The Ouachita Telegraph

VOLUME XIII. MONROE, LOUISIANA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1878.

THE TELEGRAPH:

Published every Friday,

AT MONROE, OUACHITA PARISH, LA.

G. W. McCRANIE,

Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy, one year,........................$4,00
One copy, six months,........................2,50

ADVANCE RATES:

One copy, one year,........................3,00
One copy, six months,........................2,00

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Advertisements will be inserted at one dollar and fifty cents per square (one inch of space or less) for the first, and seventy-five cents for each subsequent insertion, for any time under one month. For longer periods as follows:

NUMBER OF SQRS.	1 m.	2 m.	3 m.	6 m.	12 m.
One....................	$3 50	$ 6	$ 8	$ 11	$ 15
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Three....................	10 00	15	17	28	35
Four....................	13 00	20	23	32	45
Five....................	15 00	25	27	40	60
Ten (¼ col.)........	26 00	40	50	70	90
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Cards of a *personal character*—when admissible—will be charged double our regular advertising rates.

Obituary and Marriage notices will be charged as advertisements.

Any person sending us five new cash subscribers, at the same post-office, will be entitled to a copy of THE TELEGRAPH gratis for one year.

ADVERTISING REGULATIONS.

Transient advertisements must be paid for in *advance*.

All advertisements sent to this office when not otherwise ordered, will be inserted "till forbid" and *charged accordingly*.

Editorial business notices will be made, free of charge, of all advertisements ordered in the paper; for other editorial notices a charge of 25 cents per line will be made.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Robt. J. Caldwell,

LAWYER, MONROE, LA.
Jan. 25, 1873. 19:tf

E. G. COBB. A. A. GUNBY.

Cobb & Gunby,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, MONROE, LA.
Aug. 2, 1873, 46 tf.

Dr. Wm. Sandel

TENDERS his services as Physician and Surgeon, to the public. He can be found upon his plantation, four miles below Monroe.
March 11, 1874. 25-1y

R. B. TODD. DAVID TODD.

Todd & Todd,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
MONROE, LA.
December 7, 1877.

I. B. White.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
417 PINE ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.
Purchases attended to free of charge.
St. Louis, July 1, 1876. 1y.

L. N. Polk,

PARISH SURVEYOR, Ouachita parish, La. Surveying, civil engineering and draughting promptly attended to. Terms cash.
April 12, 1878.

Dr. R. C. Strother,

OFFERS his services to the citizens of Monroe and vicinity. Office: Corner of Grand and Wood streets, on bank of the river.
August 24, 1877. v8-n41

FRANK P. STUBBS. JNO. B. STONE.

Stubbs & Stone,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Monroe, La., Office in Henry Kindermann's building, upstairs, on DeSiard street.
October 2, 1874. tf.

Dr. Thos. Y. Aby,

MONROE, LA.,

OFFICE on DeSiard street, at the intersection of First, in the rear room of building formerly occupied by A. J. Keller.
January 5, 1876, 1y

R. W. RICHARDSON. C. J. BOATNER.

Richardson & Boatner,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT Law, Monroe, La., will practice in all the Parishes of North Louisiana, in the Supreme Court at Monroe, the Federal Courts, and in the Land Office Department of the General Government.

Office fronting northeast corner of public square. January 3, 1878.

Dr. A. H. Sholars.

MONROE, LA.,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Monroe. Office in his Drug Store on DeSiard street.
September 24, 1875. 1y.

R. RICHARDSON. S. D. M'ENERY.

Richardson & McEnery,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Monroe, La., will practice in all the parishes of North Louisiana, the Supreme Court of the State, the Federal Courts, and in the Land Office Department of the General Government. January 11, 1878.

Dentistry.

DR. S. L. BRACEY, Dentist, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Monroe and surrounding country. Having an experience of fourteen years in the practice, he feels confident of giving satisfaction in all branches of his profession. Is willing to warrant all work. Office at residence on Jackson street, near the Female Academy, Monroe, La.
v7-mar16:1y

TALBOT STILLMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MONROE, LA.

Will practice in the Parish and District Courts of North Louisiana. Will attend these courts in person.

Will give special attention to Land Office matters connected with the Land Office at Monroe.

Will give to all business immediate attention and abundant care.

Will answer all communications with the least possible delay.
August 16, 1877. 1y

JOB PRINTING

NEATLY EXECUTED

AT THIS OFFICE.

MONROE ADVERTISEMENTS.

BEWARE OF BOGUS AGENTS

AND SPURIOUS MACHINES!

THE SINGER

MANUFACTURING CO.'S

NEW

Family Sewing Machine

NOW SELLING AT THE

GREAT REDUCTION OF $30 LESS THAN FORMER PRICE.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD!

282,812 Machines Sold in 1877.

The Best Always Wins in the Long Run! Buy Only the Genuine!

Beware of Counterfeits!

We submit to any candid reader, that a machine whose sales steadily increase through years of adversity and unparalleled depression in business, while the sales of every competitor fall off heavily year by year, MUST BE THE BEST MACHINE. No SINGER machine is genuine without our trade mark (given above) stamped on the arm of the machine.

Mr. J. E. Behon is no longer our agent and cannot supply the public with genuine Singer machines.

Machines sold on the lease or installment plan.

THE SINGER MFG. CO.,
176 Washington St., Vicksburg, Miss.,
W. H. STOWERS, Manager.

Address J. H. STEEL, Monroe, La.

OPERA HOUSE SALOON

DeSIARD STREET, MONROE, LA.,

Adjoining the Opera House,

The undersigned having thoroughly furnished the above saloon—built under his directions and arranged expressly for the pleasure and convenience of his patrons—respectfully tenders his services to the public.

The Bar will be found supplied with the very best of

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS,
BOTTLED, OR KEG BEER,
And at all times with a
PLENTIFUL SUPPLY OF ICE.

Lovers of Billiards will find two elegant tables ready at their command. Polite attention is guaranteed every customer, and the strictest order rigorously enforced at this saloon. G. W. PIERCE,
April 20, 1877. Proprietor.

OFFICE SALOON,

GRAND STREET, MONROE, LA.

[Established 1867.]

The Proprietor assures his many friends and customers that he will constantly keep on hand the finest and best brands of

Wines, Liquors and Cigars,

All of which will be served with promptness and politeness.
A. J. KELLER, Proprietor.
October 6, 1877. 1y

MONROE BAKERY,

DeSIARD STREET,

H. PETZOLD, Proprietor.

Families supplied with bread made of the best flour. Cakes of every kind kept for sale, or made to order.

FANCY GROCERIES, TOBACCO, CIGARS,
Fruits, Confections, &c.,

Kept in stock and will be sold at the lowest market price. October 6, 1877. 1y

Terms, $2.00 per Day.

THE MONROE HOUSE,

Jackson Street, Monroe, La.,

D. B. TROUSDALE, PROPR.

WATER! WATER!

Having the contract to sprinkle the streets, I have arrangements made to supply families with water by the barrel throughout the summer at customary prices. All orders left with Mr. O'Kelly, or at my wood-yard, will be promptly filled.
W. C. BUFFINGTON.
Monroe, April 12, 1878.

WAGONS! WAGONS!

Twenty-five Two and Four-Horse Iron-Axle Wagons, made by the celebrated Studbaker Manufacturing Co., just received and for sale at the lowest market rates by FRED ENDOM.
October 3, 1873.—3:tf

WOOD! WOOD!

I will deliver cord wood, cut to any length desired, at any point within the corporate limits, at $4 per cord. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. C. BUFFINGTON.
Monroe, March 1, 1878.

OLD NEWSPAPERS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

EDUCATIONAL.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY

AND

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE,

BATON ROUGE, LA.,

Is now in successful operation, with good prospect of a large patronage.

Session begins, by law, October 5 and ends July 4.

Facilities for Intruction—Very good: an experienced Faculty, now of four Professors—the number expected soon to be increased; much philosophical and chemical apparatus; good appliances for instruction in Engineering; large museums of Natural History; a library of fourteen thousand volumes, and a good equipment of small arms and artillery for military exercises. Efforts are also making to get in readiness Workshops and an Experimental Farm, for which 120 acres of good land have been secured.

Course of Study embraces a wide field of literature and science; and parents will select the studies which they may wish their sons to pursue. The military exercises are ranked as studies, only obligatory on the cadets who are quartered in the University building and optional with other students, who board in Baton Rouge. To become "student" or "cadet," is optional with the parent.

Admission granted to young men and youths not under fourteen years of age, who are proficient in the branches of a common English education. They can enter at any time during the session, and be charged only from date of entrance. Students may be residents of other States.

State (or beneficiary) cadets cannot be received until the Legislature makes an appropriation to pay their expenses.

Expenses.—Tuition and the use of library and apparatus are absolutely free. Students can find good boarding in Baton Rouge for about $15 a month; and those who form "messes" can maintain themselves for $6 to $8 a month.

Expenses for a Military Cadet.—Fixed expenses per month—Board, lodging and servant attendance, $12; washing and mending, $2 50; fuel and lights, 50 cents; medical attendance, $1; total, $16; or for the session of nine months $144; or at that rate for part of session. Payable monthly in advance. Contingent expenses per session—estimated—uniform clothing, $47; text-books and stationery, $16; medicines, $5; breakages and contingencies, $8; total, $72. Payable $48 on entrance, balance $24 January 1. In case of withdrawal from the Institution, cadets will be charged only for the time of attendance, except that there will be no remission of fees for the last two months of the session.

Location healthy, and desirable for delicate youths who may not be able to stand a colder climate.

For further information, address
D. F. BOYD, President.

CENTRAL FEMALE INSTITUTE,

CLINTON, HINDS COUNTY, MISS.

REV. WALTER HILLMAN, LL. D.,
President of Faculty.

The Twenty-sixth collegiate year of this Institute will begin on Tuesday, September 24th, 1878. Matured in her educational facilities by a healthy growth of a Quarter of a Century of uninterrupted existence, our Institute is about to enter upon another period of her career under auspices the most favorable and is able to offer advantages equaled by few institutions of learning in the country.

Having for two successive years made Reductions in the Expenses, we hesitate not to say, considering the advantages offered, that the Terms are less than can be elsewhere found and as low as they can possibly be afforded.

For full information send to "President of Faculty" for a Catalogue.
ROBERT KELLS,
President of Board of Trustees.
E. W. CABANISS, Secretary. 48 2m

NAZARETH ACADEMY,

NEAR BARDSTOWN, KY.

This Institution has been a boarding school for young ladies since the year 1814, during which time it has received an extensive patronage from the Southern and several of the Western States. Each year has added to the comforts and conveniences of the Institution, while experience has increased the qualifications and abilities of the conductresses and tutoresses. No solicitation is used to change the religious principles or creed of the pupils.

Nazareth is open for the reception of pupils at any time of the year. The cars run daily from Louisville to Bardstown, passing by Nazareth.

Terms per annum for the Higher Course of Studies: With music, $258; without music, $218. Lower Course: With music, $216; without music, $176. Payable half yearly in advance. Extra branches form separate charges. For further information, apply for catalogue to
MOTHER COLUMBA CARROLL,
Superioress.

Studies will be resumed on Monday, September 2, 1878. 48 2m

MISSISSIPPI COLLEGE,

CLINTON, HINDS CO., MISS.

Will Commence its 28th Annual Session September 25, 1878.

Among the inducements offered to patrons are the following:

Thorough instruction; rigid but paternal discipline; superior moral influence; unsurpassed healthfulness of location; kind and competent instructors; ample facilities for illustration; low rates of charges. Board in private families, including furnished room, fuel and washing, $12 50 per month. Board in College Hall, including washing and fuel, $10 per month. Students from other counties can draw $10 a year from their county treasuries. For full information, send to Rev. W. S. Webb, D. D., President of the College, for a catalogue.
W. T. RATLIFF,
45:3m. President Board of Trustees.

CENTENARY COLLEGE

Will resume its exercises on the 1st Monday in October, with a competent corps of professors. All branches of preparatory and commercial schools and first-class colleges, successfully taught. Tuition in preparatory school $45, and in college classes, $65 per session of forty weeks. Boarding in Steward's Hall, $10 per month, and in private families at correspondingly low rates. For particulars and catalogue, address C. G. ANDREWS, President,
47.2m Jackson, La.

BUILD UP

YOUR OWN

PRINTING OFFICES

INSTEAD OF

SENDING YOUR WORK ABROAD.

AN EDITOR'S EXPERIENCE IN YELLOW FEVER.

[Houston Telegraph, August, 1867.]

The editor of the Telegraph yesterday once more seated himself at the office desk, and resumed his duties, after having nursed to convalescence eleven cases of yellow fever—all in his own family—eight whites and three blacks. In all these cases he strictly followed the old Creole practice, under the advice of a doctor, who was only able to stop for a moment or two occasionally and give him counsel. This practice is the same he has heretofore published for the benefit of his interior friends who might have yellow fever among them without the help of experienced physicians and nurses. Of course he is now prepared to recommend that practice more strongly than ever. He does not boast; on the contrary he is profoundly grateful to Almighty God, who holds the lives of all human beings in his hands, for his blessing on the simple means by which the lives of so many dear to him have been saved. With the experience he now has, he could have made his first articles on the subject fuller and more satisfactory. Suffice it to say that in reference to all the cases he is able to make the following statement:

He did not send a single regular physician's prescription to a drug store. Of course he kept himself supplied with castor oil, mustard, Seidlitz powders, syringes and warm water.

He did not have ice in the house at all.

He did not have a particle of brandy, whisky or wine.

He did not have a single lemon or anything of the sort.

He had nothing to do whatever with calomel, blue mass, quinine, or anything in that line.

He did not have a single case bled, or cupped, or blistered.

The question may be asked, "What, then, did you do?" He will answer:

1. He watched, with the assistance of the well ones of the family, every one liable to the fever, and, as soon as one complained of being unwell, made the patient lie down, and take something to empty the bowels.

2. If fever appeared, he used the mustard bath, and sweating teas—orange leaf tea preferred, and established perspiration before the fever reached much height. He thus sought to get ahead of the fever, and keep ahead of it, instead of letting the fever get ahead of him. He sought also to have the bowels emptied before there was much perspiration. If the medicine did not act promptly, the soap-suds injection was used until evacuation was effected.

3. He sweated the patient heartily for a few hours, and then gently, until the fever subsided, whether the time it held on was eighteen hours or thirty-six hours. Twenty-four hours was the average duration of the fever. Not in a single case has he had a return of the fever to encounter. Nor has he had a single case of congestion, either of brain, stomach, or bowels. He put a few drops of sweet spirits of nitre in nearly every drink of orange leaf tea, or water which he gave the patient, to secure the healthy action of the urinary organs. He did not hurry to break the fever, but let it run its course. When it subsided, he did not sweat the patient any more, but kept up a moist skin and an even temperature in the room. If perspiration, during the time needed, ceased, and the skin became dry and hot, he placed bottles of hot water around the patient, beginning at the feet. He did not repeat the mustard bath unless nothing else would do, for fear of exhausting the patient. If pains occurred in the stomach or bowels, he gave camomile tea; if that failed, he rubbed the painful part with dry mustard; and if that failed, he resorted to the mustard plaster.

4. He superintended the nursing himself in person. The remark is often made that a man cannot nurse his own wife and children. We have only to say, if he cannot, who can? Nobody on earth would have nursed the wife and children of the present writer as he has done. When overtasked nature absolutely required rest and sleep, a subordinate was placed in charge, with orders to call the chief nurse if any change occurred. The success is largely due to this unbroken vigilance. There was not a moment's neglect night or day, in the whole eleven cases. The oldest one of the whites was 34 years of age, and the youngest one 2½ months.

Had there been any complications, affecting head, stomach, bowels, kidneys, a doctor would have been called in at once. Plain yellow fever and the old Creole practice can be managed by anybody of sense, experience and coolness; but complications can only be treated by a doctor. Nevertheless, we express our decided conviction, from an experience of 20 years in yellow fever, a majority of the complications arise from dosing the patient with medicine.

The course we have pursued has not only been successful in our own family but also in that of Col. Carter, where the writer has also superintended the nursing. Seven persons in that family have been down with the yellow fever and are now recovering. The same practice is supported by the experience of all the old physicians and citizens of Houston, many of whom have treated and nursed scores of cases for many years, and have lost but very few.

YOUNG MEN.

I suppose that no man who has arrived at the years of understanding, can look back upon his days of puppyhood without a shudder. They constitute a green spot in memory's waste, which we would fain forget. The masculine human in his turning state is an object sickening to behold. There is a state of existence extending over a space of two or three years, between the outer verge of boyhood, and the first stages of manhood, over which a man must travel *volens volens*. It is of those benighted souls in this probationary state that I now propose to speak.

I assert it as a primary fact, that the most disgusting creatures known of the animal kingdom, is a bob-tailed specimen of humanity, after he sheds the tail of polly-wogism, and before he attains the legs of froghood. Yet he is as unconscious of his puppyism as some animals are of the odor they diffuse. But, unfortunately, the bystanders are not vouchsafed such blissful ignorance.

Puppyhood is noisy, obtrusive, and given to decided and extreme opinions, which it volunteers on all occasions. It pervades all circles of society but never loses its identity.

The "fast" young man is the common type of this nuisance. He frequents billiard and drinking saloons, and is readily known by his short coat tails, big trowsers, and the various noises he makes. He claims to be "posted" on all subjects. When he is not whistling, he will be found to be swearing loudly and awkwardly. He patronizes the drama, and is audible, but not always chaste or classic in his criticisms. He knows where an actress is padded, and just how much. He is the terror of the supernumeraries, and sets up frantic exclamations of "soup" whenever they appear. He indulges in practical jokes on the apple boys, and saturates the dresses of the adjoining ladies with tobacco juice.

He regards tobacco, in all its forms, a great developing agent of manhood. He takes kindly to strong drink, and considers having been "as drunk as the devil" the night before, fit to boast of in the circle of his admirers.

You may gather any twenty of this style of swell-heads together, and you cannot find two in the number who could start even with the world and support themselves honorably for one year.

THE DECIMAL SYSTEM OF NOTATION.

Ten is, theoretically, ill suited for the radix of a system of notation, because it permits of only one bisection. The half of it is five, an odd number. It also is incapable of any other division. On account of these defects the system is ill adapted to the operations of the shop and market. Although our calculations are universally made in the decimal system, none of our tables of weights and measures are decimal in any one of their subdivisions. In all departments of trade the current prices have been derived from a process of successive halvings. The shopman reckons by halves, quarters, eighths, sixteenths and thirty-seconds, and not by fifths and tenths. The yardstick is divided in its practical use into halves, quarters, eighths, etc., by successive bisections. Even the sixteenth of a unit is more commonly used in trade than the tenth. In the stock-exchange, shares change in price by eighths of a dollar, not by tenths. Even with our decimal system of money, we require coins for half and quarter of a dollar for practical use in trading. Almost the entire price-list of our stores advances and recedes by these fractions of a unit formed by successive bisections.

The attempt by the French to compel the use of the decimal system shows the difficulty of such an undertaking. Popular necessities compelled the introduction of binal divisions. The prices of their money and stock markets are still frequently quoted in quarters and eighths. The attempt to divide time decimally was a failure. After trying to give to their decimal metrology an universal application, they have been compelled to modify it in many of their weights and measures. From the inherent defects of a ten scale all attempts to introduce an international decimal system of weights and measures have met with strong opposition.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company was recently held in Philadelphia. Following is a synopsis of the operations of the company for the year ending May 31, 1878, as shown by the report of the directors to the stockholders. The number of miles of road operated was 414, as follows: From Shreveport, La., to Fort Worth, Texas, 219; from Marshall via Texarkana to Sherman, 225; total length of main track and sidings, 483 miles. The receipts for the year ending May 31, 1878, were as follows: Gross earnings, $2,331,310.35; working expenses, $1,448,439.38; net earnings, $882,870.97. Out of this has been paid the interest on the first and consolidated mortgage bonds, taxes, insurance and betterment expenditures.

THE DEMOCRA[illegible] GOVERN[illegible]

Judge O. M. Robe[illegible] first place on the [illegible]ket, [illegible] years of age. He was born in Alabama and was graduated [illegible] University of that State. He [illegible] law and was admitted to the [illegible] that State. While quite a young [illegible] he came to Texas and settled [illegible] Augustine, at which place he [illegible] the practice of his profession [illegible] success, rising to great distinction, enjoying the respect of his illustrious contemporaries, Henderson, Houston, Wheeler, Anderson, Kaufman and others of no less note. He was elected District Attorney of the San Augustine district soon after his settlement there, in which capacity he served his people with fidelity and ability and was a terror to criminals. After serving his term as Attorney he was elected District Judge of the same District, then embracing all the territory from the coast on the south to Red river on the north, and from Sabine river on the east to the Trinity on the west. After serving several terms in this capacity he was elected one of the associate Justices of the Supreme Court. This position, we believe, he filled until the war began. He was president of the Secession Convention in 1861. After hostilities began he resigned his position on the Supreme Bench and raised a regiment for the Confederate service. As a soldier he was distinguished for his simplicity of life and manners, his great tenderness towards and affection for his men and his unflinching courage. In 1864, while still in the field and wholly without his knowledge or seeking, he was elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, which position he accepted and occupied until the close of the war. In 1866 he, with David G. Burnett, the first President of the Republic of Texas, was elected to the Senate of the United States, but like other Southern Senators of the time was not admitted. During the dark days of Reconstruction and of Radical supremacy which followed he lived in retirement on his farm in Shelby county, and for a time taught a law class at Gilmer. During this period of his life he lived in great destitution and want, being almost driven from the practice of his profession by the persecution of Radical District Judges, but he was never heard to murmur and continued hopeful until the dawn of a brighter era. In 1874 he was appointed by Gov. Coke Chief Justice. Upon the change of the Constitution in 1876 he was elected by the people to the same position, and has held it up to the present time. He is distinguished for his great purity and simplicity of character, his great learning, and [illegible] to all, his unselfish patriotism. Occupying high public position for more than thirty years, he is now and has always been a very poor man, which fact alone is evidence that he is an honest man.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

[Shreveport Daily Standard.]

The apportionment bill offered by the Democratic members of the last Legislature, was vigorously and ably resisted by Warmoth, Leonard, Dinkgrave and other leaders of the opposition. The Radicals saw that there was no other chance of regaining their ascendency in the Legislature except in clinging to the gerrymandering apportionment which it had so long obtained. They even charged that the Democrats were imitating their very bad example. This charge was not true. The Democrats need no gerrymander. If they prevent it on the part of the Radicals they can carry the State without any difficulty, by using only legitimate means.

There is not the slightest chance of the Republicans carrying either branch of the General Assembly if the Democrats will half do their duty. The Democratic majority in the House cannot, under any circumstances, be less than twenty-five or thirty. The Senate will be even more overwhelmingly Democratic. Of the holding over Senators twelve are Democrats and six Republicans. There is no probability of the Republicans electing more than four of the eighteen to be elected this fall. This will give twenty-six to ten, or a Democratic majority of more than two-thirds. It is important that the Democrats should have a two-thirds majority. There is no certainty yet whether the constitution will be amended or a convention called. And it might be, too, that the proposed convention, in providing that the Nicholls government shall serve out its full term, as contemplated by the late Democratic convention, would also be generous enough to include all the Radical parish officers in the same category. There are Radical parish officials, relics of the old Radical rule, whose incompetency the people cannot stand until the next election. They cannot stand, for instance, judges who guess at the proper decision once in every eight or ten cases. Removal by address is the easiest and quickest of all operations. This cannot be done without a two-thirds majority in the Senate. There will be such a majority in the next Senate.

Insure in the Phenix Insurance Co. of Brooklyn, represented by Sholars & Key, agents.

CONSTITUTIONAL AM[illegible]

[illegible]xceed five thou[illegible] dollars, to be paid as [illegible]bove provided.

[Strike out article eighty-four.]

NUMBER EIGHTEEN.

[illegible] lieu of the office of district attorney, es[illegible]hed by article ninety-two of the constitution of 1868, there shall be elected, by the [illegible] voters of each parish, a State's attor[illegible] [illegible]refor, who shall be a citizen of the [illegible]tates, and who shall have been a res[illegible] [illegible]e State, and a practicing and duly [illegible]ttorney at law, for at least two [illegible] shall receive a salary from the [illegible] less than three nor more than [illegible] dollars per annum, to be pro[illegible] upon the basis of representation [illegible] Representatives, and payable [illegible] own warrant. He shall be [illegible] the parish, and receive [illegible] may be fixed by the [illegible] to exceed seven [illegible] He shall, more[illegible] [illegible]ffice as may be [illegible] New Orleans [illegible] such com[illegible] [illegible]ddition to the [illegible] be established [illegible] the same time [illegible], and shall [illegible] years. [illegible] may be re[illegible] [illegible] later[illegible] [illegible] shall [illegible]