

**Journal Farmer.**  
IS USED EVERY SATURDAY  
W. G. KENTZEL,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR  
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF ST.  
TAMMANY PARISH.  
No. 712 N. the Pontchartrain at Covington,  
La. Second-class matter.  
COVINGTON, SEPT. 12, 1896

**NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.**  
FOR PRESIDENT,  
**WM. J. BRYAN,**  
OF NEBRASKA.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**ARTHUR SEWALL,**  
OF MAINE.

**Financial Plank.**

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.  
"We are unalterably opposed to the monopolists, which have locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monopolists, as a British policy, and its adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only an American, but anti-American, and it can be fastened on the United States only by the stifling of that spirit and love of liberty, which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won it in the war of the Revolution."

"We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract. We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin."

Gov. Foster is the happy father of twin boys.

The ballot that will be used for the coming election in Philadelphia will measure two feet in length and nine columns wide.

The rice crop in Southwest Louisiana will be almost a total failure. Many large planters will not harvest a dozen sacks.

According to the London News a commission which has been sitting for seven years will soon report against compulsory vaccination in England.

A Connecticut man wagged he could drink a pint of brandy and three glasses of whiskey in five minutes and won his bet. The undertaker says he never saw a more beautifully pickled corpse.

The State Commissioner of Agriculture, of Texas, has issued a bulletin stating that there are over 120 counties in Texas that will not average over nine pounds of lint cotton to the acre.

Under the new registration law, which goes into effect January 1, 1897, a complete registration of the legal voters of the state must be made. The voter is required to make out his own application, if he is a white, but if he cannot do so, then he can get another to do so for him, but he must dictate his own answers.

An entire locomotive plant has been ordered in Philadelphia to be transported to Nijni Novgorod, in Russia. It is to be connected with an establishment already there for the manufacture of cars, steam-boats, boilers, etc. It will have a capacity for building 200 locomotives a year, and will be managed by Americans.

At the close of his eastern trip, Mr. Bryan was impressed with the probable chance of carrying New York State and has requested the campaign committee to inaugurate an aggressive campaign covering every county of that State. It will be as hotly contested as Illinois and it is not improbable that both States will be landed in the Democratic column.

Mr. Hester makes the cotton crop of 1895-96 7,157,346 bales, as compared with a crop of 9,301,251 for the preceding year. A falling off of nearly three million bales in the cotton production of the country is a serious matter; but it resulted mainly from a systematic and general reduction of acreage, the higher prices which resulted enabling the farmers to realize better results from their crops of last year, short as they were, than followed from the sale of the enormous yield of 1894-95.

The Republican organs are alarmed at the enthusiasm which has been aroused by Mr. Bryan's campaign in New York and Ohio, especially among the farmers and the working classes, and a great many of them have stopped publishing his speeches, while many others print merely a synopsis, being careful to eliminate the most telling points made by the Democratic nominee. It is well, therefore, that Mr. Bryan should be kept on the stump until the end of the campaign in order that the people may have an opportunity to hear what the Republican newspapers refuse to publish.

**VOICE OF TWO STATES.**

Last week a State election was held in Vermont, and the Republican ticket was elected by 30,000 majority. Last Monday the State of Arkansas went Democratic by over 70,000 majority. In 1894 Arkansas went Democratic by 24,000 majority. Monday's election shows they have more than trebled their majority in the short space of two years. The inference to be drawn from these two State elections is that Bryan and free silver will gain in November by an overwhelming majority.

**THE ISSUE.**

The issue of the campaign is a conflict between the money powers and the people. The ten thousand banks and trust companies under the direction of Wall and Lombard streets have practically closed their doors against their customers and demanded prompt payment of everything due them. The fact that this proceeding is destroying the business of the country is not taken into consideration by the combination. They have another, and to them a more important mission to perform than to co-operate with the business community in advancing the prosperity of the country. They fear that if ordinary facilities are extended to their customers some of the money will be used by people for campaign purposes, such as paying the expenses of speakers and circulating documents. They cannot afford to have silver literature circulated or silver debates conducted if they can prevent it. They know very well that the truth is fatal to their wicked schemes. Besides they propose to increase the poverty of the people and intensify the misery of the masses which the gold standard has already produced by absolutely cutting off every avenue by which money can be obtained for necessary purposes.

They think by that means the hundreds of millions of dollars which they have at their command will be more effective in buying votes than it otherwise would be. They realize that there is no hope of subjugating the people of the United States and making them serfs unless they can so impoverish them that they will sell their manhood cheap. They boast of the hundreds of millions of dollars behind Hanna's campaign, and hold out without a blush enormous bribes to all who will sell themselves and their country into slavery. The issue is between American manhood and the money of the world in the hands of the aristocrats, despots, and gold gamblers of Europe and their toady followers of America. If the votes of the American people are sold in November next it may be the last auction block used for the sale of human rights. When American liberty goes under the hammer to satisfy the love of power and greed for gold of the enemies of the human race, what other people and what other countries will make the effort and endure the sacrifice necessary to plant and nourish the tree of liberty for the benefit of mankind? If the institutions of America crumble before the fraud and treachery of the trusted servants of the people, what hope remains for suffering humanity but tame submission to the degrading conditions of the serfdom of the Dark Ages?—Silver Knight.

A prominent merchant of New York in a letter to the N. Y. Journal, says: "Allow me to congratulate your enterprising paper for having the courage, amid what seems at present adverse surroundings, to present the cause of the people in this hotbed of radicalism. Your courage is the more commendable because you stand practically alone among the New York papers, but I predict the people will rally to the standard and you will be financially as well as otherwise richly rewarded. It makes the blood of one, who has the whole country at heart and not a small section, assuming all the wisdom, bold for the honest merchants, farmers, professional men and other wage earners of half our country branded Anarchists by stock gamblers who never earned an honest dollar in their lives."

The Cuban rebels have adopted a novel way of setting fire to sugar fields. A small piece of phosphorus coated with wax is fastened to a snake's tail and the creature let loose to make its way among the cane. The sun melts the wax and ignites the phosphorus and the burning is done. Military protection or other efforts are claimed to be unavailing in the face of such a formidable foe.

The result of the elections in Vermont and Arkansas shows the people are 2 to 1 in favor of Bryan and free silver. They will stand 16 to 1 in November.

**Situation Very Serious.**

NOT INTENDED FOR UNITED STATES READERS.

The London Financial News says: "The financial situation in the United States is very serious. The Senate has blocked all relief measures proposed by President Cleveland, and Congress at a dead standstill on the money question. The free coinage Senators are masters of the situation. This condition of affairs in the United States demands the immediate attention of British financiers and statesmen. The trade of the world is now in our hands, but it will not long remain there if the United States goes to a bimetallic basis, with free and unlimited coinage of silver. With the addition of silver to the volume of money, everything in America would take on a new face; labor and industry would gain new life. The grip of the gold standard on the products of the world would be loosened, and prices would rise. Great Britain would lose her markets in South America, Asia and Europe, and American bottoms would not be long in capturing the carrying trade of the world. British creditors must now apply themselves quickly to the American money market. The sound money men and banking interests, led by Senator Sherman, Cleveland and Carlisle, with a plentiful supply of means, have been beaten. The American people are now thoroughly aroused and educated on the power and use of money, and made desperate by debt and business depression, they are forcing free silver as the main issue in the coming Presidential campaign, but if free silver dominates the American mind and wins at the polls, it will bring about a change in England that will be ruinous for its suddenness and severity. The damage that can be done British manufacturers by a protective tariff is slight compared with the disasters that would be entailed by a change from a single gold to a complete bimetallic standard. It is evident that the Democratic party will not renounce a man who holds to President Cleveland's ideas of money, and the only hope for a continuation of Mr. Cleveland's financial policy will be in the success of the Republicans in the next election. The success of free coinage will bring down the rate of interest on money, and cause an immediate rise in the price of all commodities. When silver becomes primary money, the American mines will pour their products into the marts, and a new era similar to that produced by the issue of greenbacks during the civil war will begin. Gold will leave the banks and enter into competition with silver in the avenues of trade, and the manufacturers of the United States, which have been shut down or crippled since 1892, will again resume their fight for the English markets."

It is doubtful whether the Republican party can be held much longer in check by sound money statements, as its adherents are divided by powerful factions. The Democratic party is also breaking up under the weight of the free silver agitation. It matters not to Great Britain which party succeeds, if the gold standard is maintained, but either of the old parties or a new party which goes into power pledged to free coinage will be fatal and prejudicial to English manufactures and trade. The American people cling with wonderful tenacity to party organizations, but financial embarrassment and business stagnation has become too severe for their patience, and they are ready for any change that promises relief. They are becoming convinced that it cannot be found in the protection theory, as that has been tried, and they are massing now on free silver. When that issue comes fairly before the American people, England will regret her apathy and "adherence to the single gold standard."

The new \$1 silver certificates now command a premium of 25 cents. At first the premium was 20 cents. When it was discovered that the word "tranquility" in the extract from the United States Constitution in the scroll on the front of the bill was spelled wrong—only one "i" being used—the premium was raised to 10 cents. Then came the news that the printing of the bills had been stopped to correct the error, whereupon the premium was advanced to 25 cents.

At Bridgeport, Conn., Saturday John C. Ford and T. J. Brophy, free silver men, got into a dispute at the Atlantic House. Brophy hit Ford with a brick, but he could not go to the Connecticut National Bank and draw out \$50 in gold in exchange for national bank notes. They went to the bank. Ford laid down \$50 in bills and asked for gold. The teller informed him there was no gold in the bank, although piles of it lay on the counter in full view. Ford lost his bet of \$100 dollars and then withdrew his deposit, which amounted to several thousand dollars, from the bank. He had kept his account in the Connecticut bank for fourteen years.

It Saves the Cruppy Children. Seaview, Va.—We have a splendid sale of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and our customers coming from far and near, speak of it in the highest terms. Many have said that their children would have died of croup if Chamberlain's Cough Remedy had not been given.—Kellam & Curran. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by W. C. Heintz, druggist, Covington, and E. B. Paine, Mandeville.

**WHY GOLD IS UNPOPULAR.**

Jeanette, La., Aug. 23, 1896. To the Editor of the Times-Democrat:

The laborer who does not understand the (bankers' appreciation of intrinsic) value of gold coin can judge for himself by reading the following which occurred at Jeanette, La., on Aug. 21, 1896: "Mr. C. Michels, representing Messrs. Loeb Bros. of 127 Chartres street, New Orleans, presented a money order for \$25 at the Jeanette post office for redemption. The postmaster gave 'twenty' silver dollars and one 'five dollar' gold piece. Mr. Michels went to the Bank of Jeanette to have the \$5 gold piece exchanged. The cashier placed the \$5 on the scales and offered \$4.90 for it, claiming that the piece was 10 cents short of its 'intrinsic value.' Of course Mr. Michels was not willing to lose ten cents on the government stamp, and he accordingly returned the \$5 gold piece to the postmaster, asking him to give him five silver dollars for it, which he promptly did."

The laborer can now judge of the "sonnd" principal of gold coins. Suppose a working man having saved through hard economy at low wages the sum of \$50 dollars in gold, believing that his gold coin would never depreciate, and when offering said gold coin to the banker in payment of a note, etc., he should find there is something missing in the weight of said gold coins, and that its "intrinsic" value is only \$49, would not said working-man blame the government for not redeeming all gold coins for "face value," and would not said working-man be robbed unjustly out of \$1 of his savings?

Silver is the people's money. It does not depreciate (according to banker's intrinsic value.) A dollar (silver) is always accepted as a dollar, no matter if through circulation it has been worn to the extent so to show that the head was kissed a thousand times by being rubbed against other coins in the pocket. This is why and a good reason, that silver should again become a part of our money of redemption. It would prevent, to a certain extent, the bankers to dishonor the "government stamp" on account of sound intrinsic value.

E. G. GENEVAUX. A Western man in attempting to tell some Eastern friends how fast Western cities grow, says he went off into the mountains hunting and night coming on, he went to sleep in a tree to be out of the way of the wolves. He was awakened next morning by some workmen, who told him to get down and finish his nap on the countess steps, as they wanted to turn the tree into a flag pole for the hotel across the way. He got down, and while rubbing his eyes, was nearly run over by a street car.

Unlike the majority of the "gold-bug" papers of the East, the single standard advocates of the South press generally are giving the Chicago nominees their hearty support. The Baton Rouge Advocate says: "Whatever our views may be about the Chicago platform there is but one thing for a Louisiana Democrat to do in this emergency and that is to 'stand to the rack, fodder or no fodder.' We cannot afford to divide and disrupt the party on the eve of a constitutional convention in this State, hence every man who loves his party and who loves his State will fall into line and vote and work for the ticket this fall. To do otherwise at this time would be simply to invite Republican administration and to assist the combine in gaining control of the convention."

At the present time when a citizen loses a position it is almost impossible to find another. If Bryan and Sewall are elected and the free coinage of silver is enacted into law, all this will change. Capital now locked up in banks and safety deposit vaults will come out into channels of trade, new enterprises will be commenced, falling prices will give way to rising prices, and the laborer, mechanic and wage earner will be sought after instead of wearing his shoes out looking for a place.—Town Talk.

"My boy came home from school one day with his hand very badly lacerated and bleeding, and suffering great pain," says Mr. E. J. Sellall, with Meyer Bros. Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo. "I dressed the wound, and applied Chamberlain's Pain Balm freely. All pain ceased, and in a remarkably short time it healed without leaving a scar. For wounds, sprains, swellings and rheumatism I know of no medicine or prescription equal to it. I consider it a household necessity." The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by W. C. Heintz, druggist, Covington, and E. B. Paine, Mandeville.

**THE BOYS.**

There are two classes of boys around us to day. The first class is very numerous in this city and in our towns and cities. Their hands are soft, their forms effeminate. They think themselves above manual labor. They loaf around stores, smoke cigarettes, play cards, and read dime novels. They are truant at school and a source of perpetual annoyance to the teachers. They have a natural aversion to labor either physical or mental, and expect to live by their wits or enjoy the fruits of their fathers' earnings when the "old man" is dead. They expect to be the gentlemen of the next generation of men and lead a gay life free from drudgery. From this class of boys will come our future dopes, drunkards, gamblers, libertines and criminals of every description. They will supply the penitentiaries with convicts and the gallows with victims.

The other class of boys are found, for the most part, in humble homes. Their hands are horny; their forms are bronzed; their clothes are patched. They recognize the fact that they have to fight the battle of life alone, and that time is too precious to waste in idleness. From this class of boys will come our future doctors, poets, jurists, statesmen and divines. They will roll the wheel of commerce, guide the ship of state, add new trophies to the conquests of science, and push on our high Christian civilization "when our poor, lying, and stammering tongues lie silent in the grave."

Boys of which class do you belong? Are you drones, or workers? Remember that labor is the only road to success in life; then roll up your sleeves and "pitch in."—Exchange.

**TRUE AS GOSPEL.**

Men are just like hogs, however distasteful this may seem to the hogs. When a hog gets an ear of corn every other hog will trot along behind him and equal and white on a toady for a bite, but just let the front hog lead in a tight place, with his head in a creek, and every ear of a sow will jump on him and tear him to pieces. Just so with men. As long as a man is prosperous and has money he can't keep friends off with a base ball bat. The moment he is unfortunate and his wealth is gone, he is not only snubbed by his former alleged friends, but they at once begin to do him all the harm possible. When a man starts up grade, the world falls in behind and pushes. When he starts down grade, the world steps to one side and crosses the track.—Festarianian.

**A WIFE'S CATECHISM.**

A great many hundreds and even thousands of long-suffering husbands can bear sorrowful testimony to the fact that this is the sort of catechism the lives of their bosoms subject them to every time they put on their hats to go out in the evening: "Where are you going?" "Oh, I'm just going out for a few minutes." "Where?" "Oh, nowhere in particular." "What for?" "Oh, nothing." "Why do you go, then?" "Well, I want to go; that's why." "Do you have to go?" "I don't know that I do." "Why do you go, then?" "Because." "Because what?" "Well, simply because." "Going to be gone long?" "No." "How long?" "I don't know." "Anybody going with you?" "No." "Well, it strange that you can't be content to stay at home for a few minutes. Don't you be gone long, will you?" "No." "So that you don't."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

A German who has been living in South Africa for a long time has addressed to one of his compatriots a letter in which he gives the following as the original cause of the Matabele revolt: The young woman in Matabeleland are sensitive, handsome, well-formed and very agreeable, though somewhat proud and wild. Many whites at Bulawayo, and nearly all Europeans in the country around, have taken some of these girls for their wives with the ready consent of the latter. These girls instill the men of their own race, calling them "the dogs of the white man" and they develop a friendship with them. This contempt has irritated the Matabele against the Europeans, and led them to insurrection.

**50 CENT EXCURSIONS.**

Commencing WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9, and continuing for the balance of the season, the East Louisiana R. R. will sell Round Trip Excursions from Canal street to Mandeville and return, 50 cents. Canal street to Abita and Covington and return, 75 cents. TWO EXCURSIONS, Sunday and Wednesday, to Mandeville. Sundays—1st Excursion leaves Canal Street Depot at 7:30 a. m., and 2nd Excursion at 1:30 p. m. Excursionists by the 2d Sunday train have three hours' stop at Mandeville. Wednesdays—1st Excursion leaves Canal Street Depot at 7:30 a. m., and 2nd Excursion at 1:30 p. m. Connections at Spanish Fort Pier with the big Lake Steamer CAPE CHARLES, James Polkwater, Master. No Excursion tickets sold on Thurs or East. A. POTTEVENT, E. S. BERGUSON, Supt.

**J. A. PARISS,**

Blacksmith and Veterinary Surgeon.

Will do all kinds of blacksmith work. Horse-shoeing, etc. Special attention paid to the treatment of sick or mangled horses. Terms reasonable.

Land Office New Orleans, La., Sept. 2, 1896.

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 register or receiver of the U. S. Land Office at New Orleans, La., on Monday, Oct. 26, 1896, viz:

EDWARD FROVOT, Who made homestead entry No. 13,348, for the north half of section 13, township 6, south range 15 east, St. Helena meridian.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Peter Foster, Harry Brooker, Raymond Courfournier, J. T. Keyser. All of St. Tammany Parish, La.

Land Office, New Orleans, La., Aug. 27, 1896.

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 19, 1896, viz:

COLUMBUS W. BUSH, Who made homestead entry No. 11,891 for the east half of southwest quarter of section 24, north-east quarter of the southwest quarter section 25, township 13, south range 13 east, St. Helena meridian.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Alexander Bush, Zachariah Bush, Elias Lavigne and Lofin Smith. All of St. Tammany Parish, La.

Land Office, New Orleans, La., Aug. 27, 1896.

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, Oct. 13, 1896, viz:

ANDREAS MOSINKKE, Who made homestead entry No. 12,957 for the north half of southwest quarter, southwest quarter of southwest quarter of section 25, township 7, south range 15 east, St. Helena meridian.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: W. J. Armbruster, Louis Strain, Joseph Teller and John Knitger. All of St. Tammany Parish, La.

Land Office, New Orleans, La., Aug. 27, 1896.

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 13, 1896, viz:

LEWIS STRAIN, Who made homestead entry No. 12,629 for the south half of the southeast quarter and for the southeast quarter of section 25, township 7, south range 15 east, St. Helena meridian.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: W. J. Armbruster, Andrew Mosinkke, Theo. Strain and Alonso Sharp. All of St. Tammany Parish, La.

Land Office, New Orleans, La., Sept. 5, 1896.

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 register or receiver of the United States Land Office, at New Orleans, La., on Monday, Oct. 5, 1896, viz:

DONAM BOOKER, Who made homestead entry No. 11,551, for the north east quarter of the southeast quarter of section 14, township 8, south range 14 east, St. Helena meridian.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: H. W. Harrison, Wm. Florida, Alex Fields and P. W. Gibson. All of St. Tammany Parish, La.

Land Office, New Orleans, La., July 18, 1896.

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, Sept. 21, 1896, viz:

ALBERT PENTON, Who made homestead entry No. 12,220, for the north half of the southeast quarter and the north half of southwest quarter of section 16, 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: John E. Sullivan, John Brennan, Benjamin Scarborough and Will Fow, all of St. Tammany Parish, La.

Land Office, New Orleans, La., Aug. 8, 1896.

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 H. E. Warren, clerk of the district court, at Covington, La., on Monday, Sept. 21, 1896, viz:

GOTTLIEB SOLLBERGER, Who made homestead entry No. 12,276 for the west half of the southwest quarter, and east half of the southwest quarter of section 28, 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: John E. Sullivan, John Brennan, Benjamin Scarborough and Will Fow, all of St. Tammany Parish, La.

Land Office, New Orleans, La., Aug. 1, 1896.

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, Sept. 21, 1896, viz:

LEWIS WILLEY, Who made homestead entry No. 12,378 for the west half of the southwest quarter, and east half of the southwest quarter of section 28, 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: J. L. Bremer, William H. P. John Lee and Bob Green, all of St. Tammany Parish, La.

Land Office, New Orleans, La., Sept. 2, 1896.

FOR SALE. A place of 155 acres of Land, with dwelling and buildings necessary for farm use, neighbor of the late John T. Simons, six miles northwest of Covington, on the Highway road. Good water. Well situated. Inquiries will receive a prompt reply. Address, Joseph Pineda, Covington, La.

**HOMESTEAD APPLICATION.**

In accordance with Act No. 64 of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana of 1895, I hereby give notice of my intention to homestead the following State land, viz:

The west half of the north-east quarter, and the north-east quarter of section 4, township 6, south range 15 east, Greenburg District, La. FRANK H. DUTCH.

**HOMESTEAD APPLICATION.**

In accordance with Act No. 64 of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana of 1895, I hereby give notice of my intention to homestead the following State land, viz:

The north-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section 11, township 6, south range 15 east, Greenburg District, La. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

**HOMESTEAD APPLICATION.**

In accordance with Act No. 64 of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana of 1895, I hereby give notice of my intention to homestead the following State land, viz:

The north-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section 3, township 6, south range 15 east, Greenburg District, La. GEORGE M. COOK.

**HOMESTEAD APPLICATION.**

In accordance with Act No. 64 of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana of 1895, I hereby give notice of my intention to homestead the following State land, viz:

The east half of the southeast quarter of section 18, township 6, south range 15 east, Greenburg District, La. A. R. COOK.

**HOMESTEAD APPLICATION.**

In accordance with Act No. 64 of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana of 1895, I hereby give notice of my intention to homestead the following State land, viz:

The north-west quarter of the north-east quarter of section 36, and southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 23, township 6, south range 15 east, Greenburg District, La. WM. H. KAHL.

**ERNEST'S Commercial Home**

(Joining the Railroad Dep. Co.) Covington.....La.

Table supplied All Summer with Game, such as ducks, Partridges, Woodcock, etc.

Handicaps for Billiards. Accommodations for Horses and Carriages.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS FOR TRANSIENT OR PERMANENT BOARDERS.

**CRYSTAL SPRING Private Boarding House.**

COVINGTON, ST. TAMMANY PARISH, LA.

Kept by MRS. F. GONTHIEN. Terms: Per Day, \$1.50; per Week, \$10; per Month, \$25.

The climate of the parish is highly valued and recommended by physicians. The house has recently been completely renovated.

For further particulars, apply on the premises, or at the office of the New Orleans, No. 23 Chartres street.

**Simon's Hotel and RESTAURANT.**

Abita Springs, La.

Board by the Day, Week or Month.

AT MODERATE PRICES. Closest Lane to Springs and Depot.

**Mulberry Grove HOTEL.**

Near Covington, St. Tammany Parish, La.

DR. F. G. MARRERO, PROPRIETOR. See notice to Charles Tracy.

This popular summer resort in the piney woods has the accommodations of families, single and double rooms. Mineral Springs, Artesian Wells, Sulphur Bath, Spanish made, fine dining, first-class table and piano-mill.

Terms—Per Day, \$1.50; per Week, \$10; per Month, \$25.

**Claiborne Hotel AND COTTAGES.**

Covington, La.

This fine Hotel, with nearly a thousand feet of Broad Galleries, a Covered Open-air Terrace, Dining Room, Dining Room 65 feet long, and Large Chambers, is open for the reception of guests.

Location on a hill overlooking the lovely Bogue Falls river, with lofty firs. Pure Water. Open to southern breeze. Good Boating, Fishing and Hunting. Good roads for driving. Park-like scenery.

Address, DR. M. H. HERRET, Proprietor, Covington, La. East Louisiana Railroad.

**Private Boarding HOUSE.**

Kept by MRS. A. GALMICH. NEAR THE STONE SPRINGS. Board by the Day, Week or Month, at Moderate Prices.

**BOARDING.**

Delightful rooms; good board; reasonable prices; home comforts; Transients collected. Address: HERMITAGE VILLA, Mandeville, La.

**FOR SALE.**

Two 100-Gallon Melonae Kettles, and one 50-Gallon Kettle. Apply to CHARLES BAUSCH, German Settlement.

**HOMESTEAD APPLICATION.**

In accordance with Act No. 64 of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana of 1895, I hereby give notice of my intention to homestead the following State land, viz:

The west half of the north-east quarter, and the north-east quarter of section 4, township 6, south range 15 east, Greenburg District, La. FRANK H. DUTCH.

**HOMESTEAD APPLICATION.**