

Latest quotations: Cotton Middling, 7 1/2-16. Cotton seed, \$13 per ton. Rice, \$1 25 to \$3 13.

Over \$76,000,000 in cash is lying idle in New York, awaiting investment.

We now have the first entirely Democratic Congress since 1861. They have a gigantic task to perform in remedying the Republican evils of the past 32 years.

We have received a copy of The Post, a new paper published at New Orleans, under the management of State Senator J. Q. Flynn. Like the Farmer, it is a "straight-out" Democratic paper, with no Third Party or Republican alliances. We wish the new journal success and prosperity.

Cotton should be handled with more care, from the field to the factory, to obtain the best results. An interesting article on this subject, from the Scientific American, will be found in another column. For a product of such immense value and importance, cotton is handled more carelessly than any other crop in the country, and this naturally reduces its cash value to the producer and merchant.

Mr. Henry C. Miller will be appointed Associate Justice of the State Supreme Court, to succeed Hon. Charles Farlang. Mr. Miller is a native of Covington, having been born here in 1838. He is an able lawyer, and his appointment gives general satisfaction. For some years he has been Dean of the Law Faculty of Tulane University. In view of the fact that he is eminently qualified for the position, and also that he is a Covington boy, we congratulate Gov. Foster upon his wise selection, which meets with the general approval of the public.

Sheriff Cook, of St. Tammany, who left some time ago for Houma, leaving his accounts unsettled, has returned, to take the consequences. Mr. Cook is an honest man, notwithstanding the shortness of his accounts, and he is not only considered so by his friends, but still retains the confidence of his holdovers. His worst fault is his good nature and love of fellow-man, which led him to pay taxes for those who could not do so when they were due, and who forgot to refund the amounts to the Sheriff after he had paid them.—Baton Rouge Truth.

One way to settle the Hawaiian difficulty would be for President Dole to marry the Princess Kaiulani, and get the Queen to abdicate in their favor.—Times-Democrat.

Another and the real American way would be for the Democratic administration to restore things in Hawaii just as they were before the sugar speculators, with the unauthorized aid of United States troops, overthrew the existing government of a friendly power and sought annexation, in order that a few capitalists might reap the benefit of the 2 cent bounty on sugar. When Uncle Sam wants more territory than he has at present, to supply homes for his people, he will either capture or purchase the same, by authority of an act of Congress, approved and signed in due form, and not by the mere and unauthorized aid of a few non-resident speculators, with the unauthorized aid of a grasping minister plenipotentiary.

If a hint from an official source be founded on fact President Cleveland has succeeded in accomplishing something that will make his administration one of the most distinguished in American history and one of the most popular, in making a new treaty with China, under which the government of China agrees to purchase annually silver produced by American mines to the value of \$50,000,000—about our entire product—and to throw its market open to our manufactures. It has been the dream of European statesmen for many years to get the valuable Chinese trade for their respective countries, and if President Cleveland has succeeded he has gained the greatest international commercial triumph of the century, one worth untold wealth to the people of the United States, and one that will soon give us the commercial supremacy of the world.—Woodville Republican.

CHRISTMAS APHORISMS.

Pope Telephorus, who died before the middle of the Second century, deserved canonizing, if for nothing else, for instituting Christmas as a festival. It has been celebrated ever since in all Christian lands, and has given more happiness to children than any other day in the calendar. Making Children happy is the essence of Christianity.

Of late years, Christmas has become far more a domestic and merry-making holiday than a religious one. But it is religious in the best sense, since it is a day of peace and rest, and opens the heart to human needs and human sympathies.

The most satisfactory way to observe Christmas is to do at least one good act to some of our fellows. The consciousness of doing such an act will inspire us to do others, and so sanctify the day as to make it ever welcome.

Christmas is always associated with the good Jesus who, whether regarded as God or man, was the purest, kindest and noblest being that ever walked the earth. He has inspired love in saint and sinner, in devotee and skeptic alike. Men may wrangle about creeds, but about Jesus and his beautiful life there can hardly be any difference of opinion, for he pitied all who suffered and strove to heal every aching heart.

Christmas has gradually evolved out of its theology and has come to stand for a festival of love. Therefore all men love it, for throughout the universe love is born of love and is worshipped for its own sake.

A clear conscience furnishes the best digestion for a Christmas dinner. Christmas is a day to form good resolutions. It is easier to form them on that or any other day than to keep them for a single month.

No conscientious person can enjoy his Christmas dinner if he knows anybody else within reach to be hungry. The consciousness that we have given food to the needy provides us with the finest appetite.

Christmas was formed, in the era of theology, from Christ and mass. In these practical and luxurious days it might signify that we should try to imitate Christ in dealing with the mass of mankind, who are usually more or less unfortunate. By so dealing with them we should make all days Christmas days. It is better to be a Christmas turkey on the table than a Christmas goose at the table.—Junius Henri Browne.

LIFE ON THE RAIL.

The Cannon Ball train, on the Great Northern Railroad, was held up at Duval, Texas, on Saturday, Dec. 11, by six robbers, who looted the safe, and then relieved the passengers of their money and valuables. The robbers got their work in, but the "cannon ball" was silent.

Last Monday night train robbers boarded the Southern Pacific train, bound from Houston to New Orleans, shot and killed J. C. Richardson, the express messenger, and escaped with several money packages. Mr. Richardson was a faithful employee of the road, and well and popularly known. The crime is supposed to have been done by negroes.

The above are only two instances of matters that are of daily occurrence, and serve to show that life on the rail, whether as an employe or passenger, is a very risky business, and the sooner the "Mexican plan" is tried a few times, the better it will be for the roads and their officers and patrons.

BANK NOTES.

Bank notes have an odor peculiar to themselves, and experts can select from a pile of letters all that contain notes. The government first learned of this through a convicted letter thief, who as a test, was given 400 letters; rapidly passing them before his nose he detected the seven which contained bank bills.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL.—The term of office of Marshal Donnelly will expire on the 20th of January, and Hon. J. V. Guillotte will be his successor. No better selection could have been made.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve. THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. Parakee by W. C. Helzer, druggist.

INJURIES TO COTTON BY GINNING AND PACKING.

It goes without saying that raw cotton is treated in a most reckless manner, not only in the ginning, but in the ginning and packing. It is well known that cotton fibers are extremely tender; the mean diameter of the fiber measures from 1-1186 up to 1-1563 of an inch, in other words it takes from 120,000 to 140,000,000 to weigh 7,000 grains. One fiber weighs only 1-16000 part of a grain, therefore, one can readily perceive that very careful treatment is most desirable in the different processes, but, on the contrary, it meets with so much torture from the moment it blooms into maturity on the cotton plantation, all through, by submerged river boats or railway carriage, until it is dumped down on the floor of a cotton mill, that it seems as if all combined to get rid of an evil spirit. Ginned cotton when wet, or even in anything like a moist condition, proves the greatest trouble that an unfortunate carder has to contend with. It is all very well to preach patience, but not easy for a distracted man to practice it, when, after having his machinery, that has previously been giving ample satisfaction and comfort, disorganized, he finds his best efforts rendered null and void by a brand of cotton, such as we have described, licking up the cylinder and otherwise baffling every attempt to deal with it. Few but those who have to suffer know the difficulties, and, of course, the carder becomes the scape-goat, until his life is scarcely worth living. This system of things has gone on from the far-away past to the present. Operatives have a very expressive slang dictionary of their own in which alone they can give vent to their feelings. Why should nearly a century of improvements have passed and leave us still almost where we began? What is the use of improving the carding and spinning machinery—the tall almost of the manipulation—when the head and front of the offending element are almost "improved backward"? The one word "saw" in connection with the initial process is quite sufficient to indicate the usage this delicate fiber receives, apart from all other looser practices. Here we have, at the very first step, the destruction of nature's gift to cotton—the twist; it vanishes the moment the saw is applied. On the very same principle that the twist can be rubbed out of a thread or piece of twine by friction, so is cotton fiber ill-used, torn and out, particularly when damp, but who cares—"sufficient for the day is the evil thereof!" "Get it away!" "Liverpool must see to it!" What care we! Let us fairly and squarely grasp the condition of things. Cotton baled damp and probably having to lie for a considerable time here and there, will when opened, be lumpy,—matted and milled,—a precious state of fiber from which to make decent fabrics, persecuting every individual that has to handle it, sending weavers home ill, and causing the discharge of first-class finishers. It would not be far fetched to say that cotton in this condition just diminishes one quarter of its weight—a very economical idea of business—paying a certain price per pound of 16 ounces and getting only 4 ounces for actual use, and if, as often is the case, the material is short in the fiber and the windows of the blowing frame are accidentally opened, it will fly away to where it came from. The United States spinners and manufacturers are loud in their complaints of the rubbish, miscolored cotton, which they have to contend with, so that our grievances in this respect are not without a real foundation, but, there is no doubt, we get the worst samples.

In the packing process the fibers are seriously injured, because of the sand and trash mixed up with the cotton. The amount of compression would be of little consequence if the cotton was thoroughly cleaned previous to packing, but this point is "more honored in the breach than in the observance." Now, with many subjects, we can theorize, or grumble, and talk in public, and take to our last and favorite resource—the formation of an inquiry committee, which leads to, and ends with, the inevitable public dinner, yet the dirty, adulterated cotton arrives—just as usual. Each quality of cotton has its own peculiarity in length, fineness, etc. Now length and its continuity are the tests of the finished yarns and fabrics. As the character of the work done in carding will inevitably decide that of the ultimate production, so must the character of the work done by the machines preceding carding influence, to a great extent, this operation. If, then, the raw cotton material could be delivered to the spinner carefully gathered, dried and picked, all the preparation before carding would be very much reduced, and costly, tedious processes might be well dispensed with.—Scientific American.

NOTICE.

To Tax and License Pay-ers.

I will be at the following named places, on the dates given, for the purpose of collecting Licenses and Taxes: MADISONVILLE, on Saturday, Dec. 23. MANDEVILLE, on Thursday, Dec. 28.

JOHN J. STROBLE, Sheriff and Tax Collector.

BEYOND THE BAR.

In Memoriam of EUGENE ESQUINANCE, who departed this life Monday, December 11, 1893.

Sunrise and morning star, And after that the day, In whose pure light her spirit soars afar On its celestial way. Her fragile bark of life is moored at last Upon the crystal sea. Earth's tides and tempests all forever past, She rests, O Lord, in thee.

EMILDA, Mandeville, La., Dec. 13, 1893.

The crematory in St. Louis is beginning to be patronized quite freely. Two bodies were cremated there Saturday. In an interview with a reporter of the Globe-Democrat, Mr. Leimecke, the manager, engineer, fireman, sexton, all in one, said, among other things: "Some people think that we understand the body before we put it in the fire. Well, we don't. Not a pin is taken off the corpse." Leimecke produced a large box containing pins, metal buttons of all kind, several porcelain collar buttons, rings from which the set had been burned, breastpins and all other articles of a nature indestructible by fire. All showed more or fewer traces of the devouring elements. "All these things," said Leimecke, "were picked out of the ashes after the bodies had been burned. I don't put these things in the ashes, because it wouldn't make the ashes look well. The coffin in which the body is brought to the crematory is left at the institution. No reputable undertaker would venture to use the entirely uninjured receptacle again. The beautiful satin-lined, silver-handled, costly box that, through the brief time it has been occupied, has not been in any way injured has become valueless. Not only this, it has become an elephant on the hands of the crematory keeper. He cannot sell it. A great cry would be raised if such a thing were attempted. All that is left to be done is to chop it up for kindling. I burn the most expensive kindling of any man in St. Louis. I am under positive orders to break up the coffin. It went hard with me at first to hit the beautiful coffin with an ax, but I'm used to it now. Some of them are rose and other fine woods, but I can't sell them or there would be a row raised. I don't sell even the cloth lining of the coffin to the rag men. I burn them. I can't burn the silver handles, so I just hit them a couple of times with a hatchet to make them so they can't be used again and then I sell them for so much a pound."

TAX ASSESSOR'S CONVENTION.

Mr. M. L. Swords, Assessor of St. Landry parish, has sent out the following circular letter to Assessors throughout the State, suggesting the date of meeting to be on January 16th, 1894, in the city of New Orleans, one day later than the day fixed for the convention of Sheriff's which is called for the 15th.

The letter reads: Opelousas, La., Nov. 26, 1893.

Dear Sir—With the view of equalizing Assessments of the State of Louisiana, I would ask your cooperation at New Orleans on the 16th day of January, 1894, the day after the Sheriff's convention.

That body being collectors can greatly aid us in our labors. Answer at once. Yours truly, M. L. SWORDS.

SEE SYSTEMA The Brewer's Best Recipe, Premium awarded to it. All Golden Beer is \$1.50 per bottle. Contains the best hops and finest malt on wrapper.

See the World's Fair for Fifty-Cent Cents.

Upon receipt of your address and \$1.00 in postage stamps, we will mail you prepared our SOUVENIR PHOTOGRAPH OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION. The regular price is Fifty cents, but 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 illustrated 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: H. E. BUCKLEN & CO., Chicago, Ill.

RECIPE FOR THE ATTAINMENT OF OLD AGE.

"The reason I have lived so long and kept always so well and hearty," said recently Miss Eliza Work, of Henrietta, N. Y., who will be 100 years old if she lives six weeks longer, "is because I never drink tea or coffee, and, above all, never get married."

Miss Work keeps house for her nephew, George W. Lincoln, and keeps no help. She was born in St. Johnsbury, Vt., on January 8, 1794, and came to Monroe County eighty years ago with her brother.

As the age of 91 she traveled alone to her native place, and declares that she was not the least bit tired, either going or returning.

"I have done a big day's work every day for more than ninety years," she says, "and I expect to do a great many more. I have never had occasion to use spectacles yet, and my teeth are the same tooth I have always had. My brother lived to be 101, and would have lived a great deal longer if he had never married. He drank coffee and tea, too. People who marry and drink coffee and tea ought not to expect to live very long."

New Advertisements.

H. A. MORTER, House Painter.

STAINING, VARNISHING, HARD OIL FINISHING, KALSOMINING, Etc.

Country orders given strict attention. All Work Guaranteed to give satisfaction.

SUCCESSORS OF CHAIRMAN BROWN.

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

By virtue of an order of sale from the honorable the aforesaid court, and to me directed, bearing date November 23, 1893.

I will proceed to sell at public auction on the premises, in St. Tammany parish, on SATURDAY, January 6, 1894, between legal sale hours, the following described property, to-wit:

- 1. One dan horse. 2. Seven head of cattle. 3. Household Furniture.

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 retained on the property to secure the payment of the same, less the costs of the suit, which must be paid in CASH.

J. J. SWORDS, Sheriff, Covington La., Dec. 25, 1893.

Land Office, New Orleans, La., November 6, 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 Tuesday, February 6, 1894, viz:

JOHN W. FLANINGS.

Who made homestead entry No. 14,172 for the northwest quarter of section 12, 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: E. Mott, P. Smith, Richard Shigobary and Frank Bowman, all of St. Tammany parish, La. J. G. McD. Brunst, Register.

VENIRE.

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

I hereby certify that on the 5th day of November, A. D. 1893, the following named jurors were drawn by the Jury Commissioners, to serve for the first week of the January term of the Sixteenth Judicial District Court for the Parish of St. Tammany, La., to commence Monday, January 23, 1894:

- No. Name. Ward. 1. Martin Blackwell 2 2. John Peterson 3 3. Eugene Magner 4 4. George Meneze 5 5. Edward Embleton 6 6. Wm. Boudier 7 7. Frederick Stein 1 8. Theodore Jay 4 9. Paul Laborde 2 10. George Peter, Jr. 1 11. H. L. Crow 1 12. J. Williams 2 13. Alex. Dussard 2 14. Arthur Ouliber 1 15. W. J. Gaines 6 16. C. L. Smith 2 17. Carl Becker 3 18. James Band 4 19. Jack Willis 2 20. Joseph C. Williams 5 21. Robert Smith 4 22. August Esell 7 23. Eugene Limong 3 24. Joe W. Sharp 4 25. T. B. Cook 3 26. Tom Strain 4 27. Harry Hamborough 6 28. Charles Ouliber 2 29. W. A. Douch 3 30. Rudolph Galois 1 31. Hypolite Fichon 1 32. Stephen Richardson 5 33. Alphonsus Depere 4 34. H. H. McLaugh 2 35. Fritz Schaefer 2 36. Gus Deppre 6 37. William Magee 7 38. Max Cowin 9 39. John S. Hattie 3 40. D. W. Davis 9 41. George Curran 5 42. Geo. Wilson 6 43. E. J. Frederick 5 44. James Jenkins 5 45. A. H. Douch 3 46. W. L. Thompson 4 47. Edward Brown 5 48. Lawrence Cowin 1 49. Emil Fehrmann 2 50. ...

In testimony whereof I grant this certificate, under my hand and seal of office, this 5th day of November, 1893. H. E. BUCKLEN, Clerk.

Land Office, New Orleans, La., December 21, 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, January 23, 1894, viz:

ALEXANDER CORRELL.

Who made homestead entry No. 10,018 for the south half of the northwest quarter of section 23, township 6, south range 14 east, St. Helena meridian.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: J. E. Wortham, Thomas Henderson, Robert Green and W. H. Ramsey, all of St. Tammany parish, La. G. McD. Brunst, Register.

ROOFING.

Gum Elastic Roofing Felt costs only \$2 00 per 100 square feet. Makes a good roof for years, and any one can put it on.

Gum-Elastic Paint costs only 60 cents per gal. in 100 lbs. or \$4 50 for 5-gal. tubs. Color dark red. Will stop leaks in tin or iron roofs that will last for years. Try it.

Send stamp for samples and full particulars.

GUM-ELASTIC ROOFING Co.

39 & 41 West Broadway, New York. LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.

RAILROAD FARE PAID

WYATT'S BUSINESS COLLEGE

Meridian, Mississippi. To students entering before February 1, 1894.

Book-keeping taught practically, and not with text books. Send for Circulars 60c by

Land Office, New Orleans, La., Nov. 21, 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, Jan. 4, 1894, viz:

WESLEY TAYLOR.

Who made homestead entry No. 10,947 for the east half of the northwest quarter, and the west half of the southwest quarter of section 24, township 4, south range 11 east, St. Helena meridian.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: G. R. Lewis, D. M. Sharp, Nathan Whitney and Walter Taylor, all of St. Tammany parish, La. G. McD. Brunst, Register.

Land Office, New Orleans, La., Nov. 20, 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, January 6, 1894, viz:

WALTER PIERCE.

Who made homestead entry No. 10,933 for the west half of the northwest quarter, and west half of the southwest quarter of section 24, township 4, south range 11 east, St. Helena meridian.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: E. C. Jenkins, J. Jenkins, J. G. Mitchell and James Pierce, all of St. Tammany parish, La. G. McD. Brunst, Register.

Land Office, New Orleans, La., Dec. 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 Wednesday, January 21, 1894, viz:

WILLIAM H. DAVENPORT.

Who made homestead entry No. 10,910 for the west half of the southeast quarter, fractional quarter and fractional southwest quarter of section 18, township 4, south range 11 east, St. Helena meridian.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John C. Lemons, Henry Stafford, George S. Stain and Thomas S. Cook, all of St. Tammany parish, La. G. McD. Brunst, Register.

Succession of Eugene Holly, deceased, wife of Fred. H. Dece.

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

By virtue of an order of sale from the honorable the aforesaid court, and to me directed, bearing date Oct. 25, 1893, I will proceed to sell at public auction at the door of the Court-house, in the town of Covington, in the Parish of St. Tammany, La., on SATURDAY, the 6th day of January, 1894, between legal sale hours, the following described property, to-wit:

- 1. A certain lot of ground, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and appurtenances thereof, situated in the town of Louisiana, in this parish, designated by the No. 14, in the plan of Leveeburg, forming the corner of Lake and Magnolia avenues, measuring 700 feet in depth, between parallel lines.

2. A certain portion of ground, together with all the buildings thereon, and appurtenances thereof, also situated in the town of Louisiana, forming a part of lot No. 14, on the general plan of Leveeburg, forming the corner of Canal and Magnolia avenues, and measuring one half acre front on Canal avenue by 310 in depth, more or less, on said Magnolia avenue, bounded in the rear by the other portion of lot No. 14 fronting on Lake avenue.

Terms of sale, cash.

JOHN J. SWORDS, Sheriff, Covington, La., December 2, 1893.

Estray Notice.

Strayed before me, the undersigned Justice of the Peace of the Parish of St. Tammany, La., by J. H. Hagan, a resident of the above mentioned Ward and Parish: One small bay pony mare. Has a Texas brand on left hip. Bald face. About ten years old.

The owner of said mare is hereby notified to prove his property, pay charges and take her away within thirty days from the date hereof, or she will be sold at public auction to satisfy charges and costs.

FRESTER BURRIS, Justice of the Peace, Grand Ward, Parish of St. Tammany, La. November 29, 1893.

Only One Dollar A Year.

Land Office, New Orleans, La., November 29, 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 United States Commissioner at Covington, La., on Saturday, January 6, 1894, viz:

CHARLES H. HEINTZ.

Who made homestead entry No. 10,887 for the northwest fractional quarter of section 2, township 4, south range 11 east, St. Helena meridian.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Adolph Friedland, Geo. Cook, F. M. Jordan and Charles Green, all of St. Tammany parish, La. G. McD. Brunst, Register.

Land Office, New Orleans, La., November 29, 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 United States Commissioner at Covington, La., on Saturday, January 6, 1894, viz:

MARTHA MINER.

(Widow of John Miner, deceased.) Who made homestead entry No. 10,880 for the west half of the southwest quarter of section 14, township 4, south range 11 east, St. Helena meridian.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Edmund Willis, J. E. Cahier, John Henry and Thomas Wesley, all of St. Tammany parish, La. G. McD. Brunst, Register.

Land Office, New Orleans, La., Dec. 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 Wednesday, January 23, 1894, viz:

FRANK FOSTER.

Who made homestead entry No. 10,920 for the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 21, 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: Adolph Labarey, Sam. J. Talley, John Keller, all of St. Tammany parish, La. G. McD. Brunst, Register.

Land Office, New Orleans, La., Oct. 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 Wednesday, January 24, 1894, viz:

THOMAS L. ORAWFORD.

Who made homestead entry No. 10,927 for the north half of the northeast quarter and west half of southeast quarter of section 17, 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: A. D. Crawford, E. F. Hill, J. B. Wortham and Robert Langley, all of St. Tammany parish, La. G. McD. Brunst, Register.

Land Office, New Orleans, La., Nov. 14, 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, December 21, 1893, viz:

REYNOLDS FAYRE.

Who made homestead entry No. 10,880 for the northwest quarter of southeast quarter, north half of northwest quarter, section 17, and northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 18, township 7, south range 11 east, St. Helena meridian.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John C. Lemons, Henry Stafford, George S. Stain and Thomas S. Cook, all of St. Tammany parish, La. G. McD. Brunst, Register.

Land Office, New Orleans,