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BENTON, LA., APRIL 6, 1893.

NO. 6.

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J. J. W. Lowry,
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Warrants on School Funds.

PAID BY PARISH TREASURER DURING MONTH OF MARCH.

Current Fund.

No. 559—M. A. Love.....	\$40 00
563—Mrs. Lena Love.....	40 00
567—A. J. Smith.....	30 00
568—S. H. Ralph.....	60 00
569—F. D. Nolan.....	30 00
570—W. T. Norman.....	40 00
571—J. E. Johnston.....	50 00
572—C. Upton.....	30 00
573—Miss Maggie Oade.....	50 00
574—Grady N. Johnson.....	30 00
575—M. A. Love.....	40 00
576—John W. Williams.....	40 00
577—Miss Lula DuBois.....	100 00
578—Miss M. U. Grounds.....	40 00
579—Miss Alabel Martin.....	100 00
580—J. F. Taylor.....	100 00
581—Hattie A. H. Paul.....	20 00
582—D. R. Murphy.....	100 00
583—E. G. Thomas.....	30 00
584—G. D. Alexander.....	50 00
585—Mrs. Lena Love.....	40 00
586—Wm. Graham.....	30 00
587—A. L. P. Odom.....	60 00
588—W. T. Norman.....	40 00
589—Henry Coleman.....	60 00
590—Miss D. Thompson.....	40 00
591—Miss A. Thompson.....	80 00
592—Miss A. Gamblin.....	40 00
593—A. M. Brown.....	40 00
594—Miss J. K. Sanders.....	50 00
595—James Pearce.....	30 00
596—B. S. Paul.....	30 00
397—E. G. Thomas.....	30 00
598—Miss Emma Hall.....	50 00
599—A. J. Smith.....	30 00
600—C. Upton.....	30 00
601—J. J. McCann.....	40 00
602—M. A. Love.....	40 00
603—J. S. Banks.....	40 00
604—Grady N. Johnson.....	30 00
605—F. D. Nolan.....	30 00
606—J. J. Stubbs.....	50 00
607—Miss Emma Hall.....	50 00
608—Wm. Graham.....	30 00
609—J. E. Johnston.....	50 00
610—Miss Maggie Cade.....	50 00
611—J. M. Scanland.....	62 50
612—Miss M. U. Grounds.....	50 00
613—Miss Alabel Martin.....	50 00
614—Miss Thenia Wailing.....	80 00

Township Fund.

T. 16, R. 12.	
110—Miss Dollie Fort.....	50 00
T. 18, R. 13.	
106—R. E. Belcher.....	40 00
109—R. E. Belcher.....	40 00
T. 20, R. 12.	
111—L. E. Wallace.....	50 00
T. 22, R. 14.	
108—J. M. Russell.....	30 00

Subscriptions Paid in March.

Primus Johnson, (per A. Curtis) to March 9, 1894, \$1; I. H. Martin, (per A. R. Thompson) for 1890, \$2; I. H. Martin, 1892, \$1; J. F. Taylor, to Feb. 16, 1894, \$1; J. F. Lay, (per A. R. Thompson) \$1; Utz & Smith, to Oct. 24, 1892, \$1; Henry Coleman, Jr., (per J. M. Belcher) to January 12, 1894, \$1; Dr. H. T. Dillard, to April 11, 1895, \$2; W. R. Bumgardner, (per A. D. Scanland) to April 7, 1894, \$1; Wm. Graham, (per J. H. Cabeen) to Feb. 4, 1894, \$1; W. J. Hickman, (per W. A. Abney) to March 11, 1894, \$1; J. O. Nuckolls, (per J. H. Cabeen) to Feb. 25, 1894, \$1; A. Y. Cannon, for 1893, \$1; Capt. Thos. Player, (per A. R. Thompson) for 1893, \$1; J. W. Jeter, to Feb. 4, 1894, \$1; Daniel Smith, for 1893, \$1; F. A. Daughtry, (per A. D. Atkinson) to January 11, 1893, \$1; A. J. Smith, (per Vaughan & Creswell) to Feb. 9, 1894, \$1; J. J. McCann, to March 30, 1894, \$1; M. A. Love, (per R. L. Carstarphen) to January 1894, \$1.

One of the Astors has built in New York the most luxurious hotel in the world. The Furniture is to cost a round million. It is the Walorf.

Editors and Their Rights.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Messenger.]

We have no sympathy with the views of some newspapers that editors should not hold office if they desire to do so. While we believe no editor in office can exert the influence he can exert if out of office, it is his right and privilege to hold an official position if he prefers to do so. Thousands of distinguished Americans have been editors. Even the great John Milton was once an editor and held office. It is all poppycock to talk about editors not having the rights and privileges of other voters. In fact they are the King Makers, and many a fifth-rate demagogue would never have cracked his shell if the editors had not attended to the incubation. Editors ought to be men of information, of ability, of strict integrity, sincere patriots and truth-tellers and severely conscientious. They are really the sentinels who stand guard through all the years, from January to January, upon the walls of the very citadel of freedom, guarding the gates from assault and watching the very foundations of the great superstructure. So if any men are entitled to office it is not the idlers, or the men who speak around every few years for a few weeks, but the men who through the years "an eternal vigil keep," standing faithfully by fundamentals and upholding the right.

The conduct of men in office—who owe their success generally to the editors—in pushing aside the men who kept them in the line of success and prevented them often from committing political hara-kiri, is richly deserving of censure.—They show base ingratitude, and editors who are self-respecting and honorable should wash their hands clean of such ingrates.

There are many false views as to the functions and purposes of newspapers. The idea of the politician is to puff him and make him prominent. The common idea is that they must serve the public "free, gratis and for nothing." Some paper has, (we cannot give name not knowing it) put the case thus as to the newspaper man, and it is truthful and life-like:

"It is his business to boom the city for all it is worth, and then see \$100 of printing go out of the city because ten cents can be saved by doing so. It is the business of the newspaper to give every enterprise a frequent 'send-off,' and then catch sheel because he had failed to record the fact that some prominent citizen had his delivery wagon painted. To subscribe liberally to every public charitable and church entertainment, advertise them for nothing, pay his own way to everything and then be called prejudiced and mean spirited because a column is not devoted to that particular affair."

Now do not think in what we have written about editors, their services and their neglect, that it is a case of disappointment and mortification. There are no "sour grapes" in our case, having never been office struck, and have never been impressed with either the supposed honors or pleasures or power of official life. Its lusts have never eaten into our soul. We have no more respect for Gen. Powerful Blowhard or Col. Bliff Blackleg in office than we would have for plain, worthy, excellent Mr. Blowhard or Mr. Blackleg in private life at home, sincerely believing that "the post of honor is the private station." But editors have rights just the same and politicians should be made to understand this.

Eighty-six towns in Massachusetts have no resident physician.

The Old South.

A WELL DESERVED TRIBUTE TO GEN. WADE HAMPTON AS THE TYPICAL OLD TIME GENTLEMAN.

From the Richmond (Va.) State.]

The appointment of Gen. Wade Hampton by President Cleveland to the position of Commissioner of Railroads will please the whole South. It is the position that was filled by the late Joseph E. Johnston.

In common parlance it is "an easy berth." It is a good place for the war-worn veteran, the man of fortune whose all went with the fall of the Southern Confederacy. The duties of the place are not onerous.

Gen. Hampton has served the South unselfishly. He is a representative of the "Old South." We hear much of the "New South" these days as symbolizing progress, vim and a desire to give the South every advantage to which it is entitled by its intrinsic wealth and geographical position. It is proper to urge these claims and to push onward. The affairs of the South are rapidly passing into the control of the generation that has come up since the war.

We must remember, however, that much of the success of the new generation is due to the old. The world has not yet produced a class of men who, in strict honesty, probity, scorn of deceit, scorn of "short cuts," frankness in dealing with their fellows, manly courage, hospitality, in short solidity of character, has surpassed that "Old South" style of manhood. It has a great place in the history of this country. The modern United States owes much of its present strength and success to it.

The endorsement of a note frequently gives its greatest value.—What would the "New South" be if it did not have the "Old South" to fall back upon. To-day in New York, Chicago and other great cities there are young men from the South who somehow find that the fact that they are from the South is an advantage to them. A well-informed New York correspondent notes that the fact of being a Virginian of good standing in Virginia helps a young man there. This means that the commercial North sees the advantage of that "Old South" spirit; sees that honor in business dealing, truthfulness, detestation of the "sharp" keenness of the under-honest racer after fortune can but give backbone to any city. It is easy enough to be a forger, a defaulter, a defrauder of creditors, a high flyer. These are all at the expense of true manhood. That such crimes are in the South is because of the excess of the "New South" idea and of the forgetting of the "Old South" spirit.

We have no patience with the glib-tongued, slight-brained, smart Aleck, who in one labial outgiving of gush undertakes to dismiss as old "chums," "Bourbons," "played out" the old men whose maimed lives among us are eloquent of past sacrifice and deep suffering. It is a pleasure to know that Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, has indeed found "a soft berth" for one of them. In such a recognition he pays a deserved tribute creditable to himself, to the "Old South," beautiful as it passes from us and glorious and honorable in all time to come.

The rank of the living Confederate Lieutenant-Generals is as follows, according to the dates of their commissions on file at Washington: Jas. Longstreet, Jubal A. Early, Alex. P. Stewart, Stephen D. Lee, Simon Bolivar Buckner and Wade Hampton.

Louis Kossuth, the aged Hungarian patriot, is living in exile in Turin, Italy. He is ninety years old.

WHAT MAKES A TOWN.—The Progressive Age rises up to remark that the trade of Ruston is surely slipping away to Arcadia and Monroe, because that town fails to utilize printer's ink.

The same effect will be apparent in any town or city that ignores the potency and utility of the home paper. If the journals uttered as many disagreeable truths about their location, as they do words of commendation, such a place would be shunned as if plague-stricken. When a journal can secure no benefits for a town, then the people should be "left alone with their idols" and be visited with the fate they so justly merit. Generally the spirit of a town is typified by the appearance of its home journal. That is an unfailing sign board.—Shreveport Times.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate by President Cleveland last Thursday:

Thos. F. Bayard, of Delaware, to be Ambassador to England.

To be Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary of the United States:

Ex-Gov. James D. Porter, of Tennessee, to Chili.

Jas. A. McKenzie, of New Jersey, to Peru.

Lewis Baker, of Minnesota, to Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Salvador.

Gen. Pierce M. B. Young, of Georgia, to Guatemala and Honduras.

Edwin Dun, of Ohio, (now Secretary of Legation at Japan), to Japan.

The industrial record of the South for the first three months of 1893 shows a very marked revival of activity in the establishment of new industries and the extension and improvement of old ones. Since January 1st there have been established in the Southern States 718 new industrial enterprises, as compared with 621 during the last quarter of 1892, an increase of ninety-seven, or over 15 per cent. During the third quarter of last year the number of new enterprises was 564, so that the increase in six months has been nearly 28 per cent.

The City of Paris, which sailed from Southampton, England, on the 25th of March, has on board the most precious freight ever sent to America. Fifty young women, who are supposed to represent the best types of beauty of the Old World, were shipped by the big liner as a living ethnological exhibit for the Chicago Fair. Selections were made from several thousand ambitious maidens. "Nevertheless," gallantly observes the Savannah News, "American beauties have nothing to fear from the imported ones."

BIG SALES OF PINE LANDS.—A Birmingham dispatch says Col. John T. Milner has closed a deal with an Eastern syndicate for the sale of 20,000 acres of pine land in Washington county, Ala. The lands lie in a body near Bigbee river. The price paid was \$120,000. It is the largest sale of land made in Alabama in over three years. The purchase is for the development of saw mill industries.

A train on the Georgia and Florida Railroad went through a trestle near Jug Tavern, Ga., last Friday evening and was totally wrecked. Two passenger and eight freight cars fell a distance of 50 feet, and "were torn into splinters," injuring six persons, one dangerously.

A Washington special to the N. O. Picayune says: During March 524 claims for sugar bounty on Louisiana sugar were paid, aggregating \$1,932,266. The total bounty paid on cane sugar to date for the fiscal year to Louisiana producers amounts to \$5,456,225.