

Latest quotations: Cotton, Middling, 7 13-16c. Cotton seed, \$11 per ton. Rice, \$2 00 to \$2 70 per barrel.

Two ladies, sisters, died at Lake-John, Ala., from religious excitement during the progress of a revival.

It is said that in London over a thousand children are annually suffocated in bed while sleeping with their parents.

Fatal railway accidents are of daily occurrence in the North, and it is becoming dangerous to travel on the cars up there.

The negro Dixon is still the lightweight champion. He defeated Solly Smith, in New York, last Monday, in seven rounds.

"Do you take this man for better or worse?" asked the minister. "I can't tell until I have had him for a little while," returned the bride.

Gov. Foster has instructed the district attorney to institute a prompt and vigorous investigation into the recent Jefferson parish lynching outrage.

Louisiana sheriffs will meet at Lafayette, October 14th, with a view of organizing an association of sheriffs similar to that of Texas and other states.

A maniac entered the Chicago Board of Trade last Wednesday and fired five shots among the members, fatally wounding a prominent banker and a telegraph operator.

Appearance all point to the fact that Congress will soon repeal the bounty on sugar, and impose an import duty of about a cent and a half a pound.

The indications are that Gov. Flower will not permit the Corbett-Mitchell fight to take place in New York. They will probably have their mill in New Orleans.

Next Thursday, October 5, the New York Democratic State Convention will meet at Saratoga, and nominate its ticket. The election will be held on Tuesday, Nov. 7.

A conspiracy of colored people had been planned in Virginia, at which it was intended to put a state ticket in the field for the November election, supposed wholly of Negro candidates.

My Minister—Oh my boy, can you tell me where naughty boys who fall on Sunday go to?

The Little Heathen—I ain't going to tell yer. Just yer find yer own place for yerself.

The Woman's Baking Company, of Chicago, has failed. It was understood that only women were to be in the concern, but it transpired afterwards that a man was at the head of it, and was the only member who made any money, the females losing \$47,000.

FOR DISTURBING THE PEACE.—A young man was arrested and fined \$10 and costs the other day at Harper, Kan., for persisting in singing "After the Ball" when requested to quit by the neighbors. He was prosecuted under the head of disturbing the peace.

The discussion on the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman bill is still going on with no prospect of an early termination. Last Monday, Senator Stewart, of Nevada, made an onslaught on the President, charging him with endeavoring to impose his will upon Congress.

Edward P. Kincaid, a St. Louis coffee importer, has a sidewalk on his place built entirely of pebbles taken out of sacks of coffee received from Brazil, and which he has paid for, as being coffee, the sum of \$15,000. When it comes to the tricks of trade, the Brazilian coffee planter is abreast of the times.

The Washington Argus, of St. Laundry parish, is ably edited by Miss Edith M. Hathorne. She must be an angel, for she frequently takes "flying" trips to various points in that vicinity. Last week she took a flying trip to Shreveport. We don't know where that is, but it must be a nice place, because it has a "Bean" in it.

HONEY ISLAND.

This notorious harbor of refuge is situated partly in southwest Mississippi and southeast Louisiana. The channels and chutes of the Pearl river forms its boundaries, and the interior is a succession of forests, swamps, canebrakes, bayous and palmetto slashes. There are no roads or bridges, and it requires an old resident to follow up the blind trails and deer paths which are the only means of inter-communication, and these are broken at short distances by deep bayous, pools and inlets. Fish and game are abundant, and a rifle, bowie knife and axe renders the refugee a competency. The population is confined altogether to refugees from justice and their descendants, who are about as dangerous as their progenitors. Once a murderer, horse thief or train robber gets into Honey Island he is safe even from pursuit, and the States' attorney for the parish or county in which the crime is committed might as well enter a "nolle prosequi" on his record, for there is no hope of ever catching the outlaw.

Some of the older refugees, whose crimes have been forgotten, have built cabins, made small clearings on high grounds, and raised some corn, potatoes and vegetables, but these little clearings are always in the center of some cane brake, the covered path through which no sheriff's officer could ever find his way.

For nearly a century Honey Island has been subjected to no lawful authority, and the only organized attempt to clean it out was a failure. During the war its population was augmented by many deserters, and the Confederates made ineffectual raids but lost some of their men and captured none.

Access to the outside world is however easy enough, and whenever a refugee gets tired of his surroundings and pines for better society, or kills one of his fellow outlaws and has to leave in a hurry, he can get to Texas either by land or water. He will find no officer on guard either at the mouth of Pearl river or on the shore boundaries of the delectable island.

In ancient times there were cities of refuge, and the criminal who could lay hands on the horns of the altar was temporarily safe, but in our days Honey Island is as secure a refuge, and it were well that if all who escaped into that section would only stay there, to let them alone, and not worry them with any fears of arrest. In a few years all the rascals in the country would be in, and the honest population outside, of Honey Island.—Baton Rouge Truth.

From the above it would appear that Honey Island is populated entirely by outlaws and the worst class of criminals. We know that such is not the case. Many of the residents of Honey Island are law-abiding, good and useful citizens and tax-payers. They have their farms, live stock, comfortable homes, stores, saw mills, schools, etc., and are in a prosperous condition. There may be a few criminals hiding there in the swamps, but the entire population should not be judged by them, although such was perhaps the case years ago. We hope some of the enterprising residents will write us a truthful account of Honey Island as it is today.—at least that portion of it that is located in St. Tammany parish.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Herald makes the prediction that when the report of Mr. Stout regarding Hawaiian affairs is sent to the Senate the country will be furnished with some very interesting reading. His forecast of the report is to the effect that the revolution in Hawaii was the result of a plot in which high government officials at Washington were financially interested, and that the navy of the United States was used to carry out their schemes. It is understood that the report will be laid before the Senate just as soon as the vote is taken on the repeal of the Sherman silver law.—Daily States.

President Cleveland's second baby having been successfully launched on the sea of life, would it not be well for the Senate to pass the repeal bill and adjourn? There is really no further need for a lot of old women in Washington.—Grand Rapids Herald.

Six train robbers held up a train in Missouri last Monday night. It proved to be a "dummy" train, and instead of being loaded with dollars, it was loaded with policemen. Two of the robbers were killed and the rest captured. Three of the robbers were "decoys," and led the others into the trap.

A HOG CHOLERA REMEDY.

Iowa Homestead.] Dr. T. J. Dodge, of Hamilton, Ill., writes as follows on the subject of hog cholera: Mr. Edron—As the price of hogs is sufficiently high to pay the farmer to use every means of protecting them from the ravages of cholera, I deem it my duty to give to the public, free, my receipt for the cure of what is termed hog cholera. I have used this remedy for thirty-three years, and raised hogs all time, both here and on my ranch in Nebraska, and never lost a hog. Have experimented by placing one well hog with a lot of sick ones and keeping it well by the use of this remedy. You will consider a great blessing on the farmers of this country by publishing this in full in your valuable paper. I am now engaged in other business, and have been for sixteen years, and am willing to let others prosper by the long years of experience of mine with the remedy I discovered myself for the cure of this disease.

The prescription and directions for use are as follows: Arsenic, one-half pound; cape aloes, one-half pound; blue vitriol, one-quarter pound; black antimony, one ounce. Grind and mix well the remedy before using. The following are the directions for use: 1. Sick hogs in all cases to be separated from the well ones and placed in dry pens with only five large hogs or eight small ones in each pen. 2. Feed nothing but dry feed, but no water only the slops until cured.

3. When hogs refuse to eat turn them on their backs, and with a long-handled spoon put the dry medicine down their throats. 4. Dose for large hogs, one teaspoonful three times a day for three days; then miss one day and repeat the amount until cured. Shoats or pigs one-half the amount. 5. As a preventative one teaspoonful once a week will keep your hogs in healthy condition to take on fat. I can place one well hog in a pen with a hundred sick ones, and with this remedy keep him well. 6. Let no other stock but hogs have access to this remedy, as it is to them a deadly poison.

Dr. Dodge adds that for many years he sold this receipt for \$5 and treated thousands of hogs at the rate of \$1 per head, paying the owner ten cents a pound for all that died after treatment began.

How a GERMAN LIKED SPIDERS.—Bushman and New Caladonians are said to enjoy spiders, and we have heard of a German—a scientific German of course—who spread them on his bread like butter. But the taste is not a European one any more than a taste for caterpillars, cockroaches, ants and wire-worms, all of which are eaten in different parts of the globe.—London Spectator.

Oysters once played an important part in English history. One of the objections of George I. to the throne of England was that he could not find in all England oysters to his liking. He gumbled at their queer taste and want of flavor, and threatened to return to Hanover. As the departure of the king might lead to the return of the Starbuck, his ministers devoted themselves to find out which sort of oysters the monarch liked. On discovering that he was fond of state oysters, no time was lost in procuring some with a good strong rankness about them. The king smacked his lips and consented to remain on the throne.]

SAFEST WAY TO SLEEP IN A CAR.

The majority of traveling men sleep head foremost on a well-balanced road and feet foremost on a road where the cars sometimes run on the track and sometimes on the ties. It is much pleasanter to sleep head first, as it were, because it prevents that swell-head feeling which results from too much blood being forced in the direction of the brain. But in case of an accident it is very much pleasanter to sleep the other way. Nature did not provide the human neck with as many joints as that of a giraffe or ostrich, and when a train suddenly comes to a standstill and the whole force of the collision comes on top of the skull, the feeling is unpleasant. On the other hand the knees have a kindly tendency to "give" on the occasion of the collision, and hence if a man is sleeping feet first he is less liable to accident if the train stops suddenly.

POISON VINES

Careful experiments have been made by eminent pathologists on poison by the sumac, the result indicating an almost perfect identity in the result with the disease known as erysipelas; and it is suggested therefore that the same remedy may be used for rhus poison as for the trouble in erysipelas. A letter of common potash soap, made strong and applied with a shaving brush on the affected parts, is a well known and effectual remedy. Those liable to be poisoned by this plant will do well to remember this, says Meekes, in his Monthly.

WERE YOU EVER A PENSIONER?

It is one of the questions now asked applicants for policies by the first-class life insurance companies, "Were you ever a pensioner?" And the reason for the question is to be found in the following true story: A well-to-do business man, in good social standing and in flourishing health applied recently at the office of a leading institution for additional life insurance to the amount of \$10,000. The medical examiner could find nothing whatever in the condition of the subject under his hands to indicate the presence of any disease, past or present, and supposed his company had received a promising new investor until the inquiry at the head of this article was reached. At that point the applicant stammered and admitted that he was at present drawing, prosperous and a healthy man as he was, a pension of \$12 a month. The medical examiner drew from him a tangled series of admissions that he had never really suffered from any injury or illness entitling him to a pension, but he had made out some sort of a nervous shock or deterioration, at the instigation of a pension agent, and had taken his \$12 a month from the United States government, rich man though he was, on the principle that "they all do it." The company refused the risk of insuring a man who had confessedly lied and sworn to his falsehoods for the purpose of securing his pension.—Ex.

A MILKING EXPERIMENT

Five cows were milked four weeks by two different persons, each milker serving two weeks, both being competent, one of them doing his average milking and not aware that an experiment was under way; the other was fully informed as to the nature of the experiment and expected to contribute his best skill for the purpose in view. In the case of the one unaware of the experiment the yield of milk from the five cows for two weeks was 864 pounds, the yield of milk from the same two for a corresponding period while in charge of the man aware of the experiment reached 1,131 pounds, an excess of 267 pounds in favor of the man who milked to dryness. The experiment proved that it pays to get all the cow has to deliver. Also that it is a matter of importance that the udder be emptied as rapidly as possible in a manner acceptable to the cow—this because of the effect on the richness of the milk in fat globules. Another important feature in milking to dryness is that first milk drawn is most aqueous, while the last contains most butter fat. While not strictly a result of this experiment it demonstrates anew the teachings of the experience that prostates that incompletely milked cows have a tendency to diminish their yield.—British Dairy Farmer.

In a little book with the title "Lectures," written by J. M. P. Otis, D. D., LL.D., the following occurs: A negro is a universal pilferer, but seldom a burglar. It is much easier to love the negro a thousand miles away than if he is your next-door neighbor. All the negroes are religious, including the penitentiary convicts, but none of them are moral, not excepting their preachers. Mounted on the shoulders of the whites, the negroes cry out "we are higher than you." Left to themselves, they would soon fall back into barbarism. Emancipation day should be observed as an annual thanksgiving day by the white people of the South. They were emancipated from the bondage of slavery as well as the negroes. It will require centuries to bring in the solution of the negro problem. For the present the white people of the South are too near the negro to see what his future may be, and the white people of the North are too far from him to see what his present condition is.

DRIVING NAILS IN A CHIMNEY.

An aged carpenter and builder says that he would never allow a nail to be driven into a chimney in a house that he was building. He believes from his experience and his reasoning, that a great many fires are the result of driving of nails into the plaster between the bricks of a chimney. This is quite generally done to hold the studding or boarding in place, although it is not necessary. The fact is that the nails, if long ones, become conductors of heat, and the carpenter knows of a number of fires that they have produced.—Portland Transcript.

See the World's Fair for Fifteen Cents

Upon receipt of your address and 15 cents in postage stamps, we will mail you prepaid our Sovereign Remedy or THE WORLD'S OCEANIC EXTRACT. The regular price is Fifty cents but as we want you to have one, we make the price nominal. You will find it a work of art and a thing to be prized. It contains full page views of the great buildings, with descriptions of same, and is executed in highest style of art. If not satisfied with it after you get it, we will refund the stamps and let you keep the book. Address: World's Fair, M. E. BUCKLEN & CO., Chicago, Ill.

GOD'S OWN COUNTRY.

Statistics show that the world has 80,000,000 cotton spindles, one half which are in Great Britain alone. This country has about 15,000,000 and the South has one-sixth of these, or 2,500,000. And yet the South raises three-fourths of the world's total cotton supply. The field for an increase in Southern cotton mills is practically unlimited. It would take an investment of \$300,000,000 of capital to build mills enough to consume the entire cotton crop of the South, and when manufactured this cotton would command over \$1,000,000,000 instead of selling for about \$300,000,000 a year, as it does now.

There are other interesting data which not only show what the South could do, but it is actually doing. We find that ten years ago her agricultural, manufacturing and mining products aggregated in value about \$1,300,000,000; now they are about \$2,100,000,000, and are annually increasing. The increase in the population during that period was only about 18 to 20 per cent, as the South has scarcely any immigration to swell its growth. So practically, the same people who, ten years ago, were producing \$1,300,000,000 a year are now, by reason of being more fully employed, able to turn out nearly \$1,000,000,000 a year more than they were then doing. They have doubled their railroad mileage and tripled and quadrupled their iron and coal production; tripled their cotton mills; added \$3,000,000,000 to the assessed value of their property; doubled their banking capital, and more than doubled their manufacturing interests. This is what they have done in ten years. Those who live to see another decade ended, and who compare the growth of this section during that time with what has been done in the last ten years, will be astonished at the difference, so great, in all human probability, will be the progress of the future.

Contemplate this future of a section of country, which has more coal and iron than all of Europe; one-half of all the timber in the United States; which raises three-fourths of the world's cotton crop, and which can manufacture the staple at a lower cost than New England or Great Britain; which practically monopolizes the phosphate rock deposits of the world; which can produce enough grain to supply America, and still not cultivate more than half its soil, which has a soil and climate adapted to the raising of fruit and vegetables in endless profusion and variety, which has almost every mineral useful in the arts and sciences, which has a great sea coast and rivers without number. Think of such combination, unknown elsewhere on earth, and then picture if you can the South of the future.

Assuredly, the coming of the time when this favored southland will over-throw, dwarf into insignificance every other section of the Union, is not the dream of a visionary.—Daily States.

The relative production of gold and silver from the mines of the entire globe during the past five hundred years has been about the same in value, or approximately \$7,000,000,000 of each metal. The consumption of silver in the arts is greater than of gold, leaving an excess of its latter metal for monetary uses. There is no good reason why silver should have been degraded, for it was at par with gold in 1873 when the Latin Union struck the first blow at its integrity as a money metal, and it would necessarily have remained practically at that standard if free coinage had continued to be the general rule among nations. Silver was degraded and then tainted with degradation. The same unkindly legislation toward gold would have destroyed its parity with silver and made it a merchandise commodity to be hawked about at whatever price people would pay for it, to be made into brassknives and finger rings, but as a matter of fact, all the gold and silver bullion in the world, added to the volume of sound paper currency needed in commerce, would not be too great a circulating medium to meet the requirements of modern civilization.—Baton Rouge Truth.

Mme. Patti will sail for America on her regular annual farewell tour Oct. 28. She will be accompanied by Mme. Fabri, Signors Galvani, Loly and Novere, a maid, a valet, a cook, a monkey, two parrots and a pug dog. Mr. Nicolini, husband of the dive, will, it is understood, also be of the party, if they can make room for him.

A Missouri girl recently adopted a peculiar method of consulting the oracles of fate as to her prospective matrimonial venture. She wrote the names of her three admirers on as many eggs and placed them under a setting hen. The lucky swain whose name adorned the egg first hatched, received the maiden's hand.

All Free. Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it free. Call on the advertiser Druggist and get a Trial Bottle Free. Send your name and address to E. F. Becklin & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills Free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing. Trial bottles free at W. C. Holst's Drug Store.

Abita Springs.

As the weather has been very changeable the last few weeks, the people come and go. Mr. Leon Bagnare has been spending a while in our little village. Misses May and Lou Hodgins, also Miss Florence Bernard, are guests at Mrs. Cooley's. Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Stevenson, of New Orleans, who have been stopping at Mrs. Cooley's, have returned to their home. Mr. Wisler, of New Orleans, is the guest of Mr. Wm. Merbal. The Misses Talley, of Pearl River, spent a few days with relatives here; they have returned to their home. Their many friends will be at a loss for them. Mr. Chas. Shay has left for New Orleans, where he will remain for a short time. Messrs. A. Frederick and G. Cook visited our little village last Monday. We were glad to see Messrs. H. Cook, R. McKlesack and H. Smith last Monday evening also.

A few drops of lemon juice will mitigate the pain of the sting of a bee.

New Advertisements.

Succession of Mr. and Mrs. Anstole Owsen.

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

By virtue of an order of sale from the honorable the aforesaid court, made on a decree, bearing date August 21, 1893.

I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the door of the Court-house, in the town of Covington, Parish of St. Tammany, La., on Saturday, October 28, 1893, between legal sale hours, the following described property, to-wit:

A certain tract of land situated in St. Tammany parish, Louisiana, lying to the east of Bayou Leonce, about six miles from its mouth, fronting on the west bank of Bayou Houville, forming a portion of Leandre Ducre's land, and containing two hundred and eighty-five acres, more or less. The lands occupied by Charles Clerie to be exempt from the effects of this sale, and also those of Numa Robert, about twenty-five acres.

Terms of Sale—The above described property, having been offered for sale for cash, and failing to bring the amount as the law directs, it is now offered for sale on a credit of twelve months, for what it will bring, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, and a mortgage related to the property to secure the payment of the same, less the cost of the suit, which must be paid in CASH.

W. B. Cook, Sheriff. Covington, La., Sept. 28, 1893.

Land Office, New Orleans, La., September 23, 1893.

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 clerk of the district court, at Covington, La., on Saturday, November 4, 1893, viz:

ISAAC PIERRE.

Who made homestead entry No. 2627, for the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 6, west half of the southeast quarter, and the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 7, township 5, south range 10 east, St. Helena meridian.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: A. J. Cook, John Lee, William Hall and George Robinson, all of St. Tammany parish, La.

CHAS. C. PALFREY, Register.

JOHN AUSTIN, Practical Machinist and Engineer.

HAS OPENED A JOBBING SHOP AT CLAIBORNE STATION.

Will do all kinds of repairing, Engines, Pumps, Thrashers, Saw Mills, Gears, Frames, Corn Mills, Banding of kinds, Guns, Locks, Etc., and also fitting and setting of steam engines to a wooden log at city prices.

SUCCESSORS OF CHARLES BLACKWELL.

Sixteenth Judicial District Court of Louisiana, in and for the Parish of St. Tammany.

Whereas, James Great has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Claiborne Blackwell, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, to show cause, within ten days from the first publication of this notice, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted. By order of the court, this 22d day of September, 1893.

H. R. WARREN, Clerk.

Land Office, New Orleans, La., Sept. 7, 1893.

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 clerk of the district court, at Covington, La., on Monday, October 23, 1893, viz:

THOMAS G. D. RICHARDSON.

Who made homestead entry No. 9063, for the east fractional half of the southeast quarter of section 24, township 5, south range 13 east, and lots 1, 2 and 3, in section 3, township 6, south range 13 east, St. Helena meridian.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Warren Thomas, Edward B. Thomas, William E. Parker and Henry Q. Parker, all of St. Tammany parish, La.

CHAS. C. PALFREY, Register.

Tax Collector's Notice

TAX COLLECTOR'S NOTICE, Parish of St. Tammany, Covington, La., Sept. 18, 1893. The taxes assessed in the year 1893 are set forth in the tax rolls now on file in my office, and in the mortgage office of this parish. They are now due, and if not paid, will become delinquent on the 21st day of December, 1893, and will draw one per cent. per month interest from that date until paid, in accordance with Article 210 of the Constitution. W. R. OGDEN, Sheriff and Tax Collector.

Land Office, New Orleans, La., August 30, 1893.

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 clerk of the district court, at Covington, La., on Monday, October 16, 1893, viz:

MATHEW REILING.

Who made homestead entry No. 10,591 for the west half of the northeast quarter and the west half of southeast quarter of section 25, township 5, south range 11 east, St. Helena meridian.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Palmer Taylor, H. C. Knize, F. L. G. Whitney and William Moran, all of St. Tammany parish, La.

CHAS. C. PALFREY, Register.

Land Office, New Orleans, La., August 23, 1893.

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 clerk of the district court, at Covington, La., on Saturday, October 28, 1893, viz:

CHARLES V. CUAVE.

Who made homestead entry No. 10,549 for the southeast quarter of northeast quarter, and northeast quarter of southeast quarter of section 9, southwest quarter of northwest quarter, and northwest quarter of southwest quarter of section 10, township 7, south range 10 east, St. Helena meridian.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Geo. Kooppe, Jr., Geo. T. Edwards, Alfred Giza and George F. Cuave, all of St. Tammany parish, La.

CHAS. C. PALFREY, Register.

Land Office, New Orleans, La., Sept. 7, 1893.

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 clerk of the district court, at Covington, La., on Thursday, October 13, 1893, viz:

AUGUST PLANCHER.

Who made homestead entry No. 10,113 for the northwest quarter of section 16, township 6, south range 11 east, St. Helena meridian.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Albert Theobald, Edward Theobald, Victor Plancher and Paul Labor, all of St. Tammany parish, La.

CHAS. C. PALFREY, Register.

Land Office, New Orleans, La., Sept. 7, 1893.

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 clerk of the district court, at Covington, La., on Monday, October 23, 1893, viz:

ANGLI M. BAHAM.

Who made homestead entry No. 9054, for the northwest quarter of section 23, township 6, south range 10 east, St. Helena meridian.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joseph C. G. Baham, James R. Boudier, Charles W. Boudier and Louis Stein, all of St. Tammany parish, La.

CHAS. C. PALFREY, Register.

FOR SALE.

A large Brick Residence, with about 100 acres of land, one mile below Claiborne Cottage, on the Regue Falls river. Has 21 large peach trees and many small ones; 50 Louisiana pear trees, plums, figs, grapes, etc. Fine site for a Hotel or Sanitarium. Apply to HENRY YRAOUC, Covington, La.

FOR SALE.

A small farm at Claiborne Station, opposite Covington, near the East Louisiana Railroad Depot. Good residence and out-buildings. Seven acres of land, fenced in and under cultivation; live stock, etc. Fine location for a Hotel. For further information apply at this office.

FOR SALE.

A House and Lots in Covington. Also 850 arpents of land on West Pearl River. Apply to Mrs. Margaret Luna, 94 Felicite street, New Orleans, or F. B. Martindale of Wm. C. Pharis, Covington, La.

FOR SALE.

A small farm six miles from Madisville, 2 1/2 miles from the Tabernacle River, and half a mile from the turnpike road, containing 104 acres. Well timbered, plenty of rice land, good improvements, extensive well, fruit trees, etc. Apply on the place.

LOUIS FLOYD.

Wm. Broad Knapp, Duncan S. Kemp.

KEMP & KEMP, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Office—Amite City, La.

Will attend the courts in St. Tammany, Washington, Livingston, St. Helena and Tangipahoa parishes.

JOSEPH A. REID, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

COVINGTON, LA.

Ulay Elliott, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

COVINGTON, LA.

W. KENNEDY, Notary Public.

COVINGTON, LA.

Dr. F. Julius Heintz.

Tenders his services to the people of Covington and the surrounding country. Office and residence—At the Covington Drug Store, Conventual tree.

DR. J. F