

The Richland Beacon.

VOLUME XIV.

RAYVILLE, LOUISIANA, APRIL 15, 1882.

NUMBER 15.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. W. WILLIS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Delhi, La.,

Practices in the courts of Franklin, Richland, Madison and West Carroll Parishes, and in the Supreme Court at Monroe and New Orleans, La.
Agency for the transaction of all business connected with the purchase, sale and lease of real estate respectfully solicited.
Lists and description of property for sale and parish and sectional maps may be seen by calling at his office. Communications promptly answered.
Jan 28, 1882-1y.

W. W. FARMER,

COUNSELLOR IN LAW AND EQUITY.
Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery, Monroe, Ouachita Parish, Louisiana. Has resumed his profession as Counselor, to which he will devote careful attention; and will invariably require payment for his advice. Has also resumed his profession as Attorney and Solicitor, and will practice in the United States District, Circuit and Supreme Courts, and in the State District, Circuit and Supreme Courts; in all classes of cases, law, equity, probate, criminal and bankruptcy. (A new bankruptcy law will be adopted in 1882.) Will make the maintenance of valid and the annulment of illegal tax titles a specialty. Will devote his personal attention to his cases and all his time to his profession, as his sole business, to the exclusion of all other occupations; and cannot be engaged or retained in any case without a fee.
Office at his residence.
Sept. 24, 1881-1y.

E. C. MONTGOMERY,

Attorney at Law,

Rayville, Louisiana,

Will practice in the Courts of Richland and Madison Parishes; will also give special attention to selling, purchasing and leasing Real Estate, and to the redemption of lands forfeited to the State for Taxes.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS.
Sept. 4th, 1880-1y.

C. J. BOATNER **M. J. LIDDELL**

BOATNER & LIDDELL,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Monroe, Louisiana,

Will practice in the Courts of Ouachita, Morehouse, Richland and Franklin parishes, and give prompt attention to all business entrusted to him.
April 3, 1880-1y.

W. H. POTTS **FRED. G. HUDSON.**

POTTS & HUDSON,

Attorneys at Law,

Rayville, Louisiana.

Will practice in the courts of the 14th Judicial District, comprising the parishes of Ouachita, Morehouse and Richland. April 14, 1877.

H. P. WELLS **R. P. WILLIAMS,**

WELLS & WILLIAMS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Will practice in all the courts of Richland parish and in the Supreme Court at Monroe.
Feb. 24, 1877-Jan 1882.

R. G. COBB

ATTORNEY,

MONROE, LA.,

Will practice in all the State Courts in North Louisiana, and in the Federal Courts in New Orleans.
Sept. 17, 1881-1y.

CURPHEY & CO.

Manufacturers of and Dealer in—

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

AND MOULDINGS,

Vicksburg, : : Mississippi.

Prices will compete with St. Louis or New Orleans. Orders by Mail, Boat or otherwise, promptly attended to.

SHOP OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE, ON CLAY ST.
April 30th, 1881-1y.

J. E. PETERS.

DEALER IN—

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE

—AND—

BURIAL CASES

MONROE, : : : : LOUISIANA.

Those who wish to order Metallic or Wooden

Coffins can do so through

Wiley P. MASHAM,

Rayville, La.

Jan. 1, 1879-1y.

RICHLAND HOUSE.

MRS. J. M. STATHAM, Proprietress,

RAYVILLE, LOUISIANA.

The proprietress of this house would respectfully inform her friends and the public generally, that she has removed to the corner of Benedict and Julia streets (north east corner of court house square), where she is prepared to receive regular boarders and entertain the travelling public comfortably and hospitably at reasonable rates. The house has been fitted up and furnished with a view to comfort, and the table will be supplied with the best the market affords.
Jan 7, 1882.

The Day is Done.

The day is done, and the darkness
Falls from the wings of Night,
And a feeling of sadness comes o'er me
From an eagle in his flight.

I see the lights of the village
Gleam through the rain and the mist,
And a feeling of sadness comes o'er me
That my soul cannot resist.

A feeling of sadness and longing
That is not akin to pain,
And resembles sorrow only
As the mist resembles the rain.

Come, read to me some poem,
Some simple and heartfelt lay,
That shall soothe this restless feeling,
And banish the thoughts of day.

Not from the grand old masters,
Not from the bard's sublime,
Whose distant footsteps echo
Through the corridors of Time.

For, like strains of mortal music,
Their mighty thoughts suggest
Late's endless toil and endeavor;
And tonight I long for rest.

Read from some humbler poet,
Whose songs, like those that you hear,
As showers from the clouds of summer,
Or tears from the eyelids start;

Who, through long days of labor,
And nights devoid of ease,
Still heard in his soul the music
Of wonderful melodies.

Such songs have power to quiet
The restless pulse of care,
And come like the benediction
That follows after prayer.

Then read from the treasure volume
The poem of thy choice,
And lend to the rhyme of the poet
The beauty of thy voice.

And the night shall be filled with music,
And the cares, that infect the day,
Shall find their tents, like the Arabs,
And as silently steal away.

—Henry W. Longfellow.

Appropriation to Furnish Seed to Sufferers by Overflow.

We received too late for our last issue a slip from the Washington Post of March 21st, containing telegraphic news from the overflowed country, followed by the following item of news, with request to publish. As information to our readers we would state that, in compliance with his request, we telegraphed Gen. King what kind of seed was needed most in this parish:

In the House yesterday, Mr. Hiscock, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the House bill making further appropriations for the relief of the sufferers from the overflow of the Mississippi river and its tributaries. The report of the committee recommends that the House recede from its amendment authorizing the expenditure of a portion of the appropriation in the strengthening of the levees. After a brief speech by Mr. Robertson, of Louisiana, in opposition to receding from the amendment, the report of the committee was agreed to. Mr. King, of Louisiana, introduced a bill appropriating \$500,000 for the relief of the sufferers from the overflow of the Mississippi and its tributaries.

The House Committee on Agriculture have also agreed to report favorably to the House Mr. King's bill providing for an appropriation of \$20,000 to enable the Commissioner of Agriculture to purchase seeds for distribution among the people of the submerged sections of the Mississippi valley.

Hon. J. Floyd King yesterday received the following dispatches: New Orleans, March 20.—Your telegram received. Have distributed everything we had. To-day I wired the Secretary of War and our Senators and Representatives explaining the situation. We will need this week at least three hundred thousand rations. No effort will be spared to meet the demand.

M. GILLIS,
ISAAC SCHERCK,
LOUIS BUSH,
Commissioners for Louisiana.
Baton Rouge, La., March 20.—Madison, Concordia and Tensas parishes alone report forty thousand destitute. This estimate is based on the applications for relief. The overflow is now reaching as far as St. Martin's. It will seriously affect that section of country.

S. D. McENERY, Governor.

Metropolitan Life Unveiled.

BOOK AGENTS and other people who enjoy racy reading and sensational facts, will not doubt be interested in J. W. Buell's latest work, "Metropolitan Life Unveiled," advertised in another column of this paper.—April 1st St.

National Protection from Overflow.

Will the Federal Government acknowledge its right and duty to take control of the levees, in connection with and as a part of the work of improving the navigation of the Mississippi river? is the all-important question, that overshadows all others, so far as the people of the Mississippi Valley are concerned; because it involves their future weal or woe.

Further argument, as to right or necessity, it appears to us as useless; for arguments have already been used that should convince the most obstinate opponents of the measure, who are not influenced by a determination to see the inhabitants of the great valley starved out and driven from their homes in one of the most fertile regions on the continent, or who are not void of all knowledge of public interest and even the inherent principles of humanity. Though they may doubt the duty of the government to assume the protection of the lands of the several states of the valley from inundation, they should recognize the fact that it would be a saving of money to the government, if it is to continue to furnish rations to the sufferers from overflow from year to year—and they cannot be so inhuman as to protest against such acts of benevolence—and they should know that to refuse to do this work is to throw away millions of revenue to the government that it is capable of producing under a proper system of protection.

It is a fact, that we fully recognize, that the doctrine of states rights stands as an insurmountable obstacle with some in the way of this important measure, but they should remember that that principle or doctrine was overthrown with the Confederacy—say what we may, we all know that this is so—but even the idea that the measure conflicts with the doctrine of states rights exists only in the imagination of the advocates of those rights. The Mississippi is a national stream—all navigable streams are—and the territory its waters overflow is not bounded by state lines, but extends over portions of several states, so that no one state can protect its own lands from overflow without extending its levees to the soil of a neighboring state or securing the cooperation of such state. Therefore the levee system is naturally a national system, and should be under the control of the national government.

But we did not start out to argue this question, which we think has been argued sufficiently. What we need now is action—action prompt and efficient. If congress ever intends to take hold of this matter and make an appropriation sufficient to accomplish the work, now is the time to do it. There is no time to be lost. Within the next twelve months we will be exposed to the same dangers with which we are now overwhelmed, if not worse. The levees are swept away, and we are without the means to rebuild them, and the longer they remain broken the less able we will be to do the work.

This matter has been in the hands of committees long enough—there has been enough delays—and we now urge the friends of the measure to give it their entire and undivided attention. Let political questions be made subordinate to this issue. Let your political friends know that you regard the material interests of your constituents as paramount to political interests and that you are going to serve them first and all the time until this issue is disposed of.

We are tired of suspense, and we want our congressmen to feel and act the same way. We had rather know that the measure was defeated than to have our hopes deferred any longer; had rather know what our doom is at once than to be forever dreading it or have the delusive hope held out to us from time to time that we are at

some future time to be relieved of our misery, and that relief never drawing any nearer.

The Chinese Question.

President Arthur's veto of the Chinese bill was no doubt in perfect accord with the views of at least a large majority of the republican party and the advice of the secretary of state; but if it had been his express purpose he could hardly have done anything that would have more effectually strengthened the democratic party, at least in the Pacific states, while it could not have strengthened the republican party anywhere else in the Union, for though the people of the states east of the Rocky mountains may not be so bitterly opposed to Chinese immigration, none of them desire it, while the intelligent laboring classes everywhere regard it with disfavor. And they all recognize the vetoed bill as a democratic measure, although it could not have passed the House without the assistance of a few republican votes. The republican party is responsible for its final defeat by the exercise of the veto power, and it will have to carry the weight of such responsibility through the next presidential campaign; and they will not find it a very light burden when they come to carry it up and down the Pacific slope; for over there it is a very important matter; is an issue upon which the great bulk of the population, of all parties, is a unit. They differ on other political issues, but in their dislike of John Chinaman they are solid and unmoved; and what is still more it is with them the dominant issue, before which all others dwindle into insignificance.

It may be true that the opponents of this bill have more money on their side, even in the Pacific states, as cheap labor is to the interest of capital—and money is a powerful political lever—but fortunately voting labor in those states is intelligent and alive to its own interests, and is not liable to be easily influenced against those interests even by this potent persuader. Therefore, it is reasonable to suppose that the party giving the fairest promise of checking or putting a stop to mongolian immigration will command the sympathy and support of not only the masses of the Pacific states but the intelligent, calculating laboring classes of all the states of the Union in the next presidential campaign.

The democratic party was weakened by its opposition to the Mormon bill in congress, but not as much, we think, as the republican party has been by its opposition to and veto of this Chinese bill; because there are fewer persons interested in suppressing polygamy in Utah than there are in checking Chinese immigration, which they regard as a greater evil and more threatening danger.

The New Cabinet.

President Arthur has completed his work of replacing the Cabinet of Garfield with one of his own appointment, the last appointments being Secretaries of the Navy and Interior, which he has the south without a representative in the Cabinet. Ex-Secretary of the Navy Hunt goes to Russia as Envoy Extraordinary.

The Cabinet as now constituted is as follows: Secretary of State, Frelinghuysen; Secretary of the Treasury, Folger; Secretary of War, Lincoln; Secretary of the Navy, Chandler; Secretary of the Interior, Teller; Postmaster-General, Howe; Attorney-General, Brewster. Lincoln is the only member of the Garfield Cabinet remaining, and he was always known as a strong Grant man. Of the others, all are "Stalwarts," for Chandler is undoubtedly a "Stalwart" now, although he was at one time one of Blaine's most earnest supporters.

Plant corn, peas and potatoes.

Jesse James, The Outlaw.

The murderer, robber, burglar, and tyrant, Jesse James, was recently shot to death in St. Joseph, Mo. He was shot without the least precaution, just as one would shoot a panther or a poisonous reptile. No pretense was made that he was given "a chance" for his life. He was shot in the back of the head, the bullet penetrating his brain.

His mother was inexpressibly grieved and denounced his slayers. She wept over the body of the prostrate outlaw, and whispered of vengeance. Many others who have little or no respect for the law and just relations between men, cry out at the manner in which the outlaw was killed. They are shocked that "honor among thieves" was forgotten, and a sympathetic sentiment is expressed. They don't approve of James's doings; oh no, but the fellow ought to have had a chance.

They should spare their sentiment for fitter subjects.

Of course we can admire the unchanging love of the mother, but the sympathy of others for James is wasted fragrance. He, and men like him, know no pity and no sentiment. Their hands are raised against all men and women. Even at the time of the killing of James he was planning a robbery, and his past deeds of violence leave no room to doubt he would have shot any in the way of its successful execution, and the smaller the chance his victims had, the better it would have suited him. He once shot a bank cashier's brains out because he refused to open the safe of the bank. One of his gang in Kentucky killed a woman with buckshot because she tried to defend her father's life. All his career is a history of lawlessness in which the prominent feature is the failure to give anybody "a chance." It is not recorded that he told his victims to draw their pistols as he intended to rob them, but was so full of sympathy he wanted them to have a "fair show." When he went through a railway train he killed all who opposed, frequently shooting unarmed persons and always killing some faithful escapee. His victims are so numerous it is doubtful if any one can give the correct number. He fell upon and killed them very much as a panther does his prey. Yet there are those who say it was too bad he didn't have a chance to kill the fellow who got "the drop on him." If he had been made the target of a six-pound cannon we should not regret his taking off. Those who blubber and snifle over the fate of Jesse James must surely forget the nature of the beast.—Vicksburg Herald.

The country can well spare this brigand and all others of his stripe, no matter how nor by whom they are taken off. He and his gang were common enemies to the human race, and we have no tears to shed over his death. We do not wait for a rattlesnake to have a chance to bite us before killing it, nor should we expect outlaws to be given a chance to shoot. It is true, we presume, that he was killed by pals, but in doing so they did their country a great service, whether they ever did a good act before or not.

Col. Jack Wharton, United States Marshal, died very suddenly of apoplexy, in the office of surveyor of the port of New Orleans Pinchback, at the custom house in that city, last Friday evening. As is well known to most of our readers, Col. Wharton was a very brilliant man, a natural humorist, convivial and a great favorite in the social circle in which he moved. It is also known that he distinguished himself as a dashing Confederate cavalryman during the war, but since the war fell into political disfavor with most of his army friends by becoming a republican, still however retaining their personal friendship. The Times-Democrat pays a high but deserving tribute to his memory.

Last week it was reported by an associated press dispatch that old Bender, the notorious murderer, had been arrested again; but this was soon followed by a contradiction—they had got the wrong man again, and this time it was an old, well known and harmless citizen.



PRICKLY ASH BITTERS

The majority of the ill of the human body arise from a derangement of the liver, affecting both the stomach and bowels. In order to effect a cure, it is necessary to remove the cause. Irregular and sluggish action of the bowels, Headache, Sickening at the Stomach, Pain in the Back and Loins, etc., indicate that the Liver is at fault, and that nature requires assistance to enable this organ to throw off impurities.

Prickly Ash Bitters are especially compounded for this purpose. They are mild in their action and effective as a cure; are pleasant to the taste and taken easily by both children and adults. Taken according to directions, they are a safe and pleasant cure for Dyspepsia, General Debility, Habitual Constipation, Disordered Kidneys, etc., etc. As a Blood Purifier they are superior to any other medicine; cleansing the system thoroughly, and imparting new life and energy to the invalid. It is a medicine and not an intoxicating beverage.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR PRICKLY ASH BITTERS, and take no other. PRICE, \$1.00 per Bottle. MEYER BROS. & CO., - SOLE PROPRIETORS, St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo.

PROF. HARRIS' RADICAL CURE
FOR
NERVOUS DEBILITY
AND
ORGANIC WEAKNESS
IN
YOUNG MEN.
This is a radical cure for all cases of Nervous Debility, Organic Weakness, and all the various ailments which result from the same. It is a complete and permanent cure, and is the only one of the kind. It is a radical cure for all cases of Nervous Debility, Organic Weakness, and all the various ailments which result from the same. It is a complete and permanent cure, and is the only one of the kind.

DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY
Established at 111 N. 3rd Street, St. Louis, Mo.
This Dispensary is a branch of the old and well known Dr. Butts' Dispensary, which has been in existence for over 40 years. It is a complete and permanent cure for all cases of Nervous Debility, Organic Weakness, and all the various ailments which result from the same. It is a complete and permanent cure, and is the only one of the kind.

HOME TREATMENT.
A certain cure for Nervous Debility, Somnolence, Impotence, etc.
The Recipes used in my practice for 25 years and an illustrated book of 64 pages giving full directions for self-treatment, sent free. Address DR. T. WILLIAMS, 435 E. 10th St., St. Louis, Mo.

FREE! RELIABLE SELF-CURE.
A favorite prescription of one of the most noted and successful specialists in the U.S. and Europe, for Nervous Debility, Somnolence, Impotence, etc. Sent free. Address DR. T. WILLIAMS, 435 E. 10th St., St. Louis, Mo.

RENSHAW, CAMMACK & CO.,
Cotton and Sugar Factors
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,
No. 32 Perdido Street,
NEW ORLEANS.

Liberal Cash Advances made on Consignments. July 21, 1881-1y.

FREE! BUSINESS UNIVERSITY
A complete and permanent cure for all cases of Nervous Debility, Organic Weakness, and all the various ailments which result from the same. It is a complete and permanent cure, and is the only one of the kind.

WANTED—ACTIVE AGENTS—TO
SOLD BY THE TENS.