

Table of Advertising Rates. Recommended by the Louisiana Press Association for adoption by the publishers of country newspapers in this State, in accepting advertisements from advertising agents.

Table with columns: Space, 1mo., 3mos., 6mos., 9mos., 12mos. and rows for 1 inch, 2 inches, 3 inches, 4 inches, 5 inches, 6 inches, 10 inches, 5 inches.

Agents need not order us anything less than the above rates. Cash must accompany every order unless the advertiser or agent is known to the proprietor to be a responsible party.

Professional Cards \$10.00 per annum or six months \$5.00 in advance.

sassafras, large enough for saw logs, magnolia, beech and cypress.

Here a bale of cotton, forty to sixty bushels of corn to the acre are raised—oats, rye and potatoes do well.

The United States census shows the mortality by states in each 1,000 of population from 1870 to 1880 as follows:

Table with columns: State, Mortality per 1,000. Rows: New York, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Texas, Indiana, New Mexico, California, Louisiana.

The average mortality for whites is Oregon first, with a mortality of 11.04 per 1,000.

Table with columns: State, Mortality per 1,000. Rows: Minnesota, Vermont, Indiana, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana.

The number of children that die under 5 years old is one of the tests of a healthy climate. The infant mortality, including colored as well as white, is as follows:

Table with columns: State, Mortality per 1,000. Rows: Vermont, Ohio, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Kansas, Nebraska, Louisiana.

If passed on mortality of white children alone, then Louisiana would be third in the list of states for health.

Consumption is a universal disease and the death rate from this disease shows the actual influence of climatic conditions upon the people more accurately.

Kansas, fifth in list, 7.54 per cent. Florida, sixth in list, 8.14 per cent. Oregon, twentieth in list, 12.12 per cent.

California, thirty-third in list, 15 per cent. Maine, highest of all, 19.16 per cent. Louisiana, fourth in list, 7.41.

Louisiana stands second by the census of 1880 of her percentage of old people (over 90) with 62—while Tennessee has only 27, Florida 53, and Nebraska only 3 per cent.

If "public health is public wealth" Louisiana is blessed—for all the statistics of disease and mortality which we have in existence places this state, relative to all conditions of health, third in the list.

Third, Products.—In Southern Louisiana and along the Gulf region the principal field crops are rice and sugar.

The products are sugar, cotton, corn, rice, potatoes, live stock and "milk and honey." In Calcasieu parish last winter 12,000 head of sheep, 16,000 horses and 80,000 head of cattle were wintered on the prairie alone, with a loss of only ONE PER CENT.

Office Boy—Here is a pocketbook, sir, which you dropped. Muscular merchant (grasping boy's hand and wringing it vigorously)—"Honest lad! What shall I do to show my gratitude?"

Boy (wincing under his torture, gasps)—"Let go of my hand, sir, and we'll call it square—Texas Siftings."

The Southern Library Association Furnishes Books to Members at Wholesale Prices. Price of Membership only \$1.50 per year.

READ THE FOLLOWING: We have established a cheap book-buying agency in connection with our general business, under the name, Department known as "THE SOUTHERN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION."

DANTE'S INFERNO, illustrated by Dore regular price \$6.00 to members \$2.00. PARADISE LOST, illustrated by Dore regular price \$6.00 to members \$2.00.

MACAULEY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND 3 volumes, price \$5.00 per cent on the retail price of books and periodicals.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY, regular price \$12.00 to members \$7.00. DANTE'S INFERNO, illustrated by Dore regular price \$6.00 to members \$2.00.

PARADISE LOST, illustrated by Dore regular price \$6.00 to members \$2.00. MACAULEY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND 3 volumes, price \$5.00 per cent on the retail price of books and periodicals.

We have thousands of volumes similarly cheap. We can furnish all the leading authors cheap. Want an agent in every county. Address for particulars "The Southern Library Association," Nashville, Tenn. nov10-3m

Everybody uses compound and honey of tar for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough. It is the best known cough remedy and will cure quicker than any other. Call for our "Family Troubles" which explains it. Sold by all druggists.

VOL. XXI. RAYVILLE, RICHLAND PARISH, LA., JAN. 12, 1889. NUMBER 2.

We publish below a list of the Executive Committee of Richland parish and keep it standing for general information:

- FIRST WARD. H. P. Wells, W. B. Land and W. T. Insley. (G. B. Brumby is said to be member instead of H. P. Wells.) SECOND WARD. J. W. Sims, B. O. Edwards, J. H. Abraham. THIRD WARD. W. H. Doughtie, J. F. Wynn, W. E. Whittington. FOURTH WARD. E. McDonald, L. M. Montgomery, W. R. Hamler. FIFTH WARD. J. L. Boies, W. A. Boughton and P. H. Austin. SIXTH WARD. R. R. Justice, J. Harvey Rhymes, W. H. Earle. SEVENTH WARD. J. T. Stokes, L. D. Eppinet, E. L. Crosby. E. C. Crister is duly authorized to receive and receipt for subscription or advertising to the BEACON.

After Three Years.

W. E. Walton, of Springfield, Tenn., says: "I have been suffering with Neuralgia in my face and head off and on for three years. I purchased a box of Dr. Tanner's Infalible Neuralgia Cure and took eight of the pills. I have not felt any symptoms of Neuralgia since. It gives me pleasure to recommend it." Sold by all druggists. jan2-1m.

THE ORIGINAL FIGHT. The Original Wins. C. F. Simmons, St. Louis, Prop'r. M. A. Simmons, Liver Medicine, Sold in the U. S. Court of Appeals. J. H. Zolin, Prop'r. A. Q. Simmons, Liver Regulator, Sold by Zeilin & Co., M. A. S. L. M. has for 47 years cured INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE, SOUR STOMACH, ETC. Dr. J. R. Graves, Editor The Baptist, Memphis, Tenn., says: "I received a package of your Liver Medicine, and have used half of it. It works like a charm. I want a better Liver Regulator and certainly no more of Zeilin's mixture."

To the Afflicted.

The public are notified that the undersigned is prepared to treat Piles, Fistula, Fissure, Ulceration, other rectal troubles. And will guarantee a perfect cure in all cases of piles without the use of the knife. Otherwise fee refunded. Correspondence solicited and will strictly confidential. F. M. McCORMICK, M.D. 12m Office in Ruston La.

A DESPERATE DUEL.

Two Alabamians Fight to the Death in a Darkened Room. BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Some time ago Dr. Robert Nabors, residing at Montevallo, this State, employed W. W. Shortridge, a lawyer, to collect a few claims against delinquent patients. The returns were not satisfactory and the men quarreled, but parted without coming to blows. Word has just reached here that last Saturday Nabors called at Shortridge's office and the trouble broke out again. They finally agreed to fight with bowie knives in a darkened room just off the office. Removing their coats and shoes, the men entered the room and fought blindly, but desperately for nearly ten minutes. The duel was one of the most vicious ever known in Alabama. Persons living in the lower story heard the noise as the duellists rolled upon the floor, and ran upstairs. When the door was broken open Nabors staggered into the office with blood streaming from a dozen gashes in his face and breast. Without saying a word he rushed down the stairs, still clapping a gory knife in his hand. Laying upon the floor of the room was Shortridge. His head had been slashed in a fearful manner. The arteries of his neck had been severed, one eye had been gouged out and his hands were cut so fearfully that the fingers hung only by the tendons. The man was dead. Nabors, after leaving the office, ran out upon the street, where his bleeding face and gory garments spread consternation among the negroes. The doctor seemed to be crazed with pain and staggered wildly along the streets until he reached a store, where Albert Keenan, a negro, stood in the doorway. Without saying a word, Nabors rushed at Keenan and struck at him with the knife, which he still held in his hands. The negro started to run into the store, when the now thoroughly insane man made another desperate lunge at him. Keenan seized a gun which was lying upon the counter and then turned to face the mad man, who was in the act of making another swing with his knife. The two men clinched, but Nabors, who was weak from the loss of blood was no match for his antagonist, and was quickly thrown upon the floor. Before he could get on his feet again Keenan dealt him a terrible blow upon the head with the stock of the gun, and leaping over his body, ran into the street and cannot now be found. Nabors never regained consciousness. Both bodies were buried yesterday, the funerals being largely attended.

State Gleanings.

ACADIA.

Additional arrivals at Crowley of people from the Northwest are Mr. Olmstead, of Forest City, Iowa; Mr. Isaac Walker and wife, of Nevada; Mr. T. J. Thayer and family, of Spring Valley, Minn., and Mr. J. J. Blake, of Abilene, Kansas. Captain B. J. Meek, of Brookhaven, with some of his neighbors, has been in Crowley negotiating for some Acadia real-estate.

Mrs. Jarvis supplies her table with Irish potatoes from her garden and says if this grand weather continues she can do so till some time after Christmas.

The planting of pecan trees in this section would prove a paying investment.

Work is progressing on the artesian well at Lake Charles and water is beginning to flow to some extent.

The Dry Creek country, in Calcasieu, says the Lake Charles Echo, is on the up grade. It is a fine section of the parish and a good place for home-seekers to examine.

Mr. J. M. Taylor, living in the southern part of town, had on his table, Christmas day, English peas, picked fresh from vines in his garden. The Lake Charles Echo contains the following items:

Alexander Barden, who moved here with his family from Nebraska about ten days ago, has purchased land on English bayou, and is now building a residence on it.

We learn from a Northern friend that there are about fifteen families on their way to Lake Charles, and are now perhaps about Vernon parish coming down with their wagons and teams.

Dr. Theo. Lyon, at present residing about six miles north of town, gave the Echo a call last Saturday. The doctor, with his family, left the North about one year ago with wagons and teams and traveled at his leisure and examined the country thoroughly as he came, landing here in October last. He says when their party left the North, he and his wife were suffering with bronchitis, but they feel no effects of it now. They have become strong and healthy, and have gained a good deal of flesh. The doctor is enthusiastic on the climate.

J. H. Houseman, of Oberlin, La., was in town last Wednesday and gave the Echo a call. Mr. Houseman moved here from Iowa last winter and after looking around the country for several months, making Lake Charles his headquarters, he finally settled at Oberlin, and about six weeks ago put up a saw mill. Mr. Houseman reports everything moving along well at that place. There have already been about eight families moved in, and others are expected soon. He thinks the outlook for the future of Oberlin is good.

We take the following items from the Trinity Herald:

Mr. John McCabe slaughtered a porker on Wednesday last which weighed net 400 pounds. He has a few more such, and thinks his next one will pull the beam at 600 pounds. What say you about Catahoula, as to stock-raising? And what is needed is a few enterprising merchants and farmers in this section, in order to make old foggyism take a back seat.

We were pleased to meet on Tuesday Mr. T. A. McMillan, who lives six miles west of town. He came in with a wagon-load of the finest turkeys ever grown in this parish. He says he has the fourth of an acre and will gather some 300 bushels. They are selling at 75 cents per bushel, which will bring \$300 per acre. Now, our only drawback, as Mr. McMillan says, is a market.

State Senator John S. Boatner is making arrangements to go into the planting business in Catahoula parish.

The Catahoula News (Harrisonburg) contains the following items: The river is again rising slowly at this point. A great deal of cotton was brought to town this week.

We learn from Mr. Henry Disch, who has just returned from New Orleans, that government hands will soon commence clearing out Rawson creek, above town, to make it navigable for barges; and as soon as there is sufficient water the "Rock Works" will be with us again.

We take the following item from the Concordia Sentinel (Vidalia): The engineering corps of the New Orleans, Natchez and Fort Scott Railroad are making admirable progress in their work, and they have now about completed the survey and located the line of that proposed line to Sicily Island, some twenty-seven miles northwest of Vidalia.

The Vidalia Sentinel, mentioning the fact that Gen. John H. Rice,

LIBERTAS ET NATAL SOLUM.

RAYVILLE, RICHLAND PARISH, LA., JAN. 12, 1889. NUMBER 2.

president of the New Orleans, Natchez and Fort Scott Railroad, had passed through Vidalia en route to the point between Vidalia and Texas, where the engineers were locating the line, says that Gen. Rice appears to be perfectly satisfied with the condition of affairs so far as his enterprise is concerned, and says nothing that the road will be constructed as rapidly as capital and labor can do it.

Caldwell Watchman: The river has risen several inches since the last rains, and will certainly continue until we will have ample water for any of the boats, and navigation be permanent.

The office of the Secretary of the Immigration Association in Shreveport is at 224 Milan street.

Shreveport Times: Three-fourths of the meat in the markethouse on Christmas day was the product of Calcasieu parish. The quality could not be surpassed in the largest cities. There is money for the farmer who gives his attention to products more remunerative than cotton.

Shreveport Times: The cotton receipts for the week ending yesterday at noon were 1763 bales by rail, 1155 bales by wagon and 742 bales by river, a total of 3660 bales, against 4429 bales last week and 2174 bales at corresponding dates last year. The receipts at warehouses aggregated 57,497 bales against 68,684 bales last season.

Several gentlemen from Michigan have been in Winnboro of late looking around and inspecting lands in Franklin parish.

It is an established fact that we are to have a canning establishment here. The machinery for it has arrived. It is the property of the Messrs. Clark Bros., gentlemen from the North who settled in the vicinity of our town about a year ago. The factory is to be operated upon Mr. Crow Girard's land, near Vermilion bridge.

The Natchitoches railroad, extending from Natchitoches to Prudhomme Station on the Texas and Pacific railroad is doing a good business and has done much for the prosperity of the town and parish. The road has just completed a telegraph line from Natchitoches to the station.

Major Alfred Bradley, superintendent of the Custom House in this city was in Monroe last week, to receive proposals for a site for the location of the public building to be erected by the United States. Fourteen bids were offered which will be forwarded at once to the Secretary of the Treasury. A lot offered by the Knights of Pythias, 120x150 feet, for \$3,800 seems to be the favorite site, says the Monroe Bulletin, among the people of the town.

Onachita Telegraph: The business of Monroe and West Monroe for the past few weeks has just simply been immense. The streets of both towns have been crowded nearly every day with incoming wagons loaded with merchandise.

At the Alma plantation 700 hogsheads of the finest open kettle sugar that the Pointe Coupee Banner ever has seen have been potted.

Grinding has ceased for the season at the Lucid-side plantation belonging to the N. Y. Warehouse and Security Company, with a yield of over 650 hogsheads of sugar.

Workmen are engaged in quarrying rock near Alexandria, which is to be used in the Atchafalaya river.

The St. Mary Herald (Franklin) prints the following items: Sugar-making is about over and n complaints are heard. Our planters have made preparations for the largest crop St. Mary ever produced.

The result of the sugar season in St. Mary is generally very satisfactory, the price obtained by the planters for their crops being from 12 to 18 per cent above that of last year, and the sugar interest in the parish is now on a safe basis. A larger acreage will be planted next year.

The St. Martin Reveille says that the large crops of cotton and sugar made on the rich Teche lands between the town and the Junction are brought in small steamboats and in flatboats for shipment to New Orleans, either by rail or by steamboat. Mr. F. Rousseau's cotton seed oil factory and Mr. Charles L. Lecaze's cotton ginny and moss factory keep in operation nearly all the year round and are both doing a good business.

The St. James Courier (Convent), says:

On the David plantation, in the lower part of the parish, grinding was completed last Saturday. The total crop was 800,000 pounds, from 300 acres of cane. Mr. J. N. Thibault has made 19,000 pounds from six acres of cane; his net profit from same will be \$700.

Another cigar manufactory will soon be in operation in our parish. Mr. F. Lebeuf will soon begin the manufacture of choice brands of cigars.

Sugar making is over in Terrebonne. Laborers in the parish are looking around briskly in search of homes for the new year.

Farmers and laborers in Webster parish are making contracts for next year.

LOUISIANA.

I have a number of unanswered letters which have accumulated in my hands, asking me various questions about the soil, climate, health, price of land, etc., in Louisiana, and other portions of the South. In answer to all I take this method through the Monitor:

First remarking that I would persuade no one in Kansas to leave the state, and no one to go South, that had not already determined to go, and was hunting for information as to where to go. Secondly, that I have in the past two years spent the larger portion of my time in Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas. That I have been in North Louisiana and in New Orleans in winter, spring and in the summer and what I say will be from personal observations and facts obtained from the United States census of 1880, volume 12, "Mortality and Vital Statistics, Harris' synopsis of reliable information of Louisiana's products, resources, etc." and proceedings of the "mid-summer convention of northern men held in New Orleans the 7th and 8th of August last, and the records of United States signal service.

First, as to climate—Louisiana, over its entire surface is subject to the influences of the breezes from the gulf, which greatly modifies the temperature. It is on an average at least 10 degrees cooler in summer in New Orleans than in Fort Scott.

Highest temperature ever recorded at New Orleans, 97 degrees. Lowest temperature ever recorded at New Orleans, 15 degrees. Average summer temperature at New Orleans, 81 degrees. Average winter temperature at New Orleans, 56 degrees.

North Louisiana has a somewhat higher temperature than in the southern portion through the summer. The maximum temperature of the Mississippi Valley, recorded at Des Moines, Iowa, for summer is 103 degrees. The lowest temperature for that section recorded at La Crosse, Wisconsin, in winter is 43 degrees below zero, or a range of temperature of 146 degrees. Considering the coldest month in the Upper Mississippi Valley, it is found, it had in January an average highest temperature of 41 degrees, and an average lowest of 13 degrees, making an average daily range of 18 degrees.

The highest temperature on record in Louisiana—recorded in North Louisiana—is 107 degrees, the lowest 6 degrees above zero. The highest temperature on record at New Orleans is 97 degrees, and the lowest is 20 degrees above zero.

The records of the United States signal service shows that from 1870 to 1883 the monthly average temperature at New Orleans, being three observations each day, was:

Table with columns: MONTHLY AVERAGE, January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.

The mean relative humidity of these sections are as follows: Upper Mississippi Valley from 1870 to 1885, is computed at 69 per cent. For the Missouri Valley, 69 per cent.

For the extreme Northwest, 74 per cent. For Louisiana, 71 per cent. The highest mean monthly in Louisiana being but 74 per cent, and in those other sections 91 per cent.

The average annual rainfall in the upper Mississippi valley is 39 inches. For Missouri valley 29 inches. For extreme Northwest is 21 inches while the average for Louisiana is 60 inches, ranging from 4 to 6 inches every month.

From this it will be seen that Louisiana stands without a rival, almost, in climate. It is justly called a perpetual spring.

Secondly, Health.—There is a widespread conviction with the public not informed that Louisiana is a sickly state. This is not in accord with my observation. On the contrary, I regard it as a very healthy country—as healthy as Kansas, and far more healthy than Missouri, Nebraska, Texas, Indiana, New Mexico or California. I have seen more old white-haired men in Louisiana than any other country I was ever in.

The United States census shows the mortality by states in each 1,000 of population from 1870 to 1880 as follows:

Table with columns: State, Mortality per 1,000. Rows: New York, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Texas, Indiana, New Mexico, California, Louisiana.

The average mortality for whites is Oregon first, with a mortality of 11.04 per 1,000. Minnesota, 11.51. Vermont, 15.12. Indiana, 15.87. Texas, 15.88. Arkansas, 19.11. Louisiana, 15.42.

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The products are sugar, cotton, corn, rice, potatoes, live stock and "milk and honey." In Calcasieu parish last winter 12,000 head of sheep, 16,000 horses and 80,000 head of cattle were wintered on the prairie alone, with a loss of only ONE PER CENT.

Peaches, apricots, quinces, plums, pomgranates and grapes do splendid. There are in this section of Louisiana about 2,000,000 acres of public lands subject to entry and homestead and true culture claims.

The Florida parishes—or eastern Louisiana—is a splendid section. The southern part and along the Mississippi river is alluvial—rich beyond conception. Principal crops are cotton, sugar cane and rice. North of the alluvial the country is gently rolling, well watered, covered with the most magnificent forests of pine, oak, red gum, ash, poplar, magnolia and beech. Land productive. All kinds of fruits (except apples) raised in profusion—cotton, corn, oats, sorghum, sugar cane, rice, broom corn, tobacco, cow peas, pumpkins, watermelons. There is no healthier country in the United States. Woodlands and improved lands can be had from \$1 to \$10 per acre. North Louisiana is a splendid section. The southern part and along the Mississippi river is alluvial—rich beyond conception. Principal crops are cotton, sugar cane and rice. North of the alluvial the country is gently rolling, well watered, covered with the most magnificent forests of pine, oak, red gum, ash, poplar, magnolia and beech. 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