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WHO SHOULD COME SOUTH.

THE CLASS OF NORTHERN MEN THAT CAN DO WELL IN TENNESSEE.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Elmira, in that State, says:

Southern emigration is a subject which at present is calling forth considerable comment and controversy, some encouraging, others discouraging it. Let us look a little into the causes of this difference of opinion. After the war many men went south, thinking to make money out of that already poverty stricken region. They carried with them their individual likes and dislikes. They had been on the victorious side—why should they not have perfect freedom to express their opinions? In the course of human events it often happens that communities will not allow individuals to carry their individualism too far; so in this case these men returned to the North, disappointed it is true, but through what cause or whose fault?

Another class we find, once northern men, but to-day honored citizens of southern states; men who, if occasion demands it, can stand by their principles, yet are not forcing their ideas upon their neighbors. These men will give you a fair statement of farming in the South. The South of to-day is not the South as it was before the war. There have been many changes, yet only one of them is of importance to this article. This is in respect to the cultivation of the soil. When slaves were kept a large plantation could be managed by one man; and furthermore, every man was educated with reference to this. To-day the system of individual farming, as in the North, must be introduced. These large plantations must be divided into small farms. The people must learn a new way of farming. Farmers are scarce and lands are plenty.

Thus it is that the cry is coming to northern men. "Come and help us till our fertile fields. We need your northern energy and experience; we need more capital, and for this reason we will sell part of our land cheap that we may cultivate to better advantage the remainder." I wish I could make my readers feel the force of this appeal, as I felt it when hearing it from a noble Tennessean, who spoke with so much earnestness and feeling that it was easy to see he meant just what he said. Men of the North, farmers, is there not an opening here? Can we not do something to establish a stronger tie between North and South than has existed before? Let this matter be well investigated. If we have good, earnest, whole-souled men among us who are thinking of finding a home in some other section of the country, urge them to visit the South and see for themselves.

As one who has seen something of the South, and being attracted by its needs and inducements, has learned still more by corresponding with northern men who have settled there, permit me to tell you what I saw. First, I found the lands very cheap, as cheap as you can get any lands in the West. The lands of Virginia, as to fertility, compare very favorably with those of the state of New York, but no comparison can be drawn as to price, unless \$15 can be compared to \$100. Most of the farms are well watered, fertile, and near good markets; the climate is very salubrious, the winters short and mild. As a rule, the people are willing to lay aside the past, and join heartily in the work of reconstruction, in its broadest and truest sense. To politicians or speculators I would say, do not go south, for the places you would want are already full. To earnest, well-minded farmers I would say, it is my opinion you cannot make you a pleasant home easier than by going south and buying you a farm and going to work upon it.

Our Young Men.

We have a great many excellent and promising young men, thanks to good homes, admirable schools, and an improved civilization; but in proportion to the whole number there is probably quite as much vice and dissipation as ever. Notwithstanding the Sunday-schools, the pious instructions, and the literary confectionery served up in goodlyish novels, there is a good deal of loafing, rowdyism, and actual badness among our young men. It

begins to be seen that coddling and caressing and the dispensation of negatives are not enough to save boys from destruction, and make steady, stalwart, useful men of them. A more active, vigorous energetic discipline is required for them. A gymnastic of actual occupation and self-reliance, thrift and enterprise is absolutely necessary to bring out the harder qualities of human nature, and turn gristle into bone and flabby impulses and mushy sentiment into inflexible principles and indomitable will. Innocence is of no account whatever in this world without grit, and the first advice which every boy ought to have drilled into him, line on line and precept on precept, is to be somebody. The one person everywhere discounted and despised is the do-nothing. Horace Greeley's patent direction to every young man to go West had one merit at the bottom of it; it enjoined activity and enforced self-reliance. It was equivalent to saying, Do something on your own account. Make tracks somewhere. Invest what capital of wit and pluck and judgment you have in some enterprise. Plant yourself somewhere, and grow; and if you are an acorn the oak will come in time, and if you are nothing but a potato you will have the satisfaction of producing a hill full of these useful esculents. This sort of advice is especially timely. Probably half of the dissipation and vice of our young men comes from sheer do-nothingism. They are not earnestly engaged in anything important enough to call out their faculties and develop their manhood. The scum collects from stagnation. The rot comes from lying still. It is perhaps unfortunate that so many of our youth leave school so young. It would be vastly better for them were they to remain in our excellent public institutions until they are sixteen at the least, than to drop out into occupations of no account, and infinitely better than to drop into the streets. But after they have once begun there is nothing that will save them from the temptations of city life and draw out their latent capacity and make strong men of them like setting their hearts on a grand object, and tugging and striving with all their might to realize it, without regard to Mrs. Grundy, the mock-moralists and the maudlin heroics. The young chap who bravely buttons his coat up to the chin to cover his ragged vest or his want of a vest, and sets himself squarely to be somebody on his own account, and goes to doing something that is honest, paying his way as he goes along and making every day tell on the final result, is sure to win in the end. The world is full of nobodies and does not need more rubbish of that variety. But it has plenty of work and room and honor for the man who has grit and gumption to be a somebody.

SKILLFUL COOKERY.—Americans who dine with the Chinese are surprised at the perfection to which they have carried their cooking. During a recent Chinese banquet in San Francisco, an orange was laid at the plate of each guest. The orange itself seemed like any other orange, but, on being cut open, was found to contain within the rind five kinds of delicate jellies. One was at first puzzled to explain how the jellies got in, and giving up that train of reflection, was in a worse quandary to know how the pulpy part of the orange got out. Colored eggs were also served, in the inside of which were found nuts, jellies, meats and confectionery. When one of the Americans present asked the interpreter to explain this legerdemain of cookery, he expanded his mouth in a hearty laugh, and shook his head and chucklingly said, "Melican man heap smart; why he not find out?"

Most of the sporting men are contributing \$50 toward a monument for American Girl, and most of the great statesmen are, in a spirit of rivalry, going to contribute toward a monument for Washington. So far, American Girl's chances are two hundred feet higher than Washington's.

It is estimated that the child population between the age of six and sixteen in the United States and Territories is about 10,288,000, and that about 300,000 teachers are needed to educate this host of future citizens.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Silverware may be kept bright and clean by coating the articles (warmed) with a solution of collodion diluted with alcohol.

MILK PUNCH.—Half a pint of new, rich milk, with some cream, three tablespoonfuls of brandy, sugar and nutmeg to taste. The secret of making milk punch lies in the good shaking you give the ingredients.

BRASS ORNAMENTS should be first washed with a strong lye made of rock alum, in the proportion of one ounce of alum to a pint of water; when dry, rub with leather and fine tripoli. This will give to brass the brilliancy of gold.

OYSTERS ON TOAST.—Put six or eight oysters in a small stew-pan, without any juice, over the fire, with butter the size of a nutmeg, and a little pepper and salt. Toast a slice of bread brown on both sides, butter it lightly, and when the oysters have boiled up pour them over and serve.

VEGETABLES do not ordinarily form as large a part of the ordinary subsistence of an American as they should. Whether cooked alone, or jointly with the cheaper pieces of meat in the form of a ragout, they will always serve as a substantial means of nutrition and tend to diminish the cost of household consumption.

WASHING-DAY will insist upon making its unwelcome appearance once a week. The linen for Monday's wash should be collected on Saturday, sorted and put to soak in cold water, according to the various kinds. The body linen should be put into one tub, the bed and table linen into another, and the fine things separately. Plain collars, cuffs, wrist-bands, should be strung through the button-holes on a piece of bobbin long enough for the articles to be easily divided for rubbing, starching, &c. Colored muslins, prints and flannels must be lain aside to be washed in a different manner from white calico or linen. Properly boiled suds are far better than soap for washing, particularly if a washing-machine be employed. The suds should be prepared in the following manner: Shred into an earthenware jar the best yellow soap cut into very fine shavings, and pour boiling water to the quantity required. One pound of soap is plenty for one gallon of water. Add to this quantity half a pound of the best Scotch soda, and set the jar (covered) on a stove or at the back of the kitchen range till the soap is quite dissolved. If this be done on Saturday evening the soap will be a smooth jelly fit to use on Monday morning.

Housekeeping Made Easy.

A lady writes the Floral Cabinet as follows: Regarding theories only as nicely poised speculative principles—to be more admired than practiced—we pass them lightly by, and deal with the facts of commonplace things of every-day life. For the benefit of the young housekeeper, just embarking on this chequered voyage, we would repeat the simple principles given to us twenty-five years ago by an experienced, practical friend, in favor of which we now declare after so long a test. First, look with care that nothing be wasted; second, a place for every article, and always in its place. This is quite easy even for those who occupy small houses. A few bags, each with two eyelets, by which to hang against the wall, in some convenient place, will afford ample storage for a great number of articles. One will contain the hosiery for the family; another the waste scraps, fit only for the ragman; in another, may be deposited in neat rolls the larger pieces for future needs. One should always be provided in the pantry for holdingspare tea cloths; balls of cotton, also, are quite safe in such a place. Thirdly, see that everything is kept scrupulously clean. Once each week the labors of the laundry should embrace and cleanse each soiled garment or piece of cotton or linen, no matter how small or unimportant it may seem. Let no garment pass from the ironing-board to its fixed deposit without being in perfect readiness if called for at any moment. Especially is cleanliness desirable in all culinary operations. First, in the proper care of stove furniture, well washed and rinsed, then dried and hung or placed on shelves, then rinsed again with scalding water before being used; this will in

sure freedom from the least particle of impurity.

The comfort and elegance of a meal consists not so much in the elaborate display of china, glass, and silver, or the great variety of viands, as it does in simplicity and neatness. A snowy, well-ironed table-cloth, with bright service neatly arranged, and a few well-prepared dishes, chief among which are the soft fresh bread, and sweet golden butter, from out a dairy kept sweet by plenty of pure air, and whose pans are regarded as carefully as though they were china vases. With these few easy principles accepted as guides many a gloomy house would be converted into a cheerful, smiling home. Many a poor man would become wealthy. Comfort and plenty would take the place of disquiet and want.

In every well-regulated home there are seasons and hours for recreation, both for body and mind. Rest consists not in the entire cessation of labor, but we find it most and sweetest in the change from drudgery to some lighter employment in which the mind takes a pleasing interest; something that calls into exercise the pleasing emotions of our nature, from the constant exercise of which we receive a healthy vigor that laughs at nostrums. A thrill of joy sends the blood through its channels with an accelerated motion that drives disease away.

The Latest Fashions.

The princess dress is one of the handsomest models of a dress that is greatly in favor abroad, but which is found here only at the houses of most exclusive modistes. It has the front of the skirt and waist cut in one, just as the Gabrielle dresses were. The back has a Marguerite effect, and under this plain Marguerite back the breadths of the train are sewed. It is customary to make the fronts and the basque of this garment of rich stately fabrics, such as velvet, damask brocade, or matelasse, while the flounce and train are of soft flowing gros grain. Rich wide braids are used in the trimming. The braids into which some threads of metal—silver, gold, or steel—are woven are more liked than when first introduced, as there is so little of the metal used that the effect is not tawdry and theatrical. In the dress illustrated two rows of braid, each three inches wide, pass down the front, like a plastron, and form a curved line across the side, simulating the front of an open polonaise. The standing English collar and the small cuff are entirely covered with this braid. The moyen-age girdle of links of silver is worn low about the hips, and the chataleine bag is of velvet, with carved silver ornaments.

Cock's-feather ruches of dark greenish hues are greatly in favor for trimming black silk costumes. They are especially liked with suits completed by a wrap of the same, as they trim outside garments very handsomely. These outside wraps of silk are very thickly wadded, to give the effect of fur linings. A new design, more lately introduced than sacques, makes these garments with Dolman backs and sacque fronts, the sleeves beginning at the elbow in Dolman fashion.

Among the richest black wool costumes are those of diamond-figured cloth of the heavy quality of drap d'ete, yet not twilled. This is made into stylish basques, with deep aprons that have square backs, and trimmed with wide black braid in which are silver threads. Folds of silk and of braid pass down the back of the basque and form a loop through which the sash of the overskirt is passed.

There is a tasteful new collar that stands up around the neck, and also lies down in the Byron shape, giving a pretty finish to the necks of dresses. It is made by merely extending the top of a Byron collar to form a band half an inch wide.

Perforated chamois vests lined with flannel and worn under wrappings add greatly to the comfort of the wearer in cold weather, and the perforations do away with the unwholesomeness once attributed to them. They are made in basque shape with sleeves, and cost \$4.50; without sleeves they are \$3. Drawers and undershirts, designed to be worn over flannel, the better to exclude the air, are made of the same material, and cost from \$5 to \$6.—*Harper's Bazar.*

PARAGRAPHS OF THE PERIOD.

Here's philosophy: "The particles that day before yesterday, were grains of wheat, and yesterday, were nerve and muscle, to-day are sparkling thought. Hence life; hence oysters and all other folks."

A Louisville girl was shot in the foot a day or two ago, and the doctors are now engaged in mining for the ball. One of them has worked his passage into the foot for so great a distance that they are obliged to let his provisions down to him by a rope.

Many very good people are annoyed by sleepiness in church. The following remedy is recommended: Lift the foot seven inches from the floor, and hold it in suspense without support for the limb, and repeat the remedy if the attack returns.

FARM AND CITY.—
And old farm-house, with meadows wide,
And sweet with clover on each side;
A bright-eyed boy, who looks from out
The door with wondrous woe about,
And wishes his one thought all day;
"Oh! if I could but fly away
From this dull spot the world to see,
How happy, happy, happy,
How happy I should be."

Amid the city's constant din,
A man who round the world has been,
Who, 'mid the tumult and the throng,
Is thinking, thinking all day long,
"Oh! could I only trace once more
The field-path to the farm-house door,
The green old meadow could I see,
How happy, happy, happy,
How happy I should be!"

ALPHONSE KARR was once heard to say that from the moment he furnished a house he ceased to be an independent creature. "From that hour," he continues, "the chairs and tables that I thought I owned me. They were the masters of my whole destiny, and it was my duty to see that they met with no ill-treatment and were not scratched, smashed or otherwise abused." Many a housekeeper can corroborate this confession of the witty Alphonse. This is one of the chief reasons why so many families break up house-keeping and go into boarding-houses, where the scratching and smashing are so common that nobody heeds the destruction.

THE SOLACE OF AGE.—
Howe'er o'er youth's unclouded sky
The mists of grief may fall,
And lift to heaven the pleading eye
And prayer's imploring call—
Be sure that ripen age will bring
Occasions few nor brief,
When mercy's overshadowing wing
Must send thee sweet relief.
Be sure that when the hair grows gray,
And youth seems dim and far,
And that long rest beyond the way
Gleams like a welcome star—
Be sure that then the boon of prayer
Most shows its priceless worth—
A blessed guard against despair,
A link 'tween heaven and earth.
When Mother Eve the tempting fruit
Plucked for her only kin,
She then and there did institute
A precedent for sin.
She knew the apple tasted sweet,
But thought not of its price,
And said to Adam, "Let us eat;
It's naughty, but it's nice."

For several years past an Italian geologist has made a study of the tremblings or quakings of the earth, and more especially those which are so extremely light as not to be perceptible save by pendulums placed in the fields of microscopes. In one year he recognized between 5,000 and 6,000 of these movements; and graphically representing the same over many years by a curve, he finds that the line corresponds neither with the thermometric curve nor with the tidal phenomena, nor can it be brought into any relation with the distances or positions of the sun or moon. With the barometric curve, however, it is otherwise, and it appears that, in the large majority of the cases, the intensity of the movements augmented with the lowering of the barometric column, as if—as the investigator states—the gaseous masses imprisoned in the superficial layers of the earth escaped more easily when the weight of the atmosphere diminished, which certainly is an interesting fact.

—N. Y. Sun.

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