

The Richland Beacon.

"LIBERTAS ET NATALE SOLUM."

VOL. 9, NO. 26.

RAYVILLE, LA., SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 442.

RICHLAND BEACON.

A Real Live Country Paper. Published every Saturday Morning.

T. J. MANGHAM, Editor & Publisher.

Terms of Subscription:
One copy, one year \$3 00
One copy, six months 2 00
Ten copies, in clubs, one year, each 2 00
Single copies 10

All subscriptions invariably in advance. No name entered upon the list until the subscription is paid.

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W. N. POTTS, District Attorney;
J. NEWT. PITTS, Clerk

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M. J. LADDELL, District Attorney Protem;

PARISH OFFICERS:
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" 3—John H. Milling;
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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

R. B. TODD, J. HARVEY BRIGHAM, DAVID TODD
TODD & BRIGHAM,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Bastrop, Louisiana.
Practice in the courts of the parishes of Morehouse, Ouachita and Richland, and in the Supreme Court at Monroe, La. January 1st, 1877-ly.

R. G. COBB, A. A. GUNBY.
COBB & GUNBY,
ATTORNEYS,
MONROE, LA.,
Will practice in all the State Courts in North Louisiana, and in the Federal Courts in New Orleans. Jan. 22, 1877-ly

W. W. FARMER,
Attorney at Law,
Will practice at Rayville, La. Jan. 20, 1877-ly.

J. W. WILLIS, JR.,
Attorney at Law,
WINNSBOROUGH, LA.,
Will practice in all the courts of Franklin and Richland parishes and in the Supreme Court at Monroe, Louisiana. Mar. 3, 1877-ly

R. P. WELLS, B. P. WILLIAMS,
DELHI, LA. RAYVILLE, LA.
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ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Will practice in all the courts of Richland parish and in the Supreme Court at Monroe. Feb. 24, 1877-Jan. 1, 78.

DR. D. R. PETTIT,
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THE FINANCIAL POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

An article appeared in Washington on Saturday, which is said by the Chicago Tribune to be semi-official and to reflect the financial policy of Mr. Hayes. The Tribune is good authority on that subject, as its editor was recently in Washington, consulting with Messrs. Hayes and Matthews in regard to the silver movement, and has been made intimately acquainted with the views of the Administration. We copy from that paper a synopsis of the article referred to:

"It represents that, whatever course Mr. Hayes may pursue regarding the silver question, the business interests of the nation will be protected; that, in the present depressed condition of finances, it is deemed wisdom, by postponing the speedy payment of the public debt, to reduce taxation; that the resources of the country should be developed by extensive public improvements; that the public securities should be popularized by low rates, and that long-term bonds should be encouraged; that the silver dollar should be remonetized and the greenback redeemable therewith, and that all bonds issued before or since 1873 should be payable in gold coin."

The statement that "the business interests of the nation will be protected" means that the bondholders, the national bankers, the gold bullionists and the Eastern capitalists have nothing to fear from any plan for the remonetization of silver that may be advocated by the Administration for party purposes in Ohio. The statement that "the public securities should be popularized by low rates" is so meaningless as to be absurd. When the people of a young and growing country, such as the United States, can find so little profitable use for their money that they are willing to invest it in "public securities" at low rates, our condition of financial prostration is truly deplorable, and the word "popularized" is strangely out of place when used in connection with such securities. The sense of the article further is that the silver dollar shall be remonetized, but only to the extent of redeeming the greenback. That is to say, its coinage will be resumed, but its legal tender quality will be limited to that which is now possessed by the greenback; it may be used to pay private debts, but gold alone shall be sacred to the public creditor. This evident construction is rendered absolute by the further statement that "all bonds issued before or since 1873 should be payable in gold."

The financial policy of the Administration will be seen to be exactly as we have stated it. It means that there shall be one kind of money for the private creditor and another for the public creditor; one kind for the people and another for the bondholder; that the people's money shall be silver and national bank notes, and the bondholder's money shall be gold and nothing but gold. It is both strange and startling that the Chicago Tribune, which has hitherto advocated the silver dollar, can print this exposition of the financial policy of the Administration without a word of dissent or even comment.—St. Louis Times.

A CHILD ASLEEP IN A TALL TREE TOP.

A very remarkable escape occurred yesterday to a little nephew of Edward E. Powers, boot and shoe dealer. The child, who is five years old, was missing about 12 o'clock, when looked for at dinner time, but, after calling him, the family ate dinner, and the child not appearing, became alarmed and instituted a search through the neighborhood. His hat was found in the yard under some large maple trees. Nothing could be heard of him until about three o'clock, when a girl discovered him up on one of the limbs of the maple tree, forty feet from the ground asleep. The girl called him, but he did not awake, and the situation being discovered, his aunt prevented any noise being made until two boys climbed the tree and awoke him, and he was got down safely. It cannot be ascertained how long the child had been there, but a continuous search was made from 1 o'clock to 3 p.m.—Detroit Post.

The number of new buildings now being erected in this city certainly indicates a more prosperous condition of affairs. These improvements are confined to no particular locality, but everywhere in the city can be seen these evidences of returning prosperity.—State Register.

And yet we are told by the Republican that none of the signs of improvement that were to follow the overthrow of Radical corruption have shown themselves since Packard abandoned his pretensions. We are inclined to believe the Register, although we are not among those who supposed happiness and plenty would follow right on the heels of the change. It requires time to rise from want to affluence, to bring order out of chaos and rebuild the waste places that required years to make.

Louisville Courier-Journal: Packard is going to travel through the Northern States on an anti-Hayes tour, and proclaim his personal wrongs to the disgruntled Northern Republicans. The ex-United States marshal will be accompanied, probably, by ex-United States marshal Pitkin and Eliza Pinkston in a litter, exhibiting her old wounds to fire the Northern heart. Packard has waited long and anxiously for Hayes to give him an office, or its equivalent in cash, but Hayes does not see the point, and the martyr can restrain his disappointment no longer. We suppose Packard will charge about twenty-five cents admittance to his show.

The value of chastity cannot be computed.

ADVICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Never write with pen and ink. It is altogether too plain, and doesn't hold the mind of the editor and printers enough to their work. If you are compelled to use ink, never use that vulgarly known as the blotting pad. If you drop a blot of ink on the paper, lick it off. The intelligent compositor loves nothing so dearly as to read through the smear this will make across twenty or thirty words. We have seen him hang over such a piece of copy half an hour, swearing like a parate all the time, he felt that good.

Don't punctuate. We prefer to punctuate all manuscript sent to us. And don't use capitals. Then we can punctuate and capitalize to suit ourself, and your article, when you see it in print, will astonish, even if it does not please you.

Don't try to write too plainly. It is a sign of plebeian origin and public-school breeding. Poor writing is an indication of genius. It's about the only indication of genius that a great many men possess. Scrawl your article with your eyes shut and make every word as illegible as you can. We get the same price for it from the rag-man as though it were covered with copperplate sentences.

Avoid all painstaking with proper names. We know the full name of every man, woman, and child in the United States, and the merest hint at the name is sufficient. For instance, if you write a character something like a drunken figure "S," and then draw a wavy line, and the letter M and another wavy line, we will know at once that you mean "Samuel Morrison," even though you may think you mean "Lemuel Messenger." It is a great mistake that proper names should be written plainly.

Always write on both sides of the paper, and when you have filled both sides of every page, trail a line up and down every margin, and back to the top of the first page, closing your article by writing the signature just above the date. How we do love to get hold of articles written in this style. And how we would like to get hold of the man who sends them. Jus. for ten minutes. Alone. In the woods, with a cation in our hip pocket. Revenge is sweet. Yum, yum, yum!

Coarse brown wrapping-paper is the best for writing your articles on. If you can tear down an old circus poster and write on the pasty side of it with a pen-stick, it will do still better.

When your article is completed, crunch your paper in your pocket, and carry it two or three days before sending it in. This rubs off the superfluous pencil marks, and makes it lighter.

If you can think of it, lose one page out of the middle of your article. We can easily supply what is missing, and we love to do it. We have nothing else to do!—Burlington Hawk-Eye.

THE GAINES CASE.

Mrs. Gaines, we presume, has had entered up a great many judgments pro confesso against the occupants of properties to which she has been adjudicated to have title. Meantime the lady has been kept busily employed before the Masters in Chancery in pressing up her claim to back interest, rents and profits, while the defendants have been equally busy and active in producing evidences of the value of their improvements. The Masters do not appear to have mastered the business committed to them, and their reports will not be handed in before the next term of court.

In the meantime the indefatigable plaintiff relieves and diverts the tedious and dullness of this vexatious and wearying work by the perusal of the innumerable letters sent her from the North soliciting subscriptions to various churches, charitable institutions, impoverished friends; reverend widowers, poor but deserving artists soliciting the privilege of painting her portrait; literary bums who are ambitious of serving up her remarkable eventful life in a sensational sketch for the New York Ledger or Boys' and Girls' Own. Then there are letters of tender inquiry as to the branch of the very numerous Clark family, and suggestions of consanguinity of the affectionate subscriber whose great grandmother was of the Clark's of Ireland, and had a very extensive connection. And so on, affording the jolly little lady infinite mirth and provoking frequent explosions of laughter.—N. O. Democrat.

MOTHER VERSUS WIFE AND MOTHER-IN-LAW.

A novel scene occurred as the western train was leaving the Montreal depot, last evening. It appears that a marriage took place four years ago between a young man from a western city and a handsome young lady residing here. The couple resided peaceably here for some time with the young lady's mother, until the mother of the young man arrived in town and persuaded him to go home again. The wife and mother-in-law hearing of his contemplated departure hastened to the Bonaventure depot just a few minutes before the departure of the train. A scene then occurred. The young man was held firmly by his mother, and notwithstanding all the efforts of his wife he was unable to move. The conductor put an end to the scandal by entering the car and ordering those without tickets to leave the train. The young wife was carried from the car fainting, and the train proceeded with her unfaithful husband and his triumphant mother.—Hamilton Spectator.

And he ought to have been thrown overboard and had his neck broken after the train got under good headway—that is if it was worth breaking.

Be truthful in all your statements.

ARE TILDEN AND HENDRICKS THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES FOR 1880?

A discreet silence was observed by the Democrats who attended the Manhattan Club Tilden and Hendricks reception in regard to the Presidential candidacy in 1880. How could they give expression to a preference on that occasion with Mr. Tilden and Hendricks both honored guests and both candidates? But, though nothing was done directly, Mr. Tilden, who is almost as much a diplomat as Talleyrand, succeeded in planting himself and Mr. Hendricks on a platform upon which no other candidate will be half as safe as Mr. Tilden. If the Democratic party is going into the contest of 1880 solely and singly to cancel and condemn the fraud of 1876, it can have no candidate so suitable or so strong as the prime sufferer by that fraud. Mr. Tilden has made a great advance in laying down his platform, with the assistance of Mr. Hendricks, and with the backing of New York. It is a strong platform, for it appeals to the desire for fair play which is as natural as conscience in the breasts of all men. It also strikes at the weakest point in the harness of the Hayes Administration. The failure of the Republican party and its candidate to refuse the executive office when the title to it was known to be fraudulent must remain a permanent disability to both. It cannot be atoned for by subsequent good conduct. It cannot be overlooked by the nation without establishing a dangerous precedent. But 1880 is three years hence; and three years of our swift-running history must develop new issues and bring forward new men.—Philadelphia Record.

The principles upon which Tilden and Hendricks were elected were all right, but their condemnation of the fraud that placed Hayes in the presidential chair was altogether too weak and came too late to commend them to the Democratic party as its leaders in the next campaign. The people want a candidate for President in the next campaign who has backbone enough to stand squarely up for his rights and refuse to be kept out of his office by fraud.

THE GALLOWES.

A civilized feast of reason and flow of soul transpired in New Orleans on last Friday, in the way of the hanging of three human beings. At least, such was the order of the day at the jail-yard, according to the city papers—which have for weeks been regaling the public taste with this approaching "sweet morsel." The Democrat, of the date on which the brutal exhibition was to take place, gave out the gratifying and humanizing information that "the ropes were greased to-day so that they would work easily." It is not stated what sort of "grease" was used, but we suppose it was "Molotov!" The only relief we have found in all this vulgar array of death-infliction "under the law"—the only gleam or glimmer of a proper civilization—is where the Sheriff surrendered his entire legal fee to another, to do this beastly and brutalizing work. He has our respects and best sympathies.

We do not think the "gallows" an effective remedy against crime—not as much so nor as safe as imprisonment for life—but very brutal and brutalizing, demoralizing to the public mind, and often working irreparable wrong; hence we denounce it as a relic of barbarism that should be abandoned.—Homer Iliad.

A CONTOE COQUETTE AND A COKEY SWAIN.

She was eighteen, fair and serenely sweet, and lived in Conetoe.
He was young, strong, earnest, and deeply adoring—a farmer in Cockey Township.
She leaned against the gate post and he knelt at her feet, clasping her hand—time, twilight.
He—"Say, dearest, wouldst thou have me paint the home to which, could love fulfill its prayers, I'd lead thee? Listen."
She—"Go slow. Have you mortgaged your farm for this year's supplies—just eating up your livin'?"
He—"Dearest, well, I—"
She—"Have you plowed up the rotten cotton seed and planted corn, to be ready for the Eastern war?"
He—"No, darling, I—"
She—"Have you got pigs to raise for home consumption, thereby saving your means at home?"
He—"Love, time enough—"
She—"There. Let go my hand and go swing on Suke Talbot's gate. You won't do for Conetoe."—Turbo Southerner.

The Kansas City Times generously contributes the following lesson in natural history: The bobwhite, which is found only in America, and which is neither a quail nor partridge, is erroneously called a quail in some States and as erroneously called a partridge in others. In the Middle and Southern States, where they generally call him a partridge, they misname the ruffed grouse a pheasant, and in the Northern and Western States, where they call the same ruffed grouse a partridge, they call the bobwhite a quail. The country school children of both sections who know him only as they know the whippoorwill, by the sound he makes, call him bobwhite, and that is really the only name that has ever been applied to him which amounts to a designation. The ornithologists say that neither the name quail, partridge nor pheasant is properly given to any American bird.

A bust of Charles Francis Adams has been made by his son, John Adams.