

# Take

Care of your health at this season. See that your blood is pure, appetite good and all the organs in a healthy condition. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great building-up and blood purifying medicine and therefore it is the best medicine to take in the fall, when the atmosphere is laden with disease germs from decaying vegetation. Hood's Sarsaparilla prevents colds, pneumonia, bronchitis, fevers.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

is the best - In fact the One True Blood Purifier  
Hood's Pills the best family cathartic and liver stimulant.

THREW AWAY A FORTUNE.

### A Man Who Lost \$56,000 Worth of Ambergris.

The little town of Digby, Nova Scotia, is very much excited at present over the finding of some ambergris by Isaiah Kinghorn, a fisherman who lives in Granville, a small village across the river from Digby. Mr. Kinghorn was in conversation with a St. John Telegraph reporter, and told the story of his find. He had been rowing along the bay shore at Granville in his boat one day last week, and noticed some "stuff" floating on the water. It looked to him like tallow. He took it into his boat and rowed to his home at Granville, where he tried to boil it down to make soft soap. Failing to do so he threw the remainder of the supposed tallow away. He had about 100 pounds of the material in all, he estimates, and had only kept six pounds of it after the rest had been destroyed. He was told that it was a very valuable article, and in consequence he brought a sample to St. John, where it was shown to a druggist, who offered for it a price which by no means approached its value.

Mr. Kinghorn went back to Digby by the steamer Prince Rupert and took the ambergris to a local druggist, who, after close examination, identified it and on looking up the price list found that it was worth \$3 per ounce. The fisherman's feelings can be imagined when he learned that he had wasted about ninety-four pounds of the ambergris, which, had he kept it, would have brought him for the lot \$56,000. As it is, he has left only about six pounds, which will bring him when sold the sum of \$3,000.

Mr. Kinghorn left a small piece with the druggist, which weighs about 1 1/2 pounds, and the latter will conduct the sale of the six pounds. The same, which was shown to the Telegraph reporter at the drug store, was broken from a lump weighing forty-two pounds. It resembles a piece of tallow very much. Ambergris is a solid fatty substance, of a dull gray color, the shades being variegated like marble and possesses a peculiar sweet earthy odor. It is a morbid secretion found in the intestines of the sperm whale, and is generally found floating on the seashore and in lumps weighing from one-half an ounce to 100 pounds. The sample is still in the hands of the Digby druggist, and will probably be sent to the States, where a deal will be made for the whole. It is needless to say that Mr. Kinghorn, who was so lucky in making the find, is being congratulated from all quarters upon his rapid rise on the road to wealth.

### SIGNS IN BUTTER MAKING.

We were warned a very long time ago against the foolishness of believing in signs. And those people who believed in them were called a foolish and perverse generation. What was true then is so now, and we have a great deal more knowledge abroad now than people had then. The blossoming of the elder, the signs—so called—of the stars, the condition of the moon, are all without any influence on the cows, or the milk, or the butter, or the cheese, and the witches that once were supposed to infect the churn and prevent the butter coming were all imaginary. Food of the cows and such skillful management of the whole of the work of the dairy, and nothing else, are the sole and whole causes of good or bad butter or cheese; or of difficulties or ease in the making of them.—New York Times.

A counterfeiter in Wichita, Kas., was on trial about a year ago, and some of his implements were exhibited in court. One of the jurors examined them quite attentively, and later made some for himself and began counterfeiting. He is now in prison.

### BRAVE SPIRITS BROKEN.

How often women wake up in the morning cheerful and happy, determined to do so much better the day ends, and yet—

Before the morning is very old, the dreadful BACK-ACHE appears, the bravest spirit sinks back in affliction; no matter how hard she struggles, the "clutch" is upon her, she falls upon the couch, crying—"Why should I suffer so? What can I do?"

Lycia E. Pinkham's "Vegetable Compound" will stop the torture and restore courage. All such pains come from a deranged uterus. Trouble in the womb blots out the light of the sun at midday to a vast number of women.

Be advised—do as many others have done and are doing—procure Lycia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and commence without delay to realize the relief it is sure to bring you.



### GRAFTING UNPRODUCTIVE TREES.

A great improvement can be made in most orchards by regrafting those that are found to be of undesirable varieties. It can be done during this month with greater certainty than the grafts will live than if cut and set later. Grafts of the cherry and plum must especially be cut as early as possible. If kept in a cool, moist place they can be set even after the trees are in leaf.

### MILKING.

If money is to be made from cows it is essential that they be milked at regular hours morning and evening, says the Patron's Bulletin, and the nearer the time is divided equally the better it is.

It is also advisable to milk them in the same order every time; it prevents them from fretting. Personally, I have found no satisfactory result unless I managed to make friends with the cow, or, if you please, induced her to look upon me as an "adopted calf!" While pure food and water is essential to the production of perfect milk, it has been proven that many of the taints which we thought were introduced in the milk while it is elaborated in the cow, are due to direct contamination from the dust of dried urine and excrements as well as of the fodder itself in the stable. When the cow converts the food into blood and then into milk, most if not all of the impurities are separated in that wonderful filter—the kidneys—and the germs are found not in the milk but in the urine and excrements. A healthy cow fed clean and healthy fodder and water will always produce perfect milk. We have been fooled, as, for instance, by the fact that milk from cows fed on turnips had a turnip flavor, but careful experiments have shown that this flavor was produced by a bacterium found on the turnips and in the excrements and introduced in the milk directly by dust falling into it while milking in a stable where the turnips were fed while milking or shortly after, or where the excrements had a chance to dry and float as dust in the air.

These facts make it clear that we should not feed the cows while milking, and should not clean the stable just before milking, as the dust then raised may drop in the milk. Nor should we keep a stock of such fodder in the stable. Of course there are certain weeds, such as leeks, rag-weed, etc., which will taint the milk as produced in the cow, and too much of certain foods will affect the milk in various ways. Thus more than two pounds of linseed meal per cow will make the butter soft, and so will rape-seed and peanut meal, while more than two or three pounds of cotton-seed meal will make it hard and like stearine.

### RAISING EARLY POULTRY.

There is every encouragement to the one who wishes to keep poultry for eggs and market, writes S. N. Wolcott, in the American Agriculturist. The road of the amateur fancy chicken dealer is sure to be a rough one for many years at least, for there are so many well-known dealers, and advertising and booming are overdone and disappointing. A dealer in one little town shipped during the month of February 3000 dozen eggs. An average of \$250 worth of poultry was shipped weekly last winter, and there were other dealers in the same town and at nearly every other town in the county. No one, to my knowledge, makes a specialty of poultry. It was the surplus from the farms. A farmer near Arlington Junction had a fine flock of Brahmas, which are heavy weights to sell at maturity but do not feather early enough for broilers or early pullets. Neither did they lay as well as he wished. He bought last year some pure White Leghorn cockerels and has an all-purpose chicken hard to beat. In three weeks in December he sold fifty-five dozen eggs from ninety hens and pullets at the time of year when eggs are scarce and high. They still keep up the record. This year he bought pure Brahmas cockerels again, for the chickens soon get too small for market purposes. The Cochins and Brown Leghorns makes a fine cross, or Plymouth Rock and White Leghorn, and they feather early for broilers. Early broilers are the most profitable, and they should weigh 1 or 1 1/2 lbs. by the first of May at least.

The next best thing to an incubator for hatching early chicks is a dozen Cochins hens, and this is about all the good I could ever get out of them. Langshans are pretty fair early sitters. One must have a dry, comfortable place for them or bowel disease will surely take them off—a henhouse sixteen feet long, half the son's side hinged at the southwest corner to swing back and be a windbreak for the house. Tack screen across the doorway to keep the chicks inside, and you have shelter, sun and fresh air. A shed attached to the east end of the henhouse, covered and staked north and east with straw or cornstalks and lathed on the south, is a cheap and comfortable place. Put the coops along the north side and the chicks can scratch and grow during the cloudy wet days of spring without danger of chill or drowning. A board a foot broad at the ground keeps the wind off of them and keeps them under the shed. I had eleven hatched the 23d of February and they are thriving finely under this shelter and are no trouble to feed and water. Don't begin to raise poultry without some such place. The wear and tear of constant watching, exposure to rains, trying to corral the broods, the loss by dampness and chill and drowning, all go to make early poultry raising unpleasant and unprofitable; while these cheap conveniences save all this, besides the number of chicks saved for early market.

### PROFITABLE POT COPIES.

It is perhaps unfortunate that the attention of farmers has been so

strongly and exclusively directed to potatoes as a profitable crop to be generally grown. It has undoubtedly led to the too extensive planting of potatoes, especially in the far West, where ordinarily the climate is not adapted to potato growing, and where four years out of five the crop must be a failure. When it does succeed under this extensive planting the market is sure to be glutted, so that not even those who grow potatoes under the most favorable circumstances, and who thoroughly understand the business, can make anything. Such a misfortune to potato growers occurred in 1895. It is yet to be seen whether 1896 will not repeat the lesson. Prices of potatoes are much lower now than they usually are at this season, though probably the amount in farmer's hands, thanks to last year's dearly bought experience, is less than it was a year ago.

In the meantime shrewd farmers who have made the most money in growing potatoes, finding this crop no longer profitable, have given their attention to the growing of other roots, yielding quite as largely as potatoes, and for the past two years paying much better. It is true that carrots, parsnips, beets, turnips and rutabagas, have not so extensive and sure a market as have potatoes. Undoubtedly also if any one or all of these were to be as extensively planted as the potato has lately been, their prices would go below paying rates. Yet at the risk of repeating the mistake of Secretary Morton, we call attention to the comparatively high prices of all these various root crops in the Boston market. Each one is, either retail or wholesale, dearer than potatoes, and on most land each can be grown in larger crops and at less cost per bushel. It is not very hard to grow 700 or 800 bushels of carrots or parsnips per acre on good land. The work of weeding and thinning the plants while young is the most troublesome and disagreeable part of it. When grown with such yields as this, absolute loss is hardly possible, as the roots are valuable for stock, and will be bought by dairymen and horsemen for more than it costs to grow them. While potatoes are not good stock feed, especially for cows, there is nothing better for them for producing milk or butter than liberal feedings of carrots or parsnips. All horsemen will buy, at higher than other prices, carrots for their horses. Half oats and half carrots will keep horses in better winter condition than to double the ration of oats without the carrots. An old horseman once told us when we had any carrots that we wanted to sell at thirty cents a bushel to bring them to him, but we could sell at thirty to thirty-five cents per bushel to the grocer, and never but once had occasion to test his offer. The best crop, while not so nutritious as the carrot and parsnip, is still more easily grown, and is equally palatable to all kinds of stock. Beets should also appear on more tables and oftener than they do.

The potato is doubtless more starchy than any of the roots, but it occupies too extensively the foremost place on all tables both in city and country. The roots proper are more digestible. If a greater variety of roots and vegetables were eaten it would be better alike for public health, and for the diversification of farming industries, which is necessary to make them more profitable.—American Cultivator.

### Goat Meat for Mutton.

The Biblical contrast between the sheep and the goats came up oddly at Buffalo, N. Y., when Market Clerk Roeseh announced he had discovered that Western farmers are shipping goats' flesh here and selling it for mutton. The remedy for the practice has been summary, for the clerk no sooner made the discovery than he poured kerosene oil all over the carcass and set it afire.

This meat has been coming in for some time, and was becoming popular with the butchers, as it was sold to work at a cut price, and could be worked off as mutton. So far it has not been discovered where the meat comes from, but it appears that a considerable quantity of it has been gathered in some part of the West and shipped here. Probably when other receiving centres look into the matter it will be found there, too. It is hard for the uninitiated to tell goats' meat from mutton, and it is wholesome enough if properly handled, but it is far from being mutton, for all that.—New York Press.

### His Definition.

The best definition of good house-keeping that I ever heard was that given by a little slip of a boy, who, after listening a long time to a very learned discussion from some of his mother's club associates on the best way to order a home, was asked: "Well, my little man, what kind of a home do you think is best?" A beautiful light came to the child's eyes. He tossed back his yellow hair and shook his head: "I don't know much about it. Just the only kind that I like is the home that it's nice to go to." And when all the philosophy, theory, science and wisdom of the subject had been exhausted, the woman there assembled had to agree that the very best home, after all, was the home that—it was nice to go to.—Philadelphia Press.

### Prince of Wales Buying Land.

The Prince of Wales is buying large tracts of land in the Dartmoor district of England, apparently intending to form an extensive deer forest and hunting region. To obtain the necessary purchase money he has, through his agents, disposed of South African and other securities. There are signs of a marked clearing up in the Prince's financial affairs. Any sums he owes to Baron Hirsch, Sir Albert Bassano and others have been paid off. The debts never amounted to anything like the large sum generally reported. The Prince is now able to invest largely in land.—New York Tribune.

### BEEKEEPING FOR FARMERS.

My observation and experience teach me that one never succeeds with anything he does not like; consequently a man or woman who dislikes to handle bees had better let them alone. However, it seems to me it might pay the farmer who has a lot of fruit to keep a few stands of bees, even though he had to buy a new stock every spring and did not get any honey. The benefit derived from the bees fertilizing includes politicians who foresee the raged hotly as to the claims of the la-fruit blossoms would pay for the trouble. In this case box hives would be better than any others, as bees undoubtedly winter better in them, and honey is a secondary consideration.

In any event get a good stock of industrious bees. It is becoming pretty generally accepted that beekeeping will not do to rely on as a money-making occupation unless practised in connection with some other business. The farmer who likes to handle bees will have an excellent side issue, which, if carefully managed, will be a satisfaction as well as a profit. To such a farmer I say get two colonies of Italian bees from some reliable breeder, put them in an eight or ten frame dovetailed hive, get a smoker, bee veil, a book on apiculture and begin. In one respect, experienced apiculturists are quite as negligent as beginners—that is, in furnishing shade for the hives. It has been conclusively shown that colonies in shade during hot weather make the most honey.—Orange Judd Farmer.

### CRACKING OF PEARS.

There are some varieties of pears which are very subject to cracking of the skin, which soon after turns black, thus destroying the value of the fruit. The black is sometimes cut off, but what is left of the fruit lacks the fine flavor it should have if the skin had remained whole. The White Doyenne pear, known also under its old-fashioned name, Virgaleau, is most subject to this disease, and its growing has, for this reason, been discontinued in some localities. But the disease is a fungus, and spraying with Bordeaux mixture has been found a preventive. It should be done early. The cracking generally begins about the time the seeds are forming in the fruit. It may be caused by a deficiency of potash in the soil, making it impossible for the tree to form the fruit seeds and ripen its fruit. Many fungus diseases are probably due to this cause, and a liberal supply of potash to prevent them is better than cure. But wherever the fungus is present, it should be destroyed by the Bordeaux mixture, and the trees then liberally supplied with potash to prevent its recurrence.—Boston Cultivator.

### No Time Should be Lost.

If you are troubled with constipation in seeking relief from Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The disease is easily relieved in its earlier stage, and as it is utterly subversive of the general health, postponement of the remedy is unwise. The same holds good of delay in cases of fever and ague, kidney complaints, nervousness, debility and rheumatism, ailments to which the Bitters is particularly adapted.

The mother of Moses did more for the world than the king who built the pyramids. Doberman's Floating-Bar Soap is the only floating soap that contains Borax. For toilet or laundry use it is incomparable. A perfect soap for all uses. Try it once. You'll use it always. Order of your grocer. Red wrapper.

The faith that will move mountains after awhile, is moving a good many smaller things now.

CASCARIS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sickens, weakens or gripes. 10c.

The man who lives only for himself couldn't be engaged in smaller business.

Recent discussion of the best means of protecting our harbors in case of war has called renewed attention to experiments on the power of great guns. The result of one of these experiments has been used as an argument in favor of placing guns at 16 inches calibre at certain points on the coast. In the case referred to a projectile weighing 1800 pounds was fired from such a gun. The target consisted of a compound plate of steel and iron 20 inches thick, and a second plate of iron 8 inches thick, backed by a mass of square oak timber 20 feet thick, backed in turn by a granite wall 5 feet thick, behind which was 11 feet of solid concrete, while the rear of the target consisted of a 6-foot wall of brick. The projectile, fired at close range, passed through the 28 inches of iron and steel, through the 20 feet of oak, through the 5 feet of granite, through the 11 feet of concrete, and more than half-way through the 6 feet of brick behind them all! What, say the advocates of heavy guns for coast defence, would be the chance of any battle-ship in existence against such a projectile as this?

Japan is having a boom. Over \$400,000,000 of local capital has been invested in new enterprises within a year and there are already twenty clock, two watch and several bicycle factories, while silk and cotton mills may be counted by the score. Her foreign trade is rapidly increasing and is now \$285,000,000 a year, or six times as much as that of our country.

### That Joyful Feeling.

With the exhilarating sense of renewed health and strength and internal cleanliness, which follows the use of Syrup of Figs, is unknown to the few who have not progressed beyond the old-time medicines and the cheap substitutes sometimes offered but never accepted by the well-informed.

The sin that will stick to you is the one you expect to give up without any help from Christ.

### Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

If you want to quit tobacco habit easily and forever, regain lost manhood, to make well, strong, magnetic, full of new life and vigor, take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. It makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Over 40,000 cured. Buy No-To-Bac from your own druggist. Under absolute guarantee to cure. Book and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

### Deafness Cannot be Cured.

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a running ear or it is entirely closed. Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to a normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness caused by catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free.

W. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, etc. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the best.

Just try a 10c box of Cascares, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

FITs stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. KIDNEY'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. Free trial and full treatment. Send to Dr. Kline, 531 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Pink Cure for Consumption restores the weak, debilitated, coughs, cures Dr. J. C. HAZARD, LSA, Lexington, Mo., February 24, 1894.

Waxes bilious or constive, eat a Cascares, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed, 10c, 50c.

St. Vitus' Dance. One bottle Dr. Fenner's Specific cures. Circular, Fredonia, N. Y.

## The Pill that Will.

"The pill that will," implies the pills that won't. Their name is legion. The name of "the pill that will" is Ayer's Cathartic Pill. It is a pill to rely on. Properly used it will cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache, and the other ills that result from torpid liver. Ayer's pills are not designed to spur the liver into a momentary activity, leaving it in yet more incapable condition after the immediate effect is past. They are compounded with the purpose of toning up the entire system, removing the obstructing conditions, and putting the liver into proper relations with the rest of the organs for natural co-operation. The record of Ayer's Pills during the half century they have been in public use establishes their great and permanent value in all liver affections.

## Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

## START THE GIRL RIGHT.

When the girl comes to be a woman—look out. If she starts out in vigorous, womanly health then it is pretty safe to say she will be a healthy, attractive, beautiful woman. The beginning of womanhood is the real crisis in a woman's life. Nearly always something is wrong then in the distinctly feminine organs. Maybe it isn't very serious—maybe it's the time to stop disease is when it starts.

## McELREE'S WINE OF CARDUI

Will bring girls safely through the crisis. Taken at the first indication of weakness, it never fails. It regulates the monthly periods with perfect precision. Its action is direct upon the feminine organs that above all others, ought to be strong and well. Start the girl right. Don't expose her to the dangers and tortures of dragging weakness, bearing down pains, nervous prostration and the debilitating drains so common to women. McElree's Wine of Cardui, is a home treatment. It does away entirely with obnoxious "local examinations." Held at 10c a bottle by Dealers in Medicine.

### ROYAL LIVES AS RISKS.

Large Insurance Upon Princess, King and Other European Magnates. A peculiar and little known branch of insurance is that indulged in by private persons who insure the lives of royalties for their own benefit. From the standpoint of the individual it is, of course, pure speculation. The royally insured may obligingly depart this life shortly after the insurance is effected, in which case there is quite a respectable sum netted; or, on the other hand, he or she may persist in lingering to a good old age, when the insurer benefits but little. But taking out a policy on the life of a royal personage is, on the average, a pretty good "spec."

This is how it is done: You, gentle reader, wish to insure the Prince of Wales (we will say) for the sum of \$500. You fill up a proposal form for that amount in the name of "H. R. H. Albert Edward, prince of Wales, duke of Cornwall," etc., and forward it to a company which accepts this kind of insurance. All companies, it must be noted, do not issue policies on royalties' lives to private individuals, but many a quite the first rank do.

On receipt of your proposal the company will inform you of the rate per cent at which the premium will be charged; then, if you are willing to pay this rate, which is a fairly high one, a policy will be issued in the usual way. Most policies of this kind are "without profits"—i. e., there are no bonus accretions. Although there are no statistics on the subject, and accuracy of statement is therefore impossible, it is quite probable that the life of her majesty, the queen, is insured hundreds of times in this manner. The same thing is true, to a modified extent, of most of the other members of the royal family.

The duke of Cambridge, for instance, has been for the past twenty years a favorite "subject" for speculators. The reason is obvious, but the rate is, as may be supposed, very high. Many companies also accept proposals on the lives of members of foreign royal houses.

A few days ago a policy on the joint lives of the duke of Cambridge and the ex-king of Hanover, for the sum of £1,000, was in the market. The Hanover monarch is dead and the policy will be paid on the death of the former. It fetched a large sum. On the same day a policy on the joint lives of her majesty the queen and the duke of Cambridge was also disposed of.—London Tit-Bits.

### Fathered by Kipling.

Rudyard Kipling gives out this explanation of the statement in an Australian newspaper that "Rudyard Kipling landed on this island at 12 o'clock, and at 12:15 o'clock he had formulated an Australian policy: A young reporter cornered me just after I landed. I treated him kindly, but said firmly that I was not to be interviewed. I have not thought of interviewing you," replied the reporter, with a sadness in his voice; "I ask a much greater favor than that." It turned out that the reporter had an Australian policy which he knew would be of the greatest benefit to the country. No paper would print it. His modest request was that Kipling would let him put forth his theory as the scheme of the novelist. "They will print it," he said, "if I give it as coming from you." "All right," agreed Kipling, "fire ahead." So the young reporter got in four mortal columns telling the people of Australia how to run their country. "I never read the article," said Kipling; "but there must have been some amazing theories in it from the storm it raised."

### PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

#### DOCTOR B. T. MOSELEY

Can be found at his office, Albert's Store, (upstairs) during the day. At night, at his residence, (green house) corner Fifth and Casson Streets. Responds promptly to calls, day or night.

#### DR. S. H. RUSHING,

—ALEXANDRIA, LA.— Residence on Fourth and Washington streets. Office and Hospital on Fourth and DeSoto streets. Surgeon for the Texas and Pacific and Houston, Central Arkansas and Northern Railroad Companies. All will be promptly cared for upon application.

#### ROBT. P. HUNTER,

Attorney-at-Law, ALEXANDRIA, LA.

#### 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

#### REAL ESTATE BROKER.

ALEXANDRIA, LA.

#### R. A. HUNTER,

Stenographer and Typewriter

Will do Short-Hand and Typewriting work for professional and business men at their offices if desired, or at his office, corner Third and Lee Streets. Charges reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed, both as to speed and quality of work.

#### JACOB IRVING, JR.,

#### BUTCHER

Dealer in all kinds of Fresh Meats. Lowest prices. Spot cash. Stall at market house, Alexandria, Louisiana.

## Travel in Comfort

by taking advantage of the Superior Train Service, Elegant equipment and fast time via—



the short line to New Orleans, Memphis and points in the Southeast. The direct line to North and West Texas, Arizona, Old and New Mexico, Oregon, Colorado and California. The fastest time to Hot Springs, Little Rock and St. Louis.

### Pullman Tourist Sleepers!

To St. Louis, Little Rock, Shreveport, New Orleans, Denver, El Paso, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

### LOWEST TICKET RATES!

Time table and all desired information will be furnished by any of the ticket agents of the Texas & Pacific Railway or W. A. DASHTEL, Tron. Pass. Agt. L. S. THORNE, Third Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr. GASTON MESSLER, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Dallas, Texas.

### RED RIVER LINE.

Chas. P. Trunslow, President. Chas. W. Brown, 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, capacity 3500 bales of cotton.

Hallett, capacity 2000 bales of cotton.

W. T. Scovell, capacity 1500 bales of cotton.

Anna B. Adams, capacity 1000 bales of cotton.

Rosa Bland, capacity 500 bales of cotton.

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

Boats leave New Orleans Wednesday and Saturday, and leave Shreveport 1st days 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.

## TWO GOOD PAPERS FOR THE PRICE OF ONE

WE HAVE MADE ARRANGEMENTS WHEREBY WE CAN OFFER THE WILD FAMOUS WEEKLY DETROIT FREE PRESS

### THE LOUISIANA DEMOCRAT,

BOTH, ONE YEAR, \$1.75.

The Free Press is a Large Twelve Page Weekly, and has the Largest Number of Special Contributors of any Weekly Published in America.

HEREAFTER "M. QUAD," THE FAMOUS HUMORIST, WILL WRITE EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE FREE PRESS.

THE FREE PRESS ALSO HAS A Special "Merry Times" Department, FOR THE CHILDREN.

### SPECIAL - WOMAN'S - PAGE.

Sample copies sent free. Address, LOUISIANA DEMOCRAT, Alexandria, La.

### FIRST NATIONAL - BANK,

OF ALEXANDRIA, LA. Capital, - - \$50,000.

Does a general banking business. Deposits in amounts of \$5 and upwards received payable on demand. Exchange bought and sold. Collections promptly attended to. Offers to the public and depositors every facility that their business, balances and responsibility warrant.

Officers—Thos. Clements, president; J. Ehrstein, vice president; A. Wettermark, Jr., cashier.

### ...UNDERTAKER...

And dealer in Metallic and Rosewood Coffins.

### SHOP, Corner Lee and Fifth

Sts., Alexandria.

### Wanted—An Idea

Who can think? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WIDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1.00 price book and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

### 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

## PATENTS

&lt;