

The Richland Beacon.

"LIBERTAS ET NATALE SOLUM."

VOLUME XVII.

RAYVILLE, LOUISIANA, MAY 30, 1885.

NUMBER 22.

THE RICHLAND BEACON

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BY
WILEY P. MANGHAM—Proprietor.

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Positively no reduction from above rates for the accommodation of any one.

Cash must accompany every order unless the advertiser or agent is known by the proprietor to be a responsible party.

Communications must reach this office by or before Thursday mornings, if they appear in the first issue after they are received, and advertisements must be handed in before Friday noon.

Please Remember

That hereafter all advertisements of judicial sales must be paid for before the days of sale or they will be taken out and the sales stopped. In no instance will this rule be deviated from. There is no law to compel any one to work for another for nothing, and we propose to quit it. Hand in the money with the advertisement if you want it to go in.

Professional Cards.

H. B. NEWHALL,
Justice Peace,
Rayville, La.

Prompt attention given to collections.
June 21, 1884-ly.

R. G. COBB
ATTORNEY,
MONROE, L.

Will practice in all the State Courts in North Louisiana, and in the Federal Courts at New Orleans. Sept. 17, 1882-ly.

J. T. LUDLING, TALBERT STILLMAN,
Chief Justice Supreme Court of La.

LUDELING & STILLMAN,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLERS AT
LAW, Office, Monroe, La.
Practice in the State and Federal Courts of Louisiana.
Jan. 1885-ly.

S. J. & J. S. BOATNER, E. C. MONTGOMERY,
Monroe, La. Rayville, La.

BOATNER & MONTGOMERY
Attorneys at Law,
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. 16th, 1882-ly.

E. F. WELLS, F. B. TOLER

WELLS & TOLER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Rayville, Richland Parish, Louisiana.
Feb. 6, 1885-ly

W. F. MILLSAPS, D. M. SHOLARS

MILLSAPS & SHOLARS,
ATTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law,
Monroe, La. Will practice in the Courts of the Fifth Judicial District and in the Supreme Court, and the Federal Courts. Will take claims for collection in all the parishes of North Louisiana, with privilege of managing same in connection with resident attorneys. Office, in Stubbs' building on Wood street.
aug 23-84-ly.

ALBERT C. MCGEE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
RAYVILLE, LA.

Night calls promptly attended.
March 21st, 1885-ly.

DR. G. McD. BRUMBY,

Tenders his Professional services to the people of Rayville, and along the V. S. & P. R. R. He has located an office in Rayville, La., where he can be found at any time when not professionally engaged elsewhere. Calls along the Railroad attended to, also in the town of Rayville and vicinity. Regular office days in Rayville from Monday noon to Tuesday noon and from Thursday noon to Friday noon.
April 11-ly.

D. S. MCKELVY,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
DELRHI, LOUISIANA.
October 25th, 1884-ly.

Diabetes Cured.

New Orleans Picayune, Jan. 20, 1884.

Mr. Mathias Doll, business place No. 23 North Peters street, residence Royal Street, between Jean and Bartholomew, New Orleans, has been a most intense sufferer from kidney trouble (diabetes) for the last six long and weary years. He said to us: "Even earlier than that I frequently suffered from pain in the back, and frequent making of water, but gave it no thought until about the time stated, when the almost constant desire to make water became unendurable. The pain in the back, and sometimes in the legs, made me so lame at times that I could scarcely walk. I consulted one of the best doctors in this city, and was under his constant treatment for one entire year without deriving the least benefit. I then consulted from time to time, during the last five or six years, six other physicians, each one standing in the front rank of the medical profession in New Orleans, and though I sometimes was a little relieved of some excruciating suffering, yet upon the whole I was not only no better, but in many respects much worse. My limbs became so swollen and sore that I could not cross my legs when sitting on a chair—all of which, they said, was caused by diabetes. I then tried some highly lauded patent medicine. But they all turned out to be humbugs. I had given up all hopes of ever getting relief, much less being cured, when I noticed in the papers some wonderful cures that PERUNA had made in this city, as prescribed by Dr. Hartman, giving the name and address of each person treated. I called to see him; he at once prescribed his PERUNA, which is not over three weeks ago. I am so much better that if I would not improve any more, I would not for any amount that I had not placed myself under his treatment. All my pain and lameness is gone. The swelling and stiffness in my legs has disappeared, and instead of making water every fifteen minutes, I now make it once in three hours during the day, and only twice in a whole night. I am, indeed, quite well again. Don't hesitate, don't say humbug, but get the PERUNA at once and take it as its printed label directs, or, if you think this is only an advertisement, and not strictly true, call and see me and see for yourself."

Mrs. Huldah Rippe, Smethport, McKean county, Pa., writes: "Dr. S. B. HARTMAN, & Co., Columbus, O. I have used your PERUNA and it has done me a great deal of good. Have recommended it to many of my friends, who have since expressed themselves as wonderfully pleased with its virtues."

THE STANDARD FOR FIFTY YEARS

M. A. THEFORD & Co.'s Liver Medicine or Black Draught is manufactured at Chattanooga, Tenn., by the identical recipe used by Dr. A. Q. Simmons, in the manufacture of his Liver Medicine, as early as 1830, at his home near Chattanooga.

ADAMSVILLE, GA., May 2, 1873.
M. A. THEFORD & Co.—Gentlemen: Having been one of Dr. A. Q. Simmons' earliest agents for his Liver Medicine, and also agent for it since his death, I do cheerfully recommend it to the public as the genuine and best Liver Medicine in the world. I have used the medicine made by Dr. A. Q. Simmons himself, and also that made by the parents of M. A. Theford. There is no difference in them; so I know the medicine made by you is the genuine and original, as made by Dr. Simmons.
Yours Truly,
DANIEL DURHAM.

This famous Remedy for Constipation, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, and all Liver Diseases, has been in constant use by the public for fifty years, and is more popular to-day than ever before. Buy none but M. A. Theford & Co.'s original and genuine, manufactured by the Chattanooga Medicine Co., at Chattanooga, Tenn. Every package enclosed in Yellow Wrapper.
Trial package by mail, fifteen cents.

FOR GOOD HEALTH THE LIVER must be kept in order.

DR. SANFORD'S



INVIGORATOR

DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR just what its name implies; a Vegetable Liver Medicine, and for diseases resulting from a deranged or torpid condition of the Liver; such as Biliousness, Constipation, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Rheumatism, Liver Complaint, etc. An invaluable Family Medicine. For full information send your address on a postal card for 100 pages book on the "Liver and its Diseases" to DR. SANFORD, 24 Duane Street, New York.
ASK DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU ITS REPUTATION.

SANTARUM, Riverside, Cal. The dry climate cures Nose, Throat, Lungs, full idea, 30 p., route, cost, free.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

200 Pages, illustrated in cloth and gilt binding. No money or postage, same paper covers \$2. This book contains all the curious, comical or instructive want to know, large editions, 10,000 each, sold every few months. Health, Beauty, Happiness, are promoted by the advice—who may marry who not, why. Medical aid, when necessary brought home to you. Sent free by Dr. WILLIAMS, St. Louis, Mo., the great specialist.

Phyllis and her Pastry.

Fair Phyllis made a pretty cake
To please her papa's palate;
Her parents put it on a stake
And used it for a mallet.
—Philadelphia News.

And then she got him up a pie;
He thought 'twas made of leather.
And kindly asked her if the crust
Were peaged and sewed together.
—Chicago Ledger.

And then she made a big mince pie
In manner new and novel;
Her father seized it with a sigh
And used it for a shovel.
—New York Journal.

At last the gentle pastry cook
Composed some judiciously,
A club of which her father
And used it playing bandy.
—Hatchet.

And then she stirred a pan of dough,
And made a mess of biscuit
And passed them to her sweetheart, though
He thought he would not risk it.
—Morble Folio.

She took some yeast and flour and lard,
And true to duty's call,
She baked them in a lump so hard
It made a good asseball.
—Richmond Bator.

Some cookies next she deftly made,
All sugared round the edges,
Her pop (in the wood-splitting business)
Found they made stunning wedges.
—Fall River Advance.

But when she called her pa to eat
Some just-constructed biscuit,
The old man said his life was sweet—
He didn't dare to risk it.
—Somerville Journal.

Then next she made a concrete bun,
Molded with greatest care,
Her father rammed it in his gun
And was loaded then for bear.
—Brooklyn Times.

And then she made some nice doughnuts,
And fried them well in fat,
Her father used them in the night
To plug the old Tomcat.
—Gosham Mountaineer.

She made him a darling sponge-cake next,
And said no one could beat it;
A tough old goat got very vexed
Because he could not eat it.
—Hatchet.

A Women's Heart.

A woman was found in Troy, the other day, with her throat cut. She had laid in that condition for hours, and had bled almost to death. Her husband was found with a cut finger, about which he made a great deal more fuss than he did about the almost mortal wound inflicted upon his wife. The circumstances were such as left little doubt that he himself did the cutting, and that he meant to murder his wife; but there was no proof of this except as the woman might give. She refuses to appear against him, but he was arrested, and yesterday arraigned. Then the woman declared that she was assaulted, not by her husband, but by a "man with black whiskers," who had a fight with her husband and who went away. She could not tell where, she did not know who he was, she knew but very little except that it was not her husband that cut her; and this she stuck to, although the justice and the police believe that she was swearing to a lie. The case is not novel; such things are happening all the time, and give some reason for the belief in eastern countries that Heaven bestowed upon woman a dog's heart, so that the more she is abused the closer she clings.

A Bad Break.

Sam Peterby, a merchant from the interior, while attending the Mardi Gras festivities at Galveston, united business with pleasure by purchasing a bill of goods from a prominent firm. He was very politely received, and one of the proprietors showed him over the immense store. On reaching the fourth floor the customer perceived a speaking tube on the wall the first thing of the kind he had ever seen.

"What is that?" he asked.

"Oh, that is a speaking tube; it is a great convenience. We can converse with clerks on the first floor without the trouble of going down stairs.

"Can they hear what you say through that?" asked the visitor.

"Certainly; and they can reply at the same time."

"You don't say so!" exclaimed the visitor. "May I talk through it?"

"Certainly," was the reply.

The visitor put his mouth to the speaking tube and asked:

"Are Sam Peterby's goods packed up yet?"

LOUISIANA IRON ORE.

Successful Smelting Experiment at Leed's Foundry.

Onchata Telegraph.

The following interesting piece of news was found in the New Orleans City Item of May 17, and the Telegraph prays for the truth of the assertions. The land from which the ore was gathered lies near the dividing line of Claiborne and Bienville parishes, and is owned by Rev. W. P. Kimball:

The recent discovery of iron ore on the surface of hills in Claiborne parish, Louisiana, has created a deal of interest, and the moneyed men are directing their observations in the rich section of this State, which promises fortunes for those who will give their money and time in the working of the mine.

In order to test the per centage and quality of the iron contained in the ore found in Claiborne, a smelting furnace was erected in a slipshod manner by Dr. J. Benj. Smith, a gentleman of this city with a vast fund of knowledge in this business, in the foundry of Leed's & Co., for the purpose of testing the ore which has been on exhibition at the World's Fair.

A select party of experts and gentlemen of the press assembled at the above place last evening, and under the supervision of Mr. E. B. Pickett, the eminent metallurgist of St. Louis the experiment was conducted and proved in every way to be more than was claimed. It yields a greater percentage than the Birmingham ore, and is superior in quality to many of the world's productions.

Mr. Pickett, who has traveled in Mexico and other parts of the world, and who has an extended experience in his business, told The Item that the Louisiana ore smelts like beeswax, and is the richest he ever saw. Dr. J. Albrecht, of the Mint, recently assayed the Louisiana ore, and found that it contained 75 per cent of sesqui oxide of iron (hematite), which is equal to 52 40-100 per cent of metallic iron, 16 per cent of insoluble silica (sand) and 8 60-1000 per cent of soluble silicates.

The iron ore used yesterday is from Claiborne parish, about twenty miles from Shreveport by rail or water, and near the line of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific Railroad.

The above company is at present contemplating the building of a branch road into the ore regions. Then the following paragraph, from the Times-Democrat, conveys the impression that the news has passed beyond the borders of our State, into one of the leading iron marts of the world:

A Pittsburg (Pa.) manufacturer, just returned from New Orleans, in a brief talk on the business prospects of the South said to an interviewer, among other things that a comparatively inexhaustible supply of the best quality of hematite iron ore had been discovered in Claiborne parish, La. Coal has also been found on the same tract. The owner has made a proposition for the formation of a company to erect smelting works, which will probably be accepted. An interprise of this kind, the gentleman said, would be a great benefit not only to the owner of the land, but to the entire South.

It will be seen from the following item taken from the Shreveport Times, of May 21, that the government has heard the news and will proceed to throw official light upon this long neglected locality:

According to a Washington special of the 18th inst. Congressman King has been notified that the geological survey party, recently at work in some of the Territories, will soon visit Louisiana with a view to examining and reporting upon the iron fields known to exist in certain of the northern parishes lying between Red River and Bayou Bartholomew. The subject is attracting considerable attention at the North, and the owners of lands in the thin red hills of Claiborne, Lincoln, Jackson Bienville and Union may wake up some morning to find themselves richer than any about Birmingham, Ala., and speculators are on the qui vive. General King speaking of this matter said: "It will be strange if it should appear that our mules are wearing out their Pittsburg iron shoes on the iron fields of Louisiana." Such reality seems to be the case. The geological survey made by the government will authenticate the facts in the case.

A HORRIBLE FATE.

Ten Females Suffocated in A Burning Building.

Cincinnati, May 21.—This city has had its share of shocking disasters, but never has one happened where such a frightful loss of life has occurred as that of to-day, with so little occasion. In less than fifteen minutes after the fire began sixteen or seventeen persons perished. Looking over the scene of the event it is plain that every life could have easily been saved, short as the time was. There were displays of thoughtful heroism that saved two lives, but

lost his own life.

At half-past one o'clock flames were discovered in the buildings Nos. 17 and 21 West Sixth street. An alarm brought the engines almost instantly, and as the fireman could reach the building from the front and rear, it was not fifteen minutes until the fire was so much under control that Chief Engineer Wisby, was able to reach the fifth or top floor but was too late to rescue the girls employed there, and to his horror he

found

lying with their hands to their faces and their faces blackened and distorted in death. The chief said, in speaking of it: "The house is not burned, but in fact the fire was chiefly in the fifth story. In the smoke I counted ten girls lying upon benches tables and other things. Some were on the floor. Their clothing was not burned, but the skin on the backs of their hands was scorched. It

was a terrible sight.

The worst I ever saw in my experience. The girls lay where they had fallen in their wild and helpless despair.

It has now been fairly ascertained that the fire started from a can of benzine on the second floor, near the elevator shaft. A boy on that floor says he heard a shout and instantly the flames leaped to the elevator shaft and darted up it. The shaft reached to the top of the building, and from the third story to the fifth it was encircled by a wooden stairway, which was the only means of access to those floors. The elevator shaft, to add to its combustibility, was encased with a thin wooded lattice work, and the second floor, where the fire started, was the press room; the third floor the composing room; the fourth a storage and waste room, and the fifth was the folding room.

As soon as the fire started John Sullivan, a young man, cousin of the proprietor, ran up the stairway to the fifth floor and gave warning to the girls. Instantly almost he found

to get them down the stairway and that his own retreat was cut-off. What he did for the frightened girls could only be told by the gimps that could be seen of him at the smoking window from whence four of the girls had already

LEAPED TO THEIR DEATH.

J. R. Kingsley, son of his foreman had gone to the roof of their building adjoining this on the west, and knowing that the girls were imprisoned on the floor below, they procured a rope and lowered it to the window, where Sullivan was. He instantly grasped it and

FASTENED ONE OF THE GIRLS

to it, helped her out of the window and Kingsley and Shrader lowered her safely to the side-walk. The rope was brought up and Sullivan again quickly fastened it to another girl and

SENT HER DOWN SAFELY.

The rope came up a third time and as the other girls by this time were all suffocated or were afraid to venture, Sullivan fastened the rope to his own body and was being lowered when, as he was half way down the flames shot out of a window, and

HE FELL FOREMOST

to the sidewalk, in the presence of a horrified crowd of people who had witnessed his heroism. When the girls were jumping from the windows a large colored man heroically tried to catch them, and so break the force of the fall. He nearly lost his own life in the attempt.

Within ten minutes after the fire began the patrol wagons were called into use to carry away the wounded. As well as can be ascertained there were about fifty occupants of the building, of whom twenty or twenty-five were girls in the fifth story. The boys were on the second and third floors, and this accounts for their escape. All agree that the spread of flames was instantaneous. Mr. Kin-

SCENE AT THE MORGUE.

where the friends and relatives came to identify the bodies, was of a most painful character. In one case a policeman, of Covington, identified his sisters, Lizzie and Dollie Handel, who were twins. Mrs. Miers found the body of her daughter and had to be led away from the terrible sight. Mrs. Leaban had the awful experience of

finding her three daughters among the dead. The fatal list as now made up is: Anna Bell, aged 48; Dollie and Lizzie Handel, twin sisters 20 years; Fannie Jones, 22 years; Della, Kate, and Mary Leaban, sisters, aged 23, 14 and 16 respectively; Katie Lowery, 20 years; Lizzie Mier, 16 years; Annie McFatire, 20 years; Fannie Norton, 34 years, Katie and Mary Putnam, sisters, aged 22 and 19 respectively; John Sullivan, 22 years; Little Wynn, 20 years. The injured are: Will Bishop, painter, 23 years, crushed and burned and will probably die; Josie Hawkes, broken leg, Emma Puchegab, unconscious, will probably die; Nannie Shepherd, head badly cut.

Already preparations are in progress for the relief of the families of the victims, most of whom were the support of their dependent parents.

The people of Louisiana are not liberal patrons of the State press. In this respect they fall so far below their brethren in other parts of the Union as to make the contrast painful. A comparison of statistics may not be uninteresting. We select Nebraska, one of the newest, and presumably, one of the least cultured of the Western States. Now the population of Nebraska is about equal to the white population of Louisiana—the former numbering 452,402, the latter 456,291. The total population of Louisiana is 939,946.

Nebraska had in 1884 newspapers to the number of 276—Louisiana had at the same time 110. The total circulation of the Nebraska papers was about 250,000—of the Louisiana papers 170,000. Nebraska has no large cities, and her newspapers are scattered pretty equally throughout the State. New Orleans has a population of 216,000, leaving the combined circulation of all the papers published in all other parts of the State at but 50,000.—Monroe Bulletin.

Don't Skip This.

So many schemes are put before the public for the increase of newspaper circulation, which seem to be plausible and yet are fraudulent, that when a legitimate, honest effort is made to bind up the circulation of a legitimate, honest paper, by legitimate, honest means, people who have been so many times duped, are slow to respond to the genuine scheme. We are led to this train of thought by a perusal of the advertisement of THE AMERICAN RURAL HOME of Rochester, N. Y. published in this issue of our paper, to which we call the attention of our readers. We are acquainted with both paper and publisher and take pleasure in recommending it as one of the very best firm and journals in this country. Every person who sends one dollar for a year's subscription to the paper receive a handsome present which is donated by the advertising patron of the papers. These premiums consist of Cattle, Land, Reapers and Mowers Plows, Books, Pictures, Organs, and thousands of other valuable articles. The Rural Home Co. is endorsed by Hon. Cornelius R. Parson Mayor of Rochester, to whom you can write if you have any doubts as to its reliability. It will pay you to send for sample copy if nothing more than to get a look at this great twelve-page, sixty-column illustrated paper. Address Rural Home Co. Limited, Rochester, N. Y.

For \$2.50 we will send you the above paper, with the Beacon for one year. We make this proposition to new subscribers as well as old ones who will pay up and pay one year in advance.—if.

We do not recommend "Bile Beans" to cure all the ills human flesh is heir to, but we know they are superior in every respect, as a cathartic and corrector of the liver, to pills and liquid liver regulators. Our "Bean" is a dose. They do not gripe, sicken the stomach or weaken the system. Try them once, and you will never be without them. Sold by druggist and medicine dealers at 25 cents per bottle.—May 21, 1885.