Gift.

A good story is told of the late Baron Hirsch. A charming young girl, well known in London society, married an equally well known guardsman. Neither was overrich. The baron's wedding gift—at the instigation of the Prince of Wales—was a special train to Constantinople and back for the honeymoon and a three weeks' stay at the best hotel in Constantinople.—London Tit-Bits.

Candling eggs is the one infallible way to test them. This is done in a dark room with a candle, gas or electric light. When the egg is held close to the light, if fresh it will appear a pinkish yellow, and if otherwise it will be dotted with opaque spots or be entirely dark.

By doing good with his money a man, as it were, stamps the image of God upon it and makes it pass current for the merchandise of heaven.—Rutledge.

DAWFUSKIE ISLAND.

IT HAS A HISTORY AS THE SCENE OF MANY INDIAN STRUGGLES.

The Extreme Southeastern Point of South Carolina—The Tragedy of Bloody Point, That Wiped Out a Whole Tribe of Indians.

A new candidate for public favor is Dawfuskie island, one of the islands not far distant from Savannah and one of the most interesting historically. Dawfuskie is the Indian name of the island. It is some six miles in length and four miles in width, noted for its fish, oysters and crabs and famous of late years for its deer hunting. The Indians were very partial to it—that is, judging from the mounds, tomahawks, arrowheads and other relics of that race which are still to be found on the island. It is the southeasternmost point of South Carolina, and directly opposite Tybee island, and in what was formerly known as St. Luke's parish, Beaufort district, but now legally designated as Yemassee township, Beaufort county.

The island was at one time the property of the Mongin family, who settled it about 1750, and up to the beginning of the late war it was divided into several plantations and had a population, in addition to the planters' families, of about 1,500 slaves. Several places on the island are still owned by the descendants of the Mongins, Bloody Point by Mr. Mongin Stoddard and Melrose by Mr. Alfred H. Stoddard.

The following story of Dawfuskie island appeared in The Morning News of June 24, 1873, and is all of its early history that can be found:

"The massacre of Bloody Point, though previous to the Revolutionary war, is still interesting as relating to the ancient history of St. Luke. The islands of Port Royal and St. Helena were pretty thickly settled with white population when Hilton Head, Dow Dusky, Pinckney and the other neighboring islands were held in possession by a few isolated Indians or were altogether uninhabited. They formed a kind of neutral ground between the white and red men. The Indians from Georgia were in the habit of making frequent inroads upon the white settlements, killing the inhabitants and carrying off whatever plunder they could gather, to their remoter homes in the further south. They formed large war parties and would proceed as far north as Hilton Head. Here they would skulk about till a fair chance offered, when they would cross Broad river and ravage the neighboring settlements; hence the name of Skulk creek (and not Skull, as is now written).

"The Indians were in the habit of returning to Skulk creek after these invasions and would elude pursuit among its numerous nooks and windings. Upon one of these occasions, after having committed a number of murders and having loaded their canoes with whatever plunder they were able to collect, having secured a quantity of "fire water," it is presumed, from the sequel, they passed through Skulk creek on their return south without stopping in their old haunts and never halted until they reached Dow Dusky, where they thought they would be beyond the reach of the whites.

"A very strong and determined party of whites went in pursuit of them. On reaching Hilton Head they learned from a few Indians of a friendly tribe that their enemies had not halted, but had proceeded on south. Having induced these friendly Indians to join them as guides, they continued their pursuit farther south. When they had gone on as far as Dow Dusky, they discovered from the smoke of their camp that the Indians had halted at the southeast point of the island. The whites landed on the northwest portion and marched toward their enemies. The Indians had put all their boats a short distance up what is now known as New river, to avoid the surf which breaks upon the point. The Indians were at the extreme point, enjoying themselves in an unwonted round of conviviality and feasting. The whites approached cautiously and stealthily, and, having got between the Indians and their boats, effectually cut off their retreat. A shower of bullets was the first intimation they had of the presence of an enemy. They were shot down, bayoneted, sabered and were finally driven into the sea.

"The surprise was complete; the massacre was dreadful; the white sands were crimsoned with blood, and the earth was strewn with wounded, dying and dead. A few, very few, escaped by swimming, some to the opposite marsh, and one swam entirely over to Tybee, a distance of three miles. From the dreadful carnage at this spot it received the name of Bloody Point, which it retains to this time, it being the extreme southeastern point of South Carolina. After this decisive victory the settlements to the north of Broad river received no further molestation from the southern Indians, and soon after Hilton Head itself began to be settled by the whites. The Indians who escaped, having collected after a lapse of some time, returned to Hilton Head, and, finding only two of the tribe who had guided the whites in their pursuit, avenged the downfall of their own tribe by destroying both of them. They then returned south and were lost sight of ever after. Such is the tradition in St. Luke's."—Savannah News.

Corrected.

Papa (just arrived from down town)—Well, where's Bessie? Why isn't she running to meet me, as usual?

Mamma—Bessie has been naughty and disobedient. I have had to deprive her of her playthings, and she has been weeping bitter tears in her own room for the last half hour.

Voice of Bessie (from adjoining room)—Tears ain't bitter. They're salt.—Chicago Tribune.

A Chance to Make Money.

I have berries, grapes and peaches, a year old, fresh as when picked. I use the California cold process, do not heat or seal the fruit, just put it up cold, keeps perfectly fresh and costs almost nothing; can put up a bushel in ten minutes. Last week I sold directions to over 120 families; any one will pay a dollar for directions when they see the beautiful samples of fruit. As there are many people poor like myself, I consider it my duty to give my experience to such, and feel confident any one can make one or two hundred dollars round home in a few days. I will mail sample of fruit and complete directions, to any of your readers, for eighteen two cent stamps, which is only the actual cost of the samples, postage, etc., to me.

FRANCIS CASEY,
13 St. Louis, Mo.

—Last summer one of our grand children was sick with a severe bowel trouble. Our doctor's remedies had failed, then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which gave very speedy relief. We regard it as the best medicine ever put upon the market for bowel complaints.—Mrs. E. G. Gregory, Fredericksburg, Mo. This certainly is the best medicine ever put on the market for dysentery, summer complaint, colic and cholera infantum in children. It never fails to give prompt relief when used in reasonable time and the plain printed directions are followed. Many mothers have expressed their sincere gratitude for the cures it has effected. For sale at the Phoenix Drug Store.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Parish of Rapides—Tenth Judicial District Court.

CHARLES W. OWEN vs. HIS CREDITORS } No. 4587. SURRENDER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the creditors of Charles W. Owen, of Cheneyville, Rapides parish, Louisiana, that he has made a voluntary surrender of his property for the benefit of his creditors, which surrender has been accepted by the Hon'l. E. G. Hunter, Judge of the Tenth Judicial District Court in and for the Parish of Rapides, and all further proceedings against either the person or property of the said Charles W. Owen has been stayed, and that a meeting of the creditors of said Owen will be held before Louis J. Hakenyos, Notary Public, at his office in the City of Alexandria, La., on Monday, the 24th day of August 1896, for the purpose of explaining exactly the amount of their respective claims and to vote for and elect a Syndic to administer the property thus surrendered.

SEAL } Witness the Honorable E. G. Hunter and E. N. Cullom, Jr., Judges of said Court and given under my hand and seal officially this the 16th day of July A. D., 1896.

C. L. RANSDELL,
Clerk.

SYNDIC'S SALE.

State of Louisiana, Parish of Rapides, Tenth Judicial District Court.

GEORGE A. WHEELER vs. HIS CREDITORS. } No. 4580.

PURSUANT TO A COMMISSION AND order of sale issued from the Honorable the Tenth Judicial District Court and to me directed as Syndic of the above entitled and numbered insolvency, I will offer for sale at public auction, to the last and highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the Town of Alexandria, La., between the hours prescribed by law, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8TH, A. D. 1896,

the following described property, to-wit:

One lot jewelry, cutlery and notions, as per inventory on file.

Terms of Sale—Cash, subject to appraisement on file.

D. T. STAFFORD,
July 22, 1896. Syndic.

DR. S. H. RUSHING,
ALEXANDRIA, LA.

☞ Residence on Fourth and Washington streets. Office and Hospital on Fourth and DeSoto streets.

Surgeon for the Texas & Pacific and Houston, Central Arkansas and Northern Railroad Companies.

All will be promptly cared for upon application

M. W. FLOWERS,
PRACTICAL
WATCHMAKER

Has opened on Second street, opposite City Hall and will do all repairing in his line. Braiding hair chains a specialty. Fine and complicated work promptly done. Main springs $1.00. Cleaning $1.00 to $2.00 and other work proportionately.

DRY GOODS BY MAIL.

We offer ladies living in the country every inducement to shop by mail. Every department in our great store is complete, and you get every style and worth for the very least money.

SAMPLES FREE

of anything you ask for. Our magnificent line of Summer dress goods—Organdies, Dimities, Silks, Swisses, Lawns, etc—are unsurpassed for quality and cheapness. Write for samples.

WE ARE PROMPT.

We give your letter our attention the minute we get it, and if we haven't what you want, we will procure it for you if it is to be gotten in New Orleans. You can shop here by mail as satisfactorily as if you came yourself.

B. FELLMAN,
727 Canal Street. New Orleans, La.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY — SUNSET ROUTE

EXCURSION RATES
—IN—
JUNE and JULY,
—VIA—
SUNSET - ROUTE.

From all Coupon Stations on the System at Rate of One Fare for the Round Trip.

To San Francisco, Cal.—Account meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers, on June 15th, 16th, 23d, 24th, at $68.00 from New Orleans, $60.00 from Houston, and at correspondingly low rates from other points, good to return within sixty (60) days from the date of sale.

To Chicago, Ill.—Account National Democratic Convention, July 7th, limited to July 14th for return.

To San Antonio.—From all stations in Texas, account Baptists' Young People's Convention, June 23d, and State Sunday School Convention, June 25th, at rate of one fare for round trip, with maximum of $5.00; final limit to return June 29th. Tickets also received on deposit for side trips to Mexico and other points.

To Richmond, Va.—Account Confederate Veterans' Reunion, on June 26th and 27th, good to return within twenty (20) days from date of sale, at rate less than one fare.

To Buffalo, N. Y.—Account National Teachers' Association, July 3rd and 4th with limit to July 14th, and privilege of depositing with Joint Agent for further extension; at rate of one fare plus $2 for admission.

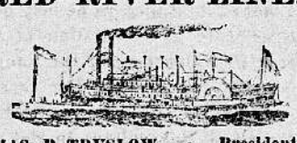
To Washington, D. C.—Account the Y. P. S. C. E., Convention July 3rd, 4th and 5th at rate of one fare for the round trip, with privilege of extension to July 31st for return by depositing with Joint Agent.

To St. Louis.—July 19th, 20th and 21st, account Populist and American Silver Conventions, limited to July 27th for return.

Full particulars will be furnished on application to Local Agents of of Sunset Route.

L. J. PARKS,
Assistant General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Houston, Texas.
S. F. B. MORSE,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent, New Orleans, La.

RED RIVER LINE.



CHAS. P. TRUSLOW, - President.
CHAS. W. DROWN, Traffic Manager, New Orleans, La.
LEROY A. STAFFORD, Agent, Alexandria, La.

This Line is composed of the following first-class steamboats:

Imperial, capacity 5000 bales of cotton.
Valley Queen, 3500 " "
Hallette " 2000 " "
W. T. Scovell " 1500 " "
Anna B. Adams 1000 " "
Rosa Bland 500 " "

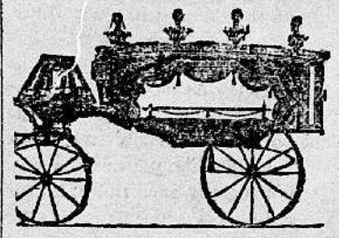
And Fleet of 8 Barges, capacity 500 bales of cotton each.

Boats leave New Orleans Wednesdays and Saturdays and leave Shreveport Tuesdays and Fridays.

The new steamer W. T. Scovell, built expressly for this trade, will make weekly trips between Alexandria and Shreveport during the coming season.

WANTED—AN IDEA Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer.

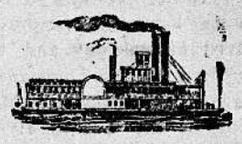
JOHN KRAMER



UNDERTAKER
Salesrooms
CORNER FOURTH AND SCOTT STS.
ALEXANDRIA LA.

CAREFUL ATTENTION GIVEN. I have one of the handsomest hearses in Central Louisiana, and a supply of metallic and other coffins. Prices very reasonable. Telegrams promptly attended to night or day

Independent Packet.



THE TUG
LEE OTIS
and Barges
J. W. DAMMON, - - Master
A. Jarreau, Agt. at Alexandria.

Will stop at all way landings as far as Barbin's below and Montgomery above. Freight rates very low. Address J. W. Dammon, Alexandria, or call on the Alexandria agent, A. Jarreau, for information.

PARTITION SALE.

State of Louisiana—Parish of Rapides—Tenth Judicial District Court.

ELLA HAYES, TUTRIX, vs. BETTIE BUTLER, ET AL. } No. 3747.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF PARtition, and pursuant to a Commission and order of sale therein issued from the Honorable the Tenth Judicial District Court, and to me directed as Sheriff of the Parish of Rapides, commanding and authorizing me to sell for cash, according to law and after due advertisement, for the purposes of partition, the hereinafter described property belonging to plaintiff and defendants in the above entitled and numbered suit, I will offer for sale at public auction to the last and highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the town of Alexandria, La., between the hours prescribed by law, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15TH, A. D. 1896,

the following described property to-wit: A certain tract of land situated in the Parish of Rapides, Louisiana and being the N. E. ¼, N. ½ of S. E. ¼, S. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼, Sec. 32, N. W. ¼, W. ½ of S. W. ¼, Sec. 33, T. 3, N R 1, W., containing 520 acres of land.

Terms of Sale—Cash.

D. T. STAFFORD,
Sheriff Parish of Rapides.
July 15, '96.

La.