

St. Tammany Farmer.

COVINGTON, LA., MARCH 8, 1890

New plant spring gardens.

Weather chilly, cloudy, rainy, windy.

See Council proceedings in another column.

Shoot the marbles. Kite time has arrived, boys.

The game law for the protection of deer went into effect last Saturday, the 1st inst.

Postmasters, beware! The post-office at Brookhaven, Miss., was recently burglarized of over \$500.

Work on the Town Hall will be resumed in a few days, and the building will be completed in short order.

Work is progressing rapidly on the new hotel at Claiborne, and it will be finished by the middle of next month.

Roasting ears won't be pulled as early this year as many supposed, and the cold snap snapped snap beans in the bud.

The weather report failed to come to hand this week. We suppose it went down with the mercury and hasn't come up yet.

Congressman Robertson has favored many of his constituents in this parish, including the editor, with an abundant supply of garden seeds.

The new two-cent postage stamps are of a carmine color. The supply of green stamps on hand will be perfectly valid until they are exhausted.

Capt. S. R. Poitevent, charged with the killing of Thos. H. McAvoy, will have a preliminary examination before Judge Jas. M. Thompson, at the Courthouse, today.

The steamer New Camelia will be withdrawn from the Mandeville trade for about two weeks, for her annual overhauling. She will make her regular Sunday excursion tomorrow, which will be her last trip until further notice.

New potatoes! Mr. Louis Alphonse, of Mandeville, sent us, last Thursday, some fine new Irish potatoes, of very fair size. They are the first of the season. He made about fifty barrels. With a month's more growth they would have been fully matured, but he was compelled to dig them on account of the cold weather.

Several important judicial sales will take place at the Courthouse today, in the following named suits: Eugene Garady vs. J. H. Connors and Ed. J. Guerringer; Henry Lochte & Co. vs. W. B. Porter. Also the property belonging to the succession of the late Jules Duval. For full description see advertisements on next page.

The preliminary examination of Jourdan Stewart, who recently killed J. M. Roberts, on Honey Island, took place before Judge Jas. M. Thompson at the Courthouse last Saturday, and after hearing the evidence of a number of witnesses, the accused was discharged from custody, the court finding that the killing was done in self-defense. Mr. F. A. Guyol was the attorney for the accused.

Dr. Leon and his minstrels have gone to Madisonville, but we understand he will return soon and give a performance for the benefit of the Town Hall fund. The doctor made many friends while here, and sold a vast amount of his family medicine, which is a sufficient guarantee of its worth. We have no hesitation in recommending the doctor to the kind consideration of the people wherever he goes.

As it is near the time for bees to swarm, a friend has seen in "Home and Farm," some years ago, a plan to make them settle. It need not be used unless they seem disposed to run away. "Take a looking glass and turn it so as to cast the reflection of the sun right onto the swarm. This, it is said, confuses them, and causes them to settle immediately." As they usually swarm in sunshine, this is worthy of a trial.

We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. John Peters, in another column. He is now selling Electric Burners at 50 cts., and Warranted Sewing Machine Springs at 35 cts. He is also agent for the unrivaled Stove-pipe Shelves and Utensil Stand combined. These shelves can be attached to any stove-pipe, and are useful for keeping food warm, and will be found very handy for many purposes. All persons using a stove should purchase a set of these shelves.

THE DUTY ON RICE.

A Washington special to the Times-Democrat, March 4, says:

The Ways and Means Committee are still struggling with the rice and sugar schedules. A day or so ago it was decided not to make a cut in rice greater than 15 per cent, but in order to protect certain Northern industries, they to-day determined to make the cut still greater. Their present plan, therefore, is to fix the following rates of duty: Cleaned rice 1 1/2 cents, uncleaned 1 cent, patty 1/2 cent, broken 1/4 cent. These are pretty much the same figures fixed in the Senate bill of the last Congress, and make a cut in the existing tariff of 30 per cent. on cleaned rice, 33 1/2 on uncleaned, and 60 on patty. The rate on broken rice remains about the same.

Our representatives in Congress should use every effort to prevent any reduction in the duty on rice. The Republicans argue that as rice cannot be raised in the North, it is entitled to no protection. This is strictly in accordance with their usually narrow-minded and selfish views. It is true that rice growing is strictly a Southern industry, but it is one that is increasing with marvelous rapidity, thousands of acres being added every year to the area in rice, and with the moderate protection afforded by the present duty, the South will soon raise all the rice consumed in this country, and have some for export. To cripple this growing Southern industry, in order that some wealthy protected Northern industries may be still further protected, clearly illustrates the sectional animosity that abides in the breast of the average Republican, whose warped intellect renders it impossible for him to realize that what benefits any section benefits the entire country.

KILRAIN TO GO TO JAIL.—The Supreme Court last Monday, at Jackson, Miss., affirmed the decision of the lower court, in the case of Jake Kilrain, the prize fighter. The sentence of the lower court was imprisonment in the county jail at Purvis for two months, and a fine of \$200.

The case of John L. Sullivan will be decided next Monday. His sentence was one year's imprisonment without fine, and the court will probably affirm his case also.

WARMOOTH CONFIRMED.—The U. S. Senate, last Monday, confirmed the appointment of ex-Gov. Warmoth as Collector of the Port of New Orleans, by a vote of 42 to 8. The eight votes in opposition were composed of 5 Democrats and 3 Republicans. Of the 42 votes for confirmation, 26 were Republicans and 16 Democrats. This is a defeat for the Kellogg-Coleman faction of the small coterie of Republicans in this State.

BURKE'S NAME MISSING.—The annual parade of the New Orleans Fire Department took place last Tuesday. A notable feature of the parade was the fact that the silver plate bearing the name of E. A. Burke had been removed from the engine of Mississippi 2, the engine having been named after him. "How are the mighty fallen!"

The goose bone prophecy was about right, except that it fixed the coldest day about five weeks too soon. It said "there will not be many days in which running water will freeze," and in February there would be "disastrous floods and dam bursting, and the land to pay generally." It looks as though this evil prediction will come true, except as to the time, judging from the reports of high water all over the country.

Every paid up subscriber to the FARMER is entitled to a copy of Dr. Kendall's "Treatise on the Horse and His Diseases," a most valuable book. Do not fail to ask for it when you come to pay your subscription.

When McEnery was Governor there was a great deal said about his free use of the pardoning power. But the pardon of Martini, the ballot-box stuffer and registration forger, by Gov. Nicholls, caps the climax. It is a wrong and disgrace that is keenly felt by the law-abiding people of the State. In the interest of fair elections in the future, he should have been made to serve out his term of imprisonment.

The Pearl River packets, the Earl and S. R. Poitevent, arrived at our wharf last Thursday with a good freight. The two boats loaded with cotton and left for New Orleans on a race and made the trip in two days. The Earl won the race by a few hours.—Pearl River News.

If the East Louisiana Railroad ever reaches that section, it will interfere somewhat with the trade of these two steamers.

CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORY.

The construction of the mammoth Central Sugar Factory which Messrs. John A. Morris and Don Cathey have decided to erect at Franklin, in the Parish of St. Mary, will be commenced at once and will be completed in time to have everything in readiness to take off the sugar crop of that fertile section next fall.

Mr. Thos. Souley, the well known architect, accompanied by Mr. J. F. Brown, a practical engineer and machinist, and the surveying corps of the Morgan railroad, visited Franklin a few days ago and at once mapped out the work which has to be performed. The line for the switch to the factory was surveyed and arrangements made to lay the track. The switch or spur track which connects the Morgan Railroad with the factory is nearly two miles long, and it is estimated that it cannot be built in less than a month. In the meantime, however, the construction of the factory will not be delayed, as steps have been taken to transport the necessary material to the ground, which fortunately are conveniently near at hand. The facilities at New Iberia for manufacturing bricks have upon investigation been found ample, and all the bricks now in the kilns have been purchased.

Contracts have been signed by Mr. John Emmer to deliver immediately 170,000 bricks, Capt. E. T. King to furnish 50,000 within twenty days, and Mr. William Southwell to deliver 120,000 by April 1st.

The material which has been purchased at New Iberia will be towed in barges down Bayou Teche to the site of the new factory at the rate of 50,000 a week. In addition to the skilled brick layers of Franklin and adjacent towns a large force of men has been employed in this city, and the work of laying the foundations will commence at once.

The people of St. Mary's Parish are betraying the greatest interest in the enterprise, because they fully appreciate the fact that the building of such factories throughout the sugar growing parishes will make the planters perfectly independent of any tariff legislation which Congress may see fit to enact. The enterprise is one of vast importance to the sugar interests of this State, and we hope and believe that its success will exceed the most sanguine expectations of Messrs. Morris and Cathey.—Daily States.

The above mentioned factory will be built exclusively of brick and iron, three stories high and 300 feet square. Car sheds, storage rooms, boarding house for employees and other structures will be built. The entire premises will be lighted by electricity, and the yards are to be paved with asphalt. A seven roller mill will be put up, to be grouped in two mills of two rollers each and one of three rollers. The rollers are to be seven feet in length and five feet in diameter. The capacity of the plant will be from 500 to 800 tons of cane per day, or about 9,000,000 pounds of sugar annually. The cost of the factory and equipments will represent half a million dollars.

With one or two such factories in St. Tammany parish, our acreage in cane would soon be increased a hundred fold.

THE CANE IS SAFE.

The thermometer was 31 degrees in the city on Friday night and was one or two degrees lower in the country. The influence of Lake Pontchartrain and of the smoke from numerous factories and dwellings ameliorates the city temperature, while in the country the radiation from the soil lowers the thermometer.

Last night the minimum temperature on the customhouse was 29.5 degrees F. It is likely that the thermometer in the country, in this section of the State, marked 27 degrees.

This temperature has undoubtedly done great

DAMAGE TO TRUCK FARMS AND ORCHARDS.

A good deal of apprehension has been expressed regarding the effect of the freeze on the growing cane, particularly on the stubble that has been already dug.

As to the crop generally, the Item has already expressed its opinion and given good reason therefor, that the cutting down of the cane by frost or fire does little, if any, damage. The freeze did not penetrate the soil to a depth exceeding a quarter of an inch, and did not consequently reach the germ.

The effect on stubble already dug out requires more serious consideration. Where the earth is en-

tirely removed from the point where the sprout leaves the mother cane the shoot would unquestionably be killed. But we do not think one stalk in a thousand is in this condition, as the first digging always leaves considerable earth around the stubble.

Cane is a very hardy plant. It is not uncommon to see a stalk of cane left all through a severe winter on the bare roadside sprout out in the spring, and we believe that a thin film of earth is sufficient to protect the plant from such cold as we had last night. Cane is much more liable to damage from wet than from cold weather.

THE ITEM'S CONCLUSION is that the sugar cane is not seriously injured, and that by Saturday the cane will be showing again above the ground.—Sunday's City Item.

A STATE CANNOT BE SUED.

The brief announcement on the Item's bulletin board yesterday after the paper had gone to press that the Bernard Hans case had been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in favor of the State of Louisiana imported a matter of the highest consequence. The dispatch was brief but sufficiently to the point.

Washington, March 3.—[Special] The Bernard Hans case was decided by the Supreme Court to-day. The opinion, written by Judge Bradley, holds that a State cannot be sued. Judgment of the court below affirmed.

This case, as the readers of the Item know, was brought by Bernard Hans, a citizen of Louisiana, by his attorneys, Rouse & Grant, against the State to compel the payment of coupon No. 12, of the Louisiana consuls of 1874. The semi-annual interest represented by this coupon had been "remitted" by the convention of 1879, and the money, which had been paid by the people and was deposited in the fiscal agency bank to the credit of the coupon holders, was used for other purposes. Hans sued to compel the State to refund the money thus taken by the strong hand without the authority of law, as he held, and in violation of the rights of the coupon holders. The sole defense of the State was want of jurisdiction by reason of non-residency, and the Circuit Court (Judge Pardee and Billings concurring) sustained the demurrer, the effect of which was to dismiss the suit.

The affirmation of this decision by the Supreme Court settles finally, so far as the judiciary can settle it, the immunity of a State in the Union from suit without its consent. Cases have been brought before the Court in all the possible phases, but without success. Aliens were ruled out under the eleventh amendment. An original case was brought by two States (New York and New Hampshire) against Louisiana, but all went down for want of authority to sue. Finally, Messrs. Rouse & Grant, for Hans, conceived the idea that a citizen might sue his own State in the United States Court on a Federal question, as there is no apparent prohibition of such a proceeding in the eleventh amendment or any other part of the Constitution. The cause was ably presented; the issue was so squarely made that there was no possibility of dodging or evading it by sending the case off on a technical point, and the result is, as all the world now knows, without the least reason to haggle or doubt about it, that a State is entirely sovereign, and can not be sued by any one.—City Item.

A NEW COTTON HARVESTER.

A test was made Tuesday last on the farm of Mr. John F. Crow, twelve miles above Waco, of the Campbell cotton picker, and in the words of Mr. Crow, it proved to be "a cotton picker that would pick cotton." The inventor of this machine, Mr. Angus Campbell, of Chicago, was present at the test and Mr. Oscar Cantesson, of Waco was there. There were also present neighbors of Mr. Crow from far and wide, and one of the spectators was Mr. Seth Turner, the road machine man. Perfecting the machine delayed the matter until the season was over, but Mr. Crow's plantation was an abandoned field of cotton on very rough ground, the stalks brittle, and all the fluffy, oily qualities of the lint washed out by rain and withered by frost and sunshine alternately. "Surely," one old planter said, "if it gathers that cotton it will gather it true enough in good picking season." Well, it gathered it with the nicety of a picker with a soul to save, at six bits a hundred and feed himself.

The Campbell picker has rotary fingers tipped and margined with brush hair and it takes hold of the lint with human intelligence and puts it in the bag. It is a wheeled machine, with a pole and two mules to draw it. Those who saw it say the long night of cotton planting is over and the day dawn has come, and that the man cotton picker's occupation has gone to be with Othello, the Moor of Venice.—Waco Day.

A teaspoon of salt in each kerosene lamp makes the oil give a much clearer, better light.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

COVINGTON, LA., Mar. 4, 1890.

The regular meeting of the Council was held on the above date.

Present—F. A. Guyol, Mayor; E. R. Doyle, E. Frederick, H. J. Smith, F. B. Martindale and W. Kennedy.

Absent—Paul Laborde.

On motion, the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

Mr. H. J. Smith, member of the Town Hall Building Committee, reported that he had purchased the window sash and frames, and that all the lumber was on the ground except the flooring and ceiling and the planed lumber. The latter will be on hand in a few days, when work would be resumed and the building completed without delay.

The following bills were then read and approved:

Joe Marigny, to two days work hauling dirt to put on drain tiles, \$2.

P. J. Dullon, to two days mule hire, \$2; to putting down drain tiles, \$1; to attendance on Council, 50 cts. Total, \$3 50.

H. J. Smith, to 13 drain tiles, \$—.

A. C. Dickson, to 1670 feet of lumber, \$21 70.

The Council then adjourned.

F. A. GUYOL, Mayor.

W. G. KENTZEL, Secretary.

A GLIMPSE OF THE FAR WEST.

From our enterprising young friend, John R. Galey, who is at present engaged in a prosperous business in Nebraska, we have received a copy of Leigh World, published in Colfax County, which gives us a glimpse of the far west.

The condition of affairs out there from an agricultural point of view is little less than appalling. If any one doubts the future of the South let him read the following, written under the caption, "Corn as Fuel."

One thousand bushels of corn were recently attached in Kansas to satisfy a debt of \$100, but the defendant claimed that he was using the corn for fuel, and the justice held that as one year's fuel was exempt from execution, and the quantity seized was not excessive, the corn must be released. Everybody in the West knows that corn has frequently been used as fuel for the simple reason that it is worth less than coal; but the eastern press has shown a disposition to treat the statement with ridicule, or as a fiction born of the exuberance of western imagination. But as the matter has, even in a small way, become a question of judicial discussion, it is to be hoped that it will be viewed more seriously, and that the attention of the American people at large may be called to the deplorable condition of the western farmer, who from no fault of his own, but owing to a perverse railroad system and a robbing tariff, is unable to make his daily labor pay for his daily bread.

It is not necessary to suppose that every farmer in the West is starving, or is obliged to burn his crop to keep from freezing, for such is not the case; but it is true that the business of farming in this section is an extremely and unprofitably unprofitable one, and must necessarily be abandoned by many persons, unless relief of some sort is speedily had.

As a matter of curiosity to our readers, we also copy the following advertisement displayed in bold type on the editorial page:

Corn! corn! 15,000 bushels of corn wanted within the next ten days at 15 cents a bushel; in trade or on account. Now fetch in your corn!

F. J. SMITH.

Such a proposition as this would meet with ridicule in Louisiana.

Here is the local market report:

Ear corn	14c
Shell corn	14c
Oats	12c
Wheat	35c 45c
Hogs	3 27
Eggs	10c
Butter	6c

—Baton Rouge Truth.

COLEMAN AND SUGAR.

Representative Coleman is true to the interests of Louisiana on the tariff. When asked if he knew anything about the rumored reduction of the duty on sugar, by a New York Herald representative, he replied promptly:

I have heard nothing of it. Mr. McKinley promised to inform me if he decided to take such action. As a republican I would be apt to hear of any such project. In fact I think I would be consulted. You may say for me that I shall cast my vote against any reduction in the duty on sugar as it comes from the soil. It is the raw sugar in which I am interested. I shall not only oppose such reduction, but I shall consider that I am justified in attacking any schedule if the interests of my people are attacked. Mr. McKenna, of California, who is a member of the ways and means committee, represents a sugar constituency, and I think he shares my views."

GOLDEN YEARS.—Golden years are passing by, and each of them should be filled with noble deeds and acts. Recommend REED'S CHILL CURE to some sick friend, and you will have one good act placed to your credit. For sale at Heintz' Drug Store.

EFFECTS OF THE FREEZE.

The ice of last Saturday and Sunday, and heavy frosts of Monday and Tuesday, killed all the early vegetables and corn, which were a month in advance of the usual time, on account of the warm winter. We learn that stubble cases were badly damaged, and oats that had jointed were killed. Peach and fig trees, and blackberry bushes, present a shabby appearance, with their dead and shriveled leaves.

It will require some time to ascertain the actual damage done to the fruit trees, but those who had vegetable gardens will have to plant over again, and now is the time to commence. There is still time to have an abundance of spring vegetables as early as in average years.

Mr. Robert S. Day, of New Orleans, suggests that oil be poured along the Mississippi levees to keep the waves from dashing against them, after the manner of oiling the waters around ships at sea. This plan is worth trying, and may result in making the river run faster and smoother.

MANDEVILLE ITEMS.

MANDEVILLE, March 6, 1890.

EDITOR ST. TAMMANY FARMER:

Our town was visited last Saturday, Sunday and Monday with a terrible ice storm. All the truck farms are "non est." Even the fig and china berry trees are destroyed. The cabbages are broken to pieces, and the cane crop is totally ruined.

To-day the wind is southeast and water rising.

We had the pleasure of meeting that genial "Paul," of the Exchange, who arrived on Tuesday evening. He has come to remain, and wishes to be remembered to his Covington friends.

Our town is still on the boom. The squeak of the saw, the hammering of the hatchets and the smooth noise of the trowel is heard all over town.

The schooner Depre Bros. has just arrived from Amite river with a cargo of 35,000 shingles.

All the stores are doing well. The Pig at Aleck's is recovering from the "grippe." Frank is O. K. Peters is mossy. Levy can't complain.

Our little dry goods store-keeper, Mrs. Pizzetta, is jubilant over her sales, as all the young ladies of our town deal with her.

Our Town Marshal has returned and is attending to his duties.

Our Mayor has good prospects on hand. Breakwaters are the prospects, but we doubt it.

Our friends Depre Bros. have a new wrinkle. It is called the "muscatache cup;" also a "lagnappe" ticket. Go on and prosper, friend "Alphonse." TEASKE.

JAPANESE FRUITS.

MYRICA RUBRA.

Japanese fruits are attracting considerable attention in our coast prairie country, and many new varieties are being introduced by some of our most progressive citizens. A new evergreen fruit-bearing tree from Japan is being introduced, and we would be glad if some of our enterprising citizens would give it a trial, if they have not already done so. We mean the "myrica rubra." It is a native of southern Japan, and is said to be a prolific bearer. It is said to grow to a height of fifty feet, and from two to three feet in diameter, and the foliage resembles the magnolia. The fruit resembles the blackberry, and is about one inch long and three-quarters of an inch in diameter. The fruit is regarded as delicious and excellent for preserving. The tree is ornamental and the timber is used for fine cabinet work. The tree is said to be hardy, and will grow in any latitude where the thermometer reaches 15 degrees above zero. It is believed that the tree and fruit will be a great acquisition to the Southern States, especially on the Gulf coast.

—Houma Courier.

CHRIST (EPISCOPAL) CHURCH.—Divine services will be held regularly as follows: 1st, 3d, 4th and 5th Sundays, morning prayer and sermon; Mr. H. L. Fitch, in charge. 2d Sunday, morning prayer and sermon, and the celebration of the Holy Communion, at 11 o'clock, Rev. Mr. Cleburne officiating. It is requested that all unbaptized children and adults present themselves on the 2d Sunday for baptism.

When subscribing for a newspaper get the best, The Times-Democrat of New Orleans—Daily and Weekly. It has the LARGEST CIRCULATION.

Only \$1 per year.

The largest saw-mill in the South has just been completed by Messrs. Poitevent & Farve at Pearlton, Miss. It has a capacity of turning out about 300,000 feet a day. It will be remembered that their old mill was burned last May, and the new one has been in course of erection ever since.

The Ohio and Mississippi rivers are still rising. It is said the river is one hundred miles wide at Cairo. Several small breaks have occurred in the levees, and there are fears of a disastrous overflow.

The Hudson County, New Jersey, Health Board, lately prosecuted a healer who, in making out bills for his patients, charged so much for his services and so much "for luck."

A LADY'S PERFECT COMPANION.—Our new book by Dr. John H. Dye, one of New York's most skillful physicians, shows that pain is not necessary in childbirth, but results from causes easily understood and overcome. It clearly proves that any woman may become a mother without suffering any pain whatever. It also tells how to overcome and prevent morning sickness and the many other evils attending pregnancy. It is highly endorsed by physicians everywhere as the wife's true private companion. Cut this out. It will save you great pain and possibly your life. Send two-cent stamp for descriptive circulars, testimonials and confidential letter sent in sealed envelope. Address, FRANK THOMAS & Co., Publishers, Baltimore, Md.

AUTOMATIC SEWING MACHINES! Prices reduced. Every family now can have the best Automatic Sewing Machine in the market at reduced price. For particulars send for our new Illustrated Circular with samples of stitching. Our Illustrated Circular shows every part of the Machine perfectly, and a worth sending for even if you have a Machine. Write to E. M. W. & Co., 433 and 437 West 2d St., N. Y. City.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Covington, La., Post-office Friday, March 7, 1890:

Persons calling for the same will please say advertisement:

Christopher Isaac

Guyol Adolphe

Willis John Indiana

Hart Della Mrs

Ward John M 4

If not called for in thirty days from date, the above letters will be sent to the Dead-Letter Office.

A few of one cent additional postage is required on all advertised letters.

CHAS. HENRY P. M.

RIGHT AND WRONG.

Never a wrong but has a right; Never a day but has a night; Never a chill, but there's a tonic; And the bottle has KERR'S CURE, CURE

For sale at Heintz' Drug Store.

New Advertisements.

Notice.

On and after this date, March 8th, I will sell

ELECTRIC BURNERS, at 50 cts.

WARRANTED SEWING MACHINE SPRINGS, at 35 cts.

I am also agent for the Unrivaled

STOVE-PIPE SHELVES,

And Utensil Stand combined, per set of five shelves.

JOHN PETERS, Covington, La.

Succession of John Wadsworth.

State of Louisiana, Parish of St. Tammany.—Eighteenth Judicial District Court.

By virtue of an order of sale from the honorable the aforesaid court, and to me directed, bearing date February 20, 1890.

I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the door of the Courthouse, in the town of Covington, parish and State aforesaid, on THURSDAY, April 10, 1890 between legal sale hours, the following described property, to-wit:

1st. 41 25-100 acres of land, southeast quarter of southeast quarter of section 26, township 8, range 16.

2d. 41 15-100 acres of land, southwest quarter of southeast quarter of section 31, township 8, range 15.

Acquired by John Wadsworth from the United States of America, June 25, 1855.

Terms of sale cash.

W. B. COOK, Sheriff, Covington, La., March 6, 1890.

Land Office, New Orleans, La., Feb. 25, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the district court, at Covington, La., on Thursday, April 10, 1890, viz:

PRESTON BURNS,

Who made Adjoining Farm Home No. 8528, for lots 5-6, 7 and 8, and the southwest quarter of the south west quarter of section 23, township 5, range 10 east, St. Helena Meridian.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Alex. Bennett, Jackson Jany, Farman Rogers and John T. Munch, all of St. Tammany Parish, La.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 25th day of February, 1890.

Land Office, New Orleans, La., Feb. 25, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the district court, at Covington, La., on Friday, April 11, 1890, viz:

PRESSLEY G. CRADDOCK,

Who made homestead entry No. 5432, for the west half of the northwest quarter, and west half of the southwest quarter, of section 21, township 7, south range 14 east, St. Helena Meridian.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

W.