

Latest quotations: Cotton Middling 7-16. Cotton seed, \$12 per ton. Rice, \$2 00 to \$4 00.

The Congressional campaign is on. Who will be Senator White's successor?

Fredericgat, the murderer of Mayor Carter Harrison, of Chicago, has been refused a new trial, and sentenced to hang March 23.

It is about settled that a duty of one cent will be placed on sugar. According to the old proverb, one-half of two cents is better than no cent.

The State University at Baton Rouge has been thoroughly fumigated and disinfected by medical experts and was reopened last Monday.

The White succession is still clouded in darkness. Senator White will probably resign to-day, when his successor will be appointed. It looks like Blanchard or McEnery.

We have seen it estimated that a duty of two cents per pound on coffee would amount to about one-tenth of a cent per cup. Upon this estimate a family of five who had coffee twice per day, as is usual in this State, would pay a tax of \$3 65 per annum on that article.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Post is authority for the statement that Senator White, of Louisiana, is soon to be married to Mrs. Kent, a sister-in-law of the late Senator Randall Gibson. Mrs. Kent is said to be worth \$700,000.

The town site of Cahaba, once the capital of Alabama, and in the shadows of which dwelt in the years gone by men famous in the history of the State and of the South, has lately been sold in satisfaction of a judgment claim and bought in by Henry Freeman, an ex-slave, for the paltry sum of \$550.

Mr. Rudolph Greunberg, the accomplished gentleman who filled the position of chemist on Souvenir plantation, this parish, during the past grinding season, has become a resident of Covington, La., where we understand he has purchased a piece of property. We hope to see him in Ascension again when the period of the next sugar harvest is at hand.—Donaldsonville Chief.

The following is from Life: The Bishop's Wife—"We congratulate ourselves, Mrs. Newcome, that you have come to live among us. We need intelligent church-women. And so we may expect you at the rectory on Ash Wednesday to assist us in making plans for Lenten work?" Mrs. Newcome—"Certainly, Mrs. Bishop. I pride myself upon being a church-woman, and am always ready for Lent. But tell me, please, when does Ash Wednesday come this year in Greenville? In New Orleans it always comes the day after Mardi Gras."

The Democratic majority in the Senate is very small, the total strength of the party being forty three votes. There are thirty-eight Republicans, three Populists and four vacancies. It will thus be seen that the two Democratic Senators from Louisiana hold the balance of power, so far as the interests of our State are concerned, and they will be held accountable for any adverse laws affecting the interests of the sugar planters and wool growers.

Two most extraordinary bills have been introduced in the Ohio legislature. The first bill provides for the abolishment of hanging as a penalty in cases of capital punishment, and substitutes the use of anesthetic and vivisection. The murderer is to be turned over to doctors, who are to deprive him of consciousness by the use of anesthetic and then experiment with him to their heart's content. The other bill is similar to the first, but less radical, and gives the murderer the choice between death by electricity and death by anesthetic and vivisection.

THE SYMPHONY. The New York Iron Works. The best quality of iron pipes, cast and wrought iron on wheels.

The papers in Col. Sam Robertson's district are after the congressional scalp of the Congressman. Col. Sam's vote on the sugar question is not responsible for the war that is being waged against him. His constituents are simply tired of him and desire an able man to represent them. Why not settle on O. O. Provosty, of Pointe Coupee, or Hon. Louis Kirkland, of West Baton Rouge?—Iberville South.

Either of the above named gentlemen would doubtless give entire satisfaction, but the time has come to recognize the claims of the southern portion of the Florida parishes, and in all fairness the next Congressman should be chosen from St. Tammany parish. We know of one distinguished citizen of Covington who would fill the place with credit and ability if he will consent to run.

THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The appointment of Senator White, of this State, to the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States has given rise to many reminiscent articles on the court and its personnel from time to time and naturally many misleading statements have been made.

For instance one paper has stated that Chief Justice Fuller is the oldest member of the court and another that, with Judge White, there are now three Democrats on the bench. Justice Field, of California, is the oldest member of court and there are now four Democrats on the bench, or will be as soon as Senator White qualifies. The others are Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Field and Jackson. Judge Jackson, although a Democrat, was appointed by a Republican President, Mr. Harrison.

The members of the court, with the dates of their births, is as follows:

Chief Justice—Melville W. Fuller, of Illinois, 1833. Associate Justices—Stephen J. Field, of California, 1816; John M. Harlan, of Kentucky, 1833; Horace Gray, of Massachusetts, 1828; David J. Brewer, of Kansas, 1837; Henry B. Brown, of Michigan, 1836; George Shiras, Jr., of Pennsylvania, 1832; H. E. Jackson, of Tennessee, 1832; E. D. White, of Louisiana, 1845.

The name "Polly McNatt" is the hardest that one politician in lower Delaware can call another. Polly McNatt was the wife of a man who always sold his vote to one party or the other. Democrat or Whig, but the arrangement for the purchase was always made with Polly, and to her the purchase money was paid. When a transaction of this kind had been completed one day the purchaser said to the old woman: "Polly, your husband always sells his vote to one party or the other, but what is he really in politics?" "Well," said Polly, "when he's with Democrats he's a Democrat, and when he's with Whigs he's a Whig, but when he's alone he's just a—" and here Polly, who was not nice of speech, put in an epithet that may not be committed to print. Ever since that time, however, a man whose vote is open to influence has been called a Polly McNatt.

The above may be the custom at elections in Delaware and all the other Northern States, but we venture the assertion that there are no Polly McNatts in the South.

The eastern line of parishes in this Congressional District we believe have heretofore been the strongest supporters of Hon. S. M. Robertson in the several conventions in which he has been nominated. There now seems to be a very considerable disaffection in the ranks of the former political friends of our handsome and lucky young congressman. It is not too much to say that the future candidacy of Col. Robertson will be met with the obstacles of very determined opposition from those who formerly were among his most ardent supporters.—Clinton watchman.

Governor Beaver, of Pennsylvania, one of the most distinguished citizens and Republicans, in a recent interview said:

To be candid, I don't believe this depression in business is the result of Democratic policy. This wave of business depression was coming, and it is only the fortune of the Republicans that the Democrats got in power in time to be caught by it. It is one of those periodical digressions that regularly affect the country, and nothing could have averted it. I don't believe the Democrats or their policy have anything to do with it. It would have come anyhow, and if Harrison had been elected it would have been even worse.

GIVE THEM MORE POWER.

The law of Louisiana should be changed as soon as possible, enlarging the jurisdiction of Justice of the Peace in criminal matters. As the matter now stands, he is only a committing magistrate. However trivial the offense with which a man is charged may be, if the justice finds on examination that there is just grounds for holding the defendant to answer, he can only fix and accept bonds, or send the accused to jail if he cannot give them. The justice should have power to impanel a jury, if one is demanded, and try and adjudge all cases of simple misdemeanor, to impose fines and imprisonment subject only to appeal to the district court. As the matter now stands the trial courts are held at terms months apart. A person accused of a misdemeanor and unable to give bonds is often sent to jail for months to await the sitting of the trial court, at which he is often acquitted, or if convicted, fined or imprisoned for a time much shorter than the time he has already laid in jail. By the failure of the court to furnish each person accused of crime with a speedy trial, it in effect punishes the accused for the offense of not being able to give bond, and this punishment is often more severe than the final punishment. It is an expensive affair too. The Parish Jail keeps filling up all through the long vacation and gets so full by the time court sets, as to become a blighting commentary upon the general public, and yet the public is called upon to pay for the exhibition. It is to be hoped that this matter will be effectually remedied as soon as possible under the law.—Hammond Graphic.

This is true; but probably it would be better to restore the old parish courts, as it is not to be expected that men sufficiently versed in the law could be found in every ward.—Amite City Independent.

ELECT LOCAL OFFICERS.

Whatever may have been the necessity that impelled the legislature to take power out of the hands of the people to elect their local officers, it would seem that the times and conditions has so changed as to warrant the restoration of that right to them again. It is presumed that the Governor makes these appointments on the advice and recommendation of the citizens among whom the respective officers are to serve, and it is argued from this fact that the wishes of the people are attained in this way. But we all know that in the matter of recommending men for appointment to office but few of the people are actually consulted, or even hear of it until after the appointment is made. The policy of rewarding partisan supporters is carried out almost wholly. So the faction, not party, that in the ascendancy, control the appointments, and the faction that is out gets left, when the people were left, free to elect, these factional controversies would not enter into the case, and, presumably, the best men would be selected.—Hammond Graphic.

TRIED TO ROB HIMSELF.

Tax collector Jones, of Union county, Ga., is reported, was killed in his own house the other night, while robbing himself. He had been out on a collecting tour and brought home a considerable amount of money. In the evening a well known peddler stopped at the house to stay all night. Jones went out to look after his stock, and while he was gone a negro knocked at the door and when it was opened, thrust a couple of pistols into the peddler's face and demanded his cash. He also made Mrs. Jones deliver the money which had been brought to the house that day. As he turned to go the peddler pulled his gun and shot him in the back, killing him instantly. It was soon discovered that the negro robber was none other than Jones himself.

RELIGION IN POLITICS.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 14.—The religious line has been drawn in the gubernatorial contest in Georgia. Gen. Clement A. Evans, who is in the lead, is a Methodist minister in full connection. Hon. William Y. Atkinson, his competitor, is a Presbyterian. The Baptist, however, divide the population of the State with the Methodist. To-day a private circular letter was made public in which Mr. Atkinson appeals to the Baptist clergymen for their "quiet influence and verbal expression in my behalf." One of the answers to this appeal is an editorial in a leading Baptist weekly reciting the fact that the Methodist authorities of Tennessee silenced Rev. D. C. Kelley for running for Governor on the Prohibition ticket, and calling upon Bishop Haygood to similarly discipline Gen. Evans for seeking the Democratic nomination in Georgia.

DIVISION OF THE SCHOOL FUNDS IN MISSISSIPPI.

The Mississippi Senate has knocked out the constitutional amendment which proposes to divide the county and poll taxes among the white and colored schools in proportion to the amount paid in by each race. We mentioned the subject the other day and expressed the hope that the Mississippi Legislature would not make the division—not because of what the Northern papers might say of it, but because the action would condemn an overwhelmingly majority of the negroes to illiteracy for years to come. The Southern States cannot do this without danger to their institutions. It is true that the new Constitution of Mississippi minimizes the danger by disfranchising the negroes, but a large disfranchised and illiterate population is always threatening. The action taken in Mississippi on this matter will, we imagine, kill all such propositions in other States. It will probably turn the attention of the Southern legislatures to devising some plan that will make the negroes contribute more liberally in taxes to the education of their children.

The Jackson Clarion-Ledger expresses the opinion that if the amendment had been submitted to the popular vote it would have been carried by a large majority; and this is highly probable, for the arguments that would then have been raised, that the whites were depriving their own children of as long schooling as they need in order to educate the negroes would have been a strong and popular one.—Times-Democrat.

SOUTHERN FORESTS.

The Northern and Northwestern people appear to have a higher appreciation of the advantages offered by the Southern forests than our own people. We mentioned the other day the large purchases of timbered land made in Louisiana by Northern capitalists; and the News and Courier notes the purchase in South Carolina of 800,000 acres of timbered land within the last few months.

The News and Courier seems very much impressed with the interview recently published in the Times-Democrat with Mr. Charles B. Greenleaf, a large lumber dealer and manufacturer of Boston, who seemed struck by the great lumber possibilities of Louisiana, and said to one of our reporters:

The cypress swamps of Louisiana contain a fortune for any man who will go into them and cut up the vast products which they contain. I have come down here with the sole intention of thoroughly investigating the feasibility of buying up the swamps, erecting mills adjacent to the base of supplies and manufacturing the stock into shingles. There is a good market in the North for cypress shingles, which is far superior to any spruce or cedar shingles which we can manufacture there.—T.D.

OKRA KILLS COCO.

A correspondent of a southern agricultural journal, writing from Vicksburg, says that he had a piece of vacant land which was covered with coco. For three years a futile attempt was made to destroy the abominable plant, without success, however. He planted okra on the land, and in two years it was clear of coco, though the grass was growing abundantly on the outside.

When the Harrison administration took the reins of government in 1889 there was so much money in the treasury that the question was what to do with it. The gold reserve amounted to nearly two hundred millions of dollars, and the people were quoting in alarm the observation of the late Gov. Allen, of Ohio, about it being as "hard to ruin a powder-house in h-l as to conduct an honest government with a large surplus in the treasury." But now as a legacy of four years of Republican legislation and extravagance, Secretary Carlisle has been forced to issue bonds to meet a large deficit. These bonds will be known in history as the Republican Deficiency Debt.—Point Coupee Banner.

A Leader.

Since its first introduction, Electric Bitters has gained rapidly in popular favor, until now it is clearly in the lead among pure medicinal tonics and alteratives—containing nothing which permits its use as a beverage or intoxicant. It is recognized as the best and purest medicine for ailments of Stomach, Liver or Kidneys. It will cure Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, and drive Malaria from the system. Satisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money will be refunded. Price only 50c. per bottle. Sold by W. C. Heintz, druggist.

Abita Springs.

Feb. 28, 1894. Mr. Fleetwood, who has been stopping at Simon's Hotel for two weeks, returned to his home in New Orleans, La. Mr. J. Levy visited our quiet village on Monday last. Hon. S. R. Polkrent and Howard Wilkinson, after a week spent at the Crescent City, returned to our little village Tuesday, looking as happy as a big sunflower. They are stopping at the Cooley Hotel. We had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Hiram B. Cook last Tuesday. Mr. Josie Beale, of British Honduras, is spending a week at our little town. Mr. John McGee, of Poplarville, Miss., paid a flying visit to his brother, T. Summers. Miss Sallie P. Cook, one of our charming young ladies, is spending a while in New Orleans with relatives and friends. A pleasant visit and a safe return is the wish of her friend.

GLADIATOR.

RICE AS A PROVISION CROP. IT REQUIRES THE SAME CULTIVATION AS COTTON, BUT IS MORE VALUABLE.

The subject of rice, I think, is worthy of the consideration of our farmers throughout the entire cotton region of the South. For I think it is one of the best crops we can raise, when we consider the many ways it can be used for both man and beast. I know theory is faulty on paper, but I write from practical experience, as I have raised it for many years and used it for many purposes in my family.

I know it is one of the best appetizers I ever used, far better than any patent medicine I see so universally published. In the first place you can use it with ham gravy that is red by having it boiled for breakfast and supper. You can use it with sweet milk for making a purgative, which is fine and very healthy. You can use it with soups, to thicken with. Children are very fond of it with syrup, and I know it is one of the healthiest things I ever saw. For I have two grand children who live on rice, and they are fine and healthy, red, rosy cheeks; never have to give them worm medicine. I know hop and john is a fine dish for a farmer—peas and rice cooked together and seasoned with butter and pepper. The reason I write so many ways it can be used by a family. Now for stock, rice is different than any other grain. In maturity when the heads all turn they are ripe and the stalk is green. Cut it then and let it stay a half day in the sun, then tie it up in small bundles. Stock in small stacks and let it stand in the field for six or eight days, then haul in your barn. You can thresh it out on rainy days. I have made twenty bushels per acre and two tons of good hay for every twenty bushels.

BETTER THAN CORN OR COTTON.

Land that will make ten bushels of corn will make twenty bushels of rice with 150 pounds of some good fertilizer per acre. So you see it is much better than cotton or corn. It requires the same cultivation as cotton, but it is much more valuable.

What we Southern people need is to make everything to eat that our climate will allow us to make. Be sure to make plenty of provisions at home, then plant cotton for our money crop. I have sold a good deal of rice for \$1 per bushels, which pays well. The rice I use to feed my mules and milch cows and they are very fond of it; often give them rough rips before it is threshed out. Chickens are very fond of it; in fact everything is fond of it, and, therefore, it behooves any farmer to raise anything they can to save him from buying, when we think of our beloved South, which was so flourishing, and now see how the farmers are oppressed by not raising home supplies.—Southern Cultivator and Dixie Farmer.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Covington, La., Post-office, Friday, March 2, 1894: Asha Fair, Barry B, Delancey J A, De Breton A, Frazier Philip, care of Miss Lillie Brown, Harvey B J De, Egansey A Mr and Mrs, Egansey J, Susan Egansey, William Ben, Williams Tellita. If not called for in thirty days from date, the above letters will be sent to the Dead-Letter Office. Persons calling for the same will please say advised. A fee of one cent additional postage is required on all advertised letters. CHAS. HEINTZ, P. M.

Guaranteed Cure.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds upon this condition. If you are afflicted with a Cough, Cold or any Lung, Throat, or Chest trouble, you will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottle free at W. C. Heintz's Drug Store. Large size, 50c and \$1.00.

An exchange says that a man who has seventy cows and 400 hogs finds his hogs pay him the greater profit, but that does not prove that it would be advisable for him to sell his cows and put the money all into hogs. It is better to have several sails and all drawing a little than to have only one large sail.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Blisters, Teaser, 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. For sale by W. C. Heintz, druggist.

New Advertisements.

Special Notice.

Office of the Southern Brick, Tile, Construction and Improvement Company, New Orleans, Feb. 23, 1894.—An election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on THURSDAY, March 15, 1894, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. S. J. HART, Secretary and Treasurer.

Private Boarding.

MRS. A. GALMICHE, Covington, La. Charming location, comfortable rooms, and table set with the best market affords. Rates reasonable.

NOTICE.

To Bridge Builders.

Covington, La., Feb. 24, 1894. Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned, for thirty days from the date of this advertisement, for the building of the following bridges: 1. An iron bridge across the Bogas Falls River at Covington. 2. A wooden bridge across Long Branch, at or near where Mr. J. Labat formerly had a bridge. 3. Also for the running of a free ferry on the ferry road, leading from Madisonville to Covington. The Police Jury reserves the right to reject any or all bids. J. M. ARNEY, President.

G. W. MASON, Real Estate Agent.

Covington, La. Prompt attention given to renting and collections. In the matter of the minor Wm. E. Morgan. 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 sheriff court, and to me directed, bearing date Feb. 21, 1894. I will proceed to sell at public auction at the door of the Courthouse, in the town of Covington, in the Parish of St. Tammany, La., on SATURDAY, the 24th day of March, 1894, between legal sale hours, the following described property, to-wit:

Lot 3, in square 9, in the town of Mandeville, La. The said square is comprised between Marigny, Gerard, Calhoun and Jefferson streets, the said lot having a front of 60 feet on Marigny street, by a depth of 150 feet between parallel lines. Terms of sale—Cash. JOHN J. TIBBLES, Sheriff, Covington, La., Feb. 21, 1894.

Land Office, New Orleans, La., Feb. 15, 1894.

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, April 3, 1894, viz:

CHARLES HENNING. Who made homestead entry No. 12,188 for the north half of the northwest quarter of section 12, township 7, south range 12 east, St. Helena meridian, respectively. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Stanga, George Edwards, August Fehrmann and Seymour Meyer, all of St. Tammany parish, La., 1894 G. McD. BARNUM, Register.

Land Office, New Orleans, La., Feb. 15, 1894.

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 F B Martindale, U S Commissioner, at Covington, La., on Tuesday, April 3, 1894, viz:

Who made homestead entry No. 12,188 for the north half of the northwest quarter of section 12, township 7, south range 12 east, St. Helena meridian, respectively. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Stanga, George Edwards, August Fehrmann and Seymour Meyer, all of St. Tammany parish, La., 1894 G. McD. BARNUM, Register.

Land Office, New Orleans, La., Feb. 15, 1894.

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 F B Martindale, U S Commissioner, at Covington, La., on Tuesday, April 3, 1894, viz:

Who made homestead entry No. 12,188 for the north half of the northwest quarter of section 12, township 7, south range 12 east, St. Helena meridian, respectively. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Max, J. Divr, Ed Bousier, John C. Lemons and Jeff Strain, all of St. Tammany parish, La., 1894 G. McD. BARNUM, Register.

Land Office, New Orleans, La., Feb. 15, 1894.

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 F B Martindale, U S Commissioner, at Covington, La., on Tuesday, April 3, 1894, viz:

Who made homestead entry No. 3222, for the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, and lots Nos. 3 and 4, in section 2, township 8, south range 10 east, St. Helena meridian. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Adolph Frederick, Warren W. Wiley, William Sharp and John Lee, all of St. Tammany parish, La., 1894 G. McD. BARNUM, Register.

Four-year Farewell.

And those who have been residing in this country for four years will be advised by reading Brown's Free Digest. Contains the best news of our country on wraps.

Land Office, New Orleans, La., Feb. 8, 1894.

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, April 3, 1894, viz:

LUCIEN SPORN. Who made homestead entry No. 10,856 for the northwest quarter of northeast quarter and northeast quarter of southeast quarter of section 7, township 7, south range 12 east, St. Helena meridian. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: J. B. Marangi, J. O. Lemons, L. Bedford and George M. Cook, all of St. Tammany parish, La., 1894 G. McD. BARNUM, Register.

Land Office, New Orleans, La., Feb. 8, 1894.

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 F B Martindale, U S Commissioner, at Covington, La., Saturday, March 24, 1894, viz:

WILLIAM ELLIS. Who made homestead entry No. 9243, for the east half of the northwest quarter, northwest quarter of northwest quarter, and northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 33, township 4, south range 12 east, St. Helena meridian. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Albert Walker, Ben Pierce, James Young and Albert Young, all of St. Tammany parish, La., 1894 G. McD. BARNUM, Register.

Land Office, New Orleans, La., Feb. 1, 1894.

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, March 17, 1894, viz:

MALCOLM MCCLAIN. Who made homestead entry No. 9374, for the east half of the southeast quarter of section 7, and the west half of the northwest 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: S. Galloway, John Galloway, F. J. Russell and C. B. Rogers, all of St. Tammany parish, La., 1894 G. McD. BARNUM, Register.

Land Office, New Orleans, La., Feb. 13, 1894.

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 F B Martindale, U S Commissioner, at Covington, La., on Monday, March 26, 1894, viz:

JOSEPH B. TIMBERLAND. Who made homestead entry No. 10,051 for the east half of the southeast quarter of section 12, township 7, south range 11 east, and the west half of the northwest quarter of section 7, township 4, south range 12 east, St. Helena meridian. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Herman Schultz, George Poteau, Arthur Houlioude and Christian Bank, all of St. Tammany parish, La., 1894 G. McD. BARNUM, Register.

Land Office, New Orleans, La., Feb. 11.

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 F B Martindale, U S Commissioner, at Covington, La., on Tuesday, April 3, 1894, viz:

GEORGE F. PETERS. Who made homestead entry No. 10,924 for the west half of the southeast quarter, and west half of the southeast quarter of section 12, township 4, south range 12 east, St. Helena meridian. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: J. B. Timberland, Herman Schultz, J. J. Rely and L. D. Davis, all of St. Tammany parish, La., 1894 G. McD. BARNUM, Register.

Land Office, New Orleans, La., Feb. 14, 1894.

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 F B Martindale, U S Commissioner, at Slidell, La., on Monday, April 2, 1894, viz:

EDWARD SPOTZ. Who made homestead entry No. 9623, for the east half of the northwest quarter of section 23, township 10, south range 14 east, St. Helena meridian. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: David Schickman, Antoine Lague, Louis Lague and John Keyes, all of St. Tammany parish, La., 1894 G. McD. BARNUM, Register.

Land Office, New Orleans, La., Feb. 14, 1894.

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 F B Martindale, U S Commissioner, at Covington, La., on Tuesday, April 3, 1894, viz:

Who made homestead entry No. 10,924 for the east half of the southeast quarter, and southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 24, township 8, south range 11 east, St. Helena meridian. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Nathaniel Kelling, Robert Mendow, Willis Jenkins and William Mendow, all of St. Tammany parish, La., 1894 G. McD. BARNUM, Register.

Land Office, New Orleans, La., Feb. 21, 1894.

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 F B Martindale, U S Commissioner, at Covington, La., on Tuesday, April 3, 1894, viz:

Who made homestead entry No. 10,924 for the east half of the southeast quarter, and southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 24, township 8, south range 11 east, St. Helena meridian. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: George W. Core, Warren Wiley, John Schickman and William Case, all of St. Tammany parish, La., 1894 G. McD. BARNUM, Register.

Land Office, New Orleans, La., Feb. 21, 1894.

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 F B Martindale, U S Commissioner, at Covington, La., on Tuesday, April 3, 1894, viz:

LOUIS PEA. Who made homestead entry No. 9220 for the northwest quarter of section 23, township 8, south range 10 east, St. Helena meridian. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: George W. Core, Warren Wiley, John Schickman and William Case, all of St. Tammany parish, La., 1894 G. McD. BARNUM, Register.